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TAXONOMIC NOTES ON THE NEOTROPICAL MICROLEPIDOPTERA

Vitor Osmar Becker[1]

ABSTRACT

Nine generic and 115 specific synonyms and 161 new combinations are established, 44 lectotypes are designated; one generic and twelve specific names, two combinations and three specific synonyms are revalidated. Aerotypia *Walsingham is transferred from Xyloryctidae to Gelechiidae;* Iphimachaera *Meyrick and* Nematochares *Meyrick from Gelechiidae to Oecophoridae, Depressariinae;* Macrocirca *Meyrick from Yponomeutidae to Oecophoridae, Ethmiinae;* Cyrictodes *Meyrick (=* Erysiptila *Meyrick) from Gelechiidae to Oecophoridae, Ethmiinae;* Astoxena *Meyrick (=* Eomichla *Meyrick) from Yponomeutidae to Oecophoridae, Oecophorinae;* Lygronoma *Meyrick from Stenomatinae to Oecophorinae;* Dysoptus *Walsingham from Tineidae to Arrhenophanidae;* Autocnaptis *Meyrick (=* Amiantastis *Meyrick) from Tineidae and Yponomeutidae respectively to Psychidae; and* Homilostola *Meyrick (=* Plumana *Busck) both from Tineidae to Psychidae.*

NOMENCLATURAL SUMMARY

GELECHIIDAE
Chelariinae
Aerotypia Walsingham, 1911
[from Xyloryctidae]
Haplochela Meyrick, 1923
trigonota (Walsingham, 1911) comb. n.
***mundana* (Meyrick, 1914) syn. n.**

Dichomerinae
Cymotricha Meyrick, 1923
rubiginosella (Walker, 1864)
***ochropyga* (Walsingham, 1911) syn. n.**

[1] EMBRAPA-CPAC, P.O. Box 70-0023, 73300 – Planaltina, DF, Brazil.

OECOPHORIDAE
Depressariinae
Exaeretia Stainton, 1849
Depressariodes Turati, 1924 **syn. n.**
ammitis (Meyrick, 1931) **comb. n.**
ascetica (Meyrick, 1926) **comb. n.**
baleni (Zeller, 1877) **comb. n.**
fulva (Walsingham, 1822) **comb. n.**
gracilis (Walsingham, 1889) **comb. n.**
hildaella (Clarke, 1941) **comb. n.**
lusciosa (Meyrick, 1915) **comb. n.**
mesosceptra (Meyrick, 1915) **comb. n.**
nechlys (Hodges, 1974) **comb. n.**
relegata (Meyrick, 1922) **comb. n.**
rubristricta (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
scabella (Zeller, 1873) **comb. n.**
significa (Meyrick, 1915) **comb. n.**
sordidella (Clarke, 1941) **comb. n.**
thoracefasciella (Chambers, 1875) **comb. n.**
thoracenigraeella (Chambers, 1875) **comb. n.**
umbraticostella (Walsingham, 1881) **comb. n.**

Gonionota Zeller, 1877
tenebralis (Hampson, 1906) **comb. n.**
[from Salobrena, Pyralidae]
charagma Clarke, 1971 **syn. n.**

Iphimachaera Meyrick, 1931
[from Gelechiidae]
picticollis (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
decapitata Meyrick, 1931 **syn. n.**

Nematochares Meyrick, 1931
[from Gelechiidae]

Psittacastis Meyrick, 1909
cocae (Busck, 1931) **comb. n.**

Pycnotarsa Meyrick, 1920
sulphurea (Busck, 1914) **comb. n.**

Ethmiinae
Erysiptila Meyrick, 1914
[from Oecophorinae]
Cyrictodes Meyrick, 1926 **syn. n.**
[from Oecophorinae]
clevelandi (Busck, 1914)
phormophora (Meyrick, 1926) **syn. n.**

Macrocirca Meyrick, 1931
[from Yponomeutidae]

Oecophorinae
Eomichla Meyrick, 1916
Astoxena Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**

[from Yponomeutidae]
argentidisca (Dognin, 1905) **comb. n.**
clotho (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**

Inga Busck, 1908
Doxa Walsingham, 1912 **syn. n.**
analis (Busck, 1914) **comb. n.**
ancorata (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
capsaria (Meyrick, 1914) **syn. n.**
brevisella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
crossota (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
crucifera (Busck, 1914) **comb. n.**
erythema (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
marcella (Busck, 1914) **syn. n.**
fervida (Zeller, 1855) **comb. n.**
flava (Zeller, 1839) **comb. n.**
incensatella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
loxobathra (Meyrick, 1915) **comb. n.**
pachybathra (Meyrick, 1921) **comb. n.**
pyrrhoxantha (Meyrick, 1931) **comb. n.**
roseomarginella (Busck, 1911) **comb. n.**
semotella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
separatella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
sodalis (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
sparsiciliella (Clemens, 1864)
castigata (Meyrick, 1926) **syn. n.**
taboga (Busck, 1914) **comb. n.**
versatilis (Meyrick, 1921) **comb. n.**
virginia (Busck, 1914) **comb. n.**

Lygronoma Meyrick, 1913
[from Stenomatinae]
cyanastra (Meyrick, 1909) **comb. n.**
[from Stenomatinae]

Mathildana Clarke, 1941
auricollis (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**

Mnesichara Walsingham, 1912 **gen. rev.**
ithymetra (Meyrick, 1926) **comb. n.**

Peleopodinae
Durrantia Busck, 1908
acompsa Walsingham, 1912 **sp. rev.**

Stenomatinae
Anadasmus Walsingham, 1897
anceps (Butler, 1877) **comb. n.**
caliginea (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
lianthes (Meyrick, 1932) **syn. n.**
chlorotrota (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**
nonagriella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
pelodes (Walsingham, 1913)
scortea (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**

quadratella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
gerda (Busck, 1914) **syn. n.**
hebes (Dognin, 1905) **syn. rev.**
sororia (Zeller, 1877)
catapsecta (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**

Antaeotricha Zeller, 1854
Eumiturga Meyrick, 1925 **syn. n.**
Psephomeres Meyrick, 1916 **syn. n.**
admixta (Walsingham, 1913) **comb. n.**
aerinotata (Butler, 1877) **comb. n.**
albicilla (Zeller, 1854) **comb. n.**
albitincta (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
pauroconis (Meyrcik, 1932) **syn. n.**
ammodes (Walsingham, 1913) **comb. n.**
aratella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
argocorys (Meyrick, 1931) **comb. n.**
basalis Zeller, 1854 **sp. rev.**
harpobathra Meyrick, 1916 **syn. n.**
basiferella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
basirubrella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
biarcuata Meyrick, 1926
stenobathra Meyrick, 1932 **syn. n.**
vigli Amsel, 1956 **syn. n.**
bicolor (Zeller, 1839)
annixa Meyrick, 1918 **syn. n.**
dissimilis (Kearfott, 1911) **syn. n.**
binubila Zeller, 1854
aporodes Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
caryograpta (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
comosa (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
conturbatella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
copromima Meyrick, 1930
citrophaea (Meyrick, 1931) **syn. n.**
destillata (Zeller, 1877) **comb. n.**
diplarcha Meyrick, 1915
arachniotis Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**
dirempta (Zeller, 1855) **comb. n.**
elaeodes (Walsingham, 1913) **comb. n.**
epicrossa (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**
extenta Busck, 1920
ptilocrates Meyrick, 1932 **syn. n.**
filiferella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
niviliturella (Walker, 1864) **syn. n.**
menestella (Walsingham, 1913) **syn. n.**
fractinubes (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
fumifica (Walsingham, 1912)
submersa (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**
hyalophanta (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**
impactella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
tritogramma Meyrick, 1925 **syn. n.**
incisurella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n., sp. rev.**

indicatella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
infecta (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
intersecta (Meyrick,-1916) **comb. n., sp. rev.**
isoporphyra (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**
isosticta (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**
juvenalis (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
lacera (Zeller, 1877) **comb. n.**
lepidocarpa (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
lignicolor Zeller, 1877
emollita Meyrick, 1926 **syn. n.**
loxogrammos (Zeller, 1854) **comb. n.**
mendax (Zeller, 1855) **comb. n.**
crypsithias Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**
mundella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
contortella (Walker, 1864) **syn. n.**
murinella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
mustela (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
navicularis (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
nephelocyma (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
nitidorella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
notogramma (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
notosemia (Zeller, 1877) **comb. n.**
particularis (Zeller, 1877) **comb. n.**
phaselodes (Meyrick, 1931) **comb. n.**
phaula (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
plesistia (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
ptilallactis (Meyrick, 1930) **syn. n.**
prosora (Walsingham, 1912) **comb. n.**
ptycta (Walsingham, 1912)
cenotes (Walsingham, 1912) **syn. n.**
dryotechna (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. rev.**
pyrgota (Meyripk, 1930) **comb. n.**
reprehensa Meyrick, 1933 **syn. n.**
acrobapta Meyrick, 1933 **syn. n.**
sciospila (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
semicinerea Zeller, 1877
hemitephras Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**
semisignella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
batesella (Walker, 1866) **syn. n.**
consociella (Walker, 1864) **syn. n.**
consonella Busck, 1934 **syn. n.**
stigmatias (Walsingham, 1913) **comb. n.**
subdulcis (Meyrick, 1925)
remorsa (Meyrick, 1925) **syn. n.**
thapsinopa Meyrick, 1916
clivosa Meyrick, 1918 **syn. n.**
thysanodes (Meyrick, 1915)
cynopis (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**

tremulella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
chelobathra Meyrick, 1916 **syn. n.**
tricapsis (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
tripustulella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
trisinuata Meyrick, 1930
raricilia Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**
umbratella Walker, 1864
lacertosa Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
palhulella (Busck, 1914) **syn. n.**
umbriferella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
unisecta (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
walchiana (Stoll, 1782)
ampherista Meyrick, 1925 **syn. n.**
carphitis Meyrick, 1912 **syn. n.**
dorsella (Fabricius, 1787) **syn. n.**
dynastis Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
forsteri Amsel, 1956 **syn. n.**
glaciata Meyrick, 1909 **syn. n.**
griseana (Fabricius, 1794) **syn. n.**
supressella (Walker, 1864) **syn. n.**
xanthopetala (Meyrick, 1931) **comb. n.**
zelleri (Walsingham & Durrant, 1896)
fumipennis (Busck, 1914) **syn. n.**

Baeonoma Meyrick, 1916
leucophaeella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**

Cerconota Meyrick, 1915
Pomphocrita Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**
achatina (Zeller, 1855) **comb. n.**
lembifera (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**
punicea (Meyrick, 1916) **syn. n.**
anonella (Sepp, 1855)
strophalodes (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**
armiferella (Walker, 1915) **comb. n.**
bathyphaea (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**
certiorata (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**
congressella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
cycloptila (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**
omphacopa (Meyrick, 1931) **syn. n.**
tyroxesta (Meyrick, 1925) **syn. n.**
dryoscia (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**
emma (Busck, 1911) **comb. n.**
physotricha (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**
inturbatella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
xanthobyrsa (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**
ischnoscia (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**
lutulenta (Zeller, 1877) **comb. n.**
lysalges (Walsingham, 1913) **comb. n.**
machinatrix (Meyrick, 1925) **comb. n.**

melema (Walsingham, 1913) **comb. n., sp. rev.**
cora (Busck, 1914) **syn. n.**
miseta (Walsingham; 1913) **comb. n.**
nitens (Butler, 1877) **comb. n.**
obsordescens (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
scolopacina (Walsingham, 1913) **comb. n.**
seducta (Meyrick, 1918) **comb. n.**
tabida (Butler, 1877) **comb. n.**
astacopis (Meyrick, 1930) **syn. n.**
maroni (Busck, 1911) **syn. n.**
salutaris (Butler, 1877) **syn. n.**
tinctipennis (Butler, 1877) **comb. n.**
trizeucta (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**

Chlamydastis Meyrick, 1916
arenaria (Walsingham, 1913) **comb. n.**
vividella (Busck, 1914) **syn. n.**
fragmentella (Dognin, 1913)
ponderata (Meyrick, 1916) **syn. n.**
leucoptila (Meyrick, 1918)
laetifica (Busck, 1920) **syn. n.**
molinella (Stoll, 1781) **comb. n.**
apicalis (Busck, 1911) **syn. n.**
orion (Busck, 1920)
rufispinis (Meyrick, 1932) **syn. n.**
platyspora (Meyrick, 1932)
amblystoma (Meyrick, 1936) **syn. n.**
squamosa (Walsingham, 1892) **comb. n.**
spectrophthalma (Meyrick, 1932) **comb. n.**

Gonioterma Walsingham, 1897
chromolitha (Meyrick, 1925) **comb. n.**
conchita Busck, 1920
desidiosa (Meyrick, 1925) **syn. n.**
ignobilis (Zeller, 1854) **comb. n.**
pauperatella (Walker, 1864) **syn. n.**
diatriba Walsingham, 1913 **sp. rev.**
indecora (Zeller, 1854) **comb. n.**
latipennis (Zeller, 1877) **comb. n.**
algosa (Meyrick, 1916) **syn. n.**
linteata (Meyrick, 1916) **sp. rev.**
phortax Meyrick, 1915
ochrosaris (Meyrick, 1925) **syn. n.**

Lethata Duckworth, 1964
myrochroa (Meyrick, 1915) **comb. n.**
psidii (Sepp, 1855) **comb. n.**
invigilans (Meyrick, 1915) **syn. n.**

Menesta Clemens, 1860
astronoma (Meyrick, 1909) **comb. n.**
succinctella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**

Parascaeas Meyrick, 1936
uranophanes (Meyrick, 1931) **comb. n.**
cyanolampra Meyrick, 1936 **syn. n.**

Promenesta Busck, 1914
autampyx Meyrick, 1925
citroscia Meyrick, 1931 **syn. n.**
capnocoma (Meyrick, 1931) **comb. n.**
solella (Walker, 1864) **comb. n.**
triacmopa (Meyrick, 1931) **comb. n.**

Stenoma Zeller, 1839
adulans Meyrick, 1925
malacoxesta Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**
annosa (Butler, 1877)
agathelpis Meyrick, 1932 **syn. n.**
cirrhogramma Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**
subhunaris Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**
argillacea (Zeller, 1877) **sp. rev.**
chloroloba Meyrick, 1915 **comb. n.**
commutata (Meyrick, 1926) **comb. n., sp. rev.**
corvula (Meyrick, 1912) **comb. n.**
diorista (Meyrick, 1929) **comb. n.**
ferrocanella (Walker, 1864)
marcida (Butler, 1877) **syn. n.**
hesmarcha (Meyrick, 1930) **comb. n.**
hoppferi (Zeller, 1854)
phyllocosma Meyrick, 1916 **syn. n.**
impressella (Busck, 1914) **comb. n., sp. rev.**
cecropia Meyrick, 1916 **syn. n.**
inflata (Butler, 1877)
stella (Busck, 1911) **syn. n.**
lapilella (Busck, 1914) **comb. n.**
involucralis Meyrick, 1931 **syn. n.**
macroptycha Meyrick, 1930
spermidias Meyrick, 1932 **syn. n.**
muscula (Zeller, 1877)
sciocnesta Meyrick, 1925 **syn. n.**
niphochlaena (Meyrick, 1926) **comb. n.**
oblita (Butler, 1877)
patula Meyrick, 1916 **syn. n.**
ochricolis (Zeller, 1877)
atmodes Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
ochropa Walsingham, 1913
ocellata Busck, 1914 **syn. n.**

orneopis Meyrick, 1925
arridens Meyrick, 1931 **syn. n.**
peccans (Butler, 1877)
binodis Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
peronia Busck, 1913
ebria Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
plagosa (Zeller, 1877) comb. n.
promotella (Zeller, 1877) comb. rev.
associata Meyrick, 1925 **syn. n.**
rhodocolpa Meyrick, 1916
orthroptila Meyrick, 1936 **syn. n.**
scitiorella (Walker, 1864)
argotoma Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
scoriodes (Meyrick, 1915)
avida Meyrick, 1915 **syn. rev.**
sommerella (Zeller, 1877)
nymphotima Meyrick, 1931 **syn. n.**
xylograpta Meyrick, 1931 **syn. n.**
stabilis (Butler, 1877)
chionodora Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
rita Busck, 1920 **syn. n.**
strigivenata (Butler, 1877)
clarkei Amsel, 1956 **syn. n.**
entephras Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
porinodes Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
urbana (Butler, 1877) **syn. n.**
surinamella (Moeschler, 1882) **comb. n., sp. rev.**
expilata Meyrick, 1915 **syn. n.**
symposias (Meyrick, 1915)
nepheloleuca Meyrick, 1932 **syn. n.**
vapida (Butler, 1877)
acribota Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**
vasifera Meyrick, 1925
unisignis Meyrick, 1932 **syn. n.**
zobeida Meyrick, 1931
orthopa Meyrick, 1932 **syn. n.**

Zetesima Walsingham, 1912
lasia Walsingham, 1912
patellifera (Meyrick, 1931) **syn. n.**
scoliandra (Meyrick, 1915) comb. n.

ARRHENOPHANIDAE

Dysoptus Walsingham, 1914
[from Tineidae]

GRACILLARIIDAE
Acrocercops Wallengren, 1881
chrysometra (Meyrick, 1926) com. n.
[from Aristotelia, Gelechiidae]

PSYCHIDAE

Amiantastis Meyrick, 1932
[from Yponomeutidae]
Autocnaptis Meyrick, 1935 syn. n.
[from Tineidae]
brachycasis Meyrick, 1932
sciospora (Meyrick, 1935) syn. n.

Perisceptis Meyrick, 1931
[from Yponomeutidae]

Plumana Busck, 1911
[from Tineidae]
Homilostola Meyrick, 1917 syn. n.
[from Tineidae]
aequanima (Meyrick, 1917) comb. n.
ascalopa (Meyrick, 1917) comb. n.
autoplecta (Meyrick, 1917) comb. n.
taeniata (meyrick, 1917) comb. n.

TINEIDAE

Atticonviva Busck, 1934
melichrosta (Meyrick, 1922) comb. n.
eidmannella Busck, 1934 syn. n.

TORTRICIDAE
Olethreutinae
Episimus Walsingham, 1892
mahaiana (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875) comb. n.
encaustica (Meyrick, 1922) syn. n.

YPONOMEUTIDAE

Plutella Schrank, 1802
xylostella (Linnaeus, 1758)
dentella (Fabricius, 1794) syn. n.
sinuatus (Fabricius, 1798) syn. n.

INTRODUCTION

During the three years spent at the British Museum (Natural History) (1979-1981) I had the opportunity to examine the type-specimens of Neotropical Oecophoridae, particularly those of Stenomatinae deposited there. At the same time I borrowed the Neotropical Stenomatinae types currently deposited in the MNHU, Berlin, NM, Vienna, and the USNM, Washington. During a three-week visit to the latter museum I checked Busck's types. As a result several synonyms and misplacements were found. A few other notes of the same kind were also obtained while identifying specimens belonging to other families of Neotropical Microlepidoptera. The decision to make this information available in the form presented was made because: firstly to have all the data included in proper revisional works mean that several genera belonging to different families would have had to be revised what obviously would be an almost impossible task during a life time; secondly it is important to have these modifications published in advance in order to have them included in the check-list of Neotropical Microlepidoptera which is to be published in 1984 as the first contribution of the 'Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera' Project which is being edited by Dr J. B. Heppner.

The following abbreviations are used in this work:

BMNH	British Museum (Natural History), London
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Auckland
IP	Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung, Eberswalde
LN	Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe
MNHN	Muséum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
MNHU	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universitat, Berlin
NM	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Washington
ZM	Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen
ZSBS	Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, Munich

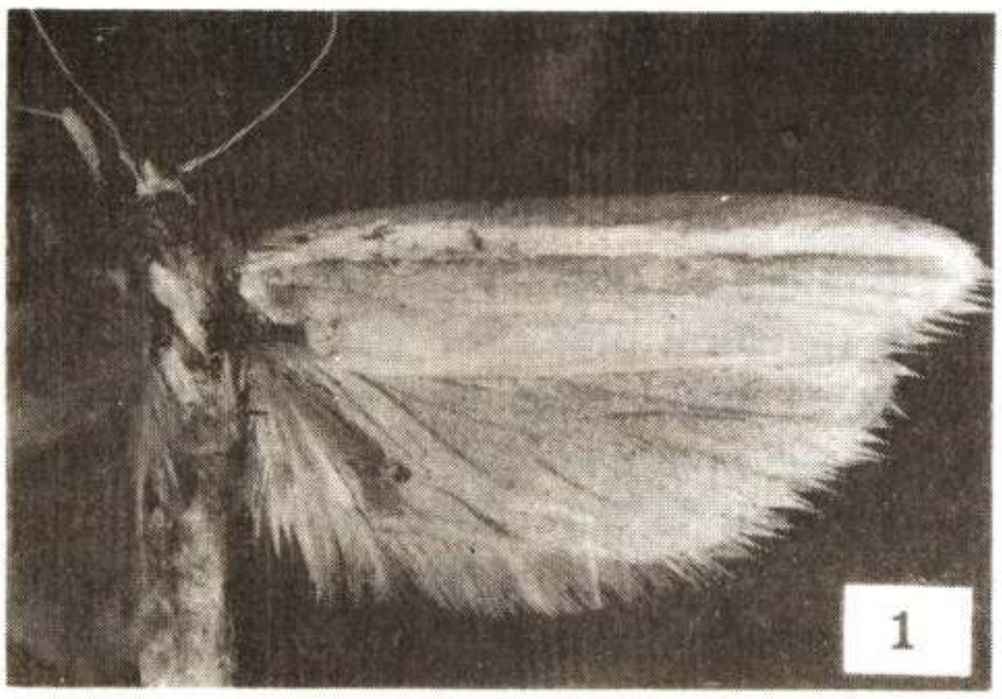
GELECHIIDAE

Chelariinae

Aerotypia Walsingham
(Figs 1, 7)

Aerotypia Walsingham, 1911: 82; Fletcher, 1929: 7; Sattler, 1973: 166. Type-species: *Aerotypia pleurotella* Walsingham, 1911: 82, by original designation and monotypy.

