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Diagnoses of the species described by J. Razowski (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski

Abstract

Diagnoses are provided for 448 species and subspecies described by J. Razowski from 1958 to 2011. The following new combinations are propose: *Paratorna davidsoni* (Razowski, 2000), comb. n.; *Henricus veirsi* (Razowski, 1986), comb. n.; *Razowskina glomerula* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina glochina* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina psydra* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina ptilota* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina psychotria* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina senilis* (Razowski, 1987), comb. n., *Razowskina fortunearia* (Razowski, 1991), comb. n., and *Rhopobota buettikeri* (Razowski, 1995), comb. n.
KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, diagnoses, Razowski.

Diagnosis de las especies descritas por J. Razowski (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Se proporciona la diagnosis para 448 especies y subespecies descritas por J. Razowski desde 1958 hasta 2011. Se proponen las siguientes nuevas combinaciones: *Paratorna davidsoni* (Razowski, 2000), comb. n.; *Henricus veirsi* (Razowski, 1986), comb. n.; *Razowskina glomerula* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina glochina* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina psydra* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina ptilota* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina psychotria* (Razowski & Becker, 1991), comb. n.; *Razowskina senilis* (Razowski, 1987), comb. n., *Razowskina fortunearia* (Razowski, 1991), comb. n. y *Rhopobota buettikeri* (Razowski, 1995), comb. n.
PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, diagnosis, Razowski.

Introduction

Comparative diagnoses or differentia are not only useful in systematic work, they are required by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999) for descriptions of new taxa. Article 13.1.1 indicates that every new name published after 1930 must "be accompanied by a description or definition that states in words characters that are purported to differentiate the taxon". Further, Recommendation 13A states that "When describing a new nominal taxon, an author should make clear his or her purpose to differentiate the taxon by including with it a diagnosis, that is to say, a summary of the characters that differentiate the new nominal taxon from related or similar taxa".

In many of my earlier publications, my descriptions of new taxa were not accompanied by diagnoses, or the diagnoses were not as formal as they could have been, i.e., the compared taxa were not always mentioned by name. In many subsequent papers I provided diagnoses for my previously described taxa, e.g., in the European and Palaearctic Tortricini and Cochylini (RAZOWSKI 2002a, 2008, 2009).

Additional diagnoses were provided in several other publications, e.g., RAZOWSKI (2002b), and some of those are repeated here.

I am providing additional new diagnoses in this paper in order to help facilitate accurate identification of the included species. However, for monotypic genera comparisons are less useful if one cannot find a similar taxon in a related genus. There is a proposal to retain their original dates.

Based on our current knowledge, I also transfer several species to other genera, and the new combinations are clearly identified as such. All species and genera are listed alphabetically within each tribe, which should result in easy retrieval; hence, no index is provided.

The authors of the following diagnoses are the same as the authors of the descriptions of the discussed species despite not being in the particular entries.

Diagnoses

TORTRICINI

Accra rubicunda Razowski, 1966

Accra rubicunda Razowski, 1966, *World Tortricini*: 80.

A. rubicunda is similar to *A. viridis* (Walsingham, 1891) but *rubicunda* has a distinct mark near midtermen of the forewing and a large sclerite in the subterminal part of the ductus bursae.

Accra witteae Razowski, 1964

Accra witteae Razowski, 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 402.

A. witteae differs from *A. viridis* (Walsingham, 1891) by the slender end of the sacculus and posterior part of the valva. A diagnosis was provided by RAZOWSKI (1966).

Acleris avicularia Razowski, 1964

Acleris avicularia Razowski, 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 405.

A diagnosis was provided by RAZOWSKI (1966).

Acleris lucipara Razowski, 1964

Acleris lucipara Razowski, 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 403.

A. lucipara is closely related to *A. decolorata* Razowski, 1964 but *lucipara* is easily distinguished by the long terminal processes of the tegumen and a long cornutus.

Acleris decolorata Razowski, 1964

Acleris decolorata Razowski, 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 403.

A diagnosis was given by RAZOWSKI (1966). *A. decolorata* is similar to *A. lucipara* Razowski, 1964 (cf. its diagnosis of *lucipara*) which has short, deeper ventral incision of the valva, a triangular brachiola, and an oval socius.

Acleris magnisignis Razowski & Becker, 2000

Acleris magnisignis Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Boll. Zool. agr. Bachic*., (2)**32**(2): 114.

A. magnisignis was compared to the "*hastiana*-group"; the female genitalia of *A. magnisignis* are rather similar to *A. exsucana* (Kennel, 1901) but its signum is smaller and the proximal lobes of the sterigma much shorter.

Acleris matthewsi Razowski, 1986

Acleris matthewsi Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(19): 427.

A. matthewsi differs from *A. avicularia* Razowski, 1964 by its short ventral termination of the sacculus and a longer and slenderer aedaegus.

Anaccra camerunica Razowski, 1966

Anaccra camerunica Razowski, 1966, *World Tortricini*: 84.

A. camerunica is similar to *A. limitana* Razowski, 1966 but lacks the semioval forewing marking (cf. description of *limitana*) and has a large ductus bursae with a small anterior sclerite.

Anaccra limitana Razowski, 1966

Anaccra limitana Razowski, 1966, *World Tortricini*: 84.

A. limitana differs from *A. camerunica* Razowski, 1966 in the presence of a semioval marking limiting the middle-part of the costal area of the forewing and the presence of large sclerites in the ductus bursae.

Apotoforma cydna Razowski, 1993

Apotoforma cydna Razowski, 1993, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(1): 185.

In the comments of *A. ptygma* RAZOWSKI (1993) compared *A. cydna* to *A. ptygma* Razowski, 1993 and *A. hodgesi* Razowski, 1993.

A. cydna is closely related to *A. hodgesi*, but the signum of *cydna* is reduced to a sclerotic spot and the antrum is rather well sclerotized. Of the earlier described species, it is similar to *Algoforma algoana* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875) but the ductus seminalis of *algoana* originates near the middle of the ductus bursae.

Archigraptis limacina Razowski, 1964

Archigraptis limacina Razowski, 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 401.

A. limacina is the only representative of its genus (compared to *Polemograptis* Meyrick, 1910); it is somewhat similar to *P. miltocosma* Meyrick, 1910 but *limacina* has lateral socii and a distinct brachiola.

Cornesia molytes Razowski, 1993

Cornesia molytes Razowski, 1993, *Acta zool. cracov*., **36**(1): 190.

C. molytes is comparable to *C. ormoperla* Razowski, 1993 but in *molytes* the antrum is rounded, not expanded proximally, and the signum is a small, plate-shaped.

Cornesia ormoperla Razowski, 1981

Cornesia ormoperla Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(14): 332.

Cornesia was described as monotypic, with the type species *C. ormoperla*. *Cornesia*; RAZOWSKI (2004) latter compared *C. ormoperla* with *C. molytes* Razowski, 1993. RAZOWSKI (2005a, 2009) also compared *Cornesia* to *Nephograptis* and *Sanguinograptis*. *C. ormoperla* is the only species of the *Polemograptis*-group of genera with a brownish forewing that lacks red markings. Its female genitalia are somewhat similar to those of *Plinthoraptis pleroma* Razowski, 1981, but the those of the latter have a short blade of the signum.

Cnesteboda anisocornutana (Razowski, 1964)

Eboda anisocornutana Razowski, 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 374.

C. anisocornutana is closely related to *C. facilis* Meyrick, 1912, but *anisocornutana* can be distinguished by the following: one of the cornuti is twice as long as the other, and the rod-like parts of the socii are long and armed with two basal spines.

Herotyda minuta (Razowski 1966)

Dohertya minuta Razowski 1966, *World Tortricini*: 86.

H. minuta is the only representative of the genus *Herotyda* (nom. n. for *Dohertya* Razowski, 1966 *nec* Warren, 1894), and it was was compared to *Polemograptis* Meyrick and *Eboda* Walker, 1866; it is similar externally to the latter. It differs from *Eboda* and *Cnesteboda* (e.g. *E. smaragdinia* Walker, 1866 and *Cnesteboda assamica* Razowski, 1990) in having the forewing veins all separate and in the the presence of a plate-shaped signum.

Nephograptis necropina Razowski, 1981

Nephograptis necropina Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(14): 330.

N. necropina is characterized by a grey forewing ground colour with broad, dark golden rust median fascia. Other congeners, e.g. *P. rhytisma* Razowski, 1981 and *P. sipalia* Razowski, 1981, have red markings and usually a cream costa.

Panegyra sectatrix (Razowski, 1981)

Heterograptis sectatrix Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(14): 327.

P. sectatrix is characterised by at least six parallel red fasciae extending from the forewing dorsum, whereas other species of this group, e.g. *Rubrograptis recrudescentia* Razowski, 1981 and *R. seladonia* Razowski, 1981, have at most four dorsal marks.

Paratorna davidsoni (Razowski, 2000), **comb. n.**

Cnesteboda davidsoni Razowski, 2000, *Zool. Stud.*, **39**(4): 322.

P. davidsoni is closely related to *Paratorna dorcas* Meyrick, 1907 on the basis of the shape of the sterigma. *P. davidsoni* differs from *dorcas* by lacking a signum and by having more distal lateral plates of the sterigma. Based on these characters I am transferring *davidsoni* to *Paratorna* Meyrick, 1907.

Plinthograptis clyster Razowski, 1990

Plinthograptis clyster Razowski, 1990, *Acta zool. cracov*., **33**(28): 576.

P. clyster was mentioned in the diagnosis of *P. clostos* Razowski, 1990; *clyster* differs from *clostos* by having a short ductus bursae and lacking the sclerite anterior to the cup-shaped sterigma.

Plinthograptis rhytisma Razowski, 1981

Plinthograptis rhytisma Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(14): 325.

The red forewing markings of *rhytisma* resemble those of *Rubidograptis regulus* Razowski, 1981 and *P. sipalia* Razowski, 1981, but *rhytisma* has two transverse red marks of the median series lacking in the other species; the valva similar to that of *regulus* but *rhytisma* lacks sclerites in the vesica.

Plinthograptis sipalia Razowski, 1981

Plinthograptis sipalia Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(14): 325 (with note that the "pattern similar to that in the type species [*rhytisma*] of *Plinthograptis*."

P. sipalia is similar to *P. pleroma* Razowski, 1981, but the latter has a continuous median forewing marking, a longer ductus bursae, and a broader sterigma.

Pseudeboda africana Razowski 1964

Pseudeboda africana Razowski 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 381.

P. africana differs from *P. gambiae* Razowski, 1964 by possessing of a terminal plate of the subscaphium and a spiny sacculus, both of which are lacking the latter.

Pseudeboda gambiae Razowski 1964

Pseudeboda gambiae Razowski 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 382.

P. gambiae is similar to *P. africana* Razowski, 1964 by *gambiae* can be distinguished by a sharp termination of the costa of the valva, a bifid termination of the valva, and a reduced subscaphium.

Rubidograptis regulus Razowski, 1981

Rubidograptis regulus Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(14): 324.

R. regulus is the only representative of its genus. In facies *regulus* is similar to *Plinthograptis rhytisma* (see its diagnosis); the valva of *regulus* is similar to that of *Russograptis solaris*, but the latter has a very broad socius.

Rubrograptis recrudescentia Razowski, 1981

Rubrograptis recrudescentia Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov.,* **25**(14): 328.

Externally, *R. recrudescentia* differs from *R. seladonia* Razowski, 1981 by the presence of two parallel posterior red fasciae of forewing; in *seladonia* the posterior fascia is represented by a median spot.

Rubrograptis seladonia Razowski, 1981

Rubrograptis seladonia Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov.,* **25**(14): 329.

R. seladonia is closely related to *R. recrudescentia* Razowski, 1981 but can be distinguished from the latter by the resence of three dorsal red blotches of forewing; *recrudescentia* has four blotches of which the posterior two are long, reaching the median cell.

Russograptis medleri Razowski, 1981

Russograptis medleri Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(14): 323.

R. medleri differs from *R. solaris* Razowski, 1981 by the presence of three red radial marks at the base of the forewing, two long dorsal fasciae, and a median fascia consisting of three parts.

Russograptis solaris Razowski, 1981

Russograptis solaris Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(14): 322.

R. solaris is closely related to *R. medleri* Razowski, 1981; in addition to the characters under *medleri, solaris* is characterized by a postbasal row of three red elongate markings on the forewing.

Sanguinograptis obtrecator Razowski, 1981

Sanguinograptis obtrecator Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(14): 331.

S. obtrecator resembles *R. seladonia* Razowski, 1981, but *obtrecator* has three series of red dorsal markings of the forewing whereas *seladonia* as three additional blotches in the median cell situated posterad to the dorsal markings.

Sclerodisca papuana Razowski, 1964

Sclerodisca papuana Razowski, 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 396.

S. papuana is the only representative of its genus and is similar to *Asterolepis glycera* (Meyrick, 1910); *papuana* has forewing veins R4-R5 not stalked, socius large, and the brachiola broad, terminal.

Spatalistis zygota Razowski, 1964

Spatalistis zygota Razowski, 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 392.

S. zygota is closely related to *S. christophana* (Walsingham, 1900) but *christophana* has a very weakly sinuate sacculus, a long brachiola, and at least six cornuti in the vesica.

Trophocosta multiastra Razowski, 1964

Trophocosta multiastra Razowski, 1964, *Acta zool. cracov*., **9**(5): 394.

T. multiastra was synonymized by BROWN (2005) with *T. nummifera* (Meyrick, 1910), probably based on the facies - the two taxa are represented by opposite sexes - *multiastra* forewing costa is more convex, and *nummifera* has a large brown dorsal blotch that is absent in *multiastra*.

COCHYLIINI

Acarolella obnixa Razowski & Becker, 1983

Acarolella obnixa Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **26**(13): 443.

A. obnixa somewhat resembles *A. stereopis* (Meyrick, 1931) but *obnixa* with a small sclerite of the ductus bursae and a small, membranous sterigma.

Aethes affinis Razowski, 1967

Aethes affinis Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 190.

In facies, *A. affinis* is somewhat similar to *A. agelasta* Razowski, 1967, but *affinis* has a broad brown median fascia and a membranous bursa copulatrix.

Aethes agelasta Razowski, 1967

Aethes agelasta Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 192.

The female genitalia of *A. agelasta* are similar to those of *A. affinis* Razowski, 1967, but those of *agelasta* have elongate sclerites in the bursa copulatrix.

Aethes austera Razowski, 1967

Aethes austera Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 185.

A. austera is closely related to *A. mordax* (Meyrick, 1917), but *austera* has a short median part of the transtilla and a long, slender termination of the sacculus.

Aethes dentifera Razowski, 1967

Aethes dentifera Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 186.

The aedeagus and cornuti of *A. dentifera* resemble those of *A. mordax* (Meyrick, 1917), but in *dentifera* the dorsal end of the valva is slender, and the sacculus is simple, rounded terminally.

Aethes evanidana Razowski & Becker, 1983

Aethes evanidana Razowski & Becker, 198, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 445.

The female genialia of *A. evanidana* resemble to some degree those of *Acarolella stereopis* (Meyrick, 1931), but in *evanidana* the ductus bursae *evanidana* is short and lacks sclerites.

Aethes heleniana Razowski, 1997

Aethes heleniana Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 125.

It was originally mentioned that *heleniana* differs from all known species of *Aethes*. *A. heleniana* differs from *A. biscana* (Kearfott, 1907) in its slender aedeagus and the median part of the transtilla, which in the latter are broad.

Aethes mirifica Razowski & Becker, 1983

Aethes mirifica Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 446.

The female genitalia of *A. mirifica* resemble those of *A. portentosa* Razowski & Becker, 1983, sharing a similar cup- shaped part of the strigma, but *mirifica* has distinct sclerites of the ductus bursae that are lacking in the latter.

Aethes monera septentrionalis Razowski, 1997

Aethes monera septentrionalis Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 122.

In the original description, *A. monera septentrionalis* is compared to the nominate subspecies but without mentioning its name, giving the impression that the description referred to *A. monera monera* Razowski, 1986.

Aethes tuxtlana Razowski 1986

Aethes tuxtlana Razowski 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(7): 388.

A. tuxtlana differs from known congeners by a belt-like transtilla and a separate saccular part of the valva that is somewhat similar to that of *A. matthewcrusi* Sabourin & Vargo, 2002. The spiny part of the valva of the latter resembles that of *A. mymarana* Razowski, 1997.

Aethesoides allodapa Razowski, 1986

Aethes allodapa Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(7): 390.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *A. allodapa* to *A. enclitica* (Meyrick, 1917).

Aethesoides columbiana Razowski, 1967

Aethesoides columbiana Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 193.

A. columbiana is related to *A. enclitica* (Meyrick, 1917), but in *columbiana* the median part of the caudal edge of valva *columbiana* is very short and rounded, and the cornutus is curved.

Aethesoides inanita (Razowski & Becker, 1986)

Aethesoides inanita Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 444.

The species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994), and compared with *A. timia* Razowski, 1986.

Aethesoides mexicana Razowski, 1986

Aethesoides mexicana Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(7): 392.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *A. mexicana* to *A. allodapa* Razowski, 1986.

Aethesoides stellans Razowski & Becker, 1994

Aethesoides stellans Razowski & Becker, 1994, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **22**(85): 39.

The female genitalia of *A. stellans* are similar to those of *A. hondurasica* Razowski, 1986 but *stellans* has a monochrome forewing and a short sclerotized area of the ductus bursae.

Anielia paranica Razowski & Becker, 1983

Anielia paranica Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 442.

A. paranica is the only representative of its genus; it is somewhat similar only to *Eugnosta arrecta* Razowski, 1970 on the basis of the short socii. The aedeagus of *paranica* has numerous very small cornuti.

Anielia portentosa Razowski & Becker, 1983

Anielia portentosa Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 447.

