

Józef RAZOWSKI

Studies on the *Cochylidae* (Lepidoptera). Part X. The genitalia of the types of the *Cochylidae* described by WALSINGHAM

Materiały do znajomości *Cochylidae* (Lepidoptera). Część X. Genitalia typów *Cochylidae* opisanych przez WALSINGHAMA

Материалы к познанию *Cochylidae* (Lepidoptera). Часть X. Гениталия типов *Cochylidae* описанных Уольсинггамом

[With 84 figures in the text]

Working in *Tortricoidea* WALSINGHAM has described 53 species and two genera of *Cochylidae*. His work in this group can be divided into two parts. The first one includes his studies of Palaearctic genera and species, and among these most important are his notes on the biology of some new and already known species. WALSINGHAM (1898) as the first gave a short revision of the *Lozopera*-group (genus *Aethes* BILLB.) with characteristics of the male genitalia. Very interesting are his studies on Asiatic *Tortricidae*, which contain descriptions and notes of some *Cochylidae*. The second group of WALSINGHAM's papers are studies on American, chiefly North American species, issued in 1879 and 1914.

The types of nearly all WALSINGHAM's species of *Cochylidae* are preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) in London except one, viz., *Hysterosia primula* WALSM., which is in the collection of the United States Museum in Washington. Unfortunately, I have no possibility to examine this type, which therefore is not mentioned in the present catalogue.

In the first part of this paper I give some notes on the species and descriptions of two new genera, as well as the alphabetical review of species and genera, with page numbers where the descriptions are given. In the second part, the species and genera are listed in systematical order. Short descriptions and notes are added to the drawings of the genitalia of the types.

Some species are known from one sex only, very often females, and in these cases I am unable to decide to which genera they belong. Such problems

may be solved in some future time, when more material is available. In others the abdomens are missing. Those species are given at the end of the systematic part as species incertae sedis. In the genus *Phalonidia* LE MARCH. I have had some difficult problems with the North American species. The differences between this group and the genus *Cochylis* TREIT. are becoming very slight, as the socii are weak, situated in membraneous scaphium. I suppose, however, that the mentioned species belong to the genus *Cochylis* TREIT., and in the systematical part they are included in this genus. Only few species are transferred to *Phalonidia* LE MARCH., and in those socii are well developed and situated on the top of tegumen.

There are four species, described as *Cochylidae*, which actually belong in other families. *Conchylis tricolor* WALSM. (1891b: 69, pl. 3 fig. 5) is a species of *Tortricidae* and was synonymised in the same paper with *Polemograptis albardana* (SNELLEN), **comb. nov.**, *Conchylis dorsistriatana* WALSM. (1884: 132, pl. 4 fig. 4) must be transferred also to *Tortricidae*, as shown by the presence of the gnathos in the male genitalia. Superficially, however, it resembles a species of *Cochylidae*. *Cochylis hospes* WALSM. (1884: 131) is known only as the female, however, WALSHINGHAM described it in the publication as the male. I cannot decide in which group it belongs, and I figure its genitalia at the end of the paper for comparison. *Pseudoconchylis laticapitana* WALSM. (1884: 133) the type species of *Pseudoconchylis* WALSM. is transferred to *Tineidae*.

There are two more genera described by WALSHINGHAM in the *Cochylidae*, both for one species. In 1897 WALSHINGHAM described *Thyraylia* basing his description on *Conchylis lacteipalpis* WALSM., but designating *Conchylis bunteana* ROBINSON as the type species. In 1914 the same author described *Saphenista* gen. nov. [nom. nov.] for *C. lacteipalpis* WALSM. Unfortunately in type specimen of this species the abdomen is missing and I cannot decide the systematical position of *Saphenista* WALSM. I am preserving both genera, *Thyraylia* WALSM. for *C. bunteana* ROB. and *Saphenista* WALSM. for *C. lacteipalpis* WALSM., until more material becomes available and this problem can be solved on its basis.

It was necessary to establish new genera for *Propira cognata* WALSM. and *Conchylis comes* WALSM., and for *Phalonia distigmatica* WALSM. The descriptions of those genera are given below.