This monotypic genus, originally described in the Gelechiidae, was included in the Cryptophasidae [= Xyloryctidae] by Fletcher (1929: 7) where it has remained until now. An examination of the male genitalia, illustrated here for the first time, has revealed it to be a true gelechiid. The genitalia resemble those of *Leistogenes rebellis* Meyrick and for this reason I include it in the Chelariinae.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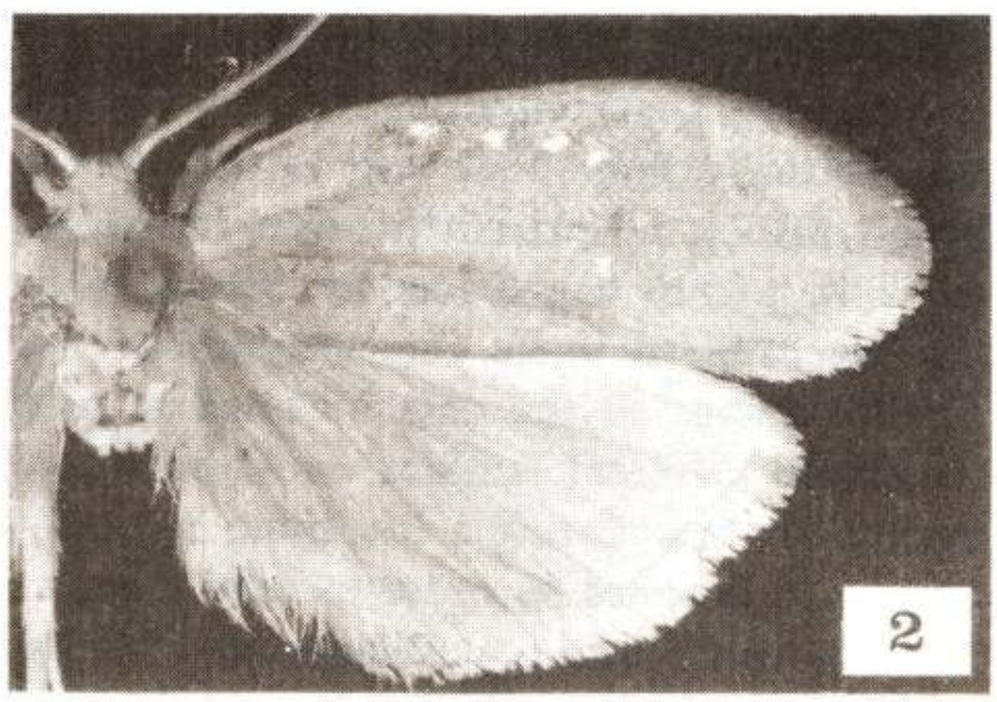
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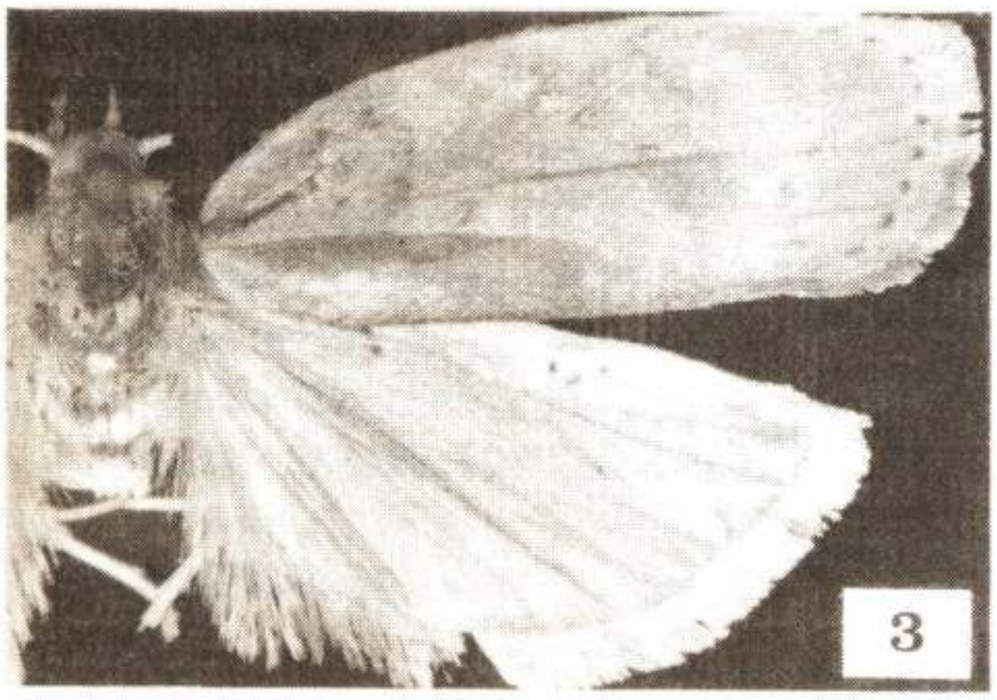
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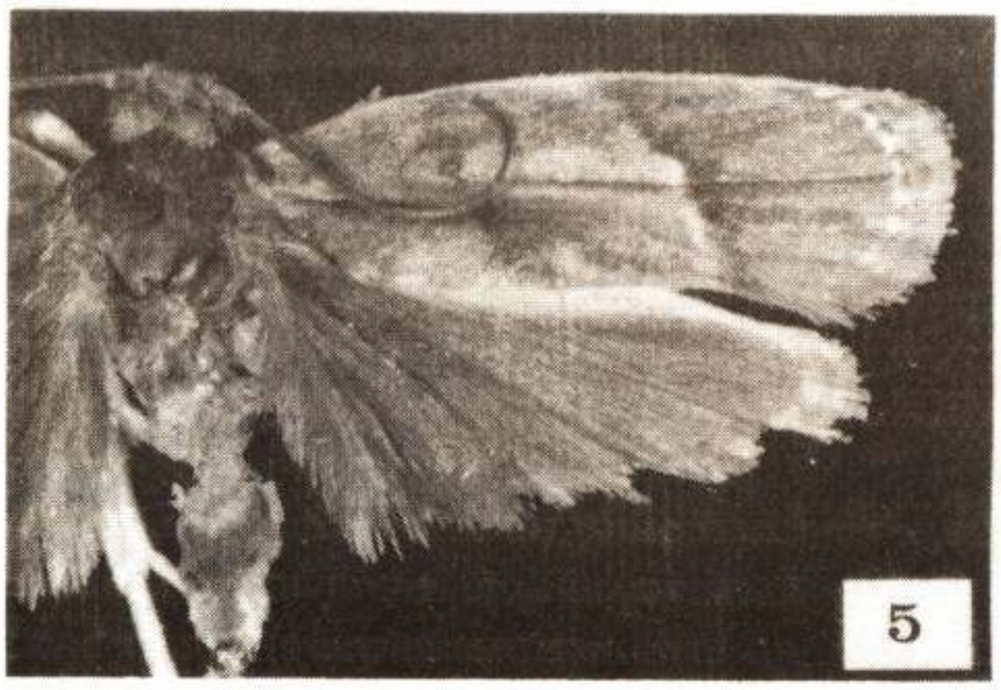
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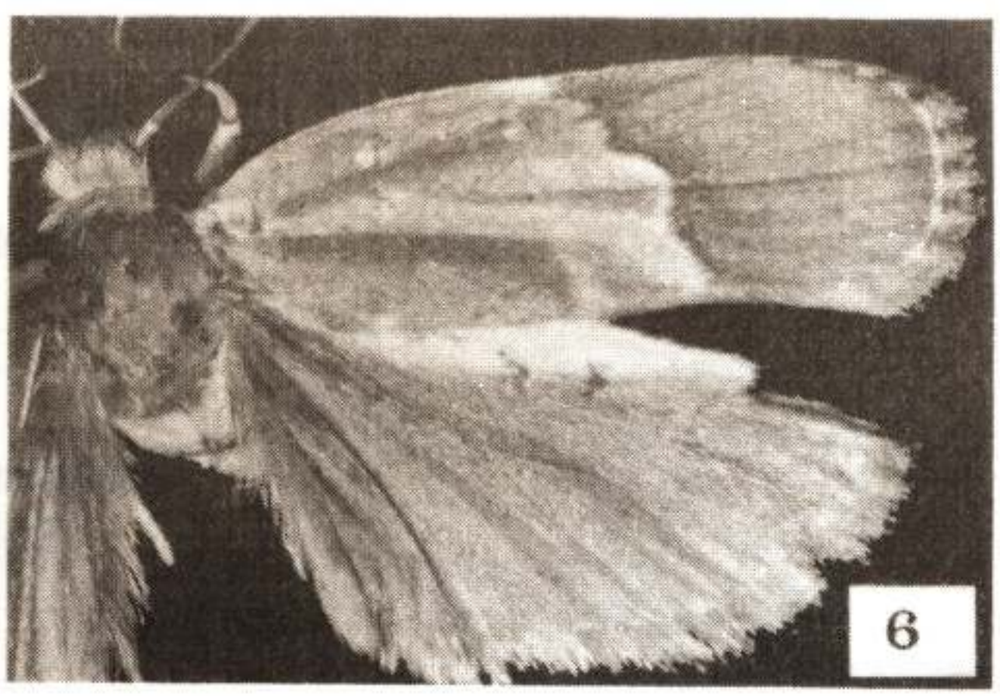
6

Figs. 1-6 – Wings of Gelechioidea species. 1, *Aerotypia pleurotella* Walsingham, paratype ♂, Mexico. 2, *Antaeotricha destillata* (Zeller), holotype ♂, Colombia. 3, *Cerconota lutulenta* (Zeller), holotype ♂, Brazil. 4, *Menesta succinctella* (Walker), holotype ♀, Brazil. 5, *Stenoma scitiorella*, holotype ♂, Brazil. 6, Idem, holotype ♀, of *laeviuscula* (Zeller), Panama.

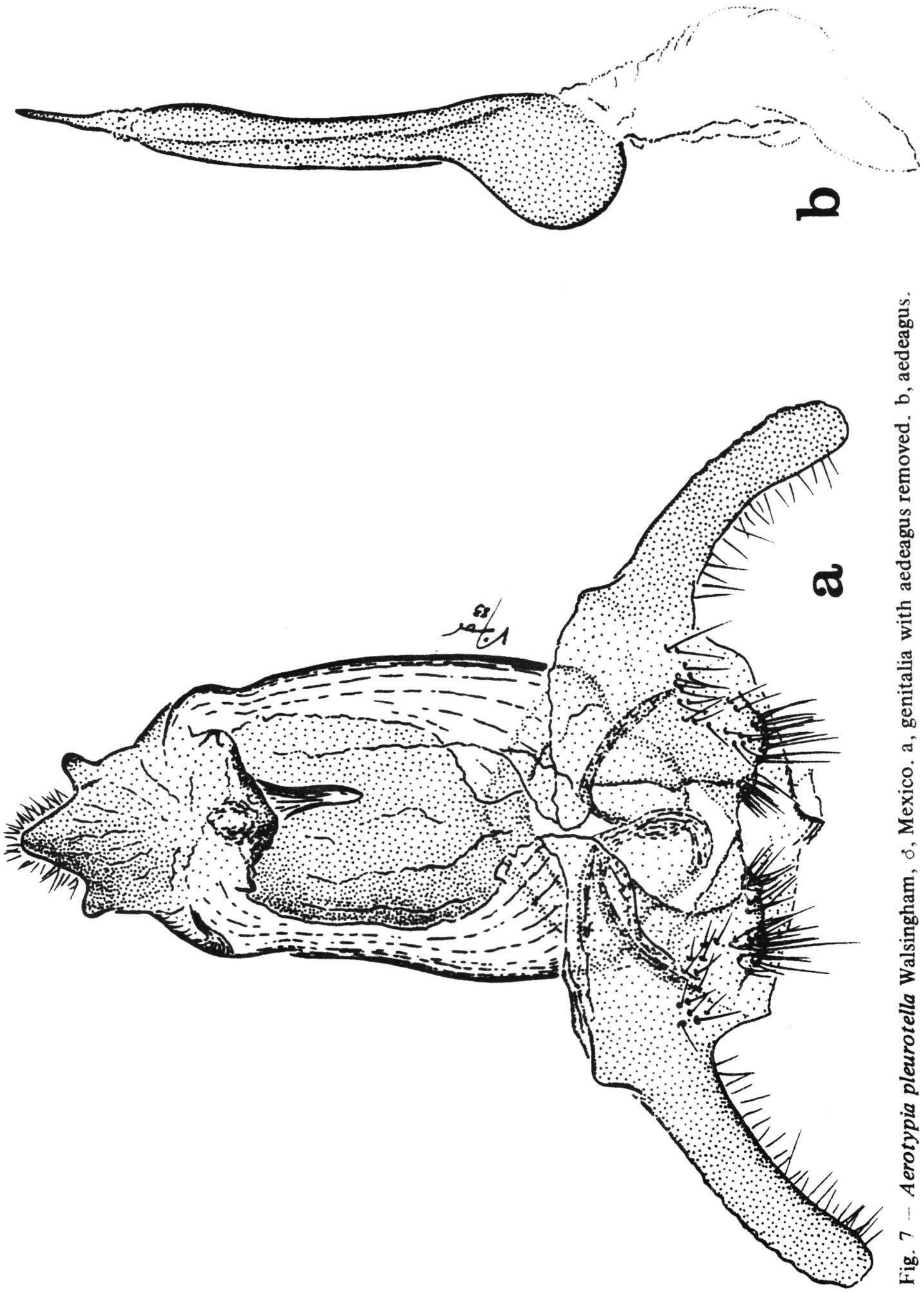

Fig. 7 — *Aerotypia pleurotella* Walsingham, ♂, Mexico. a, genitalia with aedeagus removed. b, aedeagus.

Haplochela trigonota (Walsingham) comb. n.

Psoricoptera trigonota Walsingham, 1911: 58. Holotype ♂, MEXICO: Tabasco, Teapa, iii-iv (*Smith*) (BMNH) [examined].
Chelaria mundana Meyrick, 1914b: 254. Lectotype ♂, GUYANA: Bartica, xii.1912 (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Haplochela mundana (Meyrick); Meyrick, 1923: 32; 1925b: 157; Clarke, 1969: 172, pl. 86, figs 1-1d.
Oxycryptis trigonota (Walsingham); Meyrick, 1925b: 179.

The type-specimens are almost identical both externally and in their genitalia. Although Meyrick (1925b: 179) included *trigonota* in *Oxycryptis* it is very probably not congeneric with *attonita*, the type-species of this genus. Therefore *Haplochela* remains as a valid monotypic genus, containing only *trigonota*.

Dichomerinae

Cymotricha rubiginosella (Walker)

Cryptolechia rubiginosella Walker, 1864: 745. Holotype ♀ BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Dichomeris ochropyga Walsingham, 1911: 98. Holotype ♂, MEXICO: Teapa, Tabasco, iii (*Smith*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma rubiginosella (Walker); Meyrick, 1922: 626; Busck, 1934: 55.
Cymotricha ochropyga (Walsingham); Meyrick, 1925b: 189.
Cymotricha rubiginosella (Walker); Meyrick, 1925b: 189.

The holotype of *rubiginosella* has the wings in good condition, but the head and abdomen are missing. A male from my own collection, bred from *Teobroma cacao* L., in Pará by Mr A. C. Mendes, which matches perfectly with both primary types was dissected and its genitalia showed to be identical to those of *ochropyga*.

OECOPHORIDAE

Depressariinae

Exaeretia Stainton

Exaeretia Stainton, 1849: 152. Type-species: *Exaeretia allisella* Stainton, 1849: 152, by monotypy.
Depressariodes Turati, 1924: 175. Type-species: *Depressariodes marmaricellus* Turati, 1924: 175, by monotypy. **Syn. n.**
Martyrhilda Clarke, 1941: 125. Type-species: *Depressaria canella* Busck, 1904: 764, by original designation. [Synonymized by Ridout, 1977: 40].

According to Clarke (1978: 39) *Martyrhilda* was synonymized under *Depressariodes* by Hannemann (1976: 209); a paper not seen by me. Ridout (1977: 40) gives a lengthy explana-

tion why he synonymized *Martyrhilda* with *Exaeretia*. Therefore both *Depressariodes* and *Martyrhilda* become automatically synonyms of *Exaeretia*. The following New World species belong to this genus:

ammitis (Meyrick, 1931b: 393) **comb. n.**	Argentina
ascetica (Meyrick, 1926: 311) **comb. n.**	Colombia
baleni (Zeller, 1877: 253) **comb. n.**	Colombia
canella (Busck, 1904: 764)	USA
ciniflonella (Lienig & Zeller, 1846: 280)	USA
fulva (Walsingham, 1882) **comb. n.**	USA
gracilis (Walsingham, 1889) **comb. n.**	USA
hildaella (Clarke, 1941: 140)	USA
lusciosa (Meyrick, 1915b: 211) **comb. n.**	Peru
mesosceptra (Meyrick, 1915b: 210) **comb. n.**	Peru
nechlys (Hodges, 1974: 46) **comb. n.**	USA
relegata (Meyrick, 1922c: 268) **comb. n.**	Chile
rubristricta (Walsingham, 1912: 136) **comb. n.**	Guatemala
scabella (Zeller, 1873: 236) **comb. n.**	USA
significa (Meyrick, 1915b: 210) **comb. n.**	Ecuador
sordidella (Clarke, 1941: 132) **comb. n.**	USA
thoracefasciella (Chambers, 1875: 246) **comb. n.**	USA
thoracenigraeella (Chambers, 1875: 246) **comb. n.**	USA
umbraticostella (Walsingham, 1881: 318) **comb. n.**	USA

Gonionota tenebralis (Hampson) comb. n.

Salobrena tenebralis Hampson, 1906: 192. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Organ Mts, near Tijuca (*Wagner*) (BMNH) [examined].

Gonionota charagma Clarke, 1971: 9, fig. 8, pl. 1, fig. f. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia, iv. 1948 (*Plaumann*) (USNM) [not examined]. **Syn. n.**

Hampson described this species in the Chrysauginae (Pyralidae). The abdomen of the holotype of *tenebralis* ins somewhat damaged and the papillae anales are missing. The shape of genitalia is very similar to those of *charagma* figured in Clarke, except for the shape of signum, slightly more elongated than in *charagma*. A male from Castro, Paraná, which matches the type of *tenebralis* was dissected and its genitalia matches the figure of *charagma* given by Clarke.

Iphimachaera Meyrick

Iphimachaera Meyrick, 1931: 83; Sattler, 1973: 214. Type-species: *Iphimachaera decapitata* Meyrick, 1931: 83, by monotypy.

This genus, originally included by Meyrick in the Gelechiidae, is a true Oecophoridae as shown by the venation of its hind wings which have Rs free from Ml. Walsingham (1912: 126) originally included *picticollis*, the senior synonym of *decapitata* [see below], together with *dictyota* in his *Mnesichara*. These two species were transferred by Meyrick (1922b: 158) to *Filinota* Busck. *Mnesichara* is not mentioned in the latter work however, by including both species in *Filinota*, *Mnesichara* autamatically became a junior synonym of it]. I examined the genitalia of these two species, as well as those of *hermosella* Busck, the type-species of *Filinota*, and found them to be quite distinct and almost certainly not congeneric.

Iphimachaera picticollis (Walsingham) comb. n.

Mnesichara picticollis Walsingham, 1912: 126, pl. 4, fig. 17. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui, Volcán de Chiriqui (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].
Filinota picticollis (Walsingham); Meyrick, 1922b: 158; Gaede, 1939: 251.
Iphimachaera decapitata Meyrick, 1931: 83. Holotype, BRAZIL: São Paulo, São Paulo, Ipiranga (NM) [not examined]. **Syn. n.**

In the BMNH there is a specimen originally from Meyrick's collection bearing his a hand-written label *'decapitata'*, which almost certainly is a paratype. This specimen undoubtedly is conspecific with the holotype of *picticollis*. I have a good series I collected in Turrialba, Costa Rica and Marumbi, Paraná, Brazil.

Nematochares Meyrick

Nematochares Meyrick, 1931: 82; Sattler, 1973: 227. Type-species: *Nematochares citraulax* Meyrick, 1931: 83, by monotypy.

This is another oecophorid genus incorrectly placed in the Gelechiidae by Meyrick. According to the genitalia and wing-shape it is probably close to *Filinota* Busck.

Psittacastis cocae (Busck) comb. n.

Eucleodora cocae Busck, 1931: 60, figs 1, 2, 4-6; Wille, 1932: 57; Gaede, 1939: 363. Holotype ♂, PERU: Otuzco, ex *Erythroxylum coca* (*Wille*) (USNM) [examined].

Eucleodora Walsingham and *Psittacastis* Meyrick are presumably closely related, at least their wing venations and genitalia are very similar. The first includes African and Indian species while the second is exclusively neotropical. The wing venation of *cocae* is almost identical to that of *trierica* Meyrick, the type-species of *Psittacastis*.

Pycnotarsa sulphurea (Busck) comb. n.

Cryptolechia sulphurea Busck, 1914: 28. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Porto Bello (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].
Machimia sulphurea (Busck); Meyrick, 1922b; 79; Gaede, 1938: 143.

The type-specimen of *hydrochroa*, the type-species of this genus is missing its abdomen, however there is little doubt that the two are congeneric. They are extremely similar and, after examination of more specimens, they might prove to be representatives of the same species.

Ethmiinae

Erysiptila Meyrick

Erysiptila Meyrick, 1914: 232; 1922b: 46; Gaede, 1938: 87. Type-species: *Borkhausenia clevelandi* Busck, 1914: 32, by original designation and monotypy.
Cyrictodes Meyrick, 1926: 283; Clarke, 1955a: 21; Sattler, 1973: 189. Type-species: *Cyrictodes phormophora* Meyrick, 1926: 284, by monotypy. **Syn. n.**

Both genera were described from sexes of the same species [see below]; the former correctly included in the Oecophoridae while the second wrongly placed in the Gelechiidae. Clarke (1955a: 21) transferred *Cyrictodes* to the Oecophoridae. Since the male genitalia shows similarity to those of the species currently included in *Ethmia* Hübner, mainly by the presence of the 'basal process' of Powell (1973); or 'labides' of Sattler (1967) I therefore prefer to retain it in the Ethmiinae. A more detailed discussion of its relationship will be dealt with in a forthcoming paper.

Erysiptila clevelandi (Busck)

Bqrkhausenia [misspelling] *clevelandi* Busck, 1914: 32. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: La Chorrera, v. 1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].
Erysiptila clevelandi (Busck); Meyrick, 1914: 232; 1922b: 46; Gaede, 1938: 87.
Cyrictodes phormophora Meyrick, 1926: 284; Clarke, 1963: 177, pl. 85, figs 1-1d. Holotype ♀, COSTA RICA: San José (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although they are of different sexes, there is no doubt that the two types are conspecific. I have a good series representing both sexes I collected in Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Macrocirca Meyrick

Macrocirca Meyrick, 1931c: 38. Type-species: *Macrocirca strabo* Meyrick, 1931: 38, by monotypy.

This genus was originally included by Meyrick in the Hyponomeutidae [= Yponomeutidae] who correctly pointed out: 'Allied to *Ethmia*, from which it is distinguished by the palpi' [*Ethmia* at that time was still considered a genus of Yponomeutidae]. The genus is indeed very close, and may prove to be synonym of *Ethmia*. The relationship of both will be discussed in more detail in a forthcoming study of *strabo* with at least another undescribed species from São Paulo, Brazil.

Oecophorinae

Eomichla Meyrick

Eomichla Meyrick, 1916: 545. Type-species: *Peleopoda notandella* Busck, 1911: 209, by original designation.
Astoxena Meyrick, 1930: 593. Type-species: *Astoxena clotho* Meyrick, 1930: 593, by monotypy. **Syn. n.**

The latter genus was originally and erroneously included in the Hyponomeutidae [= Yponomeutidae] by Meyrick, and has been retained as such since. The female type of *E. clotho* (Meyrick) **comb. n.** is very similar to *notandella* and has the papillae anales peculiarly flat and broad as in other species in the genus, a character which seems to be unique in the subfamily.

Eomichla argentidisca (Dognin) comb. n.

Borkhausenia argentidisca Dognin, 1905: 90. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: São Paulo, Paranapanema, ix.1904 (USNM) [examined].
Schiffermuelleria argentidisca (Dognin); Meyrick, 1922b: 26; Gaede, 1938: 28.

This species is very similar to *irenella* Busck and not easely distinguished externally from it.

Inga Busck

Inga Busck, 1908: 200. Type-species: *Anesychia sparsiciliella* Clemens, 1864: 430, by original designation.

Doxa Walsingham, 1912: 119. Type-species: *Doxa sodalis* Walsingham, 1912: 120, by monotypy and original designation. **Syn. n.**

Hodges (1972: 371) synonymized eight neotropical genera with *Inga*. If he is correct, *Doxa* must also be synonymized as is clearly shown in the genitalia of *sodalis*, the type-species of the latter genus, being very similar to those of the other species currently included.

Inga analis (Busck) comb. n.

Cryptolechia analis Busck, 1914: 30. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Porto Bello, 1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].

Machimia analis (Busck); Meyrick, 1922b: 82; Gaede, 1938: 136.

The genitalia of this species are similar to those of the other species included in this genus. It is a small reddish-fuscous species presumably related to *erythema* Walsingham.

Inga ancorata (Walsingham) comb. n.

Cryptolechia ancorata Walsingham, 1912: 124, pl. 4, fig. 14; 1915: 419. Holotype ♀, COSTA RICA: San José, San Francisco de Guadalupe, ix.1896 (*Pittier*) (MNHN) [examined].

Lysigrapha capsaria Meyrick, 1914: 185; 1922b: 86; Gaede, 1938: 146; Clarke, 1963: 313, pl. 153, figs 1-1d. Holotype ♂, GUYANA: Georgetown (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Machimia ancorata (Walsingham); Meyrick, 1922b: 81; Gaede, 1938: 136.

Inga capsaria (Meyrick); Hodges, 1972: 98.

The types represent two sexes and there is no doubt that they are synonyms. This species is widely distributed; I have specimens from Planaltina, DF, Brazil as well as some from Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Inga brevisella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia brevisella Walker, 1864: 730. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].

Stenoma brevisella (Walker); Busck, 1935: 34.