A. portentosa is similar to *A. evanida* (Razowski & Becker, 1983) but in *portentosa* the apophyses are shorter and thicker and the ductus bursae is longer.

Banhadoa luculenta Razowski & Becker, 1983

Banhadoa luculenta Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 433.

B. luculenta is the only representative of its genus; the male genitalia slightly resemble those *Cochylis mimohospes* Razowski & Becker, 1983 but in *luculenta* the sacculus is perpendiclar to the costa of the valva, terminating in a lobe.

Belemgena phlattotreta Razowski & Becker, 1994

Belemgena phlattotreta Razowski & Becker, 1994, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **22**(85): 35.

B. phlattotreta is the type species of the monobasic genus *Belemgena* Razowski & Becker, 1994, which was compared originally to *Aphalonia* Razowski, 1984 and *Marlinka* Razowski & Becker, 1983; *phlattotreta* is somewhat similar to *M. mimera* Razowski & Becker, 1983 but *phlattotreta* has a long process from base of the sacculus that is lacking in *M. mimera*.

Cartagogena februa Razowski, 1990

Cartagogena februa Razowski, 1990, *Misc. zool*., **14**: 86.

C. februa was compared to *C. ferruminata* Razowski, 1992; *februa* has a shorter, less sclerotized ductus bursae and a longer proximal part of the sterigma.

Cochylidichnium amulanum Razowski, 1986

Cochylidichnium amulanum Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 381.

C. amulanum is the only representative of its genus; it was compared originally to *Cochylidia* Obraztsov, 1956. In *C. amulanum* the median part of valva is similar to that of *Cochylidia* (e.g., *C.*

richteriana (Fischer v. Roeslerstamm, 1837)), but the aedeagus and socii of *amulanum* are long and slender.

Cochylis anerista Razowski 1984

Cochylis anerista Razowski 1984*, Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Biol. Sci*., **32**(7-8): 291.

RAZOWSKI (1994) diagnosed this species and compared it to *C. eupacria* Razowski, 1984.

Cochylis avita Razowski, 1997

Cochylis avita Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 133.

C. avita is close to *C. viscana* (Kearfott, 1997), but *avita* has a broad median part of transtilla and a weaker convexity of the sacculus.

Cochylis bucera Razowski, 1997

Cochylis bucera Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 136.

The male genitalia of *bucera* resemble those of *C. roseana* (Haworth, 1811), but *bucera* has a broad median part of the transtilla and microspines on the sacclus.

Cochylis dormitoria Razowski, 1997

Cochylis dormitoria Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 134.

C. dormitoria is somewhat similar to *C. temerana* (Busck, 1907), but *dormitoria* has an elongate valva and a non-angulate sacculus.

Cochylis eupacria Razowski 1984

Cochylis eupacria Razowski 1984, *Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Biol. Sci*., **32**(7-8): 283.

C. eupacria was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and was compared to *C. erromena* Razowski 1984.

Cochylis eutaxia Razowski 1984

Cochylis eutaxia Razowski 1984, *Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Biol. Sci*., **32**(7-8): 290.

The female genitalia of *C. eutaxia* are most similar to those of *C. typhilinea* Razowski, 1984, but the former have longer apohyses anteriores. The sterigma of *eutaxia* resembles that of *C. erromena* Razowski, 1984.

Cochylis exomala Razowski, 1984

Cochylis exomala Razowski, 1984, *Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Biol. Sci*., **32**(7-8): 282.

C. exomala is related to *C. eutheta* Razowski, 1984, but in *exomala* the sacculus lacks the proximal lobe, and adeagus lacks the ventro-terminal process.

Cochylis flabilis Razowski, 1993

Cochylis flabilis Razowski, 1993, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **62**: 123.

Related to *C. typhilinea* Razowski, 1984, *flabilis* is distinguished by the ductus seminalis originating at the sterigma, not beyond the corpus bursae as in *typhilinea*.

Cochylis indica Razowski, 1968

Cochylis indica Razowski, 1968, *Acta zool. cracov*., **13**(6): 144.

C. indica was diagnosed twice by RAZOWSKI (1968, 2009).

Cochylis insipida (Razowski, 1990)

Saphenista insipida Razowski, 1990, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **18**(72): 342.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared this species to *C. disputabilis* (Walsingham, 1914).

Cochylis laetana Razowski, 1968

Cochylis laetana Razowski, 1968, *Acta zool. cracov*., **13**(6): 139.

C. laetana is closest to *C. maestana* Kennel, 1899, but *laetana* a has long, pointed end of the sacculus and a spine near the middle of the valva.

Cochylis methoeca Razowski & Becker, 1986

Cochylis methoeca Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 466.

C. methoeca is related to *C. potrerillana* Razowski, 1999, but in *methoeca* the aedeagus is slenderer and the postsaccular part of the disc of the valva is finely thorned.

Cochylis obtrusa Razowski & Becker, 1983

Cochylis obtrusa Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **26**(13): 436.

Sterigma complex of *C. obtrusa* is similar to that of several other species (e.g. *C. securifera* Razowski & Becker, 1983), but *obtrusa* has a long posterior sclerite of the ductus bursae lacking in similar species.

Cochylis torva Razowski & Becker, 1983

Cochylis torva Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **26**(13): 436.

The ductus bursae of *C. torva* is similar to that of *C. obtrusa* Razowski & Becker, 1986 but the sterigma of the former is smaller.

Cochylis typhilinea Razowski 1984

Cochylis typhilinea Razowski 1984, *Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Biol. Sci*., **32**(7-8): 282.

The female genitalia of *C. typhilinea* are similar to those of *C. eutaxia* Razowski, 1984 but in *typhilinea* the ductus bursae is slender and the apophyses anteriores are very short.

Combosclera cingens Razowski, 1999

Combosclera cingens Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 58.

C. cingens is the only species of its genus; it was compared originally to *Phtheochroa* Stephens, 1829. *C. cingens* is somewhat similar to *P. loricata* Razowski, 1984, but in *cingens* the uncus is forked and the median part of the transtilla is reduced.

Coristaca capsularia Razowski, 1990

Coristaca capsularia Razowski, 1990, *Misc. zool*., **14**: 99.

C. capsularia is the only representative of its genus; it was compared to *Phalonidia* Le Marchand, 1933. The male genitalia of *capsularia* slightly resemble those of *Phalonidia rufoatra* Razowski, 1990, especially in the shape of valve, but *capsularia* has a well- developed uncus that is lacking in *rufoatra*.

Dinophalia egregia Razowski & Becker, 1993

Dinophalia egregia Razowski & Becker, 1993, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **21**(84): 23.

D. egregia is the only representaive of its genus; it was compared to *Mourecochlis* Razowski & Becker, 1983 and *Cochylis* Treitschke, 1829. *D. egregia* differs from *Mourecochylis ramosa* Razowski & Becker, 1983 in having a simple uncus and a spined sacculus.

Empedcochylis empeda (Razowski & Becker, 1986)

Enallcochylis empeda Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 470.

E. empeda is the only representative of its genus; *empeda* is close to *Enallcochylis enochra* Razowski & Becker, 1986 but *empeda* has a very large aedeagus and a weakly concave sacculus.

Enallcochylis enochra Razowski & Becker, 1986

Enallcochylis enochra Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 469.

Enallcochylis was originally compared to *Cochylis* Treitschke, 1829; *E. enochra* is similar to *E. empeda* (Razowski & Becker, 1986) but the former has smaller socii and larger aedeagus.

Eugnosta argentinae (Razowski, 1967)

Carolella argentinae Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*.,**12**(8): 196.

E. argentinae is closely related to *E. hysterosiana* (Razowski 1967), but in *argentinae* the median part of the transtilla is slender and the basal plate of the cornutus is very large.

Eugnosta californica (Razowski, 1986)

Carolella californica Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(18): 414.

E. californica is closly related to *E. chemsakiana* (Razowski, 1986); however, the male genitalia of *californica* can be distinguished by a long median part of the transtilla and a broad cornutus.

Eugnosta desinens (Razowski, 1986)

Carolella desinens Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(18): 410.

E. desinens is closely related to *E. opalina* (Razowski, 1986) but *desinens* has a slenderer aedeagus and a proportionally larger basal plate of the cornutus.

Eugnosta emarcida (Razowski & Becker, 1986)

Carolella emarcida Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 442.

E. emarcida differs from all known New World congeners by its broad socii and median part of the transtilla, which are somewhat similar to the Palaearctic *E. arrecta* Razowski, 1970. Broad socii also are present in *E. dives* (Butler, 1878) from the New World.

Eugnosta macneilli (Razowski, 1986)

Carolella macneilli Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(18): 413.

E. macneilli was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) who compared it to *E. deceptana* (Busck, 1907).

Eugnosta medioxima (Razowski, 1986)

Carolella medioxima Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(18): 410.

E. medioxima was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) who compared it to *E. leonana* Razowski, 1986.

Eugnosta ochrolemma (Razowski, 1986)

Carolella ochrolemma Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(18): 412.

E. ochrolemma was compared it to *E. desinens* (Razowski, 1986) and *E. medioxima* (Razowski, 1986) by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Eugnosta ouralia (Razowski, 1986)

Carolella ouralia Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(18): 412.

E. ouralia was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) who compared it to *E. desinens* (Razowski, 1986).

Eugnosta opalina (Razowski, 1986)

Carolella opalina Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(18): 411.

E. opalina is closly related and similar to *E. desinens* (Razowski, 1986) but in *opalina* the aedeagus and cornutus are broader.

Eugnosta proanoa Razowski & Pelz, 2001

Eugnosta proanoa Razowski & Pelz, 2001, *Nachr. Entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F*., **22**(1): 26.

E. proanoa differs from all known congeners (e.g., *E. chromophanes* Razowski, 1994) in having a simple sacculus with a lobate end and a slender transtilla with elongate median parts.

Eupoecilia armifera Razowski 1968

Eupoecilia armifera Razowski 1968, *Acta zool. cracov*., **13**(5): 117.

E. armifera is closely related to *E. dentana* Razowski 1968, but *armifera* the socius has a longer posterior part and a non-thorny basal part; it was compared to *dentana* in the diagnosis of that species (RAZOWSKI 1968).

Eupoecilia diana Razowski 1968

Eupoecilia diana Razowski 1968, *Acta zool. cracov*., **13**(5): 123.

E. diana is similar to *E. ochrotona* Razowski 1968, but in *diana* the large cornutus is only half as long and is accompanied by a series of shorter cornuti.

Eupoecilia lata Razowski 1968

Eupoecilia lata Razowski 1968, *Acta zool. cracov*., **13**(5): 115.

E. lata is closely related to *E. ambiguella* (Hübner, 1796), but *lata* lacks the broad, spined posterior part of the ductus bursae.

Eupoecilia ochrotona Razowski 1968

Eupoecilia ochrotona Razowski 1968, *Acta zool. cracov*., **13**(5): 124.

E. ochrotona is closely related to *E. diana* Razowski, 1968 and *E. kobeana* Razowski 1968, but in *ochrotona* the cornutus is thicker and socius slenderer.

Geitocochylis gustatoria Razowski, 1984

Geitocochylis gustatoria Razowski, 1984, *Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Sci. Biol*., **32**(7-8): 274.

According to RAZOWSKI (1994), *G. gustatoria* is close to *G. gyrantrum* Razowski, 1984 but *gustatoria* has a broad ventral part of the valva and a ventroterminal process of the aedeagus, both of which are lacking in *gyrantrum*.

Geitocochylis gyrantrum Razowski, 1984

Geitocochylis gyrantrum Razowski, 1984, *Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Sci. Biol*., **32**(7-8): 278.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Geitocochylis paromala Razowski, 1984

Geitocochylis paromala Razowski, 1984, *Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Sci. Biol*., **32**(7-8): 279.

G. paromala was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Geitocochylis tarphionyma Razowski, 1984

Geitocochylis tarphionyma Razowski, 1984, *Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Sci. Biol*., **32**(7-8): 278.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Gryposcleroma schidia Razowski, 1986

Gryposcleroma schidia Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 384.

G. schidia is the only representative of its genus; RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *Gryposcleroma* Razowski, 1986 to *Revertuncaria* Razowski, 1986 and *Geitocochylis* Razowski, 1984. *G. schidia* differs from *Monoceratuncus autolytus* Razowski, 1986 in having a rounded angle of the sacculus and a slenderer process of the uncus.

Henricus acosmetes (Razowski, 1986)

Phtheochroa acosmetes Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 375.

P. acosmetes differs from all known congeners by the presence of numerous very short cornuti with broad basal plates, and a large uncus. A small uncus is found in other species, e.g., *H. chirograptus* Razowski, 1999, but in the latter the cornuti are long and the uncus is minute.

Henricus ceramocerus Razowski, 1999

Henricus ceramocerus Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 61.

H. ceramocerus differs from all congeners (e.g., *H. exsanguis* Razowski, 1994 and *H. inchoatus* Razowski, 1986) by its very long posterior process of the sacculus.

Henricus cristobalicus Razowski, 1999

Henricus cristobalicus Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 62.

H. cristobalicus differs from *H. rhiobursa* Razowski, 1991 in features of the bursa copulatrix: in *cristobalicus* it is free of sclerites, whereas in *cristobalicus* it has an elongate area of thorns.

Henricus comes vicecomes Razowski & Becker, 1986

Henricus comes vicecomes Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 449.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *H. comes vicecomes* to *H. comes comes* (Walsingham, 1884): in *vicecomes* the processes of the aedeagus are shorter and the cornutus is larger.

Henricus exploratus Razowski & Becker, 1986

Henricus exploratus Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 448.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *H. exploratus* to *H. inspergatus* Razowski & Becker, 1986, indicating that in *exploratus* the socius is weakly tapered terminally, the median part of the transtilla is larger, and the aedeagus is slenderer.

Henricus improvisus Razowski & Becker, 1986

Henricus improvisus Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 448.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and compared to *H. cognatus* (Walsingham, 1914).

Henricus inspergatus Razowski & Becker, 1986

Henricus inspergatus Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 444.

H. inspergatus is compared originally to *H. inanimalis* Razowski, 1986 but without mentioning its name (i.e., as "the preceding species"). It was latter diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and compared to *H. cognatus* (Walsingham, 1914) and *H. zelotes* (Razowski & Becker, 1986).

Henricus palimpsestus Razowski & Becker, 1986

Henricus palimpsestus Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cra*cov., **29**(20): 446.

H. palimpsestus is close to *H. exploratus* Razowski & Becker, 1986 but in *palimpsestus* the sacculus is broader and smoother, and the cornutus is larger. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1986) compared it to *insolitus* in comments of the latter.

Henricus rhiobursa Razowski, 1991

Henricus rhiobursa Razowski, 1991, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **19**(73): 62.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared this species to *H. chroicopterus* Razowski, 1991.

Henricus tenerimus (Razowski, 1986)

Phtheochroa tenerima Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 376.

The female genitalia of *H. tenerimus* are similar to those of *H. comes vicecomes* Razowski & Becker, 1986 but those of *tenerimus* lack the proximal lobes of the sterigma. From *H. attalus* Razowski, 1994 it differs by having a more anterior origin of the ductus seminalis.

Henricus veirsi (Razowski, 1986), **comb. n.**

Phtheochroa veirsi Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 376.

H. veirsi was originally placed near *Henricus tenerimus* (Razowski, 1986) but *veirsi* is small and has an oval sclerite just before the sterigma.

Juxtolena omphalia Razowski & Becker, 1993

Juxtolena omphalia Razowski & Becker, 1993, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **21**(84): 236.

J. omphalia is the only representative of its genus; it was compared to *Mourecochylis* Razowski & Becker, 1983. *J. omphalia* can be distinguished by the long setae at base of the valva. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1994) compared *J. oncodina* Razowski & Becker, 1994 to *omphalia.*

Lasiothyris cerastes Razowski & Becker, 1986

Lasiothyris cerastes Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 461.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *L. competitrix* to *L. limatula* (Meyrick, 1917).

Lasiothyris competitrix Razowski & Becker, 1983

Lasiothyris competitrix Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 440.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *L. cerastes* to *L. megapenis* Razowski & Becker, 1983.

Lasiothyris diclada Razowski & Becker, 1986

Lasiothyris diclada Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 462.

RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1983) compared *L. diclada* to *L. cnestovalva* Razowski & Becker, 1986 without mentioning its name. *Lasiothyris diclada* is characterized by a slender termination of the socii; in *cnestovalva* the socii are short and rounded apically.

Lasiothyris ficta (Razowski & Becker, 1983)

Saphenista ficta Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 426.

S. ficta was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1983) and compared to *L. cerastes* Razowski & Becker, 1986.

Lasiothyris gravida Razowski, 1986

Lasiothyris gravida Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 377.

In facies, *L. gravida* is similar to *L. luminosa* Razowski & Becker, 1983, but the forewing of *gravida* has a glossy ground colour and pinkish hue; the two were compared *luminosa* by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Lasiothyris micida Razowski & Becker, 1986

Lasiothyris micida Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 463.

L. micida is somewhat similar to *L. cnestovalva* Razowski & Becker, 1986, but in *micida* the median part of the transtilla is broader.

Marylinka mimera Razowski & Becker, 1983

Marylinka mimera Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 438.

M. mimera is the only species of its genus; it was compared to *Saphenista*. The male genitalia of *Marylinka* are somewhat similar to those of *Lasiothyris cnestovalva* Razowski & Becker, 1986, but the median part of the transtilla of *mimera* is very short.

Mimeugnosta enopla Razowski & Becker, 1986

Mimeugnosta enopla Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 465.

M. enopla was compared by RAZOWSKI (1994) to *M. particeps* Razowski, 1986.

Mielkeana gelasima Razowski & Becker, 1983

Mielkeana gelasima Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 439.

M. gelasima is closely related to *M. angysocia* Razowski & Becker, 1986, but *gelasima* has a pointed angle of the sacculus.