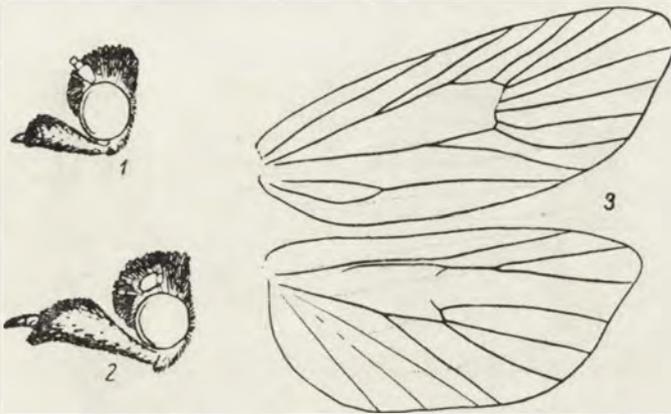
Irazona gen. nov.

[Figs. 1-3]

Type species: *Conchylis comes* WALSHINGHAM, 1884

Labial palpus long, longer in female (more than three times as long as diameter of eye) than in male (twice as long as diameter of an eye). The shape of head and palpi of male and female as on figs. 1, 2. Wings broad, especially

hind wing. Costa in the forewing delicately arched outwards; apex rounded; termen oblique. Venation: *sc* short, arising costa before middle, r_1 from before the middle of median cell, far from r_2 . Veins r_4 - r_5 from one point, r_5 to costa before apex. Veins m_{1-3} - cu_{1-2} , all separate. Hindwing with rounded slightly protruding apex. Veins *rr* and m_1 stalked to before $\frac{1}{3}$; m_2 far from m_3 , m_3 near cu_1 . Venation of the wings as on fig. 3.



Figs. 1-3. *Irazona* gen. nov.: 1 — head of male of *I. cognata* (WALSM.) 2 — head of female, 3 — venation.

Valva in male genitalia [fig. 32] very broad at base, decidedly tapering posteriorly. Sacculus with spined or dentate dorsal edge. Transtilla with large lateral wings and more or less developed central part. Socii very large provided with long hairs. Aedeagus [fig. 33] very characteristic, large, with two prae-terminal long projections laterally. The shape of these projections is characteristic specifically. Female genitalia of *Irazona comes* (WALSM.) and *I. cognata* (WALSM.) unknown. I have found a new species belonging to this genus, and the female genitalia are characterized by very long projection of the anterior part of the corpus bursae.

Aethesoides gen. nov.

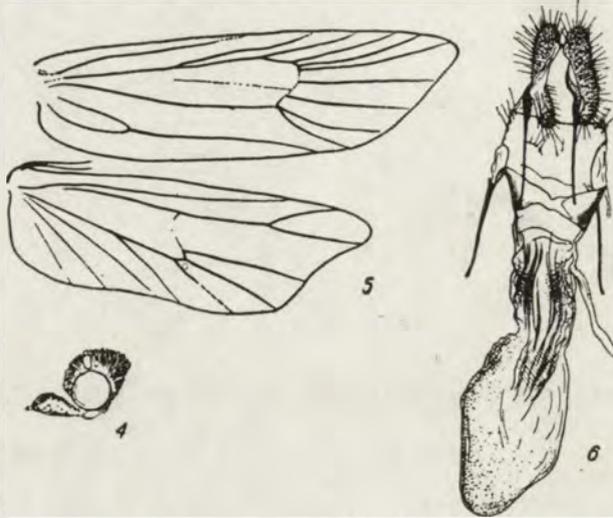
[Figs. 4-6]

Type species: *Phalonia distigmatana* WALSINGHAM, 1895

Labial palpus [fig. 4] about twice as long as diameter of an eye. Second joint protruding, broadened terminally; terminal joint short, rather narrow. Wings narrow; forewing with very slightly arched costal edge, pointed and protruding apex and oblique termen. Hindwing also narrow, apex protruding, slightly rounded. Venation (fig. 5); fore wing: *sc* to the middle of costa; r_1 from

before middle of central cell; r_1-r_2 about three times as long as r_2-r_3 ; r_3 , r_4 and r_5 near to each other at the median cell. Median veins (m_{1-3}) far each to an other; m_3-cu_1 from one point; cu_2 atropied completely (it is probably a pathological case, but I have no other specimens to check the venation of the wing). In the hingwing sc very long; rr stalked with m_1 to about $1/2$; m_2 , m_3 and cu , separate. Both cubital veins very weakly developed, thin.