The genitalia has a very short valva in which the apex extends only slightly beyond the distal end of sacculus; otherwise it is typical of those currently included in *Inga* Busck.

Inga crossota (Walsingham) comb. n.

Cryptolechia crossota Walsingham, 1912: 125. Holotype ♀, GUATEMALA: Verapaz, La Tinta, Polochic Valley, 16.xi.1879 (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].

Machimia crossota (Walshingham); Meyrick, 1922b: 82; Gaede, 1938: 137.

This species is closely related to *flava* (Zeller) and almost indistinguishable from it externally. Unfortunately the type-specimen has the abdomen missing.

Inga crucifera (Busck) comb. n.

Psilocorsis crucifera Busck, 1914: 25. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Trinidad River, iii.1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].
Machimia crucifera (Busck); Meyrick, 1922b: 81; Gaede, 1938: 138.

This species is closely related to *textrina* (Meyrick). After the study of more material they might prove to be synonyms.

Inga erythema (Walsingham) comb. n.

Cryptolechia erythema Walsingham, 1912: 124, pl. 4, fig. 13. Holotype ♀, GUATEMALA: Rio Maria Linda, iii.1881 (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].
Cryptolechia marcella Busck, 1914: 29. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Trinidad River, iii.1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Machimia erythema (Walsingham); Meyrick, 1922b: 82; Gaede, 1938: 138.
Machimia marcella (Busck); Meyrick, 1922b: 82; Gaede, 1938: 140.

This species has a wide distribution having been recorded from Guatemala to Brazil. It is presumably related to *flava* (Zeller).

Inga fervida (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia fervida Zeller, 1855: 166. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: No further data (MNHU) [examined].
Cryptolechia furvida Walker, 1864: 711. Misspelling.
Machimia fervida (Zeller); Meyrick, 1922b: 81; Gaede, 1938: 139.

The holotype has the legs and abdomen missing, however the wings are in good condition with the pattern well preserved. According to the wing-pattern this species is closely related to *incensatella* Walker and *dilecta* Meyrick. In the BMNH there is a specimen, from Alto da Serra, São Paulo, which almost certainly is a representative of this species, which suggests that the holotype was collected somewhere along the south eastern coast of Brazil. I have also collected this species in Sete Lagoas, Minas Gerais and Rio Brilhante, Mato Grosso do Sul, both in Brazil.

Inga flava (Zeller) comb. n.

Depressaria (*Volucra*) *flava* Zeller, 1839: 196. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: No further data (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Cryptolechia flava (Zeller); Zeller, 1854: 357; Walker, 1864: 711.
Machimia flava (Zeller); Meyrick, 1922b: 82; Gaede, 1938: 139.

Although Zeller did not give the exact type-locality, I am sure that the specimens were collected somewhere along the eastern coast of Brazil, presumably Rio de Janeiro as I have a good series from Sete Lagoas, Minas Gerais and Curitiba, Paraná which were compared in detail with the lectotype. I have selected the specimen bearing a Zeller's hand-written label, which has the abdomen dissected, as lectotype.

Inga incensatella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia incensatella Walker, 1864: 728. Lectotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Machimia incensatella (Walker); Meyrick, 1922b: 81; Gaede, 1938: 139.

This species was described from a series of five females, of which three have been traced in the BMNH; two of these have their abdomen missing and the third is selected here as the lectotype. It is almost identical to *dilecta* Meyrick, and likely to represent the same species. Even though, as their genitalia show slight differences in shape of ductus bursae and signum it seems better to keep them as distinct until males from both type-localities are known.

Inga pyrrhoxantha (Meyrick) comb. n.

Machimia pyrrhoxantha Meyrick, 1931: 119. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: Cayenne (USNM) [not examined].

I had the ipportunity to examine a paratype of this species in the BMNH, and there is no doubt that it belongs here. It is closely related to *flava* (Zeller).

Inga roseomarginella (Busck) comb. n.

Cryptolechia roseomarginella Busck, 1911: 212, pl. 9, fig. 37. Holotype ♀, FRENCH GUIANA: St. Jean, R. Maroni (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined].
Machimia roseomarginella (Busck); Meyrick, 1922b: 82; Gaede, 1938: 142.

This is a small species presumably related to *analis* (*Busck*).

Inga sodalis (Walsingham) comb. n.

Doxa sodalis Walsingham, 1912: 120, pl. 4, fig. 5; Meyrick, 1922b: 138; Gaede, 1939: 232. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Ourém, 30.i.1894 (*Schulz*) (BMNH) [examined].
Heliocausta relicta Meyrick, 1916: 551. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni (BMNH) [examined]. [Synonymized by Meyrick, 1922b: 138].

This species, together with *flava* (Zeller), *crossota* (Walsingham) and a few others form a group of closely related species.

Inga sparsiciliella (Clemens)

Anesychia sparsiciliella Clemens, 1864: 430.
Cryptolechia castigata Meyrick, 1926: 318; Gaede, 1939: 384. Holotype ♀, COSTA RICA: Palo Verde (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Inga castigata (Meyrick); Clarke, 1963: 301, pl. 147, fig. 1.

The holotype of *castigata* has its abdomen missing. I have a good series of this species collected at Turrialba, Costa Rica. A male of the series was dissected and its genitalia found to be identical to those of a specimen of *sparsiciliella* from Hope, Arkansas, which is in the BMNH. Hodges (1974: 100, pl. 5, figs 47-49) gives full synonymy of this species, as well as good colour illustrations of the adult.

Inga taboga (Busck) comb. n.

Epicallima taboga Busck, 1914: 33. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Taboga Island, vi.1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].
Schiffermuelleria taboga (Busck); Meyrick, 1922b: 27; Gaede, 1938: 36.

The form of the genitalia of this small species leave no doubt that it belongs here.

Inga virginia (Busck) comb. n.

Doxa virginia Busck, 1914: 27; Meyrick, 1922b: 138; Gaede, 1939: 232. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Trinidad River, iii.1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].

As the genus *Doxa* is a synonym of *Inga* I transfer this species to the same genus.

Eight neotropical genera, all described by Meyrick, were synonymized by Hodges (1972: 372) with *Inga*. Among them were *Phanerodoxa* and *Siderograptis*. However, except for the type-species of both, *tubicen* Meyrick and *leptophragma* Meyrick respectively, and *S. molybdopa* Meyrick, the remaining species formerly included in these two genera, did not follow the same way. Therefore, to avoid leaving them unplaced, I include them in *Inga*, although it is not certain that this is their correct place. The species are:

loxobathra (Meyrick, 1915b: 211) **comb. n.**	Guiana
pachybathra (Meyrick, 1921: 394) **comb. n.**	Brazil
semotella (Walker, 1864: 626) **comb. n.**	Brazil
separatella (Walker, 1864: 624) **comb. n.**	Brazil
versatilis (Meyrick, 1921: 394) **comb. n.**	Brazil

Lygronoma Meyrick

Lygronoma Meyrick, 1913: 100. Type-species: *Lygronoma sporimaea* Meyrick, 1913: 100, by monotypy.

This genus was described in the Glyphipterigidae where it has remained until recently when Heppner & Duckworth (1981: 57) transferred it to the Oecophoridae, Stenomatinae. It is a true Oecophoridae but not a Stenomatinae as clearly shown by the hind wing venation presented by the illustration in Clarke (1969: pl. 87, fig. 1a). The Stenomatinae have Rs + M1 stalked, while in *Lygronoma* these are free and nearly paralell to each other. Assuming that its gnathos is unspined, [not clearly seen in Clarke's fig.] I transfer it to Oecophorinae.

Lygronoma cyanastra (Meyrick) comb. n.
(Fig. 8)

Brenthia cyanastra Meyrick, 1909: 40; Clarke, 1969: 27, pl. 13, figs 4-4b. Lectotype ♀, BOLIVIA: Zongo, 1907 (BMNH) [examined].
"Brenthia" cyanastra (Meyrick); Heppner & Duckworth, 1981: 57 [unplaced].

This species was originally described in the Glyphipterigidae where it has remained until Heppner & Duckworth (1981: 57) transferred it to the Oecophoridae, Stenomatinae without a generic placement. It is a true Oecophoridae but not a Stenomatinae. [Its hindwing have Rs and

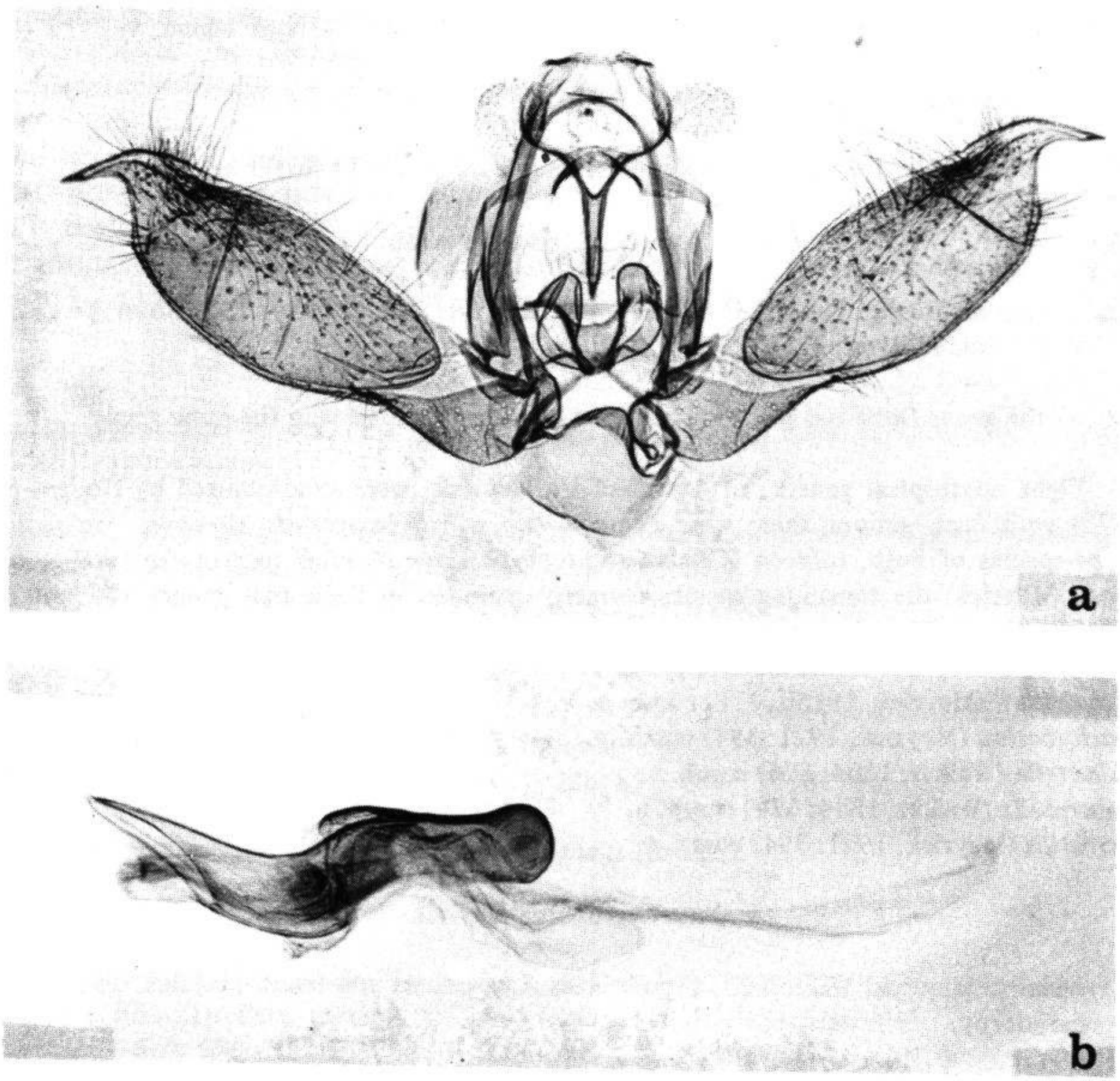

Fig. 8 – *Lygronoma cyanastra* (Meyrick), ♂, Peru. a, genitalia with aedeagus removed. b, aedeagus.

M1 free and nearly paralell]. It has the gnathos unspined as clearly shown in the figure of the male genitalia, published here for the first time [kindly supplied by Dr John Heppner, USNM]. According to these characters it certainly belongs to the Oecophorinae. It does not fit well in any of the described genera known to me, however I would not risk erecting a new genus for it until a more detailed study of the whole group is made. For the time being I find it reasonable to include the species in *Lygronoma*, to which it seems to have some affinities.

Mathildana auricollis (Walsingham) comb. n.

Dasycera auricollis Walsingham, 1912: 142, pl. 5, fig. 3; Meyrick, 1922b: 22; Gaede, 1938: 88. Holotype ♂, GUATEMALA: Quiché Mts, 2000-3000m ['7000-9000 ft'], vii. 1880 (*Champion*) (BMNH) [not examined].

Dasycera is currently considered a junior synonym of *Esperia* Hübner, a genus represented in the New World by one introduced European species, *sulphurella* Fabricius. As Walsingham included *auricollis* originally in this genus due to its resemblance to *newmanella* (Clemens), the type-species of *Mathildana* Clarke, I hereby include it in the same genus. However, after an examination of the type-specimen it might prove to have a different association.

Mnesichara Walsingham gen. rev.

Mnesichara Walsingham, 1912: 126. Type-species: *Mnesichara dictyota* Walsingham, 1912: 126, by original designation.

Meyrick (1922b: 158) included both original species, *dictyota* and *picticollis* in the genus *Filinota* Busck therefore synonymizing *Mnesichara* under this genus however he did not mention the point in his paper, [only *Lupercallia* Busck is included in the synonymy with *Filinota*]. Although both type-species have narrow, elongate wings and are brightly coloured, their genitalia are completely different; those of *hermosella* have a spined gnathos (Depressariinae), while in those of *dictyota* it is unspined (Oecophorinae).

Mnesichara ithymetra (Meyrick) comb. n.

Filinota ithymetra Meyrick, 1926: 312; Gaede, 1939: 251; Clarke, 1963: 225, pl. 109, figs 1-1b.
Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: Sosomoko, iii. 1920 (BMNH) [examined].

As correctly pointed out by Meyrick in the original description, the type-specimen is very similar to specimens of *dictyota* Walsingham and after the study of more material it is very likely that they will become synonyms.

Peleopodinae

Durrantia acompsa Walsingham sp. rev.

Durrantia acompsa Walsingham, 1912: 115, pl. 4, fig. 2; Duckworth, 1966: 198. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Canal Zone, Tabernilla, vi.1907 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].
Stenoma monotona Amsel, 1956; 300, pl. 65, fig. 5, pl. 109, fig. 11. Holotype ♂, VENEZUELA: Maracay (*Vogl*) (ZSBS) [not examined]. [Synonymized by Duckworth, 1966: 198].
Peleopoda pugnax (Walsingham); Duckworth, 1970: 21, figs. 42-45, pl. 2, fig. E [Misidentification].

Duckworth (1970) in his revision of the genus *Peleopoda* Zeller synonymized *acompsa* with *pugnax*. Unfortunately his interpretation of the two was confused. I had the opportunity to examine the type-material of these as well as of *amabilis* Walsingham and paratypes of *monotona* Amsel. *D. pugnax* has the apex of the fore wings angled and similar to that of *convoluta* Duckworth. It is not rounded as in *acompsa* and is larger than this species and *amabilis*. The ground-colour is ice whitish and the series of dots are restricted to the apex and termen, while in *acompsa* and *amabilis* the ground-colour is yellowish and the series of dots reach along the apical third of costa. The figures of the genitalia presented by Duckworth (1970: figs. 42-45), as *pugnax*, are in reality excellent illustrations of those of *acompsa*. The paratypes of *monotona* Amsel (LN) are certainly conspecific with the holotype and undoubtedly belong to *acompsa*.

The paratype of *amabilis* from Aroa, Venezuela (BMNH) is also a specimen of *acompsa*. If any synonymy exists among these three names, *acompsa*, *amabilis* and *pugnax*, it might prove to be between the former two.

Stenomatinae

Anadasmus anceps (Butler) comb. n.

Cryptolechia anceps Butler, 1877: 163. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará ['Lower Amazons'], 6.iv. 1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Stenoma praeceps Meyrick, 1915: 453. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: St. Laurent (BMNH) [examined]. [Synonymized by Meyrick, 1925: 192].
Stenoma anceps (Butler); Meyrick, 1925: 192; Busck, 1934: 32; Clarke, 1955: 260, pl. 130, figs 1-1b.

Both types are almost identical externally and in their genitalia, which resemble those of *sororia* (Zeller), the type species of *Anadasmus* Walsingham [see the latter for more remarks].

Anadasmus caliginea (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma caliginea Meyrick, 1930: 30; Busck, 1934: 35. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: São Paulo, Alto da Serra, 5.i.1924 (*Spitz*) (NM) [examined].
Stenoma lianthes Meyrick, 1932: 301; Busck, 1934: 47. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Nova Bremen (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Both types are in excellent condition. Their genitalia, which are almost identical, are similar to species now included in *Anadasmus* Walsingham.

Anadasmus chlorotrota (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma chlorotrota Meyrick, 1932: 296; Busck, 1934: 36. Holotype ♀, BOLIVIA: Rio Zongo, 750m (NM) [examined].

Externally this species is very similar to *A. endochlora* (Meyrick) and is very likely the female of it. However, only examination of males from Bolivia, or females from Tefé, the type-locality of *endochlora* which have yet to be collected, could confirm this assumption. The genitalia of *chlorotrota* is very similar to those of the female of *Timocratica butyrota* (Meyrick) [see Becker, 1982: 304].

Anadasmus nonagriella (Walker), comb. n.

Cryptolechia nonagriella Walker, 1864: 715. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma nonagriella (Walker); Meyrick, 1925: 192 (partim); Busck, 1934: 50 (partim).

The holotype is in a very bad condition; only the thorax and the pair of right-and wings are all that remain. I dissected a male from R. Huancamayo, Peru, in the BMNH, which might belong to this species, and its genitalia are similar to those of some species currently included in this genus. However, the true identify of the species depends on the discovery of additional ma-

terial from the type-locality. Meyrick (1925: 192) wrongly synonymized *S. argillacea* Zeller and *praecauta* Meyrick with this species. The latter has already been removed from the synonymy (Clarke, 1955: 348) [see *argillacea* Zeller].

Anadasmus pelodes (Walsingham)

Stenoma pelodes Walsingham, 1913: 180. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Tabernilla, Canal Zone (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].
Stenoma scortea Meyrick, 1915: 459; Busck, 1934: 56; Clarke, 1955: 360, pl. 180, figs. 3-3c. Lectotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Manaus, v. 1906 (BMNH); designated by Clarke (1955: 360) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Anadasmus pelodes (Walsingham); Busck, 1934: 61.

The genitalia, as well as the wing-pattern, of the two types are almost identical.

Anadasmus quadratella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia quadratella Walker, 1864: 715. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Mesoptycha hebes Dognin, 1905: 89. Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: Micay, viii.1896 (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. rev.**
Gonioterma gerda Busck, 1914: 52; Walsingham, 1915: 429; Busck, 1934: 13. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Porto Bello, iv. 1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Gonioterma quadratellum (Walker); Walsingham, 1913: 189.
Stenoma hebes (Dognin); Busck, 1934: 43.
Stenoma quadratella (Walker); Meyrick, 1925: 192; Busck, 1934: 54 (partim).

The genitalia slide of *gerda* could not be traced in the USNM. However, I dissected a male from Turrialba, Costa Rica (no. 24532 im my own collection), which matches the type of *gerda* perfectly, and found that its genitalia are also identical to those of *hebes* and to those of the male of *quadratella* prepared by Clarke (1955: 7). The holotype of the latter is a female, as pointed out by Walsingham (1913: 189), not a male as originally mentioned by Walker. Walsingham (1913: 189) correctly synonymized *hebes* with *quadratella;* Busck (1934: 54) removed *hebes* from this synonymy. Meyrick (1925: 192) included his *leontodes* in the synonymy with *quadratella*. The two species are closely related but distinct as stated by Clarke (1955: 7). Presumably *quadratella* is not congeneric with *sororia*, the type-species of *Anadasmus*, however I prefer to retain it in this genus as other species, closely related to it, are included here.

Anadasmus sororia (Zeller)

Cryptolechia sororia Zeller, 1877: 267, pl. 3, fig. 76. Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: Ubaque, iii.1871 (*Nolken*) (BMNH) [examined].
Anadasmus sororia (Zeller); Walsingham, 1897: 100; 1913: 182; Busck, 1934: 61.
Stenoma catapsecta Meyrick, 1915: 452; 1930b: 247; Busck, 1934: 36; Clarke, 1955: 280, pl. 140, figs 4-4b. Lectotype ♂, GUYANA: Mallali, iii.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 280) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The genitalia, as well as the wing-pattern of both primary types are identical. It is very likely

that most of the species currently included in this genus are not congeneric. However, as the generic division of the whole subfamily is in a chaotic state it seems wiser to maintain these species where they are until an adequate study of the subfamily is done.

Antaeotricha Zeller

Antaeotricha Zeller, 1854: 390. Type-species: *Pyralis griseana* Fabricius, 1794: 265 [= *Phalaena Tortrix Walchiana* Stoll, 1782: 191], by subsequent designation by Walsingham (1912: 158).

Psephomeres Meyrick, 1916: 505. Type-species: *Psephomeres leptogramma* Meyrick, 1916: 506, by monotypy. **Syn. n.**

Eumiturga Meyrick, 1925: 177. Type-species: *Eumiturga flocculosa* Meyrick, 1925: 178, by monotypy. **Syn. n.**

With these two generic names, *Antaeotricha* now includes ten synonyms. Busck (1934: 18) correctly listed the following eight: *Mesoptycha* Zeller, *Brachiloma* Clemens, *Harpalyce* Chambers, *Ide* Chambers, *Aedemoses* Walsingham, *Athleta* Walsingham, *Prasolithites* Meyrick, and *Aphanoxena* Meyrick. As I do not have access to the full bibliography I am not sure if these synonyms are all original or if some were taken from other authors. Despite differing in wing venation from *griseana* the genitalia of all the type-species leave no doubt that they are congeneric with it.

Antaeotricha has been synonymized with *Stenoma* Zeller, 1839 by Walsingham (1912: 158), however this treatment has not been followed by others, among them Meyrick, who continued to include many new species in the genus after this date, as did Busck (1934), Clarke (1955) and Duckworth (1964b). The doubt exists because only the holotype female of *litura* Zeller, the type-species of *Stenoma*, is known. I have examined this specimen in the BMNH, including its genitalia. It is very likely that Walsingham was correct. Howerver, I would prefer to take a final decision only after a male of this species has been examined, because female characters in this group are not sufficient for generic delimitations. My restraint to follow Walsingham is also determined by the number of new combinations that such a synonymy would involve. Currently there are nearly 1000 names in these two genera. If I were to follow Walsingham, all names in *Antaeotricha* would be transferred to *Stenoma*, and all those in this genus to others, most of them still to be described. This would entail nearly 1000 new combinations! It would be precipitated to take such a decision based on the single female type of *litura*. Taking these facts into account and with the purpose of providing an acceptable arrangement of the Stenomatinae to be included in the check list which is intended to be published in 1984 as the first part of the 'Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera' Project, I have decided to transfer to *Stenoma* all species clearly not related to the type-species of all the remaining neotropical Stenomatinae genera. Therefore all these genera are presumably monophyletic while *Stenoma* is retained as depository of the species still not correctly associated.

Antaeotricha admixta (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma admixta Walsingham, 1913: 170, pl. 6, fig. 3; Busck, 1934: 31. Holotype ♂, MEXICO: Guerrero, Dos Arroyos, 300m, ix (*Smith*) (BMNH) [examined].

The genitalia of this species are typical of those currently included here. It is presumably related to *spermolitha* (Meyrick).

Antaeotricha aerinotata (Butler) comb. n.

Cryptolechia aerinotata Butler, 1877: 190. Lectotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Rio Purus, São Vicente ['San Vicenzio'] (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Stenoma speratum Busck, 1911: 219, pl. 9, fig. 31. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: Cayenne (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined]. [Synonymized by Meyrick, 1925: 192].
Stenoma aerinotata (Butler); Meyrick, 1925: 192; Busck, 1935: 31.