Mielkeana angysocia Razowski & Becker, 1986

Mielkeana angysocia Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 465.

M. angysocia was compared by RAZOWSKI (1994) to *M. gelasima* Razowski & Becker, 1983.

Mimcochylis ochroplasta Razowski, 1985

Mimcochylis ochroplasta Razowski, 1985, *Nota lepid*., **8**(1): 64.

M. ochroplasta is closely related to *M. plasmodia* Razowski, 1985 and *M. plagiusa* Razowski, 1985 but in *ochroplasta* the sclerite of ductus bursae is broad and the proximal incision of the sterigma is shallow.

Mimcochylis plagiusa Razowski, 1985

Mimcochylis plagiusa Razowski, 1985, *Nota lepid*., **8**(1): 62.

Female genitalia of *M. plagiusa* are similar to those of *M. plasmodia* Razowski, 1985 but *plagiusa* has a weaker incision of the sterigma and a longer sclerite of the ductus bursae.

Mimcochylis planola Razowski, 1985

Mimcochylis planola Razowski, 1985, *Nota lepid*., **8**(1): 61.

M. planola is similar to *M. plagiusa* Razowski, 1985 but in *planola* the forewing has a pointed apex and an oblique, straight termen.

Mimcochylis plasmodia Razowski, 1985

Mimcochylis plasmodia Razowski, 1985, *Nota lepid*., **8**(1): 62.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and compared to *M. plagiusa* Razowski, 1985.

Mimeugnosta atra Razowski & Becker, 1968

Mimeugnosta atra Razowski & Becker, 1968, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 466.

The female genitalia of *M. atra* differ from those of *M. enopla* Razowski & Becker, 1986 in having a slender sclerite of the antrum and lacking sclerites in the corpus bursae.

Mimeugnosta enopla Razowski & Becker, 1986

Mimeugnosta enopla Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 465.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *enopla* to *M. particeps* Razowski, 1986.

Mourecochylis affecta (Razowski, 1986)

Saphenista affecta Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(17): 397.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *M. affecta* to *M. limenarchis* Razowski, 1986.

Monoceratuncus autolytus (Razowski, 1986)

Ceratuncus autolutus Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 383.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and compared to *M. lugens* Razowski & Becker, 1986.

Monoceratuncus eriodens (Razowski, 1986)

Ceratuncus eriodens Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 383.

M. eriodens is closely related to *M. autolytus* Razowski, 1986; this species can be distinguished by the strong spines on the disc of the valva and the apical process of the uncus.

Monoceratuncus lugens (Razowski, 1986)

Ceratuncus lugens Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 382.

M. lugens is close to *M. autolytus* Razowski, 1986. *M. lugens* can be distinguished by its convex apex of the uncus and the angulate sacculus.

Mourecochylis limenarchis Razowski, 1986

Mourecochylis limenarchis Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 379.

This species is diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and compared to *M. ramosa* Razowski & Becker, 1983.

Mourecochylis mimosina (Razowski, 1986)

Platphalonidia mimosina Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(6): 382.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared this species to *M. limenarchis* Razowski, 1986.

Mourecochylis ramosa Razowski & Becker, 1983

Mourecochylis ramosa Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 441.

M. ramosa was the only species of its genus; it was compared to *Saphenista*. *M. ramosa* was compared to *M. limenarchis* Razowski, 1986 by RAZOWSKI (1994); *ramosa* has a longer, spined terminally sacculus.

Parirazona penthinana (Razowski, 1967)

Irazona penthinana Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 179.

P. penthinana is closely related to *P. dolorosa* (Meyrick, 1932), but ductus bursae of *penthinana* is longer (cf. RAZOWSKI, 1994).

Perlorita pilumgestatum Razowski & Pelz, 2001

Perlorita pilumgestatum Razowski & Pelz, 2001, *Nachr. Entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F*., **22**(1): 27.

P. pilumgestatum is the only representative of its genus; it was compared to *Lorita* Busck, 1939. *P. pilumgestatum* differs from *L. scarificata* (Meyrick, 1917), the type-species of *Lorita* Busck, 1939, by its larger uncus and longer aedeagus.

Phalonidia aculeata Razowski, 1967

Phalonidia aculeata Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 171.

The male genialia of *P. aculeata* are similar to those of *P. aeraria* Razowski, 1967 but the end of median part of transtilla of *aculeata* is armed with a series of terminal spines.

Phalonidia aetheria Razowski, 1967

Phalonidia aetheria Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 169.

The tegumen, socii, and juxta of *P. aetheria* are similar to those of *P. walkerana* Razowski, 1967, but in *aetheria* the sacculus is larger with a spiny terminal part.

Phalonidia astricta Razowski & Becker, 1983

Phalonidia astricta Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 427.

P. astricta differs from *P. dyas* (Razowski & Becker, 1983) in having longer socii, aedeagus, and median process of the transtilla.

Phalonidia bassii Razowski, 1999

Phalonidia bassii Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 322.

P. bassii is related to *P. pellax* Razowski & Becker, 1983, but *bassii* has a very long, free termination of the right sacculus and a slender aedeagus.

Phalonidia brilhanteana (Razowski & Becker, 1983)

Saphenista brilhanteana Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 429.

P. brilhanteana was compared by RAZOWSKI (1994) to *P. fatua* (Razowski & Becker, 1983).

Phalonidia diaphona Razowski & Becker, 1986

Phalonidia diaphona Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 459.

P. diaphona is related to *P. ochrimixtana* (Zeller, 1877), but *diaphona* has a claw- shaped process at the end of costa of valva.

Phalonidia dyas Razowski & Becker, 1983

Phalonidia dyas Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 427.

This species was compared to *P. astricta* by RAZOWSKI (1994) in the diagnosis of *P. hypagosocia* Razowski, 1993. *P. dyas* differs from *astricta* in having slenderer socius and a longer bifurcation of the transtilla.

Phalonidia ecuadorensis Razowski, 1967

Phalonidia ecuadorensis Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 167.

The genitalia of *P. ecuadorensis* resemble those of *P. walkerana* Razowski, 1967 and *P. swammerdariana* (Zeller, 1877), but the sacculus in *ecuadorensis* has a sharp termination.

Phalonidia fatua Razowski & Becker, 1983

Phalonidia fatua Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 428.

P. fatua was compared by RAZOWSKI (1994) to *P. squalida* (Razowski & Becker, 1983).

Phalonidia horrens (Razowski & Becker, 1983)

Phalonidia horrens Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 428.

P. horrens was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and compared to *P. fatua* Razowski & Becker, 1983.

Phalonidia lochites Razowski & Becker, 1993

Phalonidia lochites Razowski & Becker, 1993, *Acta zool. cracov*., **36**(1): 165.

RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1993) compared *P. scolopis* Razowski, 1993 to *lochites*; hence, a diagnosis is available. The latter has a small spine beyond the sacculus and a slender aedeagus.

Phalonidia ochracea Razowski, 1967

Phalonidia ochracea Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 164.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *P. ochracea* to *P. synucha* Razowski & Becker, 1986.

Phalonidia olivana (Razowski, 1967)

Cochylis olivana Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 209.

P. olivana is similar to *P. ochracea* Razowski, 1967, but *P. olivana* has a larger cup-shaped part of the sterigma and stronger sclerites in the ductus bursae.

Phalonidia paliki Razowski & Becker, 1983

Phalonidia paliki Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 430.

The female genitalia of *P. paliki* are somewhat simlar to those of *P. brilhanteana* (Razowski & Becker, 1983) but the ductus seminalis of *paliki* originates in the proximal part of the corpus bursae, and the ductus bursae is fairly long.

Phalonidia remota Razowski & Becker, 1983

Phalonidia remota Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(13): 429.

P. remota is similar to *P. loipa* Razowski, 1994, but *remota* has a shorter aedeagus and lacks a cornutus.

Phalonidia rufoatra Razowski, 1990

Phalonidia rufoatra Razowski, 1990, *Misc. zool*., **14**: 97.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared this species to *P. swammerdamiana* (Zeller, 1877).

Phalonidia unguifera (Razowski, 1967)

Cochylis unguifera Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 207.

P. unguifera is related and similar to *P. walkerana* Razowski, 1967, but in *unguifera* the forewing markings are rust coloured (brown in *walkerana*), and the valve has a distinct spine above the distal end of the sacculus.

Phalonidia walkerana Razowski, 1967

Phalonidia walkerana Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 166.

P. walkerana is related to *P. ecuadorensis* Razowski, 1967, but in *aetheria* the sacculus is large with a spiny terminal part.

Platphalonia assector (Razowski, 1967)

Cochylis assector Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 207.

P. assector is closely related to *P. ochraceana* (Razowski, 1967) but *assector* has a long sclerite of the ductus bursae (also, see the diagnosis of *ochraneana*).

Platphalonia ochraceana (Razowski, 1967)

Cochylis ochraceana Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 207.

P. ochraceana is related to *P. assector* (Razowski, 1967) but *ochraceana* differs from the latter by its short, cup-shaped part of the sterigma and small sclerites in the ductus bursae.

Platphalonia tehuacana (Razowski, 1986)

Platphalonidia tehuacana Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(6): 384.

This species differs from *P. californica* Razowski, 1986 and other species of *Platphalonia* Razowski, 2011 in the shape of the transtilla: in *californica* the median part is broad, terminating in a pair of lateral thorns, and the coecum penis is short, whereas in *tehuacana* it is slender and the coecum penis long.

Phtheochroa haplidia Razowski, 1986

Phtheochroa haplidia Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 375.

Originally *P. haplidia* was compared to "two preceding species" i.e., *P. hamartopenis* Razowski, 1986 and *P. piptmachaeria* Razowski, 1986; *haplidia* differs from those species in its short, pointed uncus and the large cornutus.

Phtheochroa hybrista Razowski, 1991

Phtheochroa hybrista Razowski, 1991, *Acta zool. cracov*., **34**(1): 171.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *P. hybrista* to *P. ciona* Razowski, 1991.

Phteochroa noctivaga (Razowski, 1984)

Trachysmia noctivaga Razowski, 1984, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **53**: 569.

S. noctivaga was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) as closely related to *P. loricata* Razowski, 1984. In *noctivaga* the socius is larger, the cornuti shorter, and the sclerite of the corpus bursae smaller.

Phteochroa obnubila (Razowski, 1984)

Trachysmia obnubila Razowski, 1984, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **53**: 571.

P. obnubila is related to *P. noctivaga* (Razowski, 1984), but *obnubila* has two small sclerites in the bursa copulatrix.

Phtheochroa piptmachaeria Razowski, 1986

Phtheochroa piptmachaeria Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 373.

The diagnosis by RAZOWSKI (1994) compared this species to *P. hydnum* Razowski, 1986.

Phteochroa superbissima (Razowski, 1984)

Trachysmia sperbissima Razowski, 1984, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **53**: 571.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Planaltinella rhatyma Razowski & Becker, 1994

Planaltinella rhatyma Razowski & Becker, 1994, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **22**(85): 34.

P. rhatyma was the only representative of its genus; it was compared to *Eugnosta* Hübner, [1825] 1816 and *Tambomachaya* Razowski, 1989. From *T. pollexifera* Razowski, 1989, *rhatyma* differs primarily in its elongate sacculus and slender dorsal part of the transtilla.

Revertuncaria spathula Razowski, 1986

Revertuncaria spathula Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 377.

R. spathula is the only representative of its genus; RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *spathula* to *Geitocochylis paromala* Razowski, 1984. *R. spathula* can be distinguished by its shorter sacculus and a single median dorsal prominence of the transtilla.

Rigidsociaria erinaceola Razowski, 1986

Rigidsociaria erinaceola Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(16): 377.

R. erinaceola is the only representative of its genus; *erinaceola* has long, well sclerotized socii similar to many *Eugnosta* Hübner, [1825] 1816, e.g., *E. saltillana* (Razowski, 1986) and *Acaroloella stereopis* (Meyrick, 1931), but in *erinaceola* the dorsal part of transtilla is bifid and thorny.

Rudenia paupercula Razowski, 1985

Rudenia paupercula Razowski, 1985, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **55**: 521.

R. paupercula is compared by RAZOWSKI (1994) to *R. leguminana* (Busck, 1907).

Saphenista aeraria (Razowski, 1967)

Phalonidia aeraria Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 170.

The male genitalia of *S. aeraria* are similar to those of *S. raphaeliana* Razowski, 1989, and the two species were compared by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Saphenista argyraspis Razowski, 1984

Saphenista argyraspis Razowski, 1984, *Annls Zool*., **38**(13): 278.

In facies, *S. argyraspis* differs from all known congeners. The female genitalia are distinct, but most similar to *S. burrens* Razowski, 1993. Those of *argyraspis* lack the proximal, cup-shaped part of the sterigma and have a posterior ductus of the accessory bursa.

Saphenista consulta Razowski, 1986

Saphenista consulta Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(17): 400.

S. consulta is similar to *S. delicatulana* (Zeller, 1877), but *consulta* has a short sacculus and a longer ventral termination of the aedeagus.

Saphenista dexia Razowski & Becker, 1986

Saphenista dexia Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 454.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *dexia* to *S. eranna* Razowski & Becker, 1986.

Saphenista endomycha Razowski, 1990

Saphenista endomycha Razowski, 1990, *Misc. zool*., **14**: 96.

RAZOWSKI (1994) mentioned differences between *S. endomycha* and *S. incauta* Razowski & Becker, 1986 in the remarks of the latter; *endomycha* can be distinguished by a slender collar-like sclerite at base of the ductus bursae.

Saphenista euprepia Razowski, 1993

Saphenista euprepia Razowski, 1993, *Acta zool. cracov*., **36**(1): 170.

In facies and male genitalia, *S. euprepia* is similar to *S. cordifera* (Meyrick, 1932), but in *euprepia* the sacculus is simple and the cornutus is deviated.

Saphenista glorianda Razowski, 1986

Saphenista glorianda Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(17): 402.

S. glorianda was diagnosis by RAZOWSKI (1994) and compared to *S. livida* Razowski, 1986.

Saphenista illimis Razowski, 1986

Saphenista illimis Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(17): 400.

S. illimis is closely related to *S. glorianda* Razowski, 1986 but *illimis* has a large ventral lobe of the sacculus.

Saphenista incauta Razowski, 1986

Saphenista incauta Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(17): 456.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and compared to *S. praefasciata* (Meyrick, 1932) and *S. endomycha* Razowski, 1992.

Saphenista juvenca Razowski & Becker, 1986

Saphenista juvenca Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 455.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and compared to *S. strotingoloba* Razowski 1992.

Saphenista lassa (Razowski, 1986)

Aethes lassa Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(7): 390.

RAZOWSKI (1994) transferred *Aethes lassa* to *Saphenista* Walsingham, 1914 and compared it to *S. ryrsiloba* Razowski, 1990.

Saphenista livida Razowski, 1986

Saphenista livida Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(17): 402.

S. livida is closely related to *S. illimis* Razowski, 1986 but in *livida* the lateral process of the vinculum is very large and the sacculus is simple.

Saphenista mediocris Razowski, 1986

Saphenista mediocris Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(17): 398.

S. mediocris was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Saphenista nongrata Razowski, 1986

Saphenista nongrata Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(17): 397.

RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *S. nongrata* to *S. praia* Razowski, 1986 in the comments of the latter species. The ductus bursae of *nongrata* is shorter, and the cornutus is as long as the aedeagus.

Saphenista onychina Razowski & Becker, 1986

Saphenista onychina Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 452.

S. onychina is closely related to *S. fluida* Razowski, 1986 as mentioned in description of the latter. *S. onychina* can be distinguished by the absence of a lobe of the ductus bursae.

Saphenista oreada Razowski & Becker, 1986

Saphenista oreada Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 456.

S. oreada is similar to *S. praefasciata* (Meyrick, 1932), but the corpus bursae of *oreada* lacks sclerites.

Saphenista orescia Razowski & Becker, 1986

Saphenista orescia Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 456.

S. orescia is closely related to *S. praefasciata* (Meyrick, 1932), but *orescia* can be distinguished by the weak sclerites of corpus bursae and the rather slender ductus bursae.

Saphenista orichalcana Razowski & Becker, 1986

Saphenista orichalcana Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 451.

RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1986) mentioned that *S. orichalcana* is probably closest to *S. multistrigata* (Walsingham, 1914); subsequently is was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Saphenista praia Razowski, 1986

Saphenista praia Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. c*racov., **29**(17): 399.

S. praia was compared to *S. nongrata* Razowski, 1986 by RAZOWSKI (1994).

Saphenista temperata Razowski, 1986

Saphenista temperata Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(17): 399.

S. temperata is closely related to *S. deliphrobursa* (Razowski, 1992); *temperata* can be distinguished by its fairly long ductus bursae and large cup-shaped part of the sterigma.

Spinipogon atrox Razowski & Becker, 1983

Spinipogon atrox Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 437.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994), comparing *S. atrox* with *S. harmozones* Razowski, 1986.

Spinipogon ialtris Razowski, 1986

Spinipogon ialtris Razowski, 1986, *Acta zool. cr*acov., **29**(16): 381.

A diagnosis was given by RAZOWSKI (1994), comparing *S. ialtris* with *S. elaphroterus* Razowski, 1986.

Spinipogon thes Razowski & Becker, 1983

Spinipogon thes Razowski & Becker, 1983, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 437.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (1994) and *S. thes* compared to *S. spiniferus* Razowski, 1967.

Spinipogon signatus Razowski, 1967

Spinipogon signatus Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 202.

The female genitalia of *S. signatus* differ from those of *S. trivius* Razowski, 1967 in having broad lateral parts of the sterigma which are absent in *trivius*.

Spinipogon spiniferus Razowski, 1967

Spinipogon spiniferus Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 200.

S. spiniferus is closely related to *S. trivius* Razowski, 1967 but the valva of *spiniferus* is broader and rather short.