Valva in male genitalia [fig. 55] very broad, projected in the middle of the caudal edge. Costa separate, well sclerotized. Sacculus very long, protruding



Figs. 4-6. *Aethesoides* gen. nov.: 4 - head of female of *Ae. distigmatana* (WALSM.), 5 - venation, ♂, 6 - female genitalia of paratype of same species („Windward Side, St. Vincent, H. H. SMITH”, G. Sl. 6923 (9194 BM)).

posteriorly. Socii similar to those in *Aethes* BILLB. Transtilla with very large central part, rounded terminally. Aedeagus very large in comparison with whole apparatus, broad, provided with small pointed tip. A single cornutus and numerous sculptures in vesica present.

Female genitalia [fig. 6] similar to those in some *Aethes*-species from Europe and North America. Introitus well developed and sclerotized; ductus bursae broad, provided with well sclerotized folds and sculptures. Corpus bursae elongate, spined minutely.

List of species

<i>aestiva</i> (<i>Cochylis</i>)	22
<i>aegrana</i> (<i>Hysterosia</i>)	7
<i>albiceps</i> (<i>Hysterosia</i>)	10
<i>albiscutellum</i> (<i>Hysterosia pistrinana</i> ssp.)	8

<i>apicana</i> (sp. incertae sedis)	27
<i>argentifusa</i> (sp. incertae sedis)	28
<i>arizela</i> (sp. incertae sedis)	29
<i>aureoalbida</i> (<i>Hysterosia</i>)	18
<i>beatricella</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	19
<i>campicolana</i> (<i>Cochylis</i>)	24
<i>cognata</i> (<i>Irazona</i>)	15
<i>comes</i> (<i>Irazona</i>)	15
<i>conversana</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	15
<i>coreana</i> [synon. of <i>Hysterosia pistrinana</i> (ERSH.)]	8
<i>corsicana</i> (<i>Stenodes austriacana</i> ssp.)	14
<i>decipiens</i> (<i>Hysterosia</i>)	10
<i>dilutana</i> (sp. incertae sedis)	29
<i>disputabilis</i> (<i>Cochylis</i>)	23
<i>distigmatana</i> (<i>Aethesoides</i>)	21
<i>dorsistriatana</i> (transferred to <i>Tortricidae</i>)	2
<i>edwardsiana</i> (sp. incertae sedis)	29
<i>erigerana</i> (<i>Cochylidia</i>)	21
<i>felix</i> (<i>Cochylis</i>)	25
<i>fernaldana</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	16
<i>ferruginea</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	19
<i>fulvotinctana</i> (sp. incertae sedis)	30
<i>fulviplicana</i> (<i>Hysterosia</i>)	6
<i>hospes</i> (transferred to <i>Tortricidae</i>)	2
<i>ichthyochroa</i> (<i>Phalonidia</i>)	13
<i>intactana</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	17
<i>lacteipalpis</i> (<i>Saphenista</i>)	14
<i>laticapitana</i> (transferred to <i>Tineidae</i>)	2
<i>latipunctana</i> (<i>Phalonidia</i>)	13
<i>loxopteroides</i> [synon. of <i>Aethes bilbaensis</i> (ROESLL.)]	19
<i>macrocarpana</i> (<i>Heinrichia</i>)	10
<i>magister</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	15
<i>mauritanica</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	20
<i>multistrigata</i> (<i>Phalonidia</i>)	11
<i>paralellana</i> (sp. incertae sedis)	23
<i>parvimaclana</i> (<i>Cochylis</i>)	25
<i>plicana</i> (<i>Cochylis</i>)	25
<i>Pseudoconchylis</i> (transferred to <i>Tineidae</i>)	2
<i>puellana</i> (<i>Diceratura</i>)	22
<i>rubiginana</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	19
<i>Saphenista</i>	13
<i>sazicolana</i> (<i>Phalonidia</i>)	12
<i>sonorae</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	18
<i>syriaca</i> [synon. of <i>Hysterosia duponchelana</i> (DUP.)]	8
<i>subolivacea</i> (<i>Phalonidia</i>)	26
<i>tornella</i> (<i>Aethes</i>)	20
<i>Thyralia</i>	26
<i>transversana</i> (<i>Cochylis</i>)	25
<i>tricolor</i> (transferred to <i>Tortricidae</i>)	2
<i>versana</i> [synon. of <i>Aethes reversana</i> (STGR.)]	16
<i>vicina</i> (<i>Hysterosia</i>)	10

SYSTEMATIC PART