This species belongs to the *virens*-group currently included here.

Antaeotricha albicilla (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia albicilla Zeller, 1854: 371; Walker, 1864: 713. Holotype ♀, VENEZUELA: No further data (*Schneider*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma albicella Busck, 1935: 32. [Misspelling].

The abdomen of the holotype is missing, neverthless there is no doubt that it is a female, not a male as stated by Zeller. It is almost certain that *A. suffumigata* (Walsingham), described from Jamaica is conspecific, but additional material from Venezuela should be examined before a final conclusion is made. Duckworth (1969: 4) gives good illustrations of *suffumigata*.

Antaeotricha albitincta (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma albitincta Meyrick, 1930: 28; Busck, 1934: 32. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Espirito Santo, Guandu (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined].
Stenoma pauroconis Meyrick, 1932: 303; Busck, 1934: 52. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Jaraguá do Sul (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The two holotypes are almost identical externally, and also in their genitalia which are typical of those species now included in *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha ammodes (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma ammodes Walsingham, 1913: 176, pl. 6, fig. 18; Busck, 1934: 32. Holotype ♂, MEXICO: Tabasco, Teapa (*Smith*) (BMNH) [examined].

This is the only yellow *Antaeotricha* known to me. Its holotype is almost idistinguishable externally from *Promenesta lithochroma* Busck.

Antaeotricha aratella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia aratella Walker, 1864: 724. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma aratella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 33.

The specimen is in fine condition except for the tip of its right-hand fore wing which is broken and lacking the abdomen. Despite this fact it is almost certain that it is a typical *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha argocorys (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma argocorys Meyrick, 1931: 34; Busck, 1934: 33. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Espirito Santo, Guandu, 1921 (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined].

From examination of the genitalia this species is a typical *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha basalis Zeller sp. rev.

Antaeotricha basalis Zeller, 1854: 398; Walker, 1864: 773. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: No further data (MNHU), here designated [examined].
Antaeotricha harpobathra Meyrick, 1916: 499; Busck, 1934: 24; Clarke, 1955: 64, pl. 32, figs 3-3b. Holotype ♂, ARGENTINA: Paraná, viii (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha bicolor (Zeller); Busck, 1934: 20 (partim).

Zeller mantioned that he had two specimens, of which I have examined one, here selected as lectotype. It is somewhat descaled, otherwise in good condition. Its genitalia are identical to those of *harpobathra*. This species has been wrongly synonymised with *bicolor* by Busck (193: 20); they are congeneric, but are different species [see *bicolor*].

Antaeotricha basiferella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia basiferella Walker, 1864: 744. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Stenoma basiferella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 34.

One of the two syntypes has no abdomen; the other, here selected as lectotype, has the genitalia badly damaged. This is a typical *Antaeotricha* which has grey fore wings bearing a dark grey mark at the base.

Antaeotricha basirubrella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia basirubrella Walker, 1864: 719. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma basirubrella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 34.

This is a typical *Antaeotricha* which has the basal third of the fore wings reddish-brown and the distal two thirds grey.

Antaeotricha biarcuata Meyrick

Antaeotricha biarcuata Meyrick, 1926: 238; Busck, 1934: 20; Clarke, 1955: 23, pl. 11, figs 2-2b. Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: Boyacá, Minero, x.1920 (BMNH) [examined].
Antaeotricha stenobathra Meyrick, 1932: 289; Busck, 1934: 29; Duckworth, 1966: 196. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Trinidad River (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma vogli Amsel, 1956: 300, pl. 109, fig. 8. Holotype ♀, VENEZUELA: Maracay (*Vogl*) (ZSBS) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The genitalia of the holotype male of *stenobathra*, as well as the female genitalia of one of

the paratypes were mounted on a same slide; the male is identical to those of ***biarcuata*** and the female to those of *vogli*.

Antaeotricha bicolor (Zeller)

Stenoma bicolor Zeller, 1839: 195. Holotype ♀, [BRAZIL]: ('America'): No further data (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma dissimilis Kearfott, 1911: 126. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: São Paulo, São Paulo, 1911 (*W. D. K.*) [Ihering] [lectotype of *annixa*] (BMNH), here designated [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha annixa Meyrick, 1918: 198; Busck, 1934: 19. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: São Paulo, São Paulo, 1911 (*W. D. K.*) [*Ihering*] [lectotype of *dissimilis*] (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 48) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha bicolor (Zeller); Busck, 1934: 20 (partim).
Antaeotricha dissimilis (Kearfott); Busck, 1934: 22; Clarke, 1955: 48, pl. 24, figs. 4-4b; Becker, 1970: 69, figs 1-10.

The holotype of *bicolor* has the abdomen, flagellum of the left antenna and palpi missing, and the fore wings are also somewhat descaled. Despite this condition there is no doubt that it is a female of what has been known as *dissimilis*. The pattern of the holotype of *bicolor* matches that of the females I have reared on leaves of *Cedrela fissilis* Vell. (Meliaceae) (Becker, 1970: 69). Although Zeller did not record the exact locality of the holotype it is almost certain that it was collected somewhere along the east coast of Brazil, probably Rio de Janeiro, as it is a very common species in the area, as shown by the specimens in the collections, from the region including Santa Catarina and Espirito Santo.

Regarding the type-material of *dissimilis*, Kearfott (1911: 127) makes the following statement: 'Described from seven males and five females from Dr R. von Ihering, São Paulo, Brazil (No 10-631). ... a pair in Dr Edward Meyrick's collection, ...'. Therefore the type specimens of *annixa* from São Paulo, originated from the type-series of *dissimilis* as clearly indicated by the labels ['W. D. K.' (= William D. Kearfott)]. In order to remove any doubt about the synonymy of *dissimilis* and *annixa*, I designate as lectotype of *dissimilis* the same male selected by Clarke (1955: 48) for lectotype of *annixa*. I have been unable to trace specimens belonging to any of the three species described by Kearfott (1911: 125-127) in the Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo.

Antaeotricha binubila Zeller

Antaeotricha binubila Zeller, 1854: 396, pl. 3, fig. 31; Walker, 1864: 773; Busck, 1934: 20 (partim). Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Cametá (*Sieber*) (NMNH) [examined].
Antaeotricha aporodes Meyrick, 1915: 400; 1930b: 237; 1931: 37; Busck, 1934: 19; Clarke, 1955: 19, pl. 9, figs 1-1b. Lectotype ♀, SURINAM: Paramaribo, xii (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 19) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although representing the two sexes, both primary types are conspecific. I have dissected a male from Surinam, presumably a paralectotype of *aporodes*, whose genitalia are almost identical to those of *binubila*. It is almost certain that *submersa* (Meyrick) is also a synonym of this species. The shape of the corpus bursae and signum are almost identical to those of *aporodes*, however it *shows* some differences in the shape of antrum. It would be wiser to make a final decision only after males from the type-locality of *submersa* are examined. *Cryptolechia incisurella* was wrongly synonymized with this by Busck [see *incisurella* for more details].

Antaeotricha caryograpta (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma caryograpta Meyrick, 1930: 26; Busck, 1934: 36. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: São Paulo (*Spitz*) (NM), here designated [examined].

I have examined four syntypes, three in the NM and one in the BMNH; they are conspecific. Their genitalia are typical of those species now in *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha comosa (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma comosa Walsingham, 1912: 161, pl. 5, fig. 30; Busck, 1934: 37. Holotype ♂, MEXICO: Veracruz, Atoyac, iv (*Smith*) (BMNH) [examined].

This species resembles a small *aequabilis* (Meyrick).

Antaeotricha conturbatella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia conturbatella Walker, 1864: 738. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Cryptolechia illucidella Walker, 1864: 739. Holotype ♀, BRASIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined]. Synonymized by Meyrick (1925:192).
Stenoma conturbatella (Walker); Meyrick, 1925:192 (partim); Busck, 1934:38.

This is a small, nearly black species whose pattern resembles that of a small *zelleri*. I have dissected a female from the type-locality, also collected by Bates, whose genitalia show that it belongs here. It is hard to believe that someone would describe the same species twice based on identical specimens, of the same sex, obtained by the same collector from the same locality, following each other in the same paper!

Antaeotricha copromina Meyrick

Antaeotricha copromima Meyrick, 1930: 22; Busck, 1934: 21; Clarke, 1955: 39, pl. 19, figs 3-3b. Holotype ♀, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma citrophaea Meyrick, 1931:42; Busck, 1934:37. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Nova Friburgo ['N. Freiburg'], 1870 (*Lederer*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although the types belong to different sexes [the abdomen of *copromima* is missing], their markings do not leave any doubt about their synonymy. The genitalia of *citrophaea* are almost identical to those of the specimen of *copromima* figured by Clarke (1955:pl. 19, figs 3-3b).

Antaeotricha destillata (Zeller) comb. n.
(Figs 2, 9)

Cryptolechia destillata Zeller, 1877: 283. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Chiriqui (*Ribbe*) (MNHU) [examined].
Stenoma destillata (Zeller); Walsingham, 1913:178; Busck, 1934:40.

This species belongs to the *virens*-group and is very close to *luscina* Zeller, having similar genitalia. The holotype and its genitalia are illustrated here for the first time.

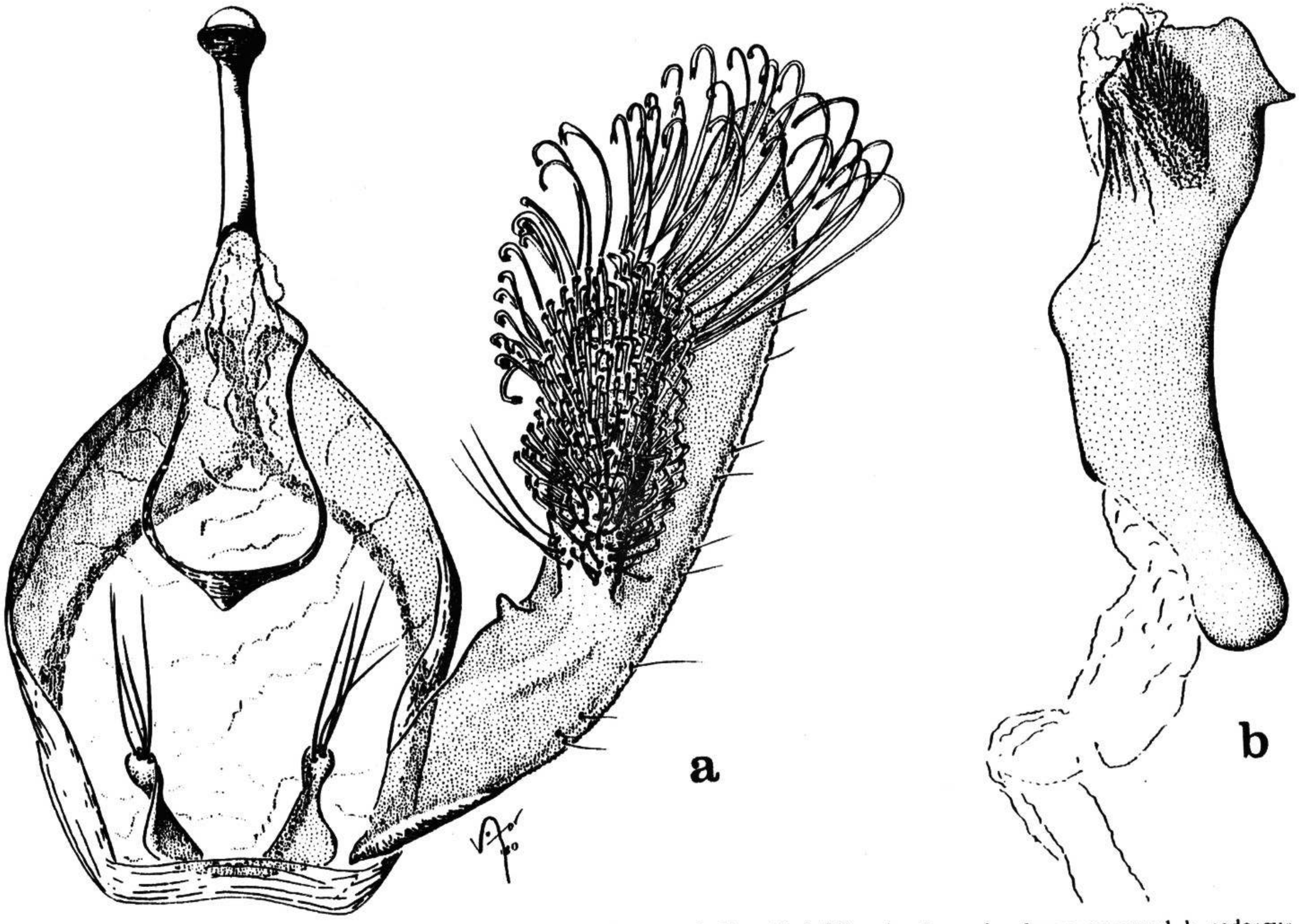

Fig. 9 – *Antaeotricha destillata* (Zeller), holotype ♂, Colombia. a, genitalia with left-hand valva and aedeagus removed. b, aedeagus.

Antaeotricha diplarcha Meyrick

Antaeotricha diplarcha Meyrick, 1915: 403; Busck, 1934: 22; Clarke, 1955: 47, pl. 23, figs 4-4b. Holotype ♂, GUYANA: Bartica, xii.1912 (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined].
Antaeotricha arachniotis Meyrick, 1930b: 233, pl. 1, fig. 5; Busck, 1934: 20 Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 1-10. vii.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The genitalia of both types are almost identical. This species is very close to *marmorea* Felder & Rogenhofer.

Antaeotricha dirempta (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia dirempta Zeller, 1855: 154, pl. 1, fig. 4; Walker, 1864: 712. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: No further data (MNHU) [examined].
Stenoma dirempta (Zeller); Busck, 1934: 40.

The type is missing the palpi and abdomen; the fore wings are in good condition and preserve the pattern well. I have been unable to find any ogher specimen either in the BMNH or in any of the other collections examined to be able to check its genitalia. However, from the wing-pattern it is almost certain that this species belongs to the *rensellariana*-group, very similar to *rensellariana* and *loxogrammos*, in which the brown area extends to the costa and termen.

Antaeotricha elaeodes (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma elaeodes Walsingham, 1913: 178, pl. 6, fig. 22; Busck, 1934: 41. Holotype ♀, MEXICO: Veracruz, Atoyac (*Smith*) (BMNH) [examined].

This species is closely related to *humerella* Walker, and both belong to the *virens*-group.

Antaeotricha epicrossa (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma epicrossa Meyrick, 1932: 294; Busck, 1934: 41. Lectotype ♂, PERU: Madre de Dios, 1000m (NM), here designated [examined].

Only two of the original syntypes were available for examination, both belong to the NM [none was traced in the BMNH collection where at least one ought to be, as Meyrick used to retain one in his own collection]. The genitalia are typical of those species currently included in this genus.

Antaeotricha extenta (Busck)

Stenoma extenta Busck, 1920: 90. Holotype ♂, GUATEMALA: Cayuga (*Schaus*) (BMNH) [examined].
Antaeotricha ptilocrates Meyrick, 1932: 289; Busck, 1934: 27; Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Lino, 800m (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha extenta (Busck); Busck, 1934: 22.

Although the holotypes represent different sexes there is no doubt that they are synonyms. In the BMNH there is a specimen from the type locality of *extenta*, bearing a label in Busck's

hand-writting identifying it as *A. extenta*. Although Busck did not specify the number of specimens he had, it is almost certain that it is a paratype.

Antaeotricha filiferella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia filiferella Walker, 1864: 744. Holotype ♂ BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Cryptolechia niviliturella Walker, 1864: 1020. Lectotype ♂ BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*), here designated [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma menestella Walsingham, 1913: 174, pl. 6, fig. 5; Busck, 1934: 48. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Panama, 7.x-26.xi. 1881 (*Walker*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma filiferella (Walker); Walsingham, 1913: 174; Busck, 1934: 42.
Stenoma niviliturella (Walker); Walsingham, 1913: 174; Meyrick, 1930b: 249; Busck, 1934: 50.

The holotype of *filiferella* and both syntypes of *niviliturella* are missing the abdomen. The syntypes of the latter represent two very distinct species. The specimen selected as lectotype is conspecific with *filiferella*, the other belongs to *Orphnolechia anaphanta* Meyrick. A male from Tefé, also collected by Bates, which is now in the BMNH, was dissected and its genitalia showed to be a typical *Antaeotricha*. The holotype of *menestella* was carefully compared with the primary types of the former two and, there is no doubt it represents the female of the same species. The minor differences pointed out by Walsingham are irrelevant.

Antaeotricha fractinubes (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma fractinubes Walsingham, 1912: 165, pl. 6, fig. 2; Busck, 1934: 42. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui, Volcán de Chiriqui, 600-700m (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].

I received a series of this species reared by Miss S. Koptur, in Costa Rica. The male genitalia of one of these specimens showed it to be a typical *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha fumifica (Walsingham)

Stenoma fumifica Walsingham, 1912: 162, pl. 5, fig. 31. Holotype ♀, MEXICO: Veracruz, Atoyac, iv (*Smith*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma submersa Meyrick, 1915: 429; Busck, 1934: 58. GUYANA: Bartica, ii (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha fumifica (Walsingham); Busck, 1934: 23.
Antaeotricha submersa (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 123, pl. 61, figs 4-4c.

The genitalia of the two types differ in the shape of antrum; in *submersa* it is more sclerotized and has some longitudinal wrinkles and is somewhat more twisted than in *fumifica*. However, the shape of the bursa copulatrix, with the peculiar bag-shaped appendix, as well as the shape of signum are identical. The wing-pattern are also identical. It is very likely that *aporodes* Meyrick is another synonym of this species, but males of the two should be examined before a final decision is made.

Antaeotricha hyalophanta (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma hyalophanta Meyrick, 1932: 294; Busck, 1934: 44. Holotype ♂ PERU: Madre de Dios, 1000m (NM) [examined].

This species externally resembles *incongrua* Meyrick, but is darker. Their genitalia, typical of those now in *Antaeotricha* are very distinct.

Antaeotricha impactella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia impactella Walker, 1864: 742. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Antaeotricha tritogramma Meyrick, 1925: 176; Busck, 1934: 30; Clarke, 1955: 135, pl. 67, figs 3-3b. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Parintins, x.1919 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 135) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma impactella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 45.

The holotype of *impactella* has the wings somewhat descaled and is missing the abdomen. After close examination it was found that the paralectotype of *tritogramma* from Tefé certainly is conspecific with the former. It was dissected and from its genitalia there is no doubt that it is conspecific with the lectotype of the latter as well.

Antaeotricha incisurella (Walker) comb. n., sp. rev.

Cryptolechia incisurella Walker, 1864: 735. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Antaeotricha binubila Zeller; Busck, 1934: 20 (partim).

The holotype is missing its abdomen but otherwise in good condition. Externally it is almost idistinguishable from *caenochytis* Meyrick and after examination of more material they might turn to represent only forms of the same species. A male from Tefé, which matches *incisurella* perfectly was identified by Meyrick as *caenochytis*. It was dissected by me and showed some differences from the genitalia of *caenochytis*. In *incisurella* the uncus is gradually expanded towards the apex, the internal arm of the valva is twice the size of that of *caenochytis* and the other bears a single hook. Busck (193: 20) wrongly synonymized *incisurella* with *binubila* Zeller, however the two are completely distinct [see *binubila* for more details].

Antaeotricha indicatella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia indicatella Walker, 1864: 732. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Stenoma indicatella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 45.

Both syntypes are missing the abdomen, and one, here designated as paralectotype also is missing the head. A male whose markings are identical to those of the types was dissected and its genitalia are typical of those species now included in *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha infecta (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma infecta Meyrick, 1930b: 254, pl. 2, fig. 20; Busck, 1934: 45. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 21-30.vi.1927 (Zerny) (NM), here designated [examined].

Meyrick described this species from a pair of syntypes. In such cases he used to keep one of them in his collection; however I was unable to trace it in the BMNH. The genitalia are typical of *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha intersecta (Meyrick) comb. n., sp. rev.

Stenoma intersecta Meyrick, 1916: 515. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955:48) [examined].
[*Stenoma disjecta* (Zeller); Meyrick, 1925: 192; 1930b: 241; Busck, 1934: 40. Misidentifications].
[*Antaeotricha disjecta* (Zeller); Clarke, 1955: 48, pl. 24, figs 3-3b. Misidentification].

The holotype female of *disjecta* has no abdomen; however I found another female labeled 'Caraça, Brésil (*Germain*), 1884' which is conspecific. I dissected this female, as well as a female of *intersecta* from Amazonas and found them to be distinct.

Antaeotricha isoporphyra (Meyrick) comb. n.

Asapharca isoporphyra Meyrick, 1932: 286. Holotype ♀, COSTA RICA: La Trinidad, 1500m (NM) [examined].

Externally this species resembles *ianthina* Walsingham, another Central American species. *Asapharca* Meyrick is an African genus, originally described in the Xyloryctidae and currently included in the Gelechiidae (Sattler, 1973: 173); it has no representatives in the New World.

Antaeotricha isosticta (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma isosticta Meyrick, 1932: 299; Busck, 1934: 46. Holotype ♀, MEXICO: No further data (NM) [examined].

The genitalia is a typical *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha juvenalis (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma juvenalis Meyrick, 1930b: 240, pl. 2, fig. 13; Busck, 1934: 46. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 11-20.vii.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined].

The genitalia of this species are very similar to those of *caryograpta* Meyrick and *segmentata* Meyrick.

Antaeotricha lacera (Zeller) comb. n.

Auxocrossa lacera Zeller, 1877: 328, pl. 4, fig. 103. Holotype ♀, SOUTH AMERICA: ['Tropischen Amerika'] (MNHU) [examined].
Stenoma lacera (Zeller); Busck, 1934: 46.

The holotype, the only specimen known to me, is missing the abdomen. From examination of the wing-pattern it might be closely related to *stigmatias* (Walsingham) in the *rensellariana*-group. In *stigmatias* the apex of the fore wings is angled while in *lacera* it is oblique.

Antaeotricha lepidocarpa (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma lepidocarpa Meyrick, 1930b: 239, pl. 1, fig. 9; Busck, 1934: 46. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL:

Pará, Taperinha, 21-31.vii.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined].

The genitalia of this species are typical of *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha lignicolor Zeller

Antaeotricha lignicolor Zeller, 1877: 320, pl. 4, fig. 98; Busck, 1934: 25. Lectotype ♂, PERU: Chamchamayo (*Thamm*) (NMHU), here designated [examined].
Antaeotricha emollita Meyrick, 1926: 234; Busck, 1934: 22; Clarke, 1955: 52, pl. 26, figs 1-1a. Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: No further data (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The genitalia of the two types are identical.

Antaeotricha loxogrammos (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia loxogrammos Zeller, 1854: 367, pl. 3, fig. 17; Walker, 1864: 712. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: No further data (MNHU), here designated [examined].
Stenoma loxogrammos (Zeller); Busck, 1934: 47.

This species is very close to *rensellariana* Stoll; but the median line across the dark areas oblique, not transversal as in this species. Zeller described this species based on two males and one female of which I had the opportunity to examine the male here selected as lectotype.

Antaeotricha mendax (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia mendax Zeller, 1855: 161; Walker, 1864: 711; Zeller, 1877: 286. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, São João del Rei (*Sellow*) (MNHU), here designated [examined].
Stenoma crypsithias Meyrick, 1930: 558; Busck, 1934: 39. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Caraça (*Germain*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma mendax (Zeller); Walsingham, 1912: 163; Busck, 1934: 48.
Antaeotricha crypsithias (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 43, pl. 21, figs 2-2a.

Zeller described this species based on a pair of specimens of which I had the opportunity to examine the male here selected as lectotype. Although the two primary types represent different sexes there is no doubt about this synonymy.

Antaeotricha mundella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia mundella Walker, 1864: 738. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Paepia contortella Walker, 1864: 829. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma contortella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 38.
Stenoma mundella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 49.