Spinipogon trivius Razowski, 1967

Spinipogon trivius Razowski, 1967, *Acta zool. cracov*., **12**(8): 199.

S. trivius is related to *S. spiniferus* Razowski, 1967 but in *trivius* the valva is very slender and long.

Tambomachaya pollexifera Razowski, 1989

Tambomachaya pollexifera Razowski, 1989, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **17**(66): 205.

T. pollexifera is the only representaive of its genus; it was originally compared to *Aphalonia* Razowski, 1984. *T. pollexifera* differs from *Aphalonia monstrata* Razowski, 1984 in having a slenderer median part of the transtilla and a spine at the ventral lobe of the cucullus.

Thysanphalonia cirrithes Razowski & Becker, 1986

Thysanphalonia cirrithes Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 461.

T. cirrithes was the only representative of its genus. The male genitalia of *cirrithes* resemble those of *Cirrothaumatia tornosema* (Clarke, 1968), but those of cirrithes have a setose end of the sacculus.

CNEPHASIINI

Archicnephasia hartigi Razowski, 1983

Archicnephasia hartigi Razowski, 1983, *Nota lepid*., **6**(4): 232.

A. hartigi is the only representative of its genus; it was was compared to *Cnephasia* Curtis, 1826. *A. hartigi* is externally similar to some species of *Acleris* (e.g., *A. albiscapulana* (Christoph, 1881)) and is close to *Amphicoecia adamana* (Kennel, 1919) but is distinguished by its bulbous, spined temination of the sacculus and very slender aedeagus.

Cnephasia heringi Razowski, 1958

Cnephasia (*Cnephasia*) *heringi* Razowski 1958, *Acta zool. cracov*., **2**(2): 575.

RAZOWSKI (1959) compared *C. heringi* to *C. incertana* (Treitschke, 1835) and *C. helenica* Obraztsov, 1950.

Cnephasia divisana Razowski, 1959

Cnephasia divisana Razowski, 1959, *Z. wien. ent. Ges*., **44**: 82.

RAZOWSKI (1965) compared *C. divisana* to the *sedana*-group of species. Subsequently RAZOWSKI (1983) compared it to *C. disforma* Razowski, 1983; *divisana*, differs from the latter chiefly in its longer aedeagus and the minute free termination of the sacculus.

Cnephasia pumicana hagiosana Razowski, 1959

Cnephasia pumicana hagiosana Razowski, 1959, *Z. wien. ent. Ges*., **44**: 83.

The original description indicates that *C. pumicana hagiosana* can be distinguished from *C. pumicana pumicana* (Zeller, 1847) by its larger size (15-19 mm), slenderer forewing, and greyish ground colour.

Cnephasia nowickii Razowski, 1958

Cnephasia (*Cnephasia*) *nowickii* Razowski 1958, *Acta zool. cracov*., **2**(2): 573.

RAZOWSKI (1965) compared *C. nowickii* to *C. communana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851).

Eana penziana amseli Razowski, 1959

Eana (*Eana*) *penziana amseli* Razowski 1959, *Acta zool. cracov*., **4**(6): 296.

RAZOWSKI (1965) compared *E. penziana amseli* to the typical form, *E. penziana penziana* (Thunberg & Becklin, 1791).

Eana incognitana Razowski, 1959

Eana (*Eana*) *incognitana* Razowski 1959, *Acta zool. cracov*., **4** (6): 296.

Eana jaeckhi Razowski, 1959

Eana (*Eana*) *jaeckhi* Razowski 1959, *Acta zool. cracov*., **4**(6): 297.

RAZOWSKI (2002c) compared *E. jaeckji* to *E. incanana* (Stephens, 1852) and *E. penziana* (Thunberg & Becklin, 1791).

Eana darvaza batangiana Razowski 1965

Eana darvaza batangiana Razowski, 1965, *Acta zool. cracov*., **10**(3): 305.

In its original description, *E. batangiana* was compared to the nominate subspecies (*Eana darvaza darvaza* Obraztsov, 1943), the name of which, however, was not mentioned.

Eana rundiapicana Razowski, 1959

Eana (*Eana*) *rundiapicana* Razowski 1959, *Acta zool. cracov*., **4**(6): 297.

RAZOWSKI (2002c) compared *E. rundiapicana* to *E. clercana* (Joannis, 1908).

Eana samarcandae Razowski, 1958

Eana (*Eana*) *samarcandae* Razowski, 1958, *Acta zool. cracov*., **2**(25): 568.

The male genitalia of *E. samarcandae* are similar to those of *E. andreana* (Kennel, 1919), but those of *samarcandae* have a slender median part of the transtilla and a long, simple aedeagus lacking a dentate plate.

Oxypteron algerianum Razowski, 1965

Oxypteron algerianum Razowski, 1965, *Acta zool. cracov*., **10**(3): 289.

O. algerianum is closely related to *O. eremicum* (Walsingham, 1907) but *algerianum* has a shorter aedeagus and a ventro-subterminal spine of the valva.

ARCHIPINI

Aphelia gregalis Razowski, 1981

Aphelia gregalis Razowski, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(15): 361.

A. gregalis is closely related to *A. inumbratana* (Christoph, 1881), but in *gregalis* the thorny lobe of the gnathos is very broad and the aedeagus lacks a dorsal process. From *A. septentrionalis* Obraztsov, 1959, *gregaalis* differs in the broad proximal half of the uncus.

Archips arcanus Razowski 1977

Archips arcanus Razowski 1977, *Acta zool. cracov*., **22**(5): 74.

A. arcanus is related to *A. paredraeus* (Meyrick, 1931), but *arcanus* has a ventro-terminal thorn of the aedeagus. The female of *arcanus* differs from that of *paredraeus* in having a bilobed proximal part of the sterigma, a longer sclerite of antrum, and a longer signum.

Archips bulbosus Razowski, 2009

Archips bulbosus Razowski, 2009, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **37**(145): 44.

A. bulbosus is related to *A. brunneatus* Razowski, 2009; *bulbosus* can be dsitiguished by the antrum, which forms a broad, membranous sack, and its longer ductus bursae.

Archips citimus Razowski, 1977

Archips citimus Razowski, 1977, *Acta zool. cracov*., **22**(5): 109.

A. citimus is allied to *A. philippus* (Meyrick, 1918) but *citimus* has a slenderer aedeagus and a smaller terminal part of sacculus.

Archips compitalis Razowski, 1977

Archips compitalis Razowski, 1977, *Acta zool. cracov*., **22**(5): 118.

A. compitalis differs from *A. termias* (Meyrick, 1918) chiefly in its large lobe of the postbasal part of the sacculus.

Archips eximius Razowski, 1984

Archips eximius Razowski, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(5): 272.

A. eximius externally resembles *A. myrrhophanes* (Meyrick, 1931) and *A. abiephage* (Yasuda, 1975), which in the original description were not mentioned by name. The female genitalia of *eximius* differ from those and all other known congeners.

Archips inanis Razowski, 1977

Archips inanis Razowski 1977, *Acta zool. cracov*., **22**(5): 107.

A. inanis is closely related to *A. ceylonicus* Razowski 1977 but the latter has a short, apically rounded uncus and a finely bristled aedeagus.

Archips limatus Razowski 1977

Archips limatus Razowski 1977, *Acta zool. cracov*., **22**(5): 119.

A. limatus is closely related to *A. termias* (Meyrick, 1918) but has large ventro-terminal thorn of aedeagus. In *limatus limatus* this thorn is much larger than in *A. limatus albatus* Razowski, 1977 with which it is compared originally (same paper, p. 120).

Archips rudy Razowski 1977

Archips rudy Razowski 1977, *Acta zool. cracov*., **22**(5): 146.

The female genitalia of *A. rudy* are similar to those of *A. issikii* Kodama, 1960, but in *rudy* the sclerite of the antrum is much larger and the cestum reaches only to beond mid-length of the ductus bursae. From other congeners, *rudy* differs in the shape and colouration of the forewing.

Archips strojny Razowski, 1977

Archips strojny Razowski, 1977, *Acta zool. cracov*., **22**(5): 101.

A. strojny is closely related to *A. peratratus* (Yasuda, 1961), but in *strojny* the aedeagus is shorter, with a median lateral plate, the cup-shaped part of the sterigma is shorter, and the shape of the antrum sclerite is distinct.

Argyrotaenia confinis Razowski & Becker, 2000

Argyrotaenia confinis Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 310.

A. confinis is closely related to *A. cupreographa* Razowski & Becker, 2000 and *A. jamaicana* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but differs from them by the nearly uniformly broad uncus and the elongate-oval valva.

Argryotaenia cupreographa Razowski & Becker, 2000

Argyrotaenia cupreographa Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 311.

A. cupreographa is closely related to *A. confinis* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but *cupreographa* has a slender basal half of the uncus.

Argyrotaenia dearmata Razowski & Becker, 2000

Argyrotaenia dearmata Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 312.

A. dearmata is similar to *A. confinis* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but in *dearmata* the basal plate of the signum is very long and the sclerite at the base of the ductus bursae is absent.

Argyrotaenia levidensa (Razowski, 1991)

Clepsis levidensa Razowski, 1991, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **19**(74): 140.

A. levidensa is related to *A. ljungiana* (Thunberg, 1797) and *A. sagata* Razowski & Becker, 2000 which form a group of species distributed chiefly in the Holarctic region. *A. levidensa* differs from those tow species by the nearly uniformly broad uncus. The female requires re-examination: *levidensa*

has a distinct cestum characteristic of the genus *Clepsis* Guenée, 1845, and based on this character it was originally placed in that genus.

Argyrotaenia lobata Razowski, 1988

Argyrotaenia lobata Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 408.

A. lobata is closely related to *A. atima* (Walsingham, 1914), but in *lobata* the uncus is strongly broaden terminally and the aedeagus is broader.

Argyrotaenia mesosignaria Razowski, 1999

Argyrotaenia mesosignaria Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 311.

This species is closely related to *A. minisignaria* Razowski, 1999, and the two species are compared in its original description. In *mesosignaria* the signum is large, whereas that of *minisignaria* is minute with a very small base.

Argyrotaenia minisignaria chalarostium Razowski & Becker, 2000

Argyrotaenia minisignaria chalarostium Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 315.

A. minisignaria chalarostium was originally compared to the nominate subspecies, but without formally citing the name of the latter.

Argyrotaenia obvoluta Razowski & Becker, 2000

Argyrotaenia obvoluta Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 319.

A. obvoluta is closely related to *A. fortis* Razowski & Becker, 2000 and *A. glabra* Razowski & Becker, 2000, but *obvoluta* can be distinguished by its broad, cup-shaped part of the sterigma and its shorter blade of the signum.

Argrotaenia ochrochroa Razowski, 1999

Argrotaenia ochrochroa Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 310.

A. ochrochroa is related to *A. bisignata* Razowski, 1999 but *ochrochroa* has a single signum; *bisignata* has a minute, additional, more posterior signum.

Argyrotaenia parturita Razowski & Becker, 2000

Argyrotaenia paturita Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 313.

A. paturita is closely related to *A. jamaicana* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but *parturita* has a broad, rounded terminal part of the uncus and elongate valva.

Argrotaenia sagata Razowski & Becker, 2000

Argyrotaenia sagata Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 311.

A. sagata is related to *A. confinis* Razowski & Becker, 2000 and *A. cupreographa* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but *sagata* has a slenderer valva and a more uniformly broad uncus.

Borneogena siniaevi Razowski, 2009

Borneogena siniaevi Razowski, 2009, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **37**(145): 51.

B. simiaevi is most similar to *B. antigrapha* Diakonoff, 1983 but the sterigma of *siniaevi* is smaller, not extending posteriorly.

Ceritaenia ceria Razowski & Becker, 2000

Ceritaenia ceria Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 207.

C. ceria is the only representative of its genus, with *Ceritaenia* originally compared to *Argyrotaenia* Stephens, 1852. *C. ceria* is also similar simple transtilla.

Neocalyptis nuristana (Razowski, 1967)

Clepsis nuristana Razowski, 1967, *Beitr. naturk. Forsch. SüdsDtl*., **26**: 94.

This species was diagnosed by RAZOWSKI (2005b) and compared to *N. krzeminskii* Razowski, 1989.

Ochrotaenia flexa Razowski & Becker, 2000

Ochrotaenia flexa Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 205.

This species is the only representative of its genus, which was described as closely related to *Argyrotaenia* Stephens, 1829 and *Tacertaenia* Razowski, 1997. *O. flexa* is closely related to *T. polonorum* Razowski, 1997 but has a very large, non bifurcate uncus, and elongate sclerite of antrum.

ATTERIINI

Archipimima vermelhana Razowski, 2004

Archipimima vermelhana Razowski, 2004, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **32**(128): 350.

A. vermelhana is closely related to *A. consenteana* Razowski, 2004 but in *vermelhana* the dorsal part of the transtilla has two sharp tips and the aedeagus is slender terminally.

SPARGANOTHINI

Cenopis illustris (Razowski, 1975)

Sparganothis illustris Razowski, 1975, *Acta zool. cracov*., **20**(5): 164.

C. illustris is externally similar to *S. pilleriana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) but can be distinguished by its broad ventral parts of the socius and its broadly rounded proximal corners of the sterigma.

EULIINI

Abancaya gnypeta Razowski, 1997

Abancaya gnypeta Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 94.

The male genitalia of *A. gnypeta* are similar to those of *Monochamia monochama* Razowski, 1997 but in *gnypeta* the lack a spine and the lateral lobes of the transtilla are thorny.

Anopinella aurea (Razowski & Becker, 2000)

Ecuadorica aurea Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(109): 109.

A. aurea is similar to *A. perblanda* (Razowski & Becker, 2000) but *aurea* has an outwardly curved subterminal interfascia of the forewing and lacks reticulate ground colour.

Anopinella perblanda (Razowski & Becker, 2000)

Ecuadorica perblanda Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(109): 111.

A. perblanda differs from *A. aurea* (Razowski & Becker, 2000) by its reticulate ground colour in postbasal part of the forewing and its nearly straight subterminal interfascia.

Atepa cordobana Razowski 1992

Atepa cordobana Razowski, 1992, *J. Res. Lepid*., **30**(1-2): 15.

A. cordobana is similar to *A. triplagata* (Walsingham, 1914), to which it was externally compared (RAZOWSKI 1992). *A. cordobana* can be distinguished by having two groups of cornuti, a longer uncus, and a large median lobe of the postmedian sterigma.

Atepa sinaloana Razowski, 1992

Atepa sinaloana Razowski, 1992, *J. Res. Lepid*., **30**(1-2): 17.

A. sinaloana is closely related to *A. cordobana* Razowski, 1992 but in *sinaloana* the median lobe of the postostial sterigma is very short, similar to that in *A. triplagata* (Walsingham, 1914). *A. sinaloana* differs from *triplagata* in having a shorter ductus bursae and spines in the bursa copulatrix.

Athorybia athorybia Razowski, 1997

Athorybia athorybia Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 81.

A. athorybia is the only species of its genus, which was compared to *Chilips* Razowski, 1988 and *Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988. The male genitalia of *athorybia* are similar to those of *Chilips cladunculus* Razowski, 1988, but in *athorybia* the socius is large and sclerotized and the sacculus terminated in a thorn.

Azuaya hyeroglyphica Razowski & Becker, 2011

Azuaya hyeroglyphica Razowski & Becker, 2011, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **80**(1): 60.

A. hyeroglyphica is the only species of its genus; it *Azuaya* Razowski & Becker, 2011 was compared to *Toreulia* Razowski & Becker, 2000 in its orginal description. *A. hyeroglyphica* differs from *T. basalis* (the type-species of *Toreulia* Razowski & Becker, 2000) in its simple gnathos with a reduced terminal plate, which in *basalis* are well developed.

Badiaria plagiostrigata Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006

Badiaria plagiostrigata Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, *Acta zool. cracov*., **49B**(1-2): 26.

B. plagiostrigata was the only representative of its genus, and it was compared to *Gorytvesica* Razowski, 1997 based on *G. fustigera* Razowski & Pelz, 2005. *B. plagiostrigata* also similar to *Inape iantha* (Meyrick, 1912) but *plagiostrigata* has a broad end of the uncus.

Belemclepsis belemana Razowski & Becker, 2000

Belemclepsis belemana Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **69**(3): 345.

B. belemana is unlike any other Euliini, at least in the male genitalia. The uncus and the socii are somewhat similar to those of *Terinebrica tenebrica* Razowski, 1987, but the valva of *belemana* has a rather weakly sclerotized costa, and the aedeagus resembles that of some cochylines.

Bicavernaria henicodes Razowski, 1988

Bicavernaria henicodes Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 400.

B. henicodes is the only member of its genus. The genitalia of *henicodes* are somewhat similar to *Inape penai* Razowski, 1988, but *henicodes* has large lateral concavities of the transtilla and slender socii.

Bonagota dominicana Razowski 1999

Bonagota dominicana Razowski 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 308.

B. dominicana is closely related to *B. costaricana* Razowski & Becker, 2000, but *dominicana* has a short, partially sclerotized ductus bursae.

Bonagota costaricana Razowski & Becker, 2000

Bonagota costaricana Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **69**(1): 73.

B. costaricana is closely related to *B. dominicana* Razowski, 1999 (compared to that species in the orginal description), but *costaricana* has a swung, swollen ductus bursae.

Bonagota sololana Razowski, 1999

Bonagota sololana Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 324.

B. sololana is closely related to *B. carchicola* Razowski 1999 but *sololana* has a shorter uncus and a broader and shorter dorsal process of the aedeagus.

Brazeulia joaquimana Razowski & Becker, 2000

Brazeulia joaquimana Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **69**(3): 342.