Both types are in good condition except for the abdomen of the latter which is missing.

Antaeotricha murinella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia murinella Walker, 1864: 743. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma murinella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 49.

A male of this species, from Guyana: Mallali, was dissected and its genitalia showed to be a typical *Antaeotricha*. It is a very distinctive species within the genus having dark grey, nearly black fore wings with the apex obliquely 'cut' by a whitish a rea.

Antaeotricha mustella (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma mustella Walsingham, 1912: 167, pl. 6, fig. 1; Meyrick, 1932: 295; Busck, 1934: 49. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui, v. Chiriqui (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].

According to the genitalia the species clearly belongs to this genus.

Antaeotricha navicularis (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma navicularis Meyrick, 1930: 24; Busck, 1934: 49. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: São Paulo, São Paulo (*Spitz*) (NM) [examined].

Its genitalia are typical of *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha nephelocyma (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma nephelocyma Meyrick, 1930: 27; Busck, 1934: 49. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Sta. Catarina, Jaraguá do Sul (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined].

The genitalia leave no doubt that this species belongs here.

Antaeotricha nitidorella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia nitidorella Walker, 1864: 729. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma nitidorella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 50.

This is an almost white species whose genitalia leave no doubt that it belongs here.

Antaeotricha notogramma (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma notogramma Meyrick, 1930b: 243, pl. 1, fig. 13; Busck, 1934: 50. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Pará, Breves, 12.ix.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined].

Its genitalia leave no doubt that this species belongs here.

Antaeotricha notosemia (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia notosemia Zeller, 1877: 298, pl. 3, fig. 86. Holotype ♀, COLOMBIA: Cundai, Tierra Caliente, 300m, iv.1871 (*Nolken*) (BMNH) [examined].

Stenoma notosemia (Zeller); Busck, 1934: 50.

This is a small greyish species whose genitalia are similar to those of the other species included here.

Antaeotricha particularis (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia particularis Zeller, 1877: 293, pl. 3, fig. 82. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui (*Ribbe*) (MNHU) [examined].
Stenoma particularis (Zeller); Walsingham, 1913: 169; Busck, 1934: 52.

I collected a good series of this species in Turrialba, Costa Rica. It resembles *tephrodesma* (Meyrick) both externally and in the shape of genitalia.

Antaeotricha phaselodes (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma phaselodes Meyrick, 1931: 39. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Espirito Santo, Baixo Guandu ['Guandu'], i.1921 (*Hoffmann*) (NM), here designated [examined].
Stenoma phaseolodes Busck, 1934: 52. Misspelling.

I examined the five syntypes, two of which are in the BMNH; they are conspecific. The genitalia leave no doubt that it belongs to this genus.

Antaeotricha phaula (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma phaula Walsingham, 1912: 160, pl. 5, fig. 26; Busck, 1934: 53. Holotype ♀, GUATEMALA: Alta Verapaz, Panima, 500m, 8-15.x.1979 (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].

The holotype has no abdomen, however a male from Turrialba, Costa Rica, in my collection, was dissected and its genitalia are typical of those currently placed here. Externally it resembles *addon* (Busck).

Antaeotricha plesistia (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma plesistia Meyrick, 1930: 24; Busck, 1934: 53. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis (*Germain*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 107) [examined].
Stenoma ptilallactis Meyrick, 1930: 24; Busck, 1934: 54. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Espirito Santo, Baixo Guandu ['Guandu'], ii.1921 (*Hoffmann*) (NM), here designated [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The genitalia of the lectotype of *ptilallactis* which were prepared by W. D. Duckworth could not be traced. However from the wing-pattern and geographical distribution there is no doubt that all specimens of both type-series are conspecific. A male from my own collection which matches both primary types very well was dissected and its genitalia showed it to be identical to those of *plesistia*. It is strange that Meyrick would describe the same species twice, based on material from the same region on the same page.

Antaeotricha prosora (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma prosora Walsingham, 1912: 161, pl. 5, fig. 29. Busck, 1934: 54. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui, V. Chiriqui (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].

The genitalia of this species are similar to those of other species currently included here.

Antaeotricha ptycta (Walsingham)

Athleta ptycta Walsingham, 1912: 156, pl. 5, fig. 22. Holotype ♂, GUATEMALA: Baja Verapaz, Sán Jerónimo, 1878-1879 (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].
Athleta cenotes Walsingham, 1912: 156, pl. 5, fig. 23. Holotype ♂, GUATEMALA: Alta Verapaz, Panima, 8-15.x.1879 (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined]. ***Syn. n.***
Stenoma dryotechna Meyrick, 1915: 421; Busck, 1934: 40; Clarke, 1955: 303, pl. 151, figs 2-2c. Lectotype ♀, GUYANA: Bartica, ii.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 303) [examined]. **Syn. rev.**
Antaeotricha ptycta (Walsingham); Busck, 1934: 27.
Antaeotricha cenotes (Walsingham); Busck, 1934: 21.

The males of this species bear a coremata, 'hair pencil' of Clarke (1955: 303), near the anal margin of hind wings. In some specimens the coremata is black while in others it is pale yellow or whitish, and so is not easily noticed. Males of both forms have been dissected and their genitalia are identical. Meyrick (1930b: 239) had already synonymized his *dryotechna* with *ptycta*, but Clarke (1955: 303) removed it from this synonymy.

Antaeotricha pyrgota (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma pyrgota Meyrick, 1930: 25; Busck, 1934: 54. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: [Minas Gerais], Rio Preto Southeast of Boqueirão and Sta. Rita, 20.iv.1903 (*Penther*) (NM), here designated [examined].

This is one of the smallest species in this genus. The female paralectotype, also in the NM, is conspecific.

Antaeotricha reprehensa Meyrick

Antaeotricha reprehensa Meyrick, 1926: 238; Busck, 1934: 28; Clarke, 1955: 112, pl. 56, fig. 2-2b. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Cruz do Sul (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 112) [examined].
Antaeotricha acrobapta Meyrick, 1933: 434; Busck, 1934: 19; Clarke, 1955: 12, pl. 6, figs 1-1c. Holotype ♀, ARGENTINA: Alta Gracia (*Bruch*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

This is a dimorphic species. I have a good series I collected in the Southern Brazil. The grey markings, especially those along the base of costa and along dorsum of the fore wings are much darker in the females.

Antaeotricha sciospila (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma sciospila Meyrick, 1930: 27; Busck, 1934: 56. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Espirito Santo, Baixo Guandu ['Guandu'], x.1921 (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined].

The genitalia of this species are typical of those currently included in this genus. I was unable to trace the paratype mentioned by Meyrick, which ought to be in the BMNH.

Antaeotricha semicinerea Zeller

Antaeotricha semicinerea Zeller, 1877: 312; Busck, 1934: 28. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Chiriqui (*Ribbe*) (NMHU) [examined].
Antaeotricha hemitephras Meyrick, 1930b: 236, pl. 1, fig. 7; Busck, 1934: 24. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Breves, 12.xi.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The type of *semicinerea* is missing its abdomen, however its wing-pattern matches that of *hemitephras* very well. Another male, from French Guiana, deposited in the BMNH, which also matches both types very well was dissected and its genitalia showed to be identical to those of the latter species.

Antaeotricha semisignella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia semisignella Walker, 1864: 741. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Cryptolechia consociella Walker, 1864: 741, preocc. by *C. consociella* Walker, 1864: 730. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Cryptolechia batesella Walker, 1866: 1834, replacement name for *consociella* Walker, 1864: 741. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma consonella Busck, 1934: 38, replacement name for *consociella* Walker, 1864: 741. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma semisiquella Busck, 1934: 56. Misspelling.

The holotype of *semisignella* is in very bad condition. It is almost descaled and the abdomen badly damaged. I dissected it and found that only fragments of the genitalia still remain: the aedeagus, right-hand half of juxta and part of the basal half of right-hand valva. It is difficult to establish its identity with certainty. However, I consider that the remaining features leave little doubt that it is conspecific with the type specimen of *consociella* Walker, which also has the abdomen missing. Apparently Busck was not aware that Walker himself had already proposed *batesella* as a replacement name for *consociella* (1864: 741), and so that proposed *consonella* to replace it.

Antaeotricha stigmatias (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma stigmatias Walsingham, 1913: 184, pl. 6, fig. 29; Busck, 1934: 57. Holotype ♂, GUATEMALA: Alta Verapaz, Sabo, 6.x.1879 (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].

This species belongs to the *rensellariana*-group, presumably related to *lacera* Zeller [see *lacera* for more details].

Antaeotricha subdulcis (Meyrick)

Stenoma subdulcis Meyrick, 1925: 195; Busck, 1934: 57. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Santarém, viii.1919 (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma remorsa Meyrick, 1925: 195; Busck, 1934: 55; Clarke, 1955: 355, pl. 177, figs 3-3b. Holotype ♀, BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, R. Suruta (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha subdulcis (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 123, pl. 61, figs 3-3b.

This is a strongly dimorphic species. I had the opportunity to rear larvae, collected on *Smi-*

lax campestris Griseb. (Liliaceae) near Planaltina, DF, Brazil. All the male specimens obtained are identical to the type of *subdulcis*, while the females specimens are identical to *remorsa* which is very similar externally to *rensellariana* (Stoll).

Antaeotricha thapsinopa Meyrick

Antaeotricha thapsinopa Meyrick, 1916: 498; Busck, 1934: 29; Clarke, 1955: 128, pl. 64, figs 3-3b. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: St. Jean, R. Maroni, vii.1915 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 128) [examined].
Antaeotricha clivosa Meyrick, 1918: 199; Busck, 1934: 21; Clarke, 1955: 35, pl. 17, figs 2-2b. Holotype ♀, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni, 1916 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although they belong to different sexes there is no doubt about this synonymy. This species is a member of the *bicolor*-group and shown sexual dimorphism. The overall wing-pattern of the two types are very similar with the female bearing darker markings than those of male which is usual in this species-group.

Antaeotricha thysanodes (Meyrick)

Stenoma thysanodes Meyrick, 1915: 434; 1930b: 241; Busck, 1934: 58. Holotype ♂, GUYANA: Mallali, iii. 1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma cynopis Meyrick, 1915: 434. Lectotype ♂, GUYANA: Bartica, ii.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 44) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha cynopis (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 21; Clarke, 1955: 44, pl. 22, figs 2-2b.
Antaeotricha thysanodes (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 131, pl. 65, figs 2-2b.

It is difficult to believe that such a peculiar species could be described twice, on a same page, from material collected at places so close. The two primary types are almost identical, including in their genitalia.

Antaeotricha tremulella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia tremulella Walker, 1864: 1035. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Parintins ['Villa Nova'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Antaeotricha chelobathra Meyrick, 1916: 498; 1930b: 236; Busck, 1934: 21. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: St. Jean, R. Maroni, 1915 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 31) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma tremulella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 59.

The two primary types are almost identical.

Antaeotricha tricapsis (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma tricapsis Meyrick, 1930: 26; Busck, 1934: 59. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: São Paulo, São Paulo (*Spitz*) (NM), here designated [examined].

The male genitalia clearly show that it is congeneric with those currently included here.

Antaeotricha tripustulella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia tripustulella Walker, 1864: 733. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Stenoma tripustulella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 59.

All five male syntypes are conspecific. The lectotype and paralectotype, both dissected by me, are in fine condition, except for the genitalia of the latter which are somewhat damaged. The other specimens are badly damaged. The genitalia are typical of those species currently included in *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha trisinuata Meyrick

Antaeotricha trisinuata Meyrick, 1930: 21; Busck, 1934: 29. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: No further data (BMNH) [examined].
Antaeotricha raricilia Meyrick, 1930: 20; Busck, 1934: 27. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: [Minas Gerais], ['Sta. Rita bis Parangua'], v. 1916 (*Penther*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The two types are females and not males as recorded by Meyrick. The abdomen of the former is missing, however their wing-patterns leave no doubt about this synonymy.

Antaeotricha umbratella Walker

Antaeotricha umbratella Walker, 1864: 773; Busck, 1934: 30. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma pallulella Busck, 1914: 47. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Trinidad River, iii (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha lacertosa Meyrick, 1915: 404; 1916: 493; 1930b: 234. Lectotype ♂, GUYANA: Bartica, xii.1912 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 100) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha pallulella (Busck); Busck, 1934: 26; Clarke, 1955: 100, pl. 50, figs 1-1b.

The genitalia and the wing-patterns of the type-specimens are almost identical. Busck (1934: 26) synonymized *lacertosa* with *pallulella* and was followed by Clarke (1955: 100).

Antaeotricha umbriferella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia umbriferella Walker, 1864: 740. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma umbriferella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 59.

The holotype is missing the abdomen, but otherwise is in good condition. Another male, from the type-locality and also collected by Bates, matches the holotype very well. It was dissected and its genitalia showed it to be a typical *Antaeotricha*.

Antaeotricha unisecta (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma unisecta Meyrick, 1930: 26; Busck, 1934: 59. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Espirito Santo, Baixo Guandu ['Guandu'], xi.1920 (*Hoffmann*) (NM), here designated [examined].

Five specimens were examined, three labeled 'Type', in the NM, and two in the BMNH,

originally from Meyrick's collection. The two specimens deposited in the BMNH and two of those in the NM are from the type-locality; and one is selected as the lectotype and the other three designated as paralectotypes. The third in NM although labeled 'Type' is from 'Blumenau (Brasilia) Loth. Hetschke 84'. Therefore it is not certain if this specimen also belongs to the type-series. The genitalia of this species are typical of those currently included here.

Antaeotricha walchiana (Stoll)

Phalaena Tortrix Walchiana Stoll, 1782: 191, pl. 384, fig. F. Type(s), SURINAM: No further data (presumably lost).

Tinea dorsella Fabricius, 1787: 245; 1794: 289; 1798: 483. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: Cayenne (*Rohr*) (ZM), here designated [not examined]. **Syn. n.**

Pyralis griseana Fabricius, 1794: 265. Type(s), WEST INDIES: ['Americae Meridionalis Insulis'] (*Pflug*) (presumably lost). **Syn. n.**

Stenoma griseanum (Fabricius); Zeller, 1839: 195.

Antaeotricha walchiana (Cramer); Zeller, 1854: 391; Walker, 1864: 773; Zeller, 1877: 305; Walsingham, 1897: 99; Meyrick, 1930b: 235; Busck, 1934: 30.

Cryptolechia supressella Walker, 1864: 717. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Cryptolechia lativitella Walker, 1864: 720. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: No further data (BMNH), here designated [examined]. Synonymized by Walsingham (1897: 99).

Stenoma walchiana (Stoll); Walsingham, 1912: 164.

Stenoma griseana (Fabricius); Walsingham & Durrant, 1896: 12; Walsingham, 1912: 164.

Antaeotricha glaciata Meyrick, 1909: 30; Busck, 1934: 23; Clarke, 1955: 59, pl. 29, figs. 4-4b; Duckworth, 1966: 195. Lectotype ♂, BOLIVIA: Zongo, 1907 (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 59). **Syn. n.**

Antaeotricha carphitis Meyrick, 1912b: 710; Busck, 1934: 20; Clarke, 1955: 28, pl. 14, figs 2-2b. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, 1892 (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Antaeotricha dynastis Meyrick, 1915: 398; Busck, 1934: 22; Clarke, 1955: 51, pl. 29, figs 4-4b. Lectotype ♂, PERU: Chamchamayo, i.1913 (*Mounsey*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 51) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Antaeotricha ampherista Meyrick, 1925: 163; Busck, 1934: 19; Clarke, 1955: 16, pl. 8, figs 2-2b. Lectotype ♂, BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, Prov. del Sara, 450m (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 16) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Antaeotricha forsteri Amsel, 1956: 303, pl. 65, fig. 1, pl. 108, fig. 4. Holotype ♂, VENEZUELA: Maracay (*Vogl*) (ZSBS) [not examined]. **Syn. n.**

There has been some confusion with this species. To begin, Fabricius' descriptions of *griseana* is not clear enough to enable a precise identification and the type-specimen(s) seems to be destroyed (Nielsen, *in litt.*). Secondly, Zeller, the first revisor, changed his mind about his original identification. He firstly (1839: 195) identified four specimens from South America as *'Stenoma griseanum* Zell (Pyr. griseana Fabr.?)'. Later (1854: 391) he included the same species as *'Walchiana* Cramer' in his new genus *Antaeotricha*, adding *'Stenoma griseanum* Z. and *?Pyralis griseana* Fabr.' as synonyms of this species. In a later paper (1877: 313, fig. 95) he identified a different species as *'Ant. griseana* F.'. However, Walsingham & Durrant (1896: 12) and Walsingham (1897: 98, 99) rejected these changes stating that Zeller had been correct at first. According to them the specimens Zeller had had before him, which were then incorporated into Walsingham's collection, were *griseana* F., that *walchiana* Cram. & Stoll was a different species, which had been described as *lativitella* Walker, and the species identified by Zeller in his latter paper (1877: 313) was different from the other two, and they named it *zelleri*

(1896: 12). I had the opportunity to examine all the specimens involved in these discussions, now in the BMNH and dissected males and females of some of them. Except for *zelleri* Walsingham & Durrant (*griseana* sensu Zeller, 1877) which is really a distinct species, all the others belong to the same species. I also dissected the type-specimens of *supressella* Walker and *lativitella* Walker and carefully compared their genitalia with those of the other synonyms. Through the courtesy of Dr Nielsen (ZM), I was able to examine a colour slide of *dorsella* Fabricius. According to Dr Nielsen the abdomen of this specimen had been borrowed by Dr W. D. Duckworth (USNM) and not returned. I have been in contact with Dr R. W. Hodges and Dr J. B. Heppner, from this institution, who have communicated to me that all efforts to trace the abdomen have been in vain. Hence, no genitalia comparisons have been possible. Despite this problem the quality of the slide of the type allows its identification with certainty. The figures of *forsteri* presented by Amsel, particularly those of the genitalia, are also adequate to confirm the synonymy made by Duckworth (1966: 195) who sunk *forsteri* under *glaciata* Meyrick.

Externally this is a very variable species, ranging from the extreme dark form (*walchiana*) through intermediate forms (*griseana* and *dynastis*) to the light form (*ampherista*). This variation seem to be individual as representatives of the different forms have been collected at the same localities. Despite this variation the characters shown in the genitalia leave no doubt that these forms belong to one species.

Antaeotricha xanthopetala (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma xanthopetala Meyrick, 1931: 41; Busck, 1935: 60. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: [Minas Gerais], Parangua, 20.v.1903 (*Penther*) (NM) [examined].

The holotype is lacking the left-hand fore wing, but otherwise in good condition. This species, with plain white fore wings and yellow tegulae, cannot be confused with any other in the genus.

Antaeotricha zelleri (Walsingham & Durrant)

Antaeotricha griseana (Fabricius); Zeller, 1877: 315, pl. 4, fig. 95. Misidentification.
Stenoma zelleri Walsingham & Durrant, 1896: 12; Walsingham, 1897: 99; 1913: 173; Meyrick, 1916: 491, replacement name for *griseana* Fabricius sensu Zeller, 1877: 315, *nec* Zeller, 1839: 195.
Stenoma fumipennis Busck, 1914: 45. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Trinidad River, iii.1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha fumipennis (Busck); Meyrick, 1932: 292 (partim) Busck, 1935: 23 (partim).
Antaeotricha zelleri (Walsingham & Durrant); Busck, 1935: 30.

I had no opportunity to check the two males mentioned by Zeller, which presumably are in the MNHU, however the figure given by him is excellent and leaves no doubt about its identity. These two specimens are the syntypes of *zelleri*.

Baeonoma leucophaeella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia leucophaeella Walker, 1864: 724. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Pará, Santarém (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma leucophaeella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 47.

It is almost certain that this and *holarga* Meyrick are sexes of the same species, however material representing the other sex from either of the two type-localities should be examined before a final decision is made.

Cerconota Meyrick

Cerconota Meyrick, 1915: 385. Type-species: *Cerconota tridesma* Meyrick, 1915: 386, by monotypy.
Pomphocrita Meyrick, 1930b: 238. Type-species: *Pomphocrita obsordescens* Meyrick, 1930b: 238. **Syn. n.**

Meyrick based his generic divisions almost entirely on wing venation. In this subfamily he was most unfortunate as this character has little taxonomic value. The type-specimen of *obsordescens* has fore wings with R4 and R5, and CuA1 and CuA2 respectively stalked [see fig 11], while in *tridesma* all veins are free. However, the genitalia of the former is similar to those of many species currently included in *Cerconota* [see *obsordescens* for more details].

Cerconota achatina (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia achatina Zeller, 1855: 147, pl. 1, fig. 2; Walker, 1864: 711, Lectotype ♂, COLOMBIA: No further data (NMHU), here designated [examined].
Stenoma lembifera Meyrick, 1915: 440; Busck, 1934: 45. Lectotype ♂, GUYANA: Mallali, iii (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 159) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma punicea Meyrick, 1916: 518; Busck, 1934: 54. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: Godebert, R. Maroni, 1915 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 164) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Hypercallia achatina (Zeller); Meyrick, 1922b: 162; Gaede, 1939: 256.
Cerconota lembifera (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 159, pl. 79, figs 4-4b.
Cerconota punicea (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 164, pl. 82, figs 4-4b.

The genitalia of the primary types are almost identical. According to Zeller, *achatina* was described from a pair of specimens of which only the male was examined by me.

Cerconota anonella (Sepp)

Phalaena anonella Sepp, 1855: 297, pl. 137. Type(s), SURINAM: No further data (lost).
Stenoma hamon Busck, 1911: 223, pl. 9, fig. 41. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: St. Jean, R. Maroni (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined]. Synonymized by Meyrick (1930b: 249).
Stenoma strophalodes Meyrick, 1915: 454; Busck, 1934: 57; Clarke, 1955: 364, pl. 182, figs 3-3c. Holotype ♀, PERU: Pacaya, vi (*Mounsey*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Cerconota anonella (Sepp); Busck, 1934: 12.

I dissected a female of a true *anonella*, reared from a larva feeding on *Annona* in French Guiana whose genitalia match those of *strophalodes*.

Cerconota armiferella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia armiferella Walker, 1864: 725. Holotype ♀, **BRAZIL**: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma armiferella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 33.

The type is in good condition except for the abdomen which is missing. This species is very similar to *impressella* (Walker) and *scolopacina* (Walsingham).

Cerconota bathyphaea (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma bathyphaea Meyrick, 1932: 297; Busck, 1934: 34. Lectotype ♂, PANAMA: Lino, 800m (NM), here designated [examined].

All syntypes are in good condition; one of them is in the BMNH. There is no doubt that they are conspecific. The genitalia of this species is typical of those now included in *Cerconota*.

Cerconota certiorata (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma certiorata Meyrick, 1932: 296; Busck, 1934: 36. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Nova Bremen (NM), here designated [examined].

The genitalia of this species are typical of *Cerconota*.

Cerconota congressella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia congressella Walker, 1864: 736. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma cycloptila Meyrick, 1915: 446; Busck, 1934: 39; Clarke, 1955: 296, pl. 148, figs 1-1c. Lectotype ♀, GUYANA: Bartica, ii.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 296) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma tyroxesta Meyrick, 1925: 372; Busck, 1934: 59; Clarke, 1955: 372, pl. 186, fig. 2. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé, i.1920 (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma omphacopa Meyrick, 1931: 39; Busck, 1934: 51. Holotype ♂, BOLIVIA: Cochabamba (*Germain*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma congressella (Walker); Meyrick, 1925: 192; Busck, 1934: 38 (partim).
Cerconota omphacopa (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 163, pl. 81, figs 2-2b.

Although they were collected from different localities and represent different sexes there is no doubt that this synonymy is correct. I have carefully compared all primary types and examined a long series of this species both from the BMNH and my own collection. The markings of all of them are almost identical. Meyrick (1925: 192) wrongly synonymized *melema* Walsingham, *cora* Busck and *censoria* Meyrick with *congressella*. Clarke (1955: 152) had already removed the latter from the synonymy [see *melema* for more details].