B. joaquimana is the type-species of the monobasic *Brazeulia* Razowski & Becker, 2000, and it is similar to *Transtillaspis* Razowski, 1987 and *Razowskina* Kemal & Koçak, 2002 (= *Silenis* Razowski, 1987 *nec* Neckaja, 1958). *B. joaquimana* differs from *R. senilis* (Razowski, 1987) in having a terminal hook of the sacculus and a large cornutus.

Brusqeulia sebastiani Razowski & Becker, 2000

Brusqeulia sebastiani Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(112): 386.

B. sebastiani is closely related and similar to *B. signifera* Razowski & Becker, 2000, but in *sebastiani* the aedeagus is broad, and the termination of the sacculus is large.

Brusqeulia tripuncta Razowski & Becker, 2000

Brusqeulia tripuncta Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(112): 387.

B. tripuncta is closely related to *B. signifera* Razowski & Becker, 2000, but in *tripuncta* the end of sacculus is strong and thorny, and the aedeagus has a distinct ventral termination.

Chamelania jaliscana Razowski, 2001

Chamelania jaliscana Razowski, 2001, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **29**(115): 276.

C. jaliscana was the only species of this genus, which was compared to *Atepa* Razowski, 1992. From *A. cordobana* Razowski, 1992, the type-species of the latter, *jaliscana* differs in having a postbasal process of the costa of the valva. *C. jaliscana* is compared to *C. auricoma* Razowski & Pelz, 2003 in the diagnosis of the latter.

Chapoania dentigera Razowski, 1999

Chapoania dentigera Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 74.

C. dentigera was the only representative of its genus and was compared with *Helicteulia* Razowski, 1988 and its type-species, *H. heos* Razowski, 1988. The male genitalia of *dentigera* have a serrate sacculus and a dorsal thorn of the aedeagus.

Characovalva dentiens Razowski & Becker, 2000

Characovalva dentiens Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **69**(3): 336.

C. dentiens is the only reperesentaive of its genus; its male genitalia somewhat resemble those of *Proathorybia athorybia* (Razowski, 1997), but *dentiens* has a comb of subcostal processes on the valva.

Chicotortrix zeletes Razowski 1987

Chicotortrix zeletes Razowski 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 124.

C. zeletes was described as the type-species of the monotypic genus, which was compared to *Chilips* Razowski, 1988. In male genitalia, *zeletes* differs from *Chilips cladduncus* Razowski, 1988 by the broad gnathos armed with processes in the latter species.

Chilips cladduncus Razowski, 1988

Chilips cladduncus Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 389.

C. cladduncus was compared to *C. atalodes* (Meyrick, 1917). It differs from the latter chiefly in the spines dispersed near the end of the sacculus.

Chinchipena elettaria Razowski, 1999

Chinchipena elettaria Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 329.

C. elettaria is the only representaive of its genus, and it was compared to *Clarkeulia* Razowski, 1982. It is similar to *C. craterosema* (Meyrick, 1912) but *elettaria* has a very large process at the base of the costa of the valva and lateral lobes at the end of the uncus.

Cincorunia uncicornia Razowski & Becker, 2002

Cincorunia uncicornia Razowski & Becker, 2002, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **30**(120): 319.

C. uncicornia was the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Oregocerata* Razowski, 1988. *C. uncicornia* differs from *O. orcula* Razowski, 1988 (the type-species of *Oregocerata*) in having a well-developed terminal plate of the gnathos and a very broad uncus.

Clarkenia superba Razowski, 1988

Clarkenia superba Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 406.

C. superba differs from *C. miramundi* Razowski, 1988 in having a lemon yellow ground colour of the forewing, which in the latter is yellow-white, and in the pattern of the forewing markings. In the male genitalia, *superba* differs from *C. triangulifera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2008 by having a subtriangular distal half of the valva.

Clarkeulia aerumnosa Razowski & Becker, 1984

Clarkeulia aerumnosa Razowski & Becker, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(14): 247.

In addition to the characters mentioned in the original diagnosis, this species differs from *C. separabilis* (Razowski, 1982) by lacking the sclerotized sack anterior to the sterigma.

Clarkeulia aulon Razowski & Becker, 1984

Clarkeulia aulon Razowski & Becker, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(14): 251.

According to the original description, *C. aulon* is related to *disjuncta* [nom. nudum]. It also is related to *C. ardalio* Razowski & Becker, 1984 but the lateral margins of the sterigma of *aulon* are smaller and simple, and the cup-shaped part is much shorter. *C. aulon* is also close to *C. semigrapha* Razowski, 1982.

Clarkeulia dubia Razowski & Becker, 1984

Clarkeulia dubia Razowski & Becker, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(14): 249.

C. dubia is similar to *C. burquini* (Clarke, 1949), but *dubia* has a large, lobate sterigma and a broad sclerite of the antrum.

Clarkeulia expedita Razowski & Becker, 1984

Clarkeulia expedita Razowski & Becker, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(14): 253.

C. expedita is closely related to *C. perversa* Razowski & Becker, 1984 but in *expedita* the aedeagus is long and slender, and the caulis has a small thorn. The species previously was compared to *C. ardalio* Razowski & Becker, 1984 is the diagnosis of the latter.

Clarkeulia fortuita Razowski & Becker, 1984

Clarkeulia fortuita Razowski & Becker, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(14): 254.

C. fortuita is closely related to *C. egena* Razowski & Becker, 1984 but *fortuita* has a broader uncus, a serrate ventral plate of the sacculus, and a larger aedeagus.

Clarkeulia lacrimosa Razowski & Becker, 1984

Clarkeulia lacrimosa Razowski & Becker, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(14): 245.

C. lacrimosa is closely related to *C. licea* Razowski & Becker, 1984 (cf. its diagnosis) but differs in the breadth and size of the sacculus and in the shorter uncus of *lacrimosa.*

Clarkeulia licea Razowski & Becker, 1984

Clarkeulia licea Razowski & Becker, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(14): 246.

As mentioned in the original description, *C. licea* differs from *C. lacrimosa* Razowski & Becker, 1984 in the shape of the aedeagus, but the compared species was not named. An additional difference is the shape of the sacculus, which in *licea* has a long free termination.

Clarkeulia mediana Razowski & Becker, 1984

Clarkeulia mediana Razowski & Becker, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(14): 255.

C. mediana is close to *C. egena* Razowski & Becker, 1984 and *C. fortuita* Razowski & Becker, 1984 but in *mediana* the sacculus is more strongly arched and has a weak postmedian bunch of setae, the uncus is smaller, and the aeadeagus is longer.

Clarkeulia mulsa Razowski & Becker, 1984

Clarkeulia mulsa Razowski & Becker, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(14): 252.

C. mulsa is closely related to *C. umbrifera* Razowski & Becker, 1984, but in the latter the basal lobe of the sacculus is pointed and the free termination larger.

Clarkeulia semanota (Razowski, 1982)

Deltinea semanota Razowski, 1982, *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Sci. biol*., **30**(1-12): 51.

The female genitalia of *C. semanota* are similar to those of *C. simera* (Razowski, 1982), but in *semanota* posterior parts of the corpus bursae and ductus bursae are simple, and the antrum is smaller.

Clarkeulia sematica (Razowski, 1982)

Deltinea (*Clarkeulia*) *sematica* Razowski, 1982, *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Sci. biol*., **30**(1-12): 41.

C. sematica is similar to *C. separabilis* (Razowski, 1982) but in *sematica* the aedeagus and sacculus *sematica* are much shorter, and the process of the caulis is absent.

Clarkeulia semigrapha (Razowski, 1982)

Deltinea semigrapha Razowski, 1982, *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Sci. biol*., **30**(1-12): 42.

C. semigrapha is related to *C. separabilis* (Razowski, 1982) but *semigrapha* has a broad end of the sacculus, a slender aedeagus, and a large process of the caulis.

Clarkeulia separabilis (Razowski, 1982)

Deltinea (*Clarkeulia*) *separabilis* Razowski, 1982, *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Sci. biol*., **30**(1-12): 42.

C. separabilis is closely related to *C. sematica* (Razowski, 1982) (cf. diagnosis of that species), but *separabilis* has a longer uncus and distinct thorns in the vesica.

Clarkeulia sepiaria (Razowski, 1982)

Deltinea sepiaria Razowski, 1982, *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Sci. biol*., **30**(1-12): 48 (mistakenly as *spectanda* on page 48 but correctly on page 49. under figures 3-4 and on page 48 in the description).

This species was compared to *C. episticta* Clarke, 1949.

Clarkeulia spadix (Razowski, 1982)

Deltinea spadix Razowski, 1982, *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Sci. biol*., **30**(1-12): 51.

C. spadix is similar to *C. sepiaria* (Razowski, 1982) but *spadix* aedeagus is slender and process of caulis bifid, very slender.

Corneulia elata Razowski & Becker, 1999

Corneulia elata Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(4): 414.

C. elata is the only representative of its genus; it was compared originally to *Joaquima* Razowski & Becker, 1999. Compared to *J. tricolora* Razowski & Becker, 1999, *elata* has a longer aedeagus, a bristled end of the sacculus, and a shorter processes of the transtilla.

Coryssovalva cosmocosta Razowski, 1987

Coryssovalva cosmocosta Razowski, 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 130.

C. cosmocosta is the only species of *Coryssovalva* Razowski, 1987, which was compared to *Clarkenia* Razowski, 1988. *C. cosmocosta* differs from *Clarkenia superba* Razowski, 1988 in the shape of the lateral processes of the transtilla and in the presence of a process from the postbasal part of disc of the valva in *cosmocosta*.

Cylichneulia cylichna Razowski, 1994

Cylichneulia cylichna Razowski, 1994, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **22**(85): 68.

C. cylichna resembles *Psiathovalva spinacea* Razowski, 1994, but *cylichna* has large proximal lobes of the anteostial sterigma and a heavily spined subgenital sternite.

Cylichneulia telesocia Razowski, 1994

Cylichneulia telesocia Razowski, 1994, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **22**(85): 68.

C. telesocia is similar to *Psiathovalva spinacea* Razowski, 1994, but *telesocia* has a very slender uncus and a curved aedeagus.

Deltobathra eutarkia Razowski & Becker, 1999

Deltobathra eutarkia Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 299.

D. eutarkia is close to *D. platamodes* Meyrick, 1923. *D. eutarkia* can be distinguished by its broader posterior third of the valva and longer aedeagus.

Ditrifa trifida Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006

Ditrifa trifida Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **34**(133): 46.

D. trifida was the only representative of its genus, which was originally compared to *Meridulia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 and *Oregocerata* Razowski, 1988. *D. trifida* differs from *O. orcula* Razowski, 1988 (the type-species of *Oregocerata*) in possessing a trifid uncus and a bifid aedeagus, both of which in the latter are simple.

Dorithia auga Razowski & Becker, 1989

Dorithia auga Razowski & Becker, 1989, *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci. Sér. Sci. Biol.,* **37**(10-12): 296.

The male genitalia of this species are similar to those of *D. anielae* Razowski & Becker, 1989, but in *auga* the sacculus has two slender processes and the aedeagus has a long, curved terminal part.

Dorithia eudiometra Razowski & Becker, 1989

Dorithia eudiometra Razowski & Becker, 1989, *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci. Sér. Sci. Biol.,* **37**(10- 12): 297.

D. eudiometra differs from *Chrysoxena astraboda* Razowski & Becker, 1989 in the shape of the gnathos arms: *astraboda* gnathos arm is very broad with median and terminal thorns.

Ecnomiomorpha aurozodion Razowski & Becker, 1999

Ecnomiomorpha aurozodion Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 300.

E. aurozodion was compared originally to *E. novaelimae* Razowski & Becker, 1999. *E. aurozodion* can be distinguished from the later by the presence of a signum in the female genitalia, the very long distal part of the valva in the male genitalia. The date of the original description should be retained.

Ecnomiomorpha caracana Razowski & Becker, 1999

Ecnomiomorpha caracana Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 299.

E. caracana is closely related and similar to *E. nigrivelata* (Walsingham, 1914), but *caracana* has a shorter terminal part of the tegumen. It was compared to *E. belemia* Razowski & Becker, 1999 in the description of *Ecnomiomorpha* Obraztsov, 1959; hence, the date of the original description should be retained.

Ecnomiomorpha parae Razowski & Becker, 1999

Ecnomiomorpha parae Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 300.

The male genitalia of *E. parae* are similar to those of *E. belemia* Razowski & Becker, 1999 but those of *parae* have a long, free termination of the sacculus. It was compared to *E. novaelimae*

Razowski & Becker, 1999 in the description of *Ecnomiomorpha* Obraztsov, 1959; hence, the date of the original description should be retained.

Ecnomiomorpha rondoniae Razowski & Becker, 1999

Ecnomiomorpha rondoniae Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 302.

E. rondoniae was mentioned as externally very similar to *E. chreostes* Razowski & Becker, 1999 in the original description. The ductus bursae of *rondoniae* is very short, without any sclerite, and the corpus bursae is elongate.

Ecnomiomorpha tubulifera Razowski & Becker, 1999

Ecnomiomorpha tubulifera Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 302.

In the original description, the facies of *E. tubulifera* was compared to those of *E. caracana* Razowski & Becker, 1999. The female genitalia of *tubulifera* are similar to those of *rondoniae*, but the signum and sterigma of the former are strongly elongate.

Eliachna chileana Razowski 1999

Eliachna chileana Razowski 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 88.

E. chileana is the type-species of the monotypic *Eliachna* Razowski 1999, which was compared to monotypic *Psiathovalva* Razowski, 1994. *E. chileana* has a long processes of the sacculus which is lacking in *P. spinacea* Razowski, 1994.

Eriotortrix iresinephora Razowski, 1988

Eriotortrix iresinephora Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 403.

E. iresinephora is closely related to *E. insipida* Razowski, 1988 but *iresinephora* is distinguished by a short bifurcation of the uncus.

Eriotortrix insipida Razowski, 1988

Eriotortrix insipida Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 403.

E. insipida is closely related to *E. iresinephora* Razowski, 1988 but *insipida* has a shorter uncus with long bifid termination.

Ernocornutia catopta Razowski, 1988

Ernocornutia catopta Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 397.

E. catopta was compared to *E. capronata* Razowski, 1988. It may be added that *E. catopta* differs from the latter in possessing a nearly uniformly slender uncus and lacking britsles at end of the sacculus.

Ernocornutina gambra Razowski, 1988

Ernocornutina gambra Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 399.

E. gambra was the only species of *Ernocornutina* Razowski, 1987, and it was compared to *Ernocornutia*. *E. gambra* is similar to *E. capronata* Razowski, 1988 but in *gambra* the uncus is short and the termination of the sacculus is rounded.

Exoletuncus exoristus Razowski, 1988

Exoletuncus exoristus Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 390.

E. exoristus was the only representative of the genus, which was compared to *Chilips* Razowski, 1988. I is similar to *C. cladunco*s Razowski, 1988 from which *exoristus* differs in having a short uncus and a broad gnathos.

Glomecalpa secunda Razowski & Becker, 2001

Glomecalpa secunda Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Redia*, **84**: 20.

G. secunda is closely related to *G. megalocalpa* (Meyrick, 1932); it can be distinguished from the latter *secunda* by its long, slender aedeagus.

Gauruncus gelastes Razowski, 1988

Gauruncus gelastes Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 404.

G. gelastes is closely related and similar to *G. gampsognathos* Razowski, 1988 but in *gelastes* the sacculus bears strong thorns medially and its termination is small and triangular.

Gauruncus gampsognathos Razowski, 1988

Gauruncus gampsognathos Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 405.

G. gampsognathos differs from *G. gelastes* Razowski, 1988 in having a larger termination of the sacculus and shorter arms of the uncus.

Gnatheulia gnathocera Razowski, 1997

Gnatheulia gnathocera Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 82.

G. gnathocera is the only representative of its genus. Its male genitalia are somewhat similar to those of *Psedaleulia qualitata* Razowski, 1997, but those of *gnathocera* have large processes of the gnathos and a simple, slenderer aedeagus.

Gorytvesica decumana Razowski, 1997

Gorytvesica decumana Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 92.

G. decumana is closely related to *G. gorytodes* Razowski, 1997 but in *decumana* the ventral process of the sacculus is rounded.

Gorytvesica gorytodes Razowski, 1997

Gorytvesica gorytodes Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 92.

G. gorytodes is closely related to *G. decumana* Razowski, 1997, which was described in the same paper. *G. gorytodes* can be distinguished by its sharp ventral process of the sacculus.

Gravitcornutia aethesiana Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia aethesiana Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 262.

G. aethesiana is closely related to *G. major* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but in *aethesiana* the terminal part of the sacculus is broader and median part of the transtilla shorter.

Gravitcornutia cinnamomea Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia cinnamomea Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 262.

G. cinnamomea is closely allied to *G. umbrosa* Razowski & Becker, 2001. In *cinnamomea* the dorsal part of the transtilla is not bifurcate as it is in *umbrosa*.

Gravitcornutia cornuta Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia cornuta Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 262.

The aedeagus of *G. cornuta* resembles that of several species of the genus, e.g. *G. umbrosa* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but the valva of *cornuta* is very slender, tapering terminad.

Gravitcornutia curiosa Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia curiosa Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 263.

The transtilla of *G. curiosa* is similar to that of *G. cornuta* Razowski & Becker, 2001 but *curiosa* is distinguished by the transverse postmedian fold of the valva and the amroured ventroterminal lobe of the aedeagus.

Gravitcornutia nigribasana Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia nigribasana Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 258.

G. nigribasana is closely related to *G. artificiosa* Razowski & Becker, 2001; is distinguished by a blackish basal blotch, indistinct median fascia, and a slender cornutus in the vesica.

Gravitcornutia major Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia major Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 260.

G. major is closely related to *G. aethesiana* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but in *major* the median part of transtilla is slender and long.

Gravitcornutia miserana Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia miserana Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 260.