Cerconota dryoscia (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma dryospia Meyrick, 1932: 301; Busck, 1934: 40. Holotype ♂, MEXICO: No further data (NM) [examined].

The genitalia of this species, a typical *Cerconota*, resemble those of *brachyplaca* Meyrick and *ebenocnista* Meyrick.

Cerconota emma (Busck) comb. n.

Gonioterma emma Busck, 1911: 226; 1934: 13. Holotype ♀, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni, St. Jean (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined].
Stenoma physotricha Meyrick, 1915: 455; Busck, 1934: 53. Holotype ♂, VENEZUELA: Carupano, xii (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Cerconota physotricha (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 164, pl. 82, figs 2-2b.

I dissected a male of *emma* from its type-locality and carefully compared it with the holotype, and found its genitalia to be identical to those of *physotricha*.

Cerconota inturbatella (Walker) comb. n.

Cryptolechia inturbatella Walker, 1864: 737. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma xanthobyrsa Meyrick, 1915: 447; 1930b: 251; Busck, 1934: 60; Clarke, 1955: 379, pl. 189, figs 1-1b. Holotype ♂, GUYANA: Mallali, iii (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma inturbatella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 45.

The genitalia of the two types are almost identical and are similar to those of other species currently included in *Cerconota* although it is not certain if it is congeneric with *tridesma* Meyrick, the type-species of this genus.

Cerconota ischnoscia (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma ischnoscia Meyrick, 1932: 298; Busck, 1934: 46. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Nova Bremen (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined].

I have a male in my collection from Brusque, Santa Catarina whose genitalia clearly show that it belongs to this genus.

Cerconota lutulenta (Zeller) comb. n.
(Figs 3, 10)

Cryptolechia lutulenta Zeller, 1877: 270. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: ['Wärmeren Amerika'] (MNHU), here designated [examined].
Stenoma lutulenta (Zeller); Walsingham, 1913: 182; Busck, 1934: 47.

Zeller described this species based on a series of one male and two females. I had the opportunity to examine the male, here illustrated, which is selected as lectotype. Its genitalia, here illustrated for the first time, are typical of those currently included in this genus.

Cerconota lysalges (Walsingham) comb. n.

Gonioterma lysalges Walsingham, 1913: 190, pl. 6, fig. 35; Busck, 1934: 13. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].

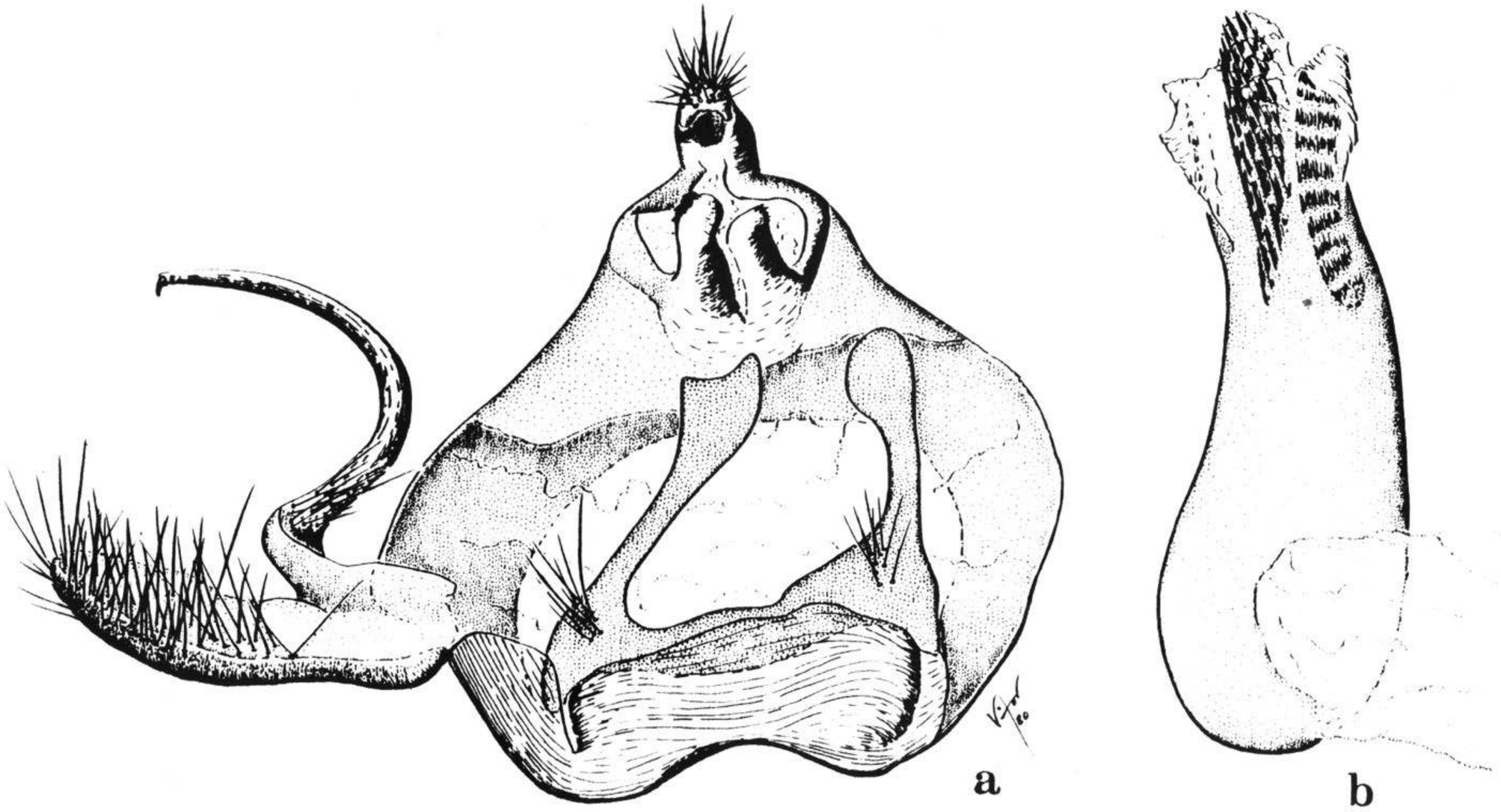

Fig. 10 – *Cerconota lutulenta* (Zeller), holotype ♂, Brazil. a, genitalia with right-hand valva and aedeagus removed. b, aedeagus.

This species was originally described from a female in poor condition, as pointed out by Walsingham himself. I have a good series of it collected by me in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The genitalia of one of the males, carefully compared with the holotype, leave no doubt that it belongs to this genus. This species is closely related to *eriacma* Meyrick both in its external pattern and in its genitalia.

Cerconota machinatrix (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma machinatrix Meyrick, 1925: 208; Busck, 1934: 48; Clarke, 1955: 331, pl. 165, fig. 3.
Holotype ♀, COLOMBIA: Minero, x.1920 (BMNH) [examined].

Until recently this species had been represented by its holotype only, whose abdomen is missing. I had the opportunity to breed a large series in Planaltina, DF, Brazil. One of the males of this series was dissected and its genitalia showed it to be typical of those species currently included here.

Cerconota melema (Walsingham) comb. n., sp. rev.

Gonioterma melema Walsingham, 1913: 189, pl. 6, fig. 34; Busck, 1934: 14. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].
Gonioterma cora Busck, 1914: 53. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Trinidad River, iii.1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma congressella (Walker); Meyrick, 1925: 192; Busck, 1934: 38 (partim).
Cerconata [sic] *cora* (Busck); Busck, 1934: 12.

This species is closely related to *consobrina* (Meyrick) and *tinctipennis* (Butler); the genitalia are very similar to those of *trichoneura* (Meyrick). Meyrick (1925: 192) wrongly synonymized both *melema* and *cora* with *congressella*. Busck (1934: 38) follwed this treatment but, in the same paper, listed again *melema* in *Gonioterma* and *cora* in *Cerconota* [see *congressella* for more details].

Cerconota miseta (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma miseta Walsingham, 1913: 180; Busck, 1934: 49. Holotype ♀, COSTA RICA: Peralta (*Schaus*) (BMNH) [examined].

I have collected a good series of this species in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The genitalia of one of the males clearly indicate that the species belongs here. It is closely related to *agraria* (Meyrick) and after the study of more material they might become synonyms.

Cerconota nitens (Butler) comb. n.

Cryptolechia nitens Butler, 1877: 188. Lectotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé, 18.x.1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Stenoma nitens (Butler); Busck, 1934: 50.

I have dissected a male from French Guiana, which matches the type-specimen, whose genitalia are typical of those currently included in this genus.

Cerconota obsordescens (Meyrick) comb. n.
(Fig. 11)

Pomphocrita obsordescens Meyrick, 1930b: 238, pl. 1, fig. 8; Busck, 1934: 14. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 21-30.vi.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined].

From examination of its genitalia, which are illustrated here for the fist time, this species is related to *bathyphaea* (Meyrick) and *congressella* (Walker).

Cerconota scolopacina (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma scolopacina Walsingham, 1913: 181, pl. 6, fig. 25; Busck, 1934: 56. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*) (BMNH) [examined].

This species is closely related to *impressella* (Walker) both in its external pattern and in its genitalia, but it is larger. I have in my collection an excellent male specimen, collected by me in Turrialba, Costa Rica; examination of its genitalia leave no doubt that it belongs here.

Cerconota seducta (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma seducta Meyrick, 1918: 206; Busck, 1934: 56; Clarke, 1955: 363, pl. 181, figs 1-1c. Lectotype ♀, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 363) [examined].

This form is very closely related to *trizeucta* Meyrick and after examination of more material it is very likely that it will be shown that they represent different sexes of the same species [see *trizeucta* for more details].

Cerconota tabida (Butler) comb. n.

Cryptolechia tabida Butler, 1877: 164. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Lages, 5.i.1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Cryptolechia salutaris Butler, 1877: 188. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Rio Negro, Airão ['Ayrão'], 3.vii.1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma maroni Busck, 1911: 220. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma astacopis Meyrick, 1930b: 242, pl. 1, fig. 11; Busck, 1934: 33. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 21-31.viii.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma tabida (Butler); Busck, 1934: 58.
Stenoma salutaris (Butler); Meyrick, 1930b: 242.
Cerconota salutaris (Butler); Busck, 1934: 13.

I dissected the lectotypes of *tabida* and *salutaris*, as well as a paratype of *maroni* which is in the BMNH [the holotype was also examined by me in the USNM and there is no doubt that the paratype is conspecific]; their genitalia are identical to those of *astacopis*. According to the wrappers of *Cist. ent.*, *tabida* was published in May while *salutaris* in June.

Cerconota tinctipennis (Butler) comb. n.

Cryptolechia tinctipennis Butler, 1877: 187. Lectotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Rio Negro, 4.vii.1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].

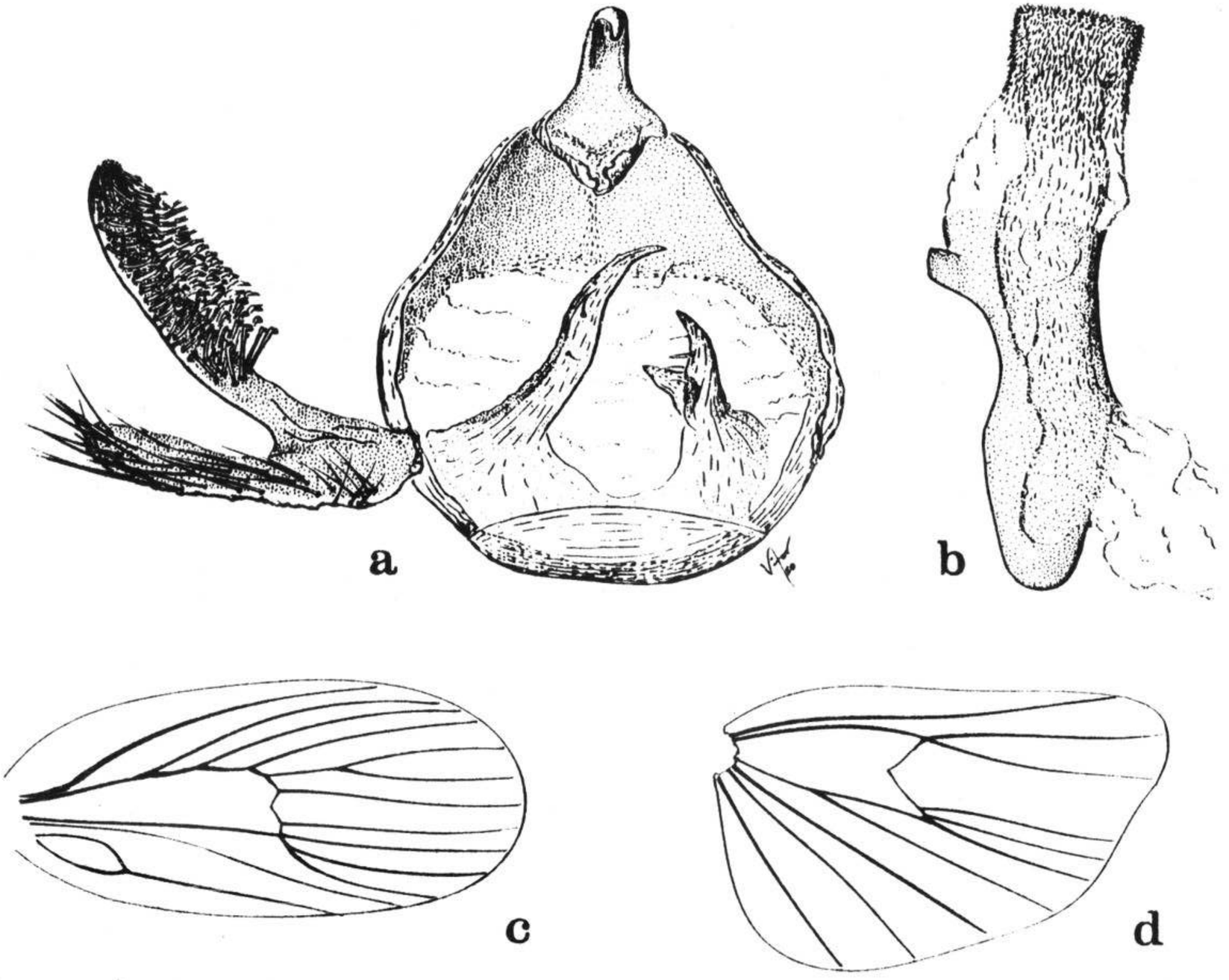

Fig. 11 – *Cerconota obsordescens* (Meyrick), holotype, ♂, Brazil. a, genitalia with right-hand valva and aedeagus removed, b, aedeagus, c, venation of fore wing, d, venation of hind wing.

Stenoma tinctipennis (Butler); Busck, 1934: 59.

This species is closely related to *consobrina* (Meyrick) and *melema* (Walsingham).

Cerconota trizeucta (Meyrick) comb. n.

Ptilogenes trizeucta Meyrick, 1930b: 258, pl. 1, fig. 28. Busck, 1935: 11. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 11-20.vii.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM), here designated [examined].
Chlamydastis trizeucta (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 11.

This species was described from two males; the second from Óbidos, is in the BMNH and here is designated as paralectotype. It is conspecific with the lectotype. This species is certainly not congeneric with *lactis* (Busck), the type-species of *Chlamydastis* and from the shape of valvae it belongs to *Cerconota*. It is very likely that this and *seducta* (Meyrick) are the same species [see the latter for more details].

Chlamydastis arenaria (Walsingham) comb. n.

Stenoma arenaria Walsingham, 1913: 176; Busck, 1934: 33. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Espirito Santo, 1872 (*Schmidt*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma vividella Busck, 1914: 43. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: La Chorrera, iv.1914 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Chlamydastis vividella (Busck); Busck, 1934: 11.

The wing-pattern as well as the genitalia of the two holotypes are almost identical.

Chlamydastis fragmentella (Dognin)

Stenoma fragmentella Dognin, 1913: 417. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: No further data (USNM) [examined].
Agriophara ponderata Meyrick, 1916: 488. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: St. Jean, R. Maroni, 1915 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 200) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Chlamydastis fragmentella (Dognin); Busck, 1934: 9.
Chlamydastis ponderata (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 11; Clarke, 1955: 200, pl. 100, figs 2-2b.

The wing-pattern and genitalia of the two primary types are almost identical.

Chlamydastis leucoptila (Meyrick)

Ptilogenes leucoptila Meyrick, 1918: 210. Lectotype ♀, FRENCH GUIANA: St. Jean, R. Maroni, vii.1915 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 192) [examined].
Stenoma laetifica Busck, 1920: 91; 1934: 46. Holotype ♀, COSTA RICA: Sixaola River (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Chlamydastis leucoptila (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 10.

The genitalia of the two types are almost identical. Busck, when described *laetifica*, stated 'Cayuga, Guatemala' as the type-locality, however the type-specimen bears a label with the data given above.

Chlamydastis molinella (Stoll) comb. n.

Phalaena Tortrix molinella Stoll, 1781: 113, pl. 348, fig. G. Type(s), SURINAM: No further data (*Meulen*) (lost).
Tinea molinella (Cramer); Walker, 1863: 472.
Stenoma apicalis Busck, 1911: 215, pl. 8, fig. 13. Holotype ♂ FRENCH GUIANA: St. Jean, R. Maroni (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Chlamydastis apicalis (Busck); Busck, 1934: 8.

Although no original specimen of *molinella* seems to exist, the original illustration is sufficient to allow its identity. It is a conspicuous species not easily confused with any other known to me. It seems that *molinella* has not been referred to in the literature since Walker catalogued it.

Chlamydastis orion (Busck)

Stenoma orion Busck, 1920: 90. Holotype ♂, GUATEMALA: Cayuga (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined].
Ptilogenes rufispinis Meyrick, 1932: 305. Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: West Colombia, Rio Negro, iv (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Chlamydastis orion (Busck); Busck, 1934: 10.
Chlamydastis rufispinis (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 11.

The two primary types match perfectly.

Chlamydastis platyspora (Meyrick)

Ptilogenes platyspora Meyrick, 1932: 305. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: São Paulo, Araras (*Foetterle*) (NM) [examined].
Ptlogenes [misspelling] *amblystoma* Meyrick, 1936b: 105. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul (IP) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Chlamydastis platyspora (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 10.

The two types are identical both externally and in their genitalia.

Chlamydastis squamosa (Walsingham) comb. n.

Diastoma squamosa Walsingham, 1892: 524; 1897: 100; Busck, 1934: 18. Holotype ♂, WEST INDIES: St. Vincent (*Smith*) (BMNH) [examined].

This species is very similar to *arenaria* Walsingham and *dominicae* Duckworth and it might prove to be conspecific with the latter when more material is examined.

Chlamydastis spectrophthalma (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma spectrophthalma Meyrick, 1932: 302; Busck, 1934: 57. Holotype ♂, BOLIVIA: Rio Zongo, 750m (NM) [examined].

From examination of its genitalia this species clearly belongs here.

Gonioterma chromolitha (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma chromolitha Meyrick, 1925: 203; Busck, 1934: 37; Clarke, 1955: 287, pl. 143, figs 1-1b. Holotype ♂, BOLIVIA: Sta. Cruz de la Sierra, Prov. del Sara (BMNH) [examined].

This species is closely related to *exquisita* Duckworth.

Gonioterma conchita Busck

Gonioterma conchita Busck, 1920: 93; 1934: 13. Holotype ♂, GUATEMALA: Cayuga (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined].
Stenoma desidiosa Meyrick, 1925: 201; Busck, 1934: 40; Clarke, 1955: 299, pl. 149, figs 1-1c. Lectotype ♀, COLOMBIA: Choco, R. Tamaua, 120m, ii.1909 (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 299) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although representing different sexes, the wing-patterns of both primary types are identical. I have a good series of both sexes from Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Gonioterma ignobilis (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia ignobilis Zeller, 1854: 361; Walker, 1864: 712. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: No further data (MNHU) [examined].
Cryptolechia pauperatella Walker, 1864: 721. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Gonioterma pauperatella (Walker); Walsingham, 1913: 170, pl. 6, fig. 13; Meyrick, 1925: 192 (partim); Busck, 1934: 14 (partim).
Gonioterma anita Busck, 1920: 93. Holotype ♂, GUATEMALA: Cayuga (*Schaus*) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma ignobilis (Zeller); Busck, 1934: 44.

The holotype of ***pauperatella*** is in good condition except for the abdomen which is missing. I dissected a pair of specimens from Tefé, the type-locality of ***pauperatella***. The female genitalia match those of ***ignobilis*** very well. Meyrick (1925: 192) synonymized ***anita***, ***diatriba*** Walsingham and both his ***advocata*** and ***linteata*** with ***pauperatella***. I also had the opportunity to check the types of these and found that only ***anita*** is conspecific, the other three are distinct. *G. advocata* has already been removed by Clarke (1955: 212); therefore I hereby remove ***diatriba*** Walsingham **sp. rev.** and ***linteata*** (Meyrick) **sp. rev.** from the synonymy with ***pauperatella***.

Gonioterma indecora (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia indecora Zeller, 1854: 376; Walker, 1864: 713. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: No further data (MNHU) [not traced].
Stenoma indecora (Zeller); Meyrick, 1931: 41; Busck, 1934: 45.

The type-specimen, according to Zeller, should be in the MNHU, Berlin, however Dr Hannemann was unable to trace it there (pers. comm.). Meyrick (1931: 41) wrote that it was in the NM, Vienna and that it belonged to the ***chlorina***-group [currently in *Gonioterma*]. In the BMNH there is one specimen identified by Meyrick as ***indecora***, presumably one of those mentioned by him. This specimen is certainly closely related to ***chlorina*** (Kearfott).

Gonioterma latipennis (Zeller) comb. n.

Cryptolechia latipennis Zeller, 1877: 279, pl. 3, fig. 79. Holotype ♀, COLOMBIA: Bogotá, Hato, 17.iv.1871 (*Nolken*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma algosa Meyrick, 1916: 537; 1930b: 255; Busck, 1934: 32; Clarke, 1955: 256, pl. 128, figs 4-4a. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni, 1915 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 256) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma latipennis (Zeller); Busck, 1934: 46.
Gonioterma algosa (Meyrick); Duckworth, 1964: 385, figs 1h-i, 2d.

The holotype of *latipennis* is significantly larger than the paratype females of *algosa* from its type-locality. However, a male from Peru: La Oroya, R. Inambari is larger than the latter females and nearly the size of the former. Their markings are identical.

Gonioterma phortax Meyrick

Gonioterma phortax Meyrick, 1915: 383; Clarke, 1955: 216, pl. 108, figs 4-4a. Lectotype ♂, GUYANA: Bartica, xii.1912 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 216) [examined].
Stenoma ochrosaris Meyrick, 1925: 199; Busck, 1934: 51. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé, i.1920 (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma phortax (Meyrick); Meyrick, 1930b: 244; Busck, 1934: 53.

The lectotype of *phortax* has the sacculus a little shorter than that of the holotype of *ochrosaris*; but the remaining characters are identical. Such small variations, which often occur in the genitalia of species belonging to this subfamily, are presumably individual or local.

Lethata myrochroa (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma myrochroa Meyrick, 1915: 448; Busck, 1934: 49; Clarke, 1955: 335, pl. 167, figs 3-3c. Holotype ♀, VENEZUELA: Ciudad Bolivar, vii.1904 (BMNH) [examined].

This species certainly belongs here, but its relationship with others in the genus will depend on the discovery of males specimens.

Lethata psidii (Sepp) comb. n.

Phalaena psidii Sepp, 1855: 315, pl. 146. Type(s): SURINAM: No further data (presumably lost).
Stenoma invigilans Meyrick, 1915: 476; 1930b: 244; Busck, 1934: 45; Clarke, 1955: 324, pl. 162, figs 4-4b. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 324) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Lethata invigilans (Meyrick); Duckworth, 1964: 105, figs 2b, 2c, 3b, 5a; Becker, 1974: 77, figs 1-4.

I have reared this species several times (Becker, 1974) and have no doubt that it is the one described by Sepp, reared by him on the same host [*'Psidium pyriferum'*] (= *Psidium guajava*). The adults are not commonly attracted to light-traps, however its larvae are easily found among the leaves of any guava tree.