G. miserana is closely related to *G. nigribasana* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but in *miserana* the median part of the transtilla and the cornutus large.

Gravitcornutia ochrata Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia ochrata Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 260.

G. ochrata is closely allied to *G. goianica* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but *ochrata* has a longer base of the median part of the transtilla.

Gravitcornutia sterigmaspis Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia sterigmaspis Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 264.

G. sterigmaspis is closely allied to *G. aethesiana* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but in *sterigmaspis* the ventroposterior lobes of the anteostial sterigma of *sterigmaspis* are very large, deeply separated from each other.

Gravitcornutia teresopolitana Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia teresopolitana Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 260.

G. teresopolitana is closely related to *G. goianica* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but *teresopolitana* can be distinguished by a broad, folded terminal part of the sacculus.

Gravitcornutia tristis Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia tristis Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 260.

G. tristis is related to *G. aethesiana* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but the sacculus in *tristis* is distinctly angulate at the middle.

Gravitcornutia zonata Razowski & Becker, 2001

Gravitcornutia zonata Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Revta bras. Entomol*., **45**(4): 258.

G. zonata is closely related to *G. artificiosa* Razowski & Becker, 2001 but the base of the median part of transtilla is broad and the valva tapering terminad in the foremer.

Hasteulia emmeles Razowski, 1999

Hasteulia emmeles Razowski, 1999, *Misc. zool*., **22**(1): 90.

H. emmeles is closely related to *H. romulca* Razowski, 1999 (diagnosed with that species, p. 91) but in *emmeles* the sclerite of the sacculus is small, situated dorso-subterminally, and the aedeagus small and slender.

Hasteulia romulca Razowski, 1999

Hasteulia romulca Razowski, 1999, *Misc. zool*., **22**(1): 91.

H. romulca was compared originally to *H. emmeles* Razowski, 1999. The former can be distinguished by a larger aedeagus, a broad terminal part of the transtilla, and strong caudal sclerites of the valva.

Helicteulia heos Razowski, 1988

Helicteulia heos Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 388.

H. heos is the only representative of its genus. Its male genitalia are somewhat similar to those of *Exoletuncs exoristus* Razowski, 1988, but *heos* has conspicuous processes of the sacculus and transtilla that are lacking in *exoristus*.

Hypenolobosa glechoma Razowski, 1990

Hypenolobosa glechoma Razowski, 1990, *Misc. zool*., **14**: 107.

H. glechoma is the only species of *Hypenolobosa* Razowski, 1990. *H. glechoma* is similar to *Hypsiharpa hypostas* Razowski, 1990 but *glechoma* differs in having a large plate-shaped part of the sacculus and several ventral thorns.

Hypsiharpa hypostas Razowski, 1990

Hypsiharpa hypostas Razowski, 1990, *Misc. zool*., **14**: 106.

H. hypostas is the only species of *Hypsiharpa* Razowski, 1990. It is closest to *Hypenolobosa glechoma* Razowski, 1990, but in *hypostas* the free termination of the sacculus is very slender and recurved, and the aedeagus is shorter.

Icteralaria ichnobursa Razowski, 1991

Icteralaria ichnobursa Razowski, 1991, *Misc. zool*., **14**: 112.

I. ichnobursa was compared to *I. idiochroma* Razowski, 1991, but specific characters were not provided. *I. ichnobursa* can be distinguished by the nearly complete sclerotized ring in the bursa copulatrix.

Icteralaria idiochroma Razowski, 1991

Icteralaria idiochroma Razowski, 1990, *Misc. zool*., **14**: 110.

I. idiochroma was synonimized by BROWN (1996) with *I. incusa* (Meyrick, 1917) from Colombia; however, there are slight differences the genitalia: *idiochroma* (e.g. the presence of numerous short cornuti, fewer and smaller long spines at the zone, and slenderer base of the dorsal part of the transtilla in *idiochroma)*.

Icteralaria paula Razowski, 2001

Icteralaria paula Razowski, 2001, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **70**(2): 98.

I. paula is closely related to *I. idiochroma* Razowski, 1991 but in the foremer the lateral process of the aedeagus is dentate and the terminal part of the sacculus broader.

Imelcana camelina Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006

Imelcana camelina Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **34**(133): 43.

I. camelina is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Proathorybia* Razowski, 1997 and *Meyathorybia* Razowski, 2003. *I. camelina* has a broad median lobe of the costa of valva, whereas *M. digitifera* Razowski, 2003 (the type-species of *Meyathorybia*) has a submedian process and a long, sclerotized posterior half of the valva.

Inape penai Razowski, 1988

Inape penai Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 394.

I. penai is closely related to *I. auxoplaca* (Meyrick, 1926) and was diagnosed with the latter. *I. auxoplaca* has a shorter uncus, a broader terminal plate of the gnathos, and an elaborate sacculus.

Inape sinuata Brown & Razowski, 2003

Inape sinuata Brown & Razowski, 2003, *Acta zool. cracov*., **46**(3): 205.

In coloration *I. sinuata* resembles *I. clarkeana* Brown & Razowski, 2003, but *sinuata* has a brown costoterminal marking of the forewing.

Joaquima tricolora Razowski & Becker, 1999

Joaquima tricolora Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(4): 413.

J. tricolora is the only representative of its genus. It is similar to *Corneulia* Razowski & Becker, 1999 and its type species *C. elata* Razowski & Becker, 1999, from which *tricolora* can be distinguished by its extremely long processes of the transtilla and shorter aedeagus.

Limeulia curiosa Razowski & Becker, 2000

Limeulia curiosa Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(112): 389.

L. curiosa is the only representative of *Limeulia* Razowski & Becker, 2000, originally compared to *Pinhaisania* Razowski & Becker, 2000. *L. curiosa* differs from *P. crispula* Razowski & Becker, 2000 in the shape of the transtilla, which in *curiosa* is simple, whereas that of *crispula* has a strong median part, and also in the presence of a heavily thorned sacculus in *curiosa*.

Liobba biloba Razowski & Becker, 2000

Liobba biloba Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **69**(3): 339.

L. biloba is the only member of its genus, which was originally compared to *Subrebinea* Razowski & Becker, 2000. The *biloba* bifid aedeagus and long, slenderer median part of th transtilla distinguish *biloba*.

Lobogenesis centrota (Razowski, 1997)

Pycnospina centrota Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 84.

L. centrota is closely related to *L. contrasta* Brown, 2000, but in *centrota* the posterior parts of the uncus are larger, broadest medially, and the socius is slenderer.

Lobogenesis lobata Razowski, 1990

Lobogenesis lobata Razowski, 1990, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **18**(71): 215.

L. lobata was the only representative of its genus when described, and it was compared to *Clarkenia* Razowski, 1988. From *C. superba* Razowski, 1988 (the type species of *Clarkenia*), *L. lobata* differs primarily in its bifid uncus and the transverse fold in the posterior part of the valva. BROWN (2000) compared *lobata* to *L. larana* Brown, 2000 and *L. magdalenana* Brown, 2000.

Lydontopa polydonta Razowski & Pelz, 2003

Lydontopa polydonta Razowski & Pelz, 2003, *Nachr. Entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F*., **24**(4): 192.

L. polydonta is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Proathorybia* Razowski, 1999. *L. polydonta* has a dentate sacculus and two processes of the transtilla, whereas *P. athorybia* (Razowski, 1997) has a long, simple sacculus and a broad, simple transtilla.

Macasinia furcata Razowski & Pelz, 2001

Macasinia furcata Razowski & Pelz, 2001, *Nachr. Entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F*., **22**(1): 26.

M. furcata was the only representative of its genus, and it was compared to *Mielkeana* Razowski & Becker, 1983. *M. furcata* is closely related to *M. minifurcata* Razowski & Becker, 2002, and compared to that species by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2002). *M. furcata* has a larger bifurcation of the uncus and a larger dorsal part of the transtilla.

Marcelina mera Razowski & Becker, 2000

Marcelina mera Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(112): 388.

M. mera is the only member of its genus, which was compared originally to *Brusqeulia* Razowski & Becker, 2000. The male genitalia of *mera* are similar to those of *B. tripuncta* Razowski & Becker, 2000, but *mera* has a slenderer uncus and a smoother terminal part of the sacculus.

Meridagena bicerithium Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006

Meridagena bicerithium Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **34**(133): 49.

M. bicerithium is the only species of its genus, and it was compared to *Proathorybia* Razowski, 1999 and *Anopina* Obraztsov, 1962. *M. bicerithium* differs from *Proathorybia athorybia* Razowski, 1997 (the type species of *Proathybia*) having a membranous median part of the transtilla and broader aedeagus.

Moneulia monilia Razowski & Becker, 2002

Moneulia monilia Razowski & Becker, 2002, *Acta zool. cracov*., **45**(3): 251.

M. monilia is the type-species of its monobasic genus, which was compared to *Netechma* Razowski, 1992 and *Simaenica* Razowski, 1997. In the original description it was mentioned that *monilia* is externally very similar to *Helicteulia heos* Razowski, 1988. In *monilia* the juxta is simple, whereas in *S. stenoptera* Razowski, 1987 there is a large posterior process.

Monochamia monochama Razowski, 1997

Monochamia monochama Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 93.

M. monochama is the only representative of its genus. The male genitalia are similar to those of *Abancaya gnypeta* Razowski, 1997 described in same paper, but those of *monochama* have a distinct spine dorsally at the end of the sacculus.

Moronanita moruana Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006

Moronanita moruana Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, *Acta zool. cracov*., **49B**(1-2): 29.

M. moruana is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Lobogenesis* Razowski, 1990. *M. moruana* differs from *L. lobata* Razowski, 1990 (the type- species of *Lobogenesis*) in the shape of the uncus: *moruana* a minute and hairy in *moruana*, *lobata* long and forked in *lobata*.

Neomarkia trifascia (Razowski, 1999)

Markia trifascia Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 325.

N. trifascia is the only species of its genus, which was compared to *Gnatheulia* Razowski, 1997. *N. trifascia* differs from *G. gnathocera* Razowski, 1997 in the simple gnathos and the presence of a ventral incision of valva in the former.

Netechma atemeles (Razowski, 1997)

Icteralaria atemeles Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 86.

N. atemeles is related to *N. sectionalis* (Meyrick, 1932). *N. atemeles* can be distinguished by its strong terminal process of the sacculus and its ventral process of the aedeagus.

Netechma biceritium (Razowski, 1997)

Icteralaria biceritium Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 85.

N. biceritium is closely related to *N. furcularia* (Razowski, 1997); *bicerithium* differs in having a deeply incised median part of the transtilla and dorsolateral processes of the juxta.

Netechma cerusata Razowski, 1999

Netechma cerusata Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 326.

N. cerusata is related to *N. triangulina* Razowski, 1999 but differs from it by having a hooked left process of the transtilla and a median group of valval spines.

Netechma consequens Razowski, 1999

Netechma consequens Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 101.

N. consequens is closely related to *N. divisoriae* Razowski, 1999, but in *consequens* the median part of the transtilla is long with a short terminal processes. The female genitalia are similar to those of

N. ochrotona Razowski & Pelz, 2003, but *consequens* has a short, broad sclerite of the ductus bursae. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2001) compared *consequens* to *divisoriae*.

Netechma distincta Razowski & Becker, 2001

Netechma distincta Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(4): 375.

In facies, *N. distincta* is similar to *N. polyspinea* Razowski & Becker, 2011, but in *distincta* the dorsal marking of the forewing is slender and oblique, and the sacculus is large and thorny terminally.

Netechma divisoriae Razowski, 1999

Netechma divisoriae Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 99.

N. divisoriae is closely related to *N. consequens* Razowski, 1999, but *divisoriae* has a short, broad postbasally median part of the transtilla.

Netechma enucleata Razowski, 1999

Netechma enucleata Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 95.

The male genitalia of *N. enucleata* are most similar to *N. polyspinea* Razowski & Becker, 2001 but the dorsal part of the transtilla of *enucleata* is broader and situated medially.

Netechma fausta Razowski & Becker, 2001

Netechma fausta Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(4): 376.

In facies *N. fausta* resembles *N. insignata* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but *fausta* has ferruginous forewing markings (except for dorsal triangle which is brown). In the female genitalia the proximal part of the corpus bursae is membranous.

Netechma furcularia (Razowski, 1997)

Icteralaria furcularia Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 84.

N. furcularia is closely related to *N. bicerithium* (Razowski, 1997), but *furcularia* has a broad base of the median part of the transtilla and simple dorsal corners of the juxta.

Netechma indanzana Razowski & Becker, 2001

Netechma indanzana Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(4): 376.

In forewing markings, *N. indanzana* resembles *N. polyspinea* Razowski & Becker, 2001 but in the former the ground colour is white. The genitalia of *indanzana* are characterizes by a broad sterigma and a simple sacculus, the latter of which *polyspinea* has a distinct free termination in *polyspinea*.

Netechma lacera (Razowski, 1997)

Icteralaria lacera Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 86.

The female genitalia of *N. lacera* are most similar to those of *N. consimilis* Razowski & Becker, 2002 but the bursa copulatrix of *lacera* has distinct sclerites.

Netechma magna Razowski & Becker, 2001

Netechma magna Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(4): 372.

In facies *N. magna* is similar to *N. altobrasiliana* Razowski & Becker, 2001 and *N. formosa*, but *magna* has a posteriorly concave subterminal marking of the forewing. From *formosa* this species differs in having large sclerites of the bursa copulatrix and no spines.

Netechma miradora Razowski, 1999

Netechma miradora Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 103.

In facies *N. miradora* is similar to *N. moderata* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but in *miradora* the ground colour of the forewing is white, and the sclerite of the antrum is deeply incised posteriorly.

Netechma modesta (Razowski, 1997)

Icteralaria modesta Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 86.

The female genitalia of *N. modesta* are similar to those of *N. lojana* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but the ductus bursae of *modesta* is densely spined postmedially, with scleritesextend into the corpus bursae.

Netechma neanica (Razowski & Becker, 1986)

Saphenista neanica Razowski & Becker, 1986, *Acta zool. cracov*., **29**(20): 458.

N. neanica superficially resembles *Saphenista illimis* Razowski, 1986. The female genitalia of *neanica* are somewhat similar to those of *S. sphragidias* (Meyrick, 1932), but the ductus bursae of *neanica* is membranous. In the diagnosis by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2001), *neanica* was compared to *N. pyrrhodelta* (Meyrick, 1926). *N. neanica* has a broader sterigma; weak, transverse sclerites in the distal part of the corpus bursae; and lacks the triangular blotch at the mid-dorsum of the forewing. It is herein transferred to *Netechma*.

Netechma notabilis Razowski & Becker, 2001

Netechma notabilis Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(4): 376.

In facies *N. notabilis* resembles *N. graphitaspis* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but *notabilis* can be distingvuished by the blackish brown posterior part of the forewing *notabilis* is blackish brown and the dorsally convex middle of the transtilla.

Netechma ochrata Razowski & Becker, 2001

Netechma ochrata Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(4): 371.

N. ochrata superficially resembles *N. neanica* (Razowski & Becker, 1986), but in *ochrata* the dorsal blotch of the forewing is much shorter. The male genitalia *ochrata* are similar to those of *N. altobrasiliana* Razowski & Becker, 2001 but those of the latter have two large cornuti and a much smaller dorsal part of the transtilla.

Netechma phaedroma Razowski & Becker, 2001

Netechma phaedroma Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(4): 378.

In facies *N. phaedroma* resembles *N. illecebrosa* Razowski & Becker, 2001, but *phaedroma* has a pale terminal part of the forewing and a heavy, thorny sacculus.

Netechma spinea Razowski, 1999

Netechma spinea Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 93.

N. spinea is related to *N. dentata* (Meyrick, 1917); it can be distinguished from the latter by its long free termination of the sacculus.

Netechma sulphurica Razowski, 1999

Netechma sulphurica Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 95.

N. sulphurica differs from its congeners in the whitish colouration and weak forewing markings. Its female genitalia are similar to those of *N. neanica* Razowski & Becker, 1986, but in *sulphurica* the posterior edge of the anteostial sterigma is almost straight, and the sclerites of the corpus bursae are strong. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2001) compared *sulphurica* to *N. formosa* Razowski & Becker, 2001.

Netechmodes harpago Razowski & Pelz, 2003

Netechmodes harpago Razowski & Pelz, 2003, *Boll. Zool. agr. Bachic*., (2)**35**(1): 18.

N. harpago was originally compared to *Transtillaspis irrorata* Razowski & Pelz, 2003. The genitalia of *harpago* are similar to those of *Netechma selecta* Razowski & Pelz, 2003, but *harpago* has a long terminal process of the sacculus.

Oregocerata submontana Razowski & Brown, 2005

Oregocerata submontana Razowski & Brown, 2005, *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash*., **107**(4): 908.

O. submontana is closely related to *O. rhyparograpta* Razowski & Becker, 2002, but *submontana* has a longer aedeagus *rhyparograpta* and longer processes of the gnathos.

Nunimeus numenius Razowski & Becker, 2001

Nunimeus numenius Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **70**(2): 103.

N. numenius is the only representative of its genus which was compared to *Netechma*; in male genitalia it is similar to *N. triangulum* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 but *numenius* has shorter, terminal process of the costa of the valva and is without terminal process of the sacculus.

Odonthalitus lacticus Razowski, 1990

Odonthalitus lacticus Razowski, 1990, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **18**(71): 210.

O. lacticus was the only representative of its genus; hence, no diagnosis was given for the species, only the genus. BROWN (2000) compared *lacticus* with *O. viridimontis* Brown, 2000.

Oregocerata cladognathos Razowski, 1999

Oregocerata cladognathos Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 328.

O. cladognathos is closely related to *O. orcula* Razowski, 1988. *O. cladognathos* can be distinguished by a slenderer socius, a longer processes of the gnathos, and a distinct median part of the transtilla.