Menesta astronoma (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma astronoma Meyrick, 1909: 34; Busck, 1934: 33; Clarke, 1955: 268, pl. 134, figs 2-2a. Holotype ♂, BOLIVIA: La Paz, Rio Zongo, 1907 (BMNH) [examined].

This is another small dark bronzy-fuscous species similar to *tortriciformella* Clemens, the type-species of the genus and to *succinctella* (Walker); but is easily distinguished from both by the white dot on the fore wing cell.

Menesta succinctella (Walker) comb. n.
(Fig. 4)

Gelechia succinctella Walker, 1864: 626. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].

The holotype, here illustrated, is in good condition. A male from the same locality and cought by the same collector, in the BMNH, was dissected and its genitalia showed it to be similar to those of *tortriciformella* Clemens, the type-species of the genus. It is a small black species with white cilia on the fore wings. Apparently this species has not been referred to in the literature since its original description.

Parascaeas uranophanes (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma uranophanes Meyrick, 1931: 41; Busck, 1934: 60; Clarke, 1955: 372, pl. 186, figs 4-4b. Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: Cauca (*de Mathan*) (BMNH) [examined].
Parascaeas cyanolampra Meyrick, 1936b: 105. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui (IP) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although the types represent different sexes there is no doubt that they belong to the same species. They agree very well in their external features except for the white on the apex of the fore wings; in the male the white is restricted to the fringes while in the female it extends slightly inwards from the edge of the wing.

Promenesta autampyx Meyrick

Promenesta autampyx Meyrick, 1925· 161; Busck, 1934: 4; Clarke, 1955: 243, pl. 121, figs 1-1a. Lectotype ♂, PERU: Jurimaguas, iii.1920 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 243) [examined].
Promenesta citroscia Meyrick, 1931: 46; Busck, 1934: 4. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: São Paulo, São Paulo (*Spitz*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although the lectotype of *autampyx* is much darker, the genitalia of both types are almost identical.

Promenesta capnocoma (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma capnocoma Meyrick, 1931: 37; Busck, 1934: 35. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Espirito Santo, Baixo Guandu ['Guandu'], xi.1920 (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined].

The genitalia slide of the holotype of this species could not be traced. It should be in the USNM as the type-specimen had been borrowed by Dr W. D. Duckworth [the specimen bears a label on its pin with the following data: 'genitalia slide WDD 2505'] and not returned when I borrowed the specimen from him. Dr John Heppner, USNM, could not trace it either.

Promenesta solella (Walker) comb. n.

Gelechia solella Walker, 1864: 626. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].

The holotype is in very poor condition; it is badly descaled and its abdomen is missing. It looks similar to the ochreous-yellow species currently included here. However it has CuA1 + CuA2 of the fore wings stalked, while other species in the genus have all veins free. I was unable to find any other specimen similar to it in the collections of the BMNH, USNM and my own. Therefore, for the time being I shall leave it in this genus. This is another species apparently not referred to in the literature since its original description.

Promenesta triacmopa (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma triacmopa Meyrick, 1931: 37; Busck, 1934: 59. Holotype ♀, PARAGUAY: Asunción, 1920-1921 (*Schade*) (NM) [examined].

A male, collected by me in Sete Lagoas, Minas Gerais, Brazil compared with the holotype, was dissected and examination of its genitalia shows this species to be congeneric with others included in this genus.

Stenoma adulans Meyrick

Stenoma adulans Meyrick, 1925: 220; Busck, 1934: 31; Clarke, 1955: 256; pl. 128, figs 1-1b. Holotype ♂, PERU: Jurimaguas, iii (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined].

Stenoma malacoxesta Meyrick, 1930b: 252, pl. 1, fig. 23. Busck, 1934: 48. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 21-23.vii.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although the holotypes represent different sexes, their patterns leave no doubt about this synonymy.

Stenoma annosa (Butler)

Cryptolechia annosa Butler, 1877: 189. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].

Stenoma cirrhogramma Meyrick, 1930: 27; Busck, 1934: 37; Clarke, 1955: 287, pl. 143, figs 4-4b. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Bahia, Santo Antonio da Barra (*Pujol*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Stenoma sublunaris Meyrick, 1930b: 248, pl. 1, fig. 29; Busck, 1934: 58. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 1-10.vii.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Stenoma agathelpis Meyrick, 1932: 303; Busck, 1934: 32. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Nova Bremen (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Stenoma annosa (Butler); Busck, 1934: 33.

This species is very variable in colour. The type of *annosa* has chocolate-brown fore wings while those of *cirrhogramma* are grey. However their genitalia are almost identical as are those of other specimens also variable in colour which are represented in my own collection.

Stenoma argillacea (Zeller) sp. rev.

Cryptolechia argillacea Zeller, 1877: 266 (partim). Lectotype ♂, PERU: Chamchamayo (*Thamm*) (MNHU), here designated [examined].
Stenoma argillacea (Zeller); Walsingham, 1913: 183 (partim).
Stenoma nonagriella (Walker); Meyrick, 1925: 192 (partim); Busck, 1934: 50 (partim).

Zeller described this species based on two males, one from Peru and another from Panama. They represent two very distinct species. The specimen from Panama belongs to *leucaniella* Walker, so the male from Peru is hereby selected as lectotype. Meyrick (1925: 192) wrongly synonymized this and his *praecauta* with *nonagriella*. *Praecauta* has been removed already from the synonymy by Clarke (1955: 348).

Stenoma chloroloba Meyrick comb. rev.

Stenoma chloroloba Meyrick, 1915: 180. Holotype ♂, PERU: Contamano, R. Ucayali, x.1912 (*Mounsey*) (BMNH) [examined].
Ptilogenes chloroloba (Meyrick); Meyrick, 1930b: 258.
Chlamydastis chloroloba (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 8; Clarke, 1955: 180, pl. 90, figs 4-4b.

This species is clearly not congeneric with *lactis* (Busck), the type-species of *Chlamydastis*, and probably will require a new genus when the subfamily is studied in detail.

Stenoma commutata (Meyrick) comb. n., sp. rev.

Eumiturga commutata Meyrick, 1926: 233; Busck, 1934: 16. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé, xii.1920 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 208) [examined].
Eumiturga promotella (Zeller); Clarke, 1955: 208, pl. 104, figs 2-2a [Misidentification].

Clarke (1955: 208) wrongly synonymized this species with *promotella* (Zeller). Although very similar externally, they are distinct, as can easily be seen from the figures of the genitalia of both presented by Clarke (1955: pl. 104, figs 2-2a, and pl. 134, figs 1-1a [as *associata* Meyrick]). The two are not congeneric with *flocculosa* Meyrick, the type-species of *Eumiturga* Meyrick, which has become a synonym of *Antaeotricha* [see *S. promotella* and *Antaeotricha* for more details[.

Stenoma corvula (Meyrick) comb. n.

Antaeotricha corvula Meyrick, 1912b: 710; Busck, 1934: 21; Clarke, 1955: 40, pl. 20, figs 2-2b. Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: San Antonio, xi.1907 (BMNH) [examined].

This is not an *Antaeotricha*. Its genitalia, as clearly shown in the illustration presented by Clarke, resemble those of *rhodocolpa* Meyrick.

Stenoma diorista (Meyrick) comb. n.

Ptilogenes diorista Meyrick, 1929b: 517. Lectotype ♂, COLOMBIA: Gorgona Is., 19.xi.1924 (*Collenette*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 183) [examined].
Chlamydastis diorista (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 9; Clarke, 1955: 183, pl. 91, figs 3-3b.

This small species is not congeneric with *lactis* (Busck) the type-species of *Chlamydastis*. It is perhaps related to *S. horocyma* Meyrick.

Stenoma ferrocanella (Walker)

Cryptolechia ferrocanella Walker, 1864: 716. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Parintins ['Villa Nova'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Cryptolechia marcida Butler, 1877: 190. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Rio Juruá, 6.xi. 1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma ferricanella Walsingham, 1913: 175, pl. 6, fig. 10. Unjustified emendation.
Stenoma ferrocanella (Walker); Busck, 1934: 42; Meyrick, 1930b: 246.
Stenoma marcida (Butler); Busck, 1934: 48.

The holotype of *ferrocanella* is lacking the metathorax, hind wings and abdomen. However, I had the opportunity to dissect another specimen, which matches it perfectly, and its genitalia proved to be identical to those of *marcida*.

Stenoma hesmarcha (Meyrick) comb. n.

Ptilogenes hesmarcha Meyrick, 1930b: 258, pl. 2, fig. 22. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 21-31.vii.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined].
Chlamydastis hesmarcha (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 9.

I do not know any other species similar to this. It is certainly not congeneric with *lactis* (Busck), the type-species of *Chlamydastis*.

Stenoma hopfferi (Zeller)

Auxocrossa hopfferi Zeller, 1854: 386, pl. 3, figs 24, 25; Walker, 1864: 772. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Belém, ['Pará'] (*Sieber*) (MNHU) [examined].
Stenoma phyllocosma Meyrick, 1916: 164; Meyrick, 1930b: 244; Busck, 1934: 53. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni, 1916 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 164) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma hopfferi (Zeller); Walsingham, 1912: 158; Busck, 1934: 44.
Cerconota phyllocosma (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 164, pl. 82, figs 1-1b.

The type of *hopfferi* is lacking the abdomen and the wings are badly damaged. However, from the remaining markings, there is no doubt that the above synonymy is correct. The genus *Auxocrossa* Zeller, of which *hopfferi* is the type-species, has been synonymized under *Stenoma* by Walsingham (1912: 158), which was followed by Busck (1934: 31). From examination of the genitalia it seems to be congeneric with the species currently included in *Cerconota* Meyrick and so should precede it. However, as the generic division of the subfamily is not clear at the present moment it is better to keep *hopfferi* in *Stenoma* until a detailed study of the whole subfamily is done.

Stenoma impressella (Busck) comb. n., sp. rev.

Gonioterma impressella Busck, 1914: 51; Walsingham, 1915: 429. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Trinidad River, iii.1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].
Stenoma cecropia Meyrick, 1916: 509; Busck, 1934: 36. Unnecessary replacement name. **Syn. n.**

Meyrick proposed *cecropia* wrongly considering that Busck's name was a homonym of *impressella* Walker. The latter was originally described in *Cryptolechia* Zeller and has never been included in *Gonioterma*. The two are not congeneric; Walker's *impressella* is a true *Cerconota* while Busck's species is closely related to *peccans* (Butler), currently placed in *Stenoma*.

Stenoma inflata (Butler)

Cryptolechia inflata Butler, 1877: 187. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Rio Purus, Mabidiry, 30.ix.1974 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Gonioterma stella Busck, 1911: 225, pl. 9, fig. 29; 1934: 14. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: St. Jean, R. Maroni (*Schaus*) (USNM) [not examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma delenita Meyrick, 1915: 473; Busck, 1934: 39. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni (*Le Moult*) (BMNH) [examined]. Synonymized by Clarke (1955: 324).
Stenoma inflata (Butler); Busck, 1934: 45; Clarke, 1955: 324, pl. 162, figs 1-1b.

I examined the paratype ['cotype'] referred to by Busck, in the BMNH. It is conspecific with the primary types of *inflata* and *delenita*.

Stenoma lapilella (Busck) comb. n.

Catarata lapilella Busck, 1914: 36; 1934: 15. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Porto Bello, iii.1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined].
Stenoma involucralis Meyrick, 1931: 40; Busck, 1934: 45. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Espirito Santo, Baixo Guandu, xi.1920 (*Hoffmann*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although the two type-specimens represent different sexes and the localities are so far apart, there is no doubt that they are conspecific. This species is not congeneric with *lepisma* Walsingham, the type-species of *Catarata* Walsingham.

Stenoma macroptycha Meyrick

Stenoma macroptycha Meyrick, 1930: 28; Busck, 1934: 48; Clarke, 1955: 331, pl. 165, figs 5-5b. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: V. Chiriqui, v-vi.1898 (*de Mathan*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma spermidias Meyrick, 1932: 295; Busck, 1934: 57. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Lino, 800m (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Despite representing different sexes the two types are conspecific.

Stenoma muscula (Zeller)

Cryptolechia muscula Zeller, 1877: 295. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui (*Ribbe*) (MNHU) [examined].
Stenoma sciocnesta Meyrick, 1925: 213; Busck, 1934: 55; Clarke, 1955: 359, pl. 179, figs 3-3c.

Lectotype ♀, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé, i. (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 359) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma muscula (Zeller); Busck, 1934: 49; Walsingham, 1913: 169.

The genitalia of the two primary types show only slight differences in the shape of ostium bursae. In the former the margin is almost straight while in *sciocnesta* it is slightly expanded posteriorly; otherwise they are identical.

Stenoma niphochlaena (Meyrick) comb. n.

Ptilogenes niphochlaena Meyrick, 1926: 233. Lectotype ♂, PERU: Rio Napo, v.1920 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 196) [examined].
Chlamydastis niphochlaena (Meyrick); Busck, 1934: 10; Clarke, 1955: 196, pl. 98, figs 1-1b.

This is a very peculiar form not related to any other known to me. It is certainly not congeneric with *lactis* (Busck), the type-species of *Chlamydastis*.

Stenoma oblita (Butler)

Cryptolechia oblita Butler, 1877: 163. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Rio Negro, vi.1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Stenoma patula Meyrick, 1916: 526; Busck, 1934: 52; Clarke, 1955: 343, pl. 171, figs 4-4b. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni, 1915 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma oblita (Butler); Busck, 1934: 50.

The genitalia of the two types are almost identical, except for the shape of juxta which is symmetrical in the former while in *patula* the left arm is somewhat shorter than the other; al other features match very well and this slight difference is presumably local or individual.

Stenoma ochricolis (Zeller)

Cryptolechia ochricolis Zeller, 1877: 294, pl. 3, fig. 83. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Chiriqui (*Ribbe*) (MNHU) [examined].
Stenoma marginata Busck, 1914: 49. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Trinidad River, iii.1912 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined]. [Synonymized by Meyrick, 1925: 192].
Stenoma thymiota Meyrick, 1915: 451. Lectotype ♂, GUIANA: Bartica, i.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 339) [examined]. [Synonymized by Meyrick, 1925: 192].
Stenoma atmodes Meyrick, 1915: 451; Busck, 1934: 34; Clarke, 1955: 268, pl. 134, figs. 3-3c. Holotype ♀, PERU: Pacaya, vi (*Mounsey*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma ochricolis (Zeller); Walsingham, 1913: 169; Meyrick, 1925: 192; Busck, 1934: 51; Clarke, 1955: 339, pl. 169, figs 3-3b.

Although the primary types of this common and widely distributed species belong to different sexes, there is no doubt that they are conspecific.

Stenoma ochropa Walsingham

Stenoma ochropa Walsingham, 1913: 173; Busck, 1934: 51. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Chiriqui, Volcán de Chiriqui (*Champion*) [Examined].

Catarata ocellata Busck, 1914: 37; 1934: 15. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: La Chorrera, v.1912 (Busck) (USNM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The two holotypes are identical. Although *ocellata* was included in *Catarata* this species is certainly not congeneric with *lepisma* Walsingham, the type-species of this genus.

Stenoma orneopis Meyrick

Stenoma orneopis Meyrick, 1925: 221; Busck, 1934: 51; Clarke, 1955: 340, pl. 170, figs 1-1b. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Tefé, xii (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined].

Stenoma arridens Meyrick, 1931: 36; Busck, 1934: 33; Clarke, 1955: 267, pl. 133, figs 2-2b. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The holotype of the former is darker than the latter, however their genitalia and remaining features are identical.

Stenoma peccans (Butler)

Cryptolechia peccans Butler, 1877: 191. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Santarém, Rio Jutaí, i.ii.1875 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].

Stenoma binodis Meyrick, 1915: 272; Busck, 1934: 34; Clarke, 1955: 272, pl. 136, figs 3-3b. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni, 1915 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The genitalia of both specimens are almost identical. It is closely related to *impressella* (Busck).

Stenoma peronia Busck

Stenoma peronia Busck, 1913: 90; 1934: 52. Holotype ♂, GUYANA: Belair (*Moore*) (USNM) [examined].

Stenoma ebria Meyrick, 1915: 441; 1930b: 252; Busck, 1934: 40; Clarke, 1955: 303, pl. 151, figs 3-3c. Holotype ♀, VENEZUELA: Ciudad Bolivar, v (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The abdomen of *peronia* is missing, otherwise it is in fine condition. Despite representing different sexes, the wing-pattern of the two types leave no doubt about this synonymy.

Stenoma plagosa (Zeller) comb. n.

Antaeotricha plagosa Zeller, 1877: 311, pl. 3, fig. 92; Busck, 1934: 26. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: No further data (MNHU) [examined].

The wings of the type are in quite good condition, but the head and most legs are missing. It is closely related to *castellana* Meyrick and from examination of the genitalia it is not congeneric with others currently included in *Antaeotricha*.

Stenoma promotella (Zeller) comb. rev.

Cryptolechia promotella Zeller, 1877: 294, pl. 3, fig. 84. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Chiriqui (*Ribbe*) (MNHU) [examined].

Stenoma promotella (Zeller); Walsingham, 1913: 170.
Stenoma associata Meyrick, 1925: 188; Busck, 1934: 33, Clarke, 1955: 268, pl. 134, figs 1-1a. Lectotype ♂, PERU: Jurimaguas, iii.1920 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 268) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Eumiturga promotella (Zeller); Meyrick, 1926: 233; Busck, 1934: 16, 54.

The genitalia and also the wing-pattern of the two types are almost identical. Clarke (1955: 208) wrongly synonymized *commutata* Meyrick with *promotella* [see *commutata*]. Neither *promotella* nor *commutata* is congeneric with *flocculosa*, the type-species of *Eumiturga* Meyrick, a synonym of *Antaeotricha* Zeller [see *Antaeotricha*].

Stenoma rhodocolpa Meyrick

Stenoma rhodocolpa Meyrick, 1916: 517; Busck, 1934: 55; Clarke, 1955: 355, pl. 177, figs 4-4b. Holotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni (*Le Moult*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma orthroptila Meyrick, 1936b: 104. Holotype ♂, PERU: Cuzco (IP) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The genitalia of the two types agree in every detail. Externally they are also similar except for the subterminal fascia which is faded in *orthroptila*.

Stenoma scitiorella (Walker)
(Figs 5, 6)

Cryptolechia scitiorella Walker, 1864: 743. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Tefé ['Ega'] (*Bates*) (BMNH) [examined].
Cryptolechia laeviuscula Zeller, 1877: 290, pl. 3, fig. 80. Lectotype ♂, COLOMBIA: Rio Magdalena, 18.i.1871 (*Nolken*) (BMNH), here designated [examined]. Synonymized by Meyrick (1925: 192).
Stenoma felix Busck, 1914: 40. Holotype ♀, PANAMA: Taboga Isl., v.1911 (*Busck*) (USNM) [examined]. Synonymized by Meyrick, 1925: 192).
Stenoma argotoma Meyrick, 1915: 412; Busck, 1934: 33; Clarke, 1955: 264, pl. 132, figs 4-4a. Lectotype ♂, GUYANA: Mallali, iii.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 264) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The type-specimen of *scitiorella* is in good condition but is lacking the abdomen. I dissected a male from Belém, Pará, in the BMNH, and compared its genitalia with those of the others. The female paralectotype of *laeviuscula* was also dissected and its genitalia compared with those of the type-specimen of *felix*. There are some differences among them, but, this is normal among specimens from different localities in a species so widely distributed. However, if more than one species is involved, *argotoma* is certainly a synonym of *laeviuscula;* their genitalia being identical. The wings of the primary types of *scitiorella* and *laeviuscula* are illustrated here.

Stenoma scoriodes (Meyrick)

Orphnolechia scoriodes Meyrick, 1915: 382. Lectotype ♀, GUYANA: Mallali, ii.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 360) [examined].
Stenoma avida Meyrick, 1915: 435; Clarke, 1955: 271, pl. 135, figs 1-1b. Lectotype ♀, GUYANA: Mallali, iii.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 271) [examined]. **Syn. rev.**

Stenoma scoriodes (Meyrick); Meyrick, 1916: 509; Busck, 1934: 56; Clarke, 1955: 360, pl. 180, figs 2-2c.

Meyrick (1916: 509) had already synonymized the two species, but this was presumably overlooked by Clarke. It is very likely that *rhothiodes* Meyrick, and *eumenodora* Meyrick are also synonyms of this species. However, additional material, particularly males, should be examined before a final decision is made.

Stenoma sommerella (Zeller)

Cryptolechia sommerella Zeller, 1877: 278, pl. 3, fig. 78. Holotype ♀, [BRAZIL] ('Patria ignota') (*Sommer*) (MNHU) [examined].
Stenoma sommerella (Zeller); Walsingham, 1913: 169; Busck, 1934: 57.
Stenoma xylograpta Meyrick, 1931: 40; Busck, 1934: 60. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: São Paulo, São Paulo, Ipiranga, 25.vi.1922 (*Spitz*) (NM), here designated [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma nymphotima Meyrick, 1931: 41; Busck, 1934: 50; Clarke, 1955: 339, pl. 169, figs 2-2b. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Bahia, Cachimbo, 1890 (*Pujol*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 339) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although the holotype of *sommerella* is a female, there is no doubt that it is conspecific with the others because their patterns match very well. It is almost certain that the holotype of *sommerella* was collected on the east coast of Brazil, probably around Rio de Janeiro, as specimens of *biseriata*, originally described from specimens collected by Sommer, have been collected in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. I have collected a good series of this species in several localities in the States of Minas Gerais, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Distrito Federal.

Stenoma stabilis (Butler)

Cryptolechia stabilis Butler, 1877: 164. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Rio Purus, ['Gepatiny'], 29.ix.1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Stenoma chionodora Meyrick, 1915: 464; 1925: 192; 1930b: 246; Busck, 1934: 36. Lectotype ♂, GUYANA: Mallali, iii (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 4) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Gonioterma rita Busck, 1920: 92. Holotype ♂, GUYANA: No further data (*Beebe*) (USNM) [not examined]. **Syn. n.**
Anadasmus chionodora (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 4, pl. 2, figs 2-2a.

The genitalia of the lectotype of *stabilis* and *chionodora* are almost identical. Meyrick (1925: 192) synonymized *rita*, misspelled as *vita* Busck with *chionodora* [*vita* is a very different species and it is not possible to confuse it with *chionodora*[, which was accepted by Busck himself. Clarke (1955: 4) transferred *chionodora* to *Anadasmus*, however from the genitalia it does not seem to be congeneric with *sororia*, the type-species of this genus [see *sororia*].

Stenoma strigivenata (Butler)

Cryptolechia strigivenata Butler, 1877: 180. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Rio Solimões, near Sta. Cruz, 9.xii.1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Cryptolechia urbana Butler, 1877: 190. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Rio Jutaí, 5.ii.1874 (*Trail*) (BMNH), here designated [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Stenoma entephras Meyrick, 1915: 453; 1930b: 248; Busck, 1934: 41. Holotype ♂, GUYANA: Mallali, iii (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma porinodes Meyrick, 1915: 454; 1930b: 248; Busck, 1934: 50. Lectotype ♂, PERU: Chanchamayo, i.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 11) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma strigivenata (Butler); Busck, 1934: 57.
Stenoma urbana (Butler); Busck, 1934: 60.
Anadasmus entephras (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 4, pl. 2, figs 4-4b.
Anadasmus porinodes (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 11, pl. 5, figs 2-2b; Duckworth, 1966: 195; Becker, 1972: 203.
Stenoma clarkei Amsel, 1956: 297, pl. 66, fig. 3, pl. 109, fig. 9. Holotype ♂, VENEZUELA: Maracay, vii.1934 (*Vogl*) (ZSBS) [not examined]. **Syn. n.**

This species shows some variation in size and colour, although from the shape of their genitalia, there is no doubt that all primary types are conspecific. Duckworth (1966: 195) synonymized *clarkei* with ***entephras*** which is correct as easily seen by comparing the figure of the male genitalia given by Amsel with those of ***entephras*** and ***porinodes*** presented by Clarke. Clarke (1955: 4, 11) moved ***entephras*** and ***porinodes*** to *Anadasmus* however it seems from examination of their genitalia that they are not congeneric with ***sororia***, the type-species of *Anadasmus*.

Stenoma surinamella (Moeschler) comb. n., sp. rev.

Cryptolechia surinamella Moeschler, 1882: 60, pl. 18, fig. 46. Holotype ♀, SURINAM: Paramaribo (MNHU) [examined].
Stenoma expilata Meyrick, 1915: 469; 1930b: 246; Busck, 1934: 41; Clarke, 1955: 308, pl. 154, figs 4-4b. Lectotype ♂, FRENCH GUIANA: R. Maroni, 1915 (*Le Moult*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 308) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma consociella (Walker); Meyrick, 1930b: 254; Busck, 1934: 38. [Misidentifications].

Although the two names are based on different sexes there is no doubt about this synonymy. I dissected a male from Surinam, which matches the holotype of ***surinamella*** perfectly and the genitalia showed it to be identical to those of ***expilata***. Meyrick (1930b: 254) wrongly synonymized this with ***consociella***, but the two are completely distinct.

Stenoma symposias (Meyrick)

Gonioterma symposias Meyrick, 1915: 385; Busck, 1934: 14. Lectotype ♂, COLOMBIA: San Antonio, xi.1907 (BMNH), designated by Clarke (1955: 367) [examined].
Stenoma nepheloleuca Meyrick, 1932: 298; Busck, 1934: 50. Holotype ♂, COSTA RICA: Orosi, 1500m (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma symposias (Meyrick); Clarke, 1955: 367, pl. 183, figs 3-3b.

The genitalia and wing-pattern of the two types are almost identical. It is very close to *hoplitica* Meyrick.

Stenoma vapida (Butler)

Cryptolechia vapida Butler, 1877: 188. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Rio Negro, Santo Antonio, 6.xii.1874 (*Trail*), here designated [examined].

Stenoma acribota Meyrick, 1930b: 247, pl. 1, fig. 19; Busck, 1934: 31. Holotype ♀, BRAZIL: Pará, Taperinha, 11-20.viii.1927 (*Zerny*) (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**
Stenoma vapida (Butler); Busck, 1934: 60.

Although the types represent different sexes, from their wing-patterns there is no doubt that they are synonyms. The abdomen of *vapida* is missing.

Stenoma vasifera Meyrick

Stenoma vasifera Meyrick, 1925: 204; Busck, 1934: 60; Clarke, 1955: 375, pl. 187, figs 3-3b. Holotype ♂, COLOMBIA: Monte del Éden, near Haque, 3000m ['9600 ft'], x.1920 (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma unisignis Meyrick, 1932: 296; Busck, 1934: 60. Holotype ♂, BOLIVIA: Rio Zongo, 750m (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The genitalia of the two holotypes are almost identical.

Stenoma zobeida Meyrick

Stenoma zobeida Meyrick, 1931: 33; Busck, 1934: 61; Clarke, 1955: 379, pl. 189, figs. 4-4b. Holotype ♀, MEXICO: Tabasco (*Gugelmann*) (BMNH) [examined].
Stenoma orthopa Meyrick, 1932: 297; Busck, 1934: 51. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: Lino, 800m (NM) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although they represent different sexes, there is no doubt that the two specimens are conspecific.

Zetesima lasia Walsingham

Zetesima lasia Walsingham, 1912: 157, pl. 5, fig. 25; Busck, 1934: 15. Holotype ♂, PANAMA: No further data (USNM) [examined].
Stenoma patellifera Meyrick, 1931: 34; Busck, 1934: 52. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul, vii (*Stieglmayr*) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Although their type-locality are so far apart the specimens are certainly conspecific. Their wing-patterns as well as the shape of the genitalia match very well.

Zetesima scoliandra (Meyrick) comb. n.

Stenoma scoliandra Meyrick, 1915: 441; 1930b: 252; Busck, 1934: 56; Clarke, 1955: 360, pl. 180, figs 1-1a. Holotype ♂, GUYANA: Bartica, ii.1913 (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined].

As clearly indicated by its genitalia this species is congeneric with *lasia* Walsingham, the type-species of this genus.

ARRHENOPHANIDAE

Dysoptus Walsingham

Dysoptus Walsingham, 1914: 374. Type-species: *Dysoptus probata* Walsingham, 1914: 374, by original designation and monotypy.

According to Walsingham's description *probata*, like *Arrhenophanes perspicilla* (Stoll), has fore wings with vein 10 (R2) absent and veins 8 and 9 (R4 and R5) stalked and so it might be closely related to it. The aedeagus has the peculiar long vesica, typical of the family, as is clearly seen in the figure of *tantalota* Meyrick presented by Clarke (1955: 46, pl. 23, figs 3-3a). Bradley (1951) did not include this genus in his study of the family.

GRACILLARIIDAE

Acrocercops chrysometra (Meyrick) comb. n.

Aristotelia chrysometra Meyrick, 1926: 273; Clarke, 1969: 281, pl. 139, figs 4-4b. Holotype ♂ ECUADOR: Huigra (BMNH) [examined].

Undoubtedly this species belongs to this family, but I am not certain if this generic placement is correct. Nevertheless, I prefer to include it here where many of the South American species are currently included. I am grateful to Dr Sattler, BMNH, who called my attention to this case.

PSYCHIDAE

Amiantastis Meyrick

Amiantastis Meyrick, 1932: 347. Type-species: *Amiantastis manicola* Meyrick, 1932: 347, by original designation.

Autocnaptis Meyrick, 1935: 576. Type-species: *Autocnaptis sciospora* Meyrick, 1935: 577, by monotypy. **Syn. n.**

Meyrick surprisingly described the same species, *brachycasis*, twice in two different genera, in two different families [see below]. He firstly included *brachycasis* in *Amiantastis*, placed by him in the Hyponomeutidae [= Yponomeutidae] and again in *Autocnaptis* (as *sciospora*), which was included in the Tineidae. This is a primitive genus presumably related to *Plumana* Busck and to *Pterogyne* Davis, and I hereby transfer them to Psychidae.

Amiantastis brachycasis Meyrick

Amiantastis brachycasis Meyrick, 1932: 348; Clarke, 1965: 268, pl. 133, figs 2-2b. Holotype ♂, ARGENTINA: Alta Gracia (BMNH) [examined].

Autocnaptis sciospora Meyrick, 1935: 577; Clarke, 1970: 27, pl. 13, figs 1-1d. Holotype ♂, ARGENTINA: Alta Gracia, ii (*Bruch*) (BMNH) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

The type-specimens of the two names agree perfectly in their external features and in their genitalia.

Perisceptis Meyrick

Perisceptis Meyrick, 1931d: 283. Type-species: *Perisceptis horiarcha* Meyrick, 1931d: 283, by monotypy.

This is another primitive psychid, not an Hyponomeutidae [= Yponomeutidae] as considered by Meyrick. I have a few specimens I collected in Planaltina, DF, Brazil, which presumably belong to this species. Their genitalia match the figure of those of the type-specimen given by Clarke (1965: pl. 181, figs 1-1d) very well.

Plumana Busck

Plumana Busck, 1911: 229. Type species: *Plumana piperatella* Busck, 1911: 230, by original designation and monotypy.
Homilostola Meyrick, 1917: 92. Type-species: *Homilostola taeniata* Meyrick, 1917: 92, by original designation. **Syn. n.**

Both generic names were originally included in the Tineidae, however from their venation and genitalia they are primitive psychids, presumably related to *Pterogyne* Davis (1975: 9).

I have dissected the paratype of *piperatella* which is in the BMNH and compared its genitalia with those of *taeniata* and the others originally included in *Homilostola*. There is no doubt that they are congeneric. Therefore I here transfer all to *Plumana*, as follows:
P. aequanima (Meyrick, 1917: 93) **comb. n.**
P. ascalopa (Meyrick, 1917: 93) **comb. n.**
P. autoplecta (Meyrick, 1917: 92) **comb. n.**
P. taeniata (Meyrick, 1917: 92) **comb. n.**

TINEIDAE

Atticonviva melichrosta (Meyrick) comb. n.

Tiquadra melichrosta Meyrick, 1922: 598; Clarke, 1970: 104, pl. 52, figs. 4-4a. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Pará, Óbidos, viii.1919 (*Parish*) (BMNH) [examined].
Atticonviva eidmannella Busck, 1934a: 244, figs 1-21. Holotype ♂, BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Mendes (*Eidmann*) (USNM) [not examined]. **Syn. n.**

The excellent figure of the genitalia of *eidmannella* presented by Busck leaves no doubt about this synonymy. Vanzolini & Papavero (1968: 110) list two places in Brazil called 'Mendes', one in the State of Maranhão and the other in the State of Rio de Janeiro; Kempf (1972: 172) recorded one ant species, named after Eidmann and collected by him in the latter locality.

TORTRICIDAE

Olethreutinae

Episimus mahaiana (Felder & Rogenhofer) comb. n.

Paedisca mahaiana Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875: pl. 137, fig. 40. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL. ['Nova Seelandia'] (BMNH), here designated [examined].
Eucosma encaustica Meyrick, 1922: 518. Lectotype ♂, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Manaus, ii.1919 (*Parish*) (BMNH), designated by Clarke, 1958: 336. **Syn. n.**
Episimus encaustica (Meyrick); Clarke, 1958: 336, pl. 167.

The lectotype, the only original specimen of *mahaiana* traced consists of one perfect fore

wing and fragments of the remaining ones glued to a triangular piece of card; the body does not exist any more. Despite this condition, the undamaged fore wing provides sufficient characters to ensure this synonymy. It is very likely that the lectotype was obtained from Bates, the infamous collector in the Amazons, from whom Felder obtained hundreds of specimens which were described in his work. This opinion is reinforced by the fact that all type-specimens of *encaustica* were collected in Santarém, Óbidos, Parintins and Manaus, localities in the Amazon Basin. This synonymy should be credited to Dr John Dugdale, DSIR, Auckland, New Zealand, who kindly passed this information on to me.

YPONOMEUTIDAE

Plutellinae

Plutella xylostella (Linnaeus)

Phalaena Tinea xylostella Linnaeus, 1758: 538.
Alucita dentella Fabricius, 1794: 343. Lectotype ♀, DANISH WEST INDIES: ['Americae Insulis'] (*von Rohr*) (ZM), here designated [not examined]. Junior primary homonym of *Alucita dentella* Fabricius, 1775: 667. **Syn. n.**
Ypsolophus sinuatus Fabricius, 1798: 509. Proposed as objective replacement name for *dentella* Fabricius, 1794. **Syn. n.**
Antaeotricha ? sinuata (Fabricius); Walsingham, 1897: 99. [Misidentification].

Answering to my inquiry concerning the type(s) of *dentella* Dr E. S. Nielsen, ZM, Copenhagen, wrote: 'There is one specimen in the Kiel collection, probably female, abdomen *in situ* with a label inscribed *"dentella"* on one side and *"sinuatus"* on the other, both in Fabricius' hardwriting. The identity is undoubtedly *Plutella xylostella* L. (= *maculipennis* Curtis)'. The type-locality is uncertain, however, according to Horn & Kahle (1936: 229), J. P. B. von Rohr collected in the Danish West Indies, which comprised the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. Jan. Included these two new synonyms, this cospmopolitan species, commonly known as the 'Diamond-back moth', has at least 10 synonyms, and a full account of bibliography can be found in Clarke (1971: 173). The identity of *xylostella* has been in dispute for many years but a detailed discussion can be found in Bradley & Tams (1971).

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A LIST OF THE KNOWN NEOTROPICAL TORTRICINI MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA, TORTRICIDAE) WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST SOUTH AMERICAN SPECIES

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Vitor Osmar Becker[2]

ABSTRACT

The first new Tortricini species from South America, belonging to Apotoforma *Busck, is here described and a list of the previous six species of this tribe in the neotropics is also presented.*

The tribe Tortricini is poorly represented in the neotropical region (Razowski, 1966); of more than 300 described species only seven being found there. These represent two genera. A single species of *Acleris* Hübner has been described from Guatemala. The genus is highly specialized and is one of the most abundant in the family comprising more than 160 species distributed in all regions except the Australian. The majority of the species are holarctic but many occur in the Oriental region and the genus is known from the Ethiopian region. The Guatemalan species is rather peculiar especially in the rounded apical portions of the forewings and distal part of the sacculus but it does not merit generic status. Of the 53 holarctic species of this genus eleven are known from California (Powell, 1964). The genus has not been recorded from Mexico although, considering the known distribution of the genus in the region, it is likely to occur there.

The second genus, *Apotoforma* Busck, comprises nine previously known species, six of which were described from the West Indies and Central America and three from Africa. The distribution of the tenth species, described below, is remarkable in being the first record of the tribe in South America and, hence, is a great distance from the ranges of its congenerics. It is also an inland species (some 1000 km from the coast) whereas all the formerly described species have coastal or insular distributions. Apparently the tribe is poorly represented in the Neotropics, however, additional species may be collected in the region which we may expect to belong to *Apotoforma* or even to related, but undescribed genera.

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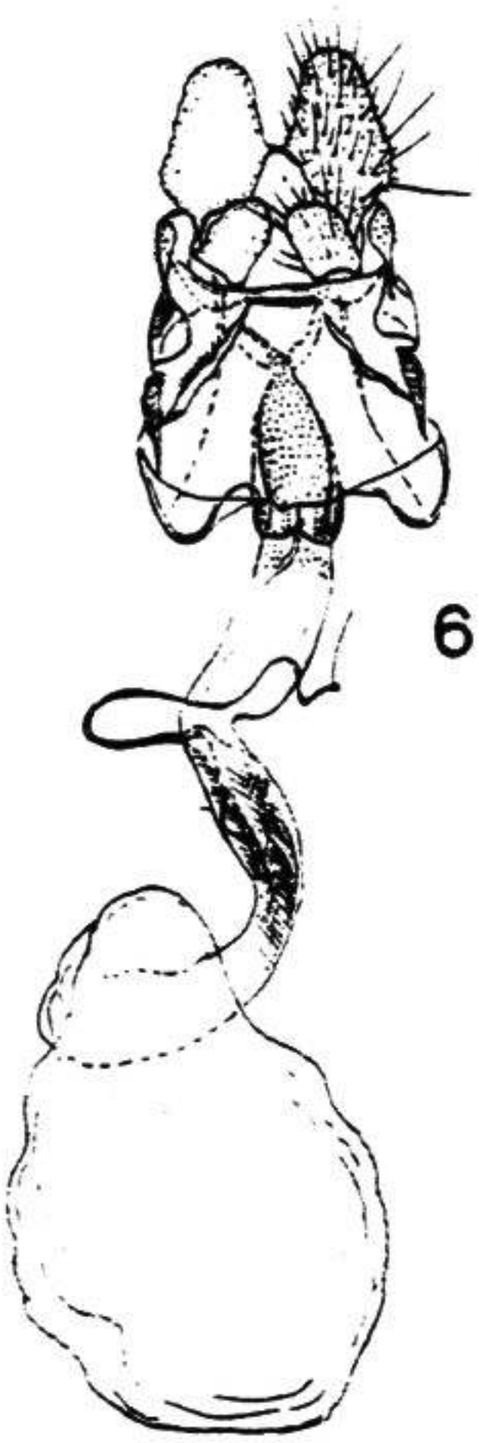
Apotoforma epacticta sp. n.

Wing span 8mm (in female paratypes 10-12mm). Head greyish, labial palpus ca 1.5, slender. Thorax pale brownish cream, browner towards the head; collar and base of tegula brown. Forewing shape typical of the genus but costa strongly convex postbasally. Ground color brownish cream, mixed with yellowish along costa, suffused with brown medially and towards dorsum; indistinct costal spots and pattern brown. The latter consists of costal and dorsal remainders of median fascia and subapical elongate pattern extending from before apex to tornus, somewhat tinged with grey and edged with rust. Fringes yellow-brown. Hindwing brownish with similar fringes.

Fig. 1 – Distribution of the neotropical Tortricini. Numbers correspond to those in the list of species.



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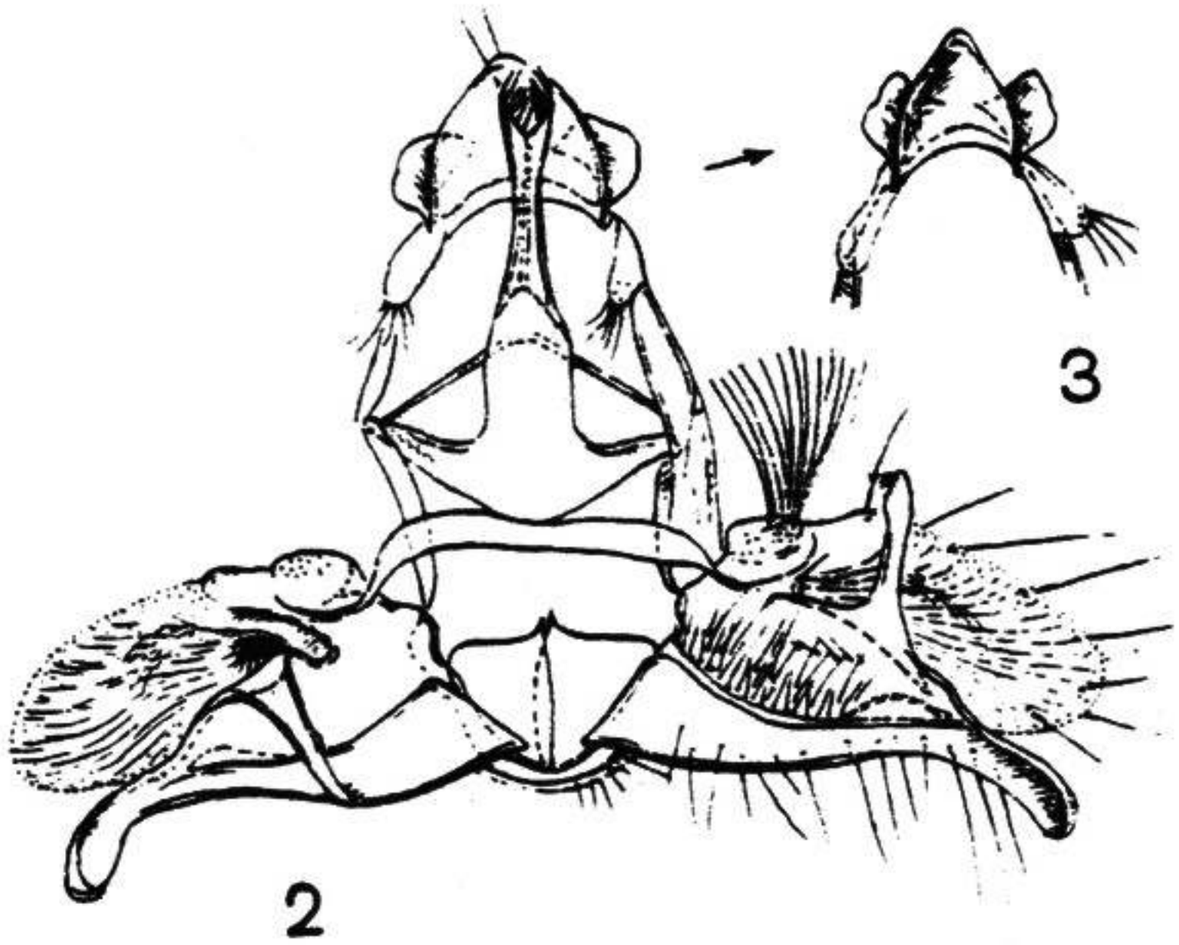

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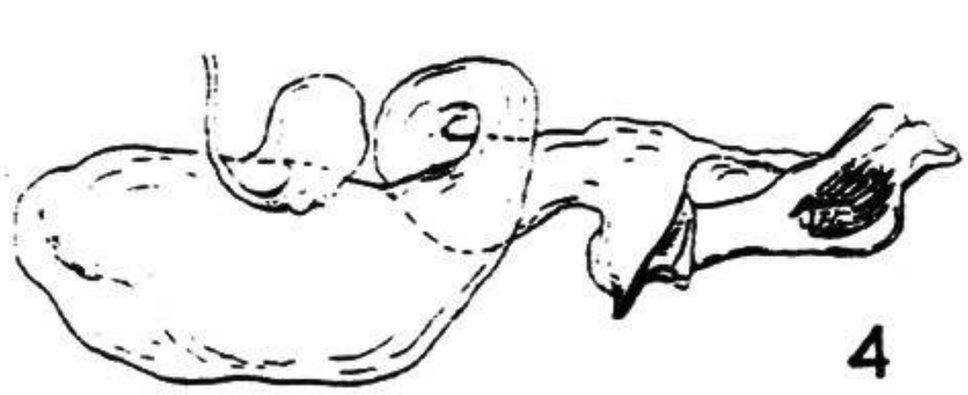

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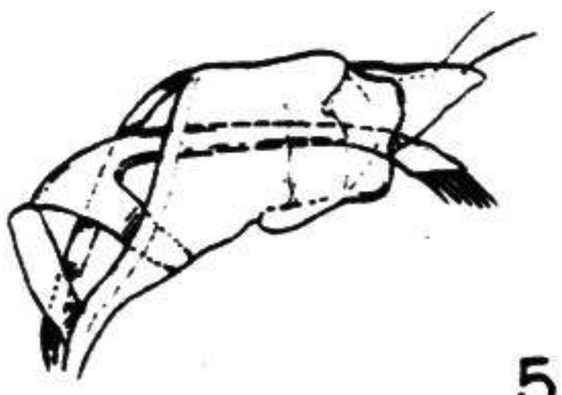

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Figs. 2-7 – *Apotoforma epacticta* sp. n.: 2-5, male genitalia of holotype (distal view, top of tegumen, aedeagus, tegumen laterally); 6,7, female genitalia of paratype (ventral view, distal portion, laterally).

Variations slight: the females with more ferruginous ground colour and somewhat darker costal spots. Anterior or dorsal portion of wing suffused with brownish or brown-grey. Median fascia often atrophying, subterminal pattern usually distinct. In some specimens delicate pink hue present.

Male genitalia (figs. 2-5): uncus broad, tapering apically, provided with pair of ear-shaped sublateral plates at base dorsally; socius with small group of hair apically; tuba analis highly specialised, well sclerotized, concave and spinose terminally, connecting middle part of a band-shaped transtilla. Sacculus strong with dorsal arm postmedially and concave internal surface of free termination; brachiola broad. Aedeagus partially weakly sclerotized with ventral convexity situated subterminally and coecum penis flattened in the transverse direction; bunch of curved, fairly well sclerotized cornuti and strongly sclerotized separate cornutus in vesica; anterior portion of ductus ejaculatorius very large.

Female genitalia (figs. 6-7): Papilla anales as in other species of this genus, with hairless, weakly sclerotized antemedian part concealed in the eighth tergite. Sterigma with very large, directed laterally sides flanking elongate, concave and distinctly sculptured median portion; anterior part of the latter cup-shaped; distal area of ductus bursae scobinate; anterior half of ductus bursae partially strongly sclerotized, especially dorsally; ductus seminalis thin, extending dorsally, from the end of the sclerotized wall; corpus bursae delicately sculptured, without signum.

Holotype, male: Brasil: Mato Grosso, Rio Brilhante, 25.i.1971 (Becker) (slide 21657) (Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro). Paratypes: 8 females labelled as above, but one with date 25.x.1970.

Remarks. The new species is closely related to *A. jamaicana* but differs mainly in the shape of uncus, processes of the sacculus and the cornuti in the male genitalia and in the shape of the sterigma in the female genitalia. *A. jamaicana* is also characterized by the presence of a peculiar sac extending from antemedian part of the ductus bursae.

List of neotropical Tortricini

1. *Apotoforma monochroma* (Walsingham) . . . . . Haiti
2. *A. dolosa* (Walsingham) . . . . . Guatemala
3. *A. negans* (Walsingham) . . . . . Haiti
4. *A. jamaicana* Razowski . . . . . Jamaica
5. *A. epacticta* sp. n. . . . . Brazil
6. *A. rotundipennis* (Walsingham) . . . . . St. Thomas (Jamaica, Cuba, Florida)
7. *Acleris avicularia* Razowski . . . . . Guatemala

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