Oregocerata orcula Razowski, 1988

Oregocerata orcula Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 392.

O. orcula was the only representative of its genus. Its male genitalia are somewhat similar to those of *Ptyongnathosia oxybela* Razowski, 1988, but the latter has broad terminal lobes and an elongate process of the gnathos.

Orthocomotis phenax phobetica Razowski & Becker, 1990

Orthocomotis phenax phobetica Razowski & Becker, 1990, *Acta zool. cracov*., **16**(33): 354.

O. phenax phobetica was originally compared to the nominate subspecies, but without mentioning its name *O. phenax phenax* Razowski & Becker, 1990.

Orthognathosia santamariana Razowski, 1988

Orthognathosia santamariana Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 392.

O. santamariana is the only species of its genus. In genitalia, it is similar to *Telurips peruvianus* Razowski, 1988, but those of *santamariana* have a lobate arm of the gnathos and submedian processes of the transtilla.

Oryguncus oribatus Razowski, 1988

Oryguncus oribatus Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 402.

O. oribatus is the only species of its genus. Its genitalia slightly resemble those of *Inape penai* Razowski, 1988, but in *oribatus* the uncus is broader subterminally and the transtilla has lateral, serrate lobes.

Ozotuncus ozotuncus Razowski, 1997

Ozotuncus ozotuncus Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 83.

O. ozotuncus is the only representative of this genus. Although the male genitalia resemble those of *Seticosta tridens* Razowski, 1988, in *ozotncus* uncus has a very small median termination and the median part of the trranstilla is larger.

Palusita ochrans Razowski & Becker, 2000

Palusita ochrans Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Boll. Zool. agr. Bachic*., (2)**32**(2); 109.

P. ochrans was originally compared to *P. paulista* Razowski & Becker, 2000. The former has a slenderer forewing, a longer uncus, a smaller socius, and a large lobe at end of the arm of the gnathos.

Paramonochamia moemae Razowski & Becker, 2000

Paramonochamia moemae Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol.*, **69**(3): 343.

P. moemae is the only representative of its genus, which was originally compared to *Monochamia* Razowski, 1997. *M. monochama* Razowski, 1997 has a sclerotized transtilla and a distinct spine dorsally at end of the sacculus, both of which are absent in *moemae.*

Paramulia laclenta Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006

Paramulia laculetana Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **33**(133): 45.

P. laculetana is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Oregocerata* Razowski, 1988. *P. laculetana* differs from *O. orcula* Razowski, 1988 (the type- species of *Oregocerata*) in having a group of transformed setae at the base of the sacculus and a uniformly convex transtilla, which in the latter species has thorny lateral parts.

Paraneulia perampla Razowski & Becker, 1999

Paraneulia perampla Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pisno entomol.,* **68**(4): 408.

P. perampla is closely related to *P. cerina* Razowski & Becker, 1999, but in *perampla* the uncus is slenderer and rounded apically, and the aedeagus is longer and slenderer.

Paratepa ferruginea Razowski & Becker, 2001

Parapeta ferruginea Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **70**(2): 107.

P. ferruginea is the only representative of its genus; it was compared to *Atepa* Razowski, 1992. In *P. ferruginea*, the valva and socius are simple, whereas in *A. cordobana* Razowski, 1992 the costa of the valva is pointed and the socius is armed with a thorn.

Parexoletuncus mundius Razowski, 1997

Parexoletuncus mundius Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 81.

P. mundius is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988. The male genitalia of *mundius* resemle those of *E. exoristus* Razowski, 1988, but in *mundius* the aedeagus is very slender and the transtilla has a median lobe.

Phaniola implicata Razowski & Becker, 2003

Phaniola implicata Razowski & Becker, 2003, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **72**(2): 156.

P. implicata is the only species of its genus; it was compared to *Mimeugnosta* Razowski, 1986. *P. implicata* differs from *M. particeps* Razowski, 1986 (the type-species of *Mimeugnosta*) in having a forked dorsal part of the transtilla, which in *particeps* is single and slender.

Pinhaisania crispula Razowski & Becker, 2000

Pinhaisania crispula Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(112): 387.

P. crispula is the type-species of the monotypic *Pinhaisania* Razowski & Becker, 2000, and it was diagnosed as closely related to *Limeulia* Razowski & Becker, 2000. From *L. curiosa* Razowski & Becker, 2000 *crispula* differs in having a sclerotized transtilla with a broad median lobe and a simple sacculus without thorns.

Placabis placabilis Razowski & Becker, 2000

Placabis placabilis Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(109): 112.

P. placabilis is the only member of its genus; in facies it resembles *Toreulia torrens* Razowski &

Becker, 2000, but the forewing of *placabilis* has numerous refravtive dots. The male genitalia of *placabilis* are distinguished by the long, slender end of the sacculus, which in *torrens* is very short and broad.

Proathorybia meyi Razowski, 2001

Proathorybia meyi Razowski, 2001, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **29**(115): 275 - 279.

P. meyi differs from *P. zonalis* Razowski & Becker, 2000 in having a slenderer aedeagus and valva, and shorter cornuti.

Prochirotes chorestis (Razowski & Becker, 1999)

Chirotes chorestis Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(4): 417.

P. chorestis is related to *P. niphochondra* (Razowski & Becker, 1999), but *chorestis* has a bifid termination of the median part of the transtilla and a very slender aedeagus.

Prochirotes niphochondra (Razowski & Becker, 1999)

Chirotes niphochondra Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(4): 419.

The male genitalia of *P. niphochondra* are similar to those of *P. chorestis* (Razowski & Becker, 1999) but those of *niphochondra* lack spines on the costa of valva and have a broader aedeagus.

Proeulia lentescens Razowski, 1995

Proeulia lentescens Razowski, 1995, *Acta zool. cracov*., **38**(2): 276.

P. lentescens differs from all congeners in having a white ground colour of the forewing. The male genitalia of *lentescens* are similar to those of *P. cnecona* Razowski, 1995, but in *lentescens* the cornuti and the free termination of sacculus are short.

Psedaleulia qualitata Razowski 1997

Psedaleulia qualitata Razowski 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **30**(1): 87.

P. qualitata is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Deltobathra* Meyrick, 1923. RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2003) compared *P. dumetosa* Razowski & Pelz, 2003 to *qualitata*, the latter of which has a postbasal median group of spines and a subdorsal spiny lobe of the valva.

Psiathovalva spinacea Razowski, 1994

Psiathovalva spinacea Razowski, 1994, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **22**(85): 69.

P. spinacea is the only species of its genus, and it was compared to *Cylichneulia* Razowski 1994. It differs from *C. cylichna* Razowski, 1994 chiefly in its broader uncus and in the presence of processes of the gnathos.

Ptoseulia oxyropa Razowski, 1990

Ptoseulia oxyropa Razowski, 1990, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **18**(71): 212.

P. oxyropa is closely related to *P. ozonia* Razowski, 1990 but *oxyropa* is a larger species (wing span 18 mm) that has cinnamon brown forewing cilia.

Ptoseulia ozonia Razowski, 1990

Ptoseulia ozonia Razowski, 1990, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **18**(71): 213.

P. ozonia is closely related to *P. oxyropa* Razowski, 1990 but *ozonia* is a smaller species (wing span 15 mm) that has white forewing cilia.

Ptychocroca apenicillia Brown & Razowski, 2003

Ptychocroca apenicillia Brown & Razowski, 2003, *Zootaxa*, **303**: 7.

Males of *P. apenicillia* differ from those of *P. nigropenicillia* Brown & Razowski, 2003 and the remaining congeners in the absence of the hindwing hairpencil what is mentioned in the diagnosis of the latter.

Ptychocroca galenia (Razowski, 1999)

Haemateulia galenia Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 71.

P. galenia was diagnosed with *Acmathina acmanthes* (Meyrick, 1931). In the male genitalia of *galenia*, the end of the sacculus has a ventral lobe and the aedeagus is longer and slender. It was diagnosed by BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003), compared to *P. simplex* Brown & Razowski, 2003.

Ptyongnathosia oxybela Razowski, 1988

Ptyongnathosia oxybela Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 394.

P. oxybela is the only species of its genus; it was originally compared to *Oregocerata* Razowski, 1988. In genitalia, *oxybela* is similar to *Oregocerata orcula* Razowski, 1988, but the latter species has sharp processes of the gnathos and a lobate transtilla.

Punctapinella chione Razowski & Becker, 1999

Punctapinella chione Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(4): 420.

P. chione is related to *P. tinajillana* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 but in *chione* the sacculus is shorter and ventral lobe of the cucullus more elongate.

Punctapinella niphochroa Razowski & Becker, 1999

Punctapinella niphochroa Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(4): 422.

P. niphochroa is closely related to *P. niphastra* (Meyrick, 1931), but *niphochroa* has a large cup-shaped part of the sterigma and a very short ductus bursae.

Punctapinella nivaspis Razowski & Becker, 1999

Punctapinella nivaspis Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(4): 424.

P. nivaspis is closely related and similar to *P. brasiliana* Brown, 1991, but *nivaspis* has a broader median part of the sterigma and a much longer ductus bursae.

Pycnocornuta pyrausta Razowki, 1997

Pycnocornuta pyrausta Razowki, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **30**(1): 88.

P. pyrausta is the only species of its genus. The male genitalia are similar to those of *Psedaleulia qualitata* Razowski, 1997, but the terminal plate of the gnathos of *pyrausta* is very large, and the sacculus is very broad.

Ramaperta perarmata Razowski & Becker, 2000

Ramaperta perarmata Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(112): 386.

R. perarmata was the ony species of its genus. The male genitalia of *perarmata* are similar to those of *Brusqeulia sebastiani* Razowski & Becker, 2000, but the former has a larger termination of the sacculus and a ventrally open aedeagus.

Ranapa paranana Razowski & Becker, 2000

Ranapa paranana Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(112): 389.

Ranapa Razowski & Becker, 2000 is a monotypic genus that *R. paranana* differs from *Ramaperta perarmata* Razowski & Becker, 2000 by the presence of large cornuti in the latter.

Razowskina glomerula (Razowski & Becker, 1991), **comb. n.**

Silenis glomerula Razowski & Becker, 1991, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **19** (74): 148.

R. glomerula is closely related to *R. senilis* (Razowski, 1987), *R. glochina* (Razowski & Becker, 1991) and *R. psychotria* (Razowski & Becker, 1991) but differs from those species by *glomerula* having a short, plate-shaped free termination of the sacculus.

Razowskina glochina (Razowski & Becker, 1991), **comb. n.**

Silenis glochina Razowski & Becker 1991, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **19**(74): 147.

R. glochina is closely related to *R. senilis* (Razowski, 1987) and *R. psychotria* (Razowski & Becker, 1991) but *glochina* has a shorter aedeagus, a broad cornutus, and a broader end of the sacculus.

Razowskina psydra (Razowski & Becker, 1991), **comb. n.**

Silenis psydra Razowski, 1991, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **19**(74): 147.

R. psydra differs from *R. senilis* (Razowski, 1987) and *R. psychotria* (Razowski & Becker, 1991) in having a slenderer termination of the sacculus and a single, very slender cornutus.

Razowskina ptilota (Razowski & Becker, 1991), **comb. n.**

Silenis ptilota Razowski & Becker, 1991, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **19**(74): 148.

R. ptilota is similar to *R. senilis* (Razowski, 1987) and *R. psychotria* (Razowski & Becker, 1991) but in *ptilota* the free termination of the sacculus is very slender and long, and the cornutus is very long.

Razowskina psychotria (Razowski & Becker, 1991), **comb. n.**

Silenis psychotria Razowski & Becker, 1991, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **19**(74): 146.

R. psychotria is similar to *R. senilis* (Razowski, 1987) and *R. glochina* (Razowski & Becker, 1991) but in *psychotria* the free termination of the sacculus is broad, the dorsal part of the transtilla has a slight median concavity, and the cornuti are long.

Razowskina senilis (Razowski 1987), **comb. n.**

Silenis senilis Razowski 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 124.

R. senilis was originally described as the only species of the genus *Silenis* Razowski, 1987, a name that is preoccuped by *Silenis* Neckaja, 1958 (= *Razowskina* Kemal & Koçak, 2005). The male genitalia of *senilis* resemble those of *R. fortunearia* (Razowski 1991), **comb. n.,** but *senilis* has a bilobed transtilla and a shorter socius.

Recintona cnephasiodes Razowski, 1999

Recintona cnephasiodes Razowski, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(1): 85.

R. cnephasiodes was compared to *Proeulia triquetra* Obraztsov, 1964 in the remarks of *Recintona* Razowski, 1999. *R. cnephasiodes* is the only representative of *Recintona* and differs from the aforementioned species in having a thorny end of the sacculus and non-capitate cornuti.

Rhytmologa dentparypha Razowski, 1997

Rhytmologa dentparypha Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 83.

R. dentparypha is closely related to *R. polyfenestra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2009 but *dentparypha* has a broader aedeagus and broader subterminal process of the sacculus.

Sagittigera mageana Razowski& Becker, 1999

Sagittigera mageana Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(4): 411.

S. mageana is the only representative of its genus, which is close to *Paraneulia* Razowski & Becker, 1999. It differs from *P. cerina* Razowski & Becker, 1999 in having a pointed uncus and very broad aedeagus, which in *cerina* are rounded apically and slenderer, respectively.

Saopaulista prima Razowski & Becker, 2000

Saopaulista prima Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(112): 388.

S. prima is the only species of its genus, which was compared to *Marcelina* Razowski & Becker, 2000. *S. prima* is similar to *M. mera* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but the sacculus of *prima* is slenderer and the aedeagus more curved terminally.

Sereania cuprea Razowski & Becker, 2000

Sereania cuprea Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **69**(3} 337.

S. cuprea is the only representative of its genus. Its male genitalia are similar to those of *Characovalva dentiens* Razowski & Becker, 2000, but *cuprea* has a broader uncus and a series of saccular processes.

Seticosta paranica Razowski & Becker, 1999

Seticosta paranica Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **68**(4): 426.

S. paranica is closely related and similar to *P. tholeraula* (Meyrick, 1912), but *paranica* has a broad uncus and a reduced terminal plate of the gnathos.

Simanica stenoptera Razowski, 1997

Simanica stenoptera Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 89.

S. stenoptera is the only representative of its genus, which was compared with *Transtillaspis* Razowski, 1987 and *Terinebrica* Razowski, 1987. The male genitalia of *stenoptera* are similar to those of *T. tenebrica* Razowski, 1987, but *stenoptera* has a broader terminal plate of the gnathos and a slenderer aedeagus.

Spinotaenia chalcea Razowski & Becker, 2000

Spinotaenia chalcea Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Acta zool. cracov*., **43**(3-4): 208.

S. chalcea is the only represenative of its genus, and it was compared to *Clepsis* Guenée, 1845 and *Argrotaenia* Stephens, 1852. The male genitalia of *chalcea* resembles those of *A. parturita* Razowski & Becker, 2000, but *chalcea* has a serrate sclerotized comb of the valva and a pointed uncus.

Subrebinea barrasiana Razowski & Becker, 2000

Subrebinea barrasiana Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **69**(3): 340.

S. barrasiana is the only species of its genus, which was compared to *Liobba* Razowski & Becker, 2000. *S. barrasiana* has a short, broad uncus and a broad aedeagus, which in *L. biloba* Razowski & Becker, 2000 are slender.

Telurips peruvianus Razowski, 1988

Telurips peruvianus Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 391.

T. peruvianus is the only representative of its genus. The in genitalia of *peruvianus* are similar to those of *Uncicida galerasiana* Razowski, 1988, but those of the latter have a larger uncus and longer processes of the gnathos.

Terinebrica achrostos Razowski & Becker, 2001

Terinebrica achrostos Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(3): 242.

T. achrostos is closely related to *T. triplex* Razowski & Becker, 2001 but *achrostos* has long, curved processes of the aedeagus and a distinct dorsal process from the base of the sacculus.

Terinebrica cidna Razowski & Becker, 2001

Terinebrica cidna Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(3): 240.

T. cidna was diagnosed in the remarks of *T. vectura* Razowski & Becker, 2001; *cidna* has larger processes at bases of the transtilla.

Terinebrica inconspigua Razowski & Becker, 2001

Terinebrica inconspigua Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(3): 243.

In facies *T. inconspigua* resembles some specimens of *T. triplex* Razowski & Becker, 2001 but the female genitalia of *inconspigua* differ from all known congeners in possessing a long sclerite in the antrum.

Terinebrica larocana Razowski & Becker, 2001

Terinebrica larocana Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(3): 241.

T. larocana is closely related to *T. chaulioda* but in *larocana* the processes of the aedeagus are slenderer and very long.

Terinebrica paulista Razowski & Becker, 2001

Terinebrica paulista Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(3): 238.

In facies *T. paulista* is similar to *T. cidna* Razowski & Becker, 2001 but *paulista* lacks dorsal markings of the forewing. The male genitalia of paulista are characterized by a setose free termination of the sacculus.

Terinebrica pharetrata Razowski 1987

Terinebrica pharetrata Razowski 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 136.

T. pharetrata is closely related to *T. saetigera* Razowski 1987 but in *pharetrata* the processes of the juxta are moderately large and the uncus is pointed terminally.

Terinebrica portentifica Razowski & Becker, 2001

Terinebrica portentifica Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(3): 239.

T. portentifica was originally compared to *T. vectura* Razowski & Becker, 2001 and *T. cidna* Razowski & Becker, 2001 (inthe remarks to *vectura*); *portentifica* is distinguished by the lateral lobes of the transtilla. *T. portentifica tecta* Razowski & Becker, 2001 was compared originally to *T. portentifica portentifica* Razowski & Becker, 2001. The latter differs from *tecta* in its shorter free termination of the sacculus and its longer processes of the juxta. *T. tecta* most likely represents a distinct species.

Terinebrica saetigera Razowski 1987

Terinebrica saetigera Razowski 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 137.

T. saetigera is closely related to *T. pharetrata* Razowski, 1987 but in *saetigera* the processes of the juxta are very large and the base of the sacculus is broader.

Terinebrica seiugata Razowski 1987

Terinebrica seiugata Razowski 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 138.

T. seiugata is closely related to *T. inouei* Razowski 1987 but *seiugata* has larger sclerites of the corpus bursae.

Terinebrica spiniloba Razowski & Becker, 2001

Terinebrica spiniloba Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(3): 242.

T. spiniloba is closely related to *T. complicata* Razowski & Becker, 2001 but *spiniloba* has larger, sharp processes of the dorsal part of the transtilla. *T. spiniloba* was diagnosed in the remarks of *complicata.*

Terinebrica tenebrica Razowski, 1987

Terinebrica tenebrica Razowski, 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 135.

T. tenebrica is closely related to *T. orthoscia* (Meyrick, 1936) but in *tenebrica* the uncus is slenderer and the transtilla has two submedian lobes.

Terinebrica triplex Razowski & Becker, 2001

Terinebrica triplex Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Acta zool. cracov*., **44**(3): 241.

T. triplex differs from *T. achrostos* Razowski & Becker, 2001 in having three thorny lobes at the base of the sacculus.

Toreulia basalis Razowski & Becker, 2000

Toreulia basalis Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(109): 111.

T. basalis is closely related to *T. nimia* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but in *basalis* the aedeagus is longer and slenderer, and the end of the sacculus is shorter.

Toreulia nimia Razowski & Becker, 2000

Toreulia nimia Razowski & Becker, 2000, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **28**(109): 111.

T. nimia is closely related to *T. basalis* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but in *nimia* the aedeagus is broader, and the median part of the transtilla finely thorny; also see the diagnosis of *basalis.*

Transtillaspis atimeta Razowski, 1997

Transtillaspis atimeta Razowski, 1997, *Acta zool. cracov*., **40**(1): 91.

Originally *T. atimeta* was compared to *T. cornutipea* Razowski, 1997 described in same paper. *T. atimeta* is also close to *T. bebela* Razowski, 1987 but *atimeta* has a very long process from the juxta.

Transtillaspis cherada Razowski & Becker, 2001

Transtillaspis cherada Razowski & Becker, 2001, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **70**(2): 111.

T. cherada differs from *T. zonion* Razowski & Becker, 2001 in having a sharp free termination of the sacculus. *T. cherada* also is closely related to *T. papallactana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2009, but the two can be distingsuihed by the shorter dorsal processes of the juxta in *chereda*.

Tuckia zuluana Razowski, 2001

Tuckia zuluana Razowski, 2001, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **70**(2): 88.

T. zuluana is closely related to *T. africana* (Walsingham, 1881) but in *zuluana* the median part of the transtilla is broader and thorny, and the aedeagus lacks lateral process.

Uncicida galerasiana Razowski, 1988

Uncicida galerasiana Razowski, 1988, *Acta zool. cracov*., **31**(10): 396.

The genitalia of *U. galerasiana* are similar to those *Telurips peruvianus* Razowski, 1988 but those of *galerasiana* have a longer free termination of the sacculus and larger uncus.

Worcesteria recondita Razowski, 2006

Worcesteria recondita Razowski, 2006, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **75**(3): 420.

W. recondita is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Metamesia* Diakonoff, 1960. *W. recondita* differs from *Metamesia nolens* Diakonoff, 1960 (type-species of *Metamesia*) in the shape of the costa of the valva. The transtilla is well developed in *recondita* is well developed in *recondite*, whereas in *nolens* it is not.

Xoser exors Razowski & Pelz, 2003

Xoser exors Razowski & Pelz, 2003, *Nachr. Entomol. Ver., Apollo*, **24**(4): 197.

X. exors is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Gauruncus* Razowski, 1988 and *Chamelania jaliscana* Razowski, 1999. The median part of the costa of the valva is simple in *X. exors*, whereas is has a distinct process in *jaliscana*.

POLYORTHINI

Ardeutica melidora Razowski, 1984

Ardeutica melidora Razowski, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(12): 217.

A. melidora is closely related to *A. parmata* Razowski, 1984 but in *melidora* the uncus is more broadened terminally and the aedeagus is smaller.

Chlorortha chloromonas Razowski, 1984

Chlorortha chloromonas Razowski, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(12): 215.

C. chloromonas was the only representative of *Chlorortha* Razowski, 1984; the genus was originally compared to *Histura* Razowski, 1981 and *Ardeutica* Meyrick, 1913. *C. chloromonas* differs from *Histurodes costaricana* Razowski, 1984 by possessing a strong, bifid dorsal part of the transtilla.

Clonuncaria cimolioptera Razowski, 1999

Clonuncaria cimolioptera Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 346.

C. cimolioptera is related and very similar to *C. melanophyta* (Meyrick, 1913), but in *cimolioptera* the uncus is bifurcate, the end of the costa of valva is rounded, and the transtilla is slenderer. It was originally diagnosed with *melanophyta*.

Epelebodina concolorana Razowski, 2006

Epelebodina concolorana Razowski, 2006, *Acta zool. cracov*., **49B**(1-2): 126.

E. concolorana is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Ebodina* Diakonoff, [1968] 1967. *E. concolorana* has a short aedeagus, whereas the type- species of *Ebodina, E. simplex* Diakonoff, [1968] 1967, has a very long aedeagus; the latter also has a completely atrophied gnathos and socii.

Histura boliviana Razowski, 1984

Histura boliviana Razowski, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(12): 212.

H. boliviana is is similar to *H. bicornigera* Razowski, 1984 but in *boliviana* the socius is large and spined in the terminal part, and the sacculus has a small terminal thorn.

Histura chlorotypa Razowski & Becker, 1981

Histura chlorotypa Razowski & Becker, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(16): 381.

H. chlorotypa is similar to *Histura doriae* Razowski & Becker, 1981, but in *chlorotypa* the head and thorax *chlorotypa* are green, the sterigma has a longer proximal processes, and the ductus bursae has five coils.

Histura xanthotypa Razowski & Becker, 1981

Histura xanthotypa Razowski & Becker, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(16): 389.

H. xanthotypa is closely related to *H. doriae* Razowski & Becker, 1981 but *xanthotypa* has slenderer lateral arms of the sterigma, a shorter antrum, and a longer ductus bursae.

Histurodes costaricana Razowski, 1984

Histurodes costaricana Razowski, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(12): 213.

H. costaricana differs from *H. taetera* Razowski, 1984 by having a longer sclerite of the antrum and a membranous sack at the end of the ductus bursae.

Histurodes taetera Razowski, 1984

Histurodes taetera Razowski, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(12): 214.

H. taetera resembles externally *Polyortha hirsuta* Waslingham, 1914. The female genitalia of *taetera* differs from those of *H. costaricana* Razowski, 1984 in the shorter ductus bursae and shorter antrum with an indistinct sclerite.

Polyortha evestigana Razowski, 1984

Polyortha evestigana Razowski, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(12): 221.

The signum of *P. evestigana* is much shorter then in *P. sagax* Razowski, 1984 and *P. symphyla* Razowski, 1984. This species was diagnosed with *evestigana* but was not mentioned by name.

Polyortha paranae Razowski & Becker, 1981

Polyortha paranae Razowski & Becker, 1981, *Acta zool. cracov*., **25**(16): 395.

P. paranae is related to *P. nigriguttata* Walsingham, 1914 but in *paranae* the uncus is much slenderer and the cornutus shorter.

Polyortha sagax Razowski, 1984

Polyortha sagax Razowski, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(12): 221.

P. sagax is closely related to *Polyortha chiriquitana* (Zeller, 1877) but the signum of *sagax* is much longer.

Polyortha symphyla Razowski, 1984

Polyortha symphyla Razowski, 1984, *Acta zool. cracov*., **27**(12): 222.

P. symphyla was compared to *P. evestigana* Razowski, 1984 but the latter was refrred to by its species name. *P. symphyla* has a much longer signum than *evestigana*, and resembling that of *P. sagax* Razowski, 1984; however, the signum of *symphyla* is shorter, and the spined area at the end part of the corpus bursae is smaller.

Pseuduncifera euchlanis Razowski, 1999

Pseuduncifera euchlanis Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 346.

P. euchlanis is the only species of its genus, and it is similar to *Clonuncaria cimolioptera* Razowski, 1999. The two can be distinguished by the presence of a pseudouncus and an elaborate tuba analis in *euchlanis*.

Xeneboda kumasiana Razowski & Tuck, 2000

Xeneboda kumasiana Razowski & Tuck, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol*., **69**(1): 85.

X. kumasiana is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Ebodina* Diakonoff, [1968] 1967. *X. kumasiana* is similar to *Ebodina simplex* Diakonoff, [1968] 1967, but *kumasiana* can be distinguished by the absence of a signum and its finely spined sterigma.

CHLIDANOTINI

Auratonota badiaurea Razowski & Becker, 1999

Auratonota badiaurea Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Revta bras. Zool*., **16**(4): 1170.

In facies *A. badiaurea* is similar to *A. spinivalva spinivalva* Razowski & Becker, 1999 but *badiaurea* whitish ground forewing colour, and blackish elements in the terminal part of markings. In the male genitalia of *badiaurea*, the base of the socius and process of sacculus are slenderer than in *A. auriginea* Razowski & Becker, 1999.

Auratonota clasmata Razowski & Becker, 1999

Auratonota clasmata Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Revta bras. Zool*., **16**(4): 1166.

A. clasmata is similar and closely related to *A. exoptata* Razowski & Becker, 2000, to which it was compared but not mentioned by name. *A. clasmata* can be distinguished by it rust brown forewing markings, broader uncus, and longer aedeagus.

Auratonota effera Razowski & Becker, 1999

Auratonota effera Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Revta bras. Zool*., **16**(4): 1161.

A. effera is related to *A. stigmosa* Razowski & Becker, 2000, described in the same paper, but in *effera* the saccus is very slender terminally, the aedeagus is smaller and slenderer, and the transverse forewing fasciae are absent.

Auratonota exoptata Razowski & Becker, 1999

Auratonota exoptata Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Revta bras. Zool*., **16**(4): 1165.

A. exoptata is closely related and similar to *A. clasmata* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but *exoptata* has black elements in the forewing markings, a broader end of the uncus, and a shorter aedeagus.

Auratonota magnifica Razowski & Becker, 1999

Auratonota magnifica Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Revta bras. Zool*., **16**(4): 1174.

A. magnifica is most similar to *A. monochroma* Razowski & Becker, 1999, but *magnifica* has transverse forewing fasciae and a broader uncus.

Auratonota omorpha Razowski & Becker, 1999

Auratonota omorpha Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Revta bras. Zool*., **16**(4): 1174.

Forewing markings of *A. omorpha* are similar to those of *A. badiaurea* Razowski & Becker, 2000 but in *omorpha* the subterminal fascia *omorpha* is blackish, the forewing ground colour *omorpha* has slender interfasciae, and the female genitalia have a small signum.

Auratonota spinivalva cubana Razowski & Becker, 2000

Auratnota spinivalva cubana Razowski & Becker, 2000, *Revta bras. Zool*., **16**(4): 1155.

A. spinivalva cubana differs from the nominate *A. spinivalva spinivalva* Razowski & Becker, 2000 in having rust brown forewing markings, shorter proximal markings extending from middle of terminal fascia, and a slenderer valva that is weakly expanded terminally.

Heppnerographa arammclaina Razowski, 1987

Heppnerographa arammclaina Razowski, 1987, *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci. Sér. Sci. Biol.,* **35**(1-3):64.

In genitalia, *H. arammclaina* differs from *H. tricesimana* (Zeller, 1877) primarily in its strongly convex costa of valva, which in *tricesimana* is almost straight, and in the uniformly broad socius. *H. arammclaina* is the type-species of the genus, which at the time of its description was monotypic.

Heppnerographa carchiana Razowski & Becker, 1999

Heppnerographa carchiana Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Revta bras. Zool*., **16**(4): 1178.

In facies *H. carchiana* is similar to *Auratonota moronana* Razowski & Becker, 1999. The male genitalia of *H. carchiana* are similar to those of *A. clasmata* Razowski & Becker, 1999 but the latter has a hamus.

Heppnerographa lapilla Razowski & Becker, 1999

Heppnerographa lapilla Razowski & Becker, 1999, *Revta bras. Zool*., **16**(4): 1179.

H. lapilla was compared to *H. brasiliana* Razowski & Becker, 1999 (described in the same paper); in *lapilla* the uncus is shorter and the socius broader basally.

Monortha pleodontia Razowski, 1987

Monortha pleodontia Razowski, 1987, *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci. Sér. Sci. Biol.,* **35**(1-3): 65.

M. pleodontia is similar to *M. corusca* (Meyrick, 1912) but *pleodontia* has a long, spined socius and a slenderer aedeagus.

OLETHREUTINI

Eppihus hippeus Razowski, 2006

Eppihus hippeus Razowski, 2006, *Acta zool. cracov*., **49B**(1-2): 126.

E. hippeus is the only species of its genus, which was compared to *Phiaris* Hübner, [1825] 1816 (using *P. heinrichiana* (McDunnough, 1927) as an example) and *Syntozyga* Lower, 1901. *E. hippeus* can be distinguished from *S. psammelata* Lower, 1901 in having a slenderer valva and a process of the sacculus.

Hermenias pilushina Razowski, 2000

Hermenias pilushina Razowski, 2000, *Zool. Stud.*, **39**(4): 326.

H. pilushina differs from *H. metaspra* Diakonoff, 1983 by having a broader forewing and a shorter, broader neck of the valva.

ENARMONIINI

Genetancylis homalota Razowski, 1995

Genetancylis homalota Razowski, 1995, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **23**(90): 134.

G. homalota is the only representative of the genus, which was compared to *Kennelia* Rebel, 1901. *G. homalota* differs from *K. xylinana* (Kennel, 1900) in having a longer uncus, the presence of spines on the sacculus, and two large signa.

Taiwancylis cladodium Razowski 2000

Taiwancylis cladodium Razowski 2000, *Zool. Stud.*, **39**(4): 326.

T. cladodium is the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825] 1816. *T. cladodium* differs from the type-species of *Ancylis* (*Pyralis laetana* Fabricius, 1775) and all its congeners in the presence of rod-like socii in *cladodium*.

EUCOSMINI

Azuayacana cidnochroa Razowski, 1999

Azuayacana cidnochroa Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 333.

A. cidnochroa is the only representative of its genus. *A. cidnochroa* resembles some species of *Epinotia*, e.g. *E. zamorata* Razowski, 1999, but *cidnochroa* has an ear-shaped uncus and a unique submedian position of the socii on the pedunculi.

Epinotia lanceata Razowski, 1999

Epinotia lanceata Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 333.

E. lanceata differs from *E. zamorata* Razowski, 1999 by having a bifid uncus and rigid socii, which in the latter are single and drooping, respectively.

Epinotia zamorata Razowski, 1999

Epinotia zamorata Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 334.

E. zamorata differs from *E. lanceata* Razowski, 1999 by having a broader sacculus and aedeagus (see also diagnosis of the former).

Eucosma ochricostana Razowski, 1972

Eucosma ochricostana Razowski, 1972, *Acta zool. cracov*., **17**(5): 126.

The genitalia of *ochricostana* are closest to those of *E. urbana* (Kennel, 1901), but the former has a short, broad dorsal lobe of the cucullus; *ochricostana* also can be distinguished by its yellow forewing ground colour.

Pelochrista figurana Razowski, 1972

Pelochrista figurana Razowski, 1972, *Acta zool. cracov*., **17**(6): 126.

In facies *P. figurana* is similar to *P. arabescana* (Eversmann, 1844), but in *figurana* the dorso-postbasal marking of the *figurana* forewing is connected to the costal part of the median fascia; also, *figurana* has a shorter aedeagus.

Rhopobota macroceria Razowski, 1999

Rhopobota macroceria Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 350.

R. macroceria was originally compared to *R. microceria* Razowski, 1999. In *macroceria* the processes of the tegumen are long, and the sacculus has a slender angular process.

Rhopobota buettikeri (Razowski, 1995), **comb. n.**

Gypsonoma buettikeri Razowski, 1995, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **23**(90): 133.

R. buettikeri is related to *R. ustomaculana* (Curtis, 1831), but *buettikeri* lacks a sclerite in the posterior part of the corpus bursae. *Gypsonoma buettikeri* is herein transferred to *Rhopobota* Lederer, 1859 on the basis of the structure of the sterigma and ductus bursae.

Rhopobota cicatrix Razowski, 1999

Rhopobota cicatrix Razowski, 1999, *Acta zool. cracov*., **42**(2): 353.

R. cicatrix is closely related to *R. unidens* Razowski, 1999 but *cicatrix* lacks a median sclerite in the ductus bursae and has much larger signa.

Zerpanotia zerpana Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006

Zerpanotia zerpana Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **34**(133): 53.

Z. zerpana was the only representative of its genus, which was compared to *Epinotia* Hübner, [1825] 1816. *Z. zerpana* is similar to *Epinotia chlorizans* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 but the male genitalia of *zerpana* have a long uncus and spined ends of the socii.

GRAPHOLITINI

Cydia omana Razowski, 1995

Cydia omana Razowski, 1995, *SHILAP Revta. lepid*., **23**(90): 137.

The systematic position of this species is uncertain; the female genitalia resemble those of *Grapholita pallifrontana* (Zeller, 1846), but *omana* has a longer, slenderer ductus bursae.

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J. R.
Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals
Polish Academy of Sciences
Sławkowska, 17
PL-31-016 Kraków
POLONIA / *POLAND*
E-mail:Razowski@isez.pan.krakow.pl

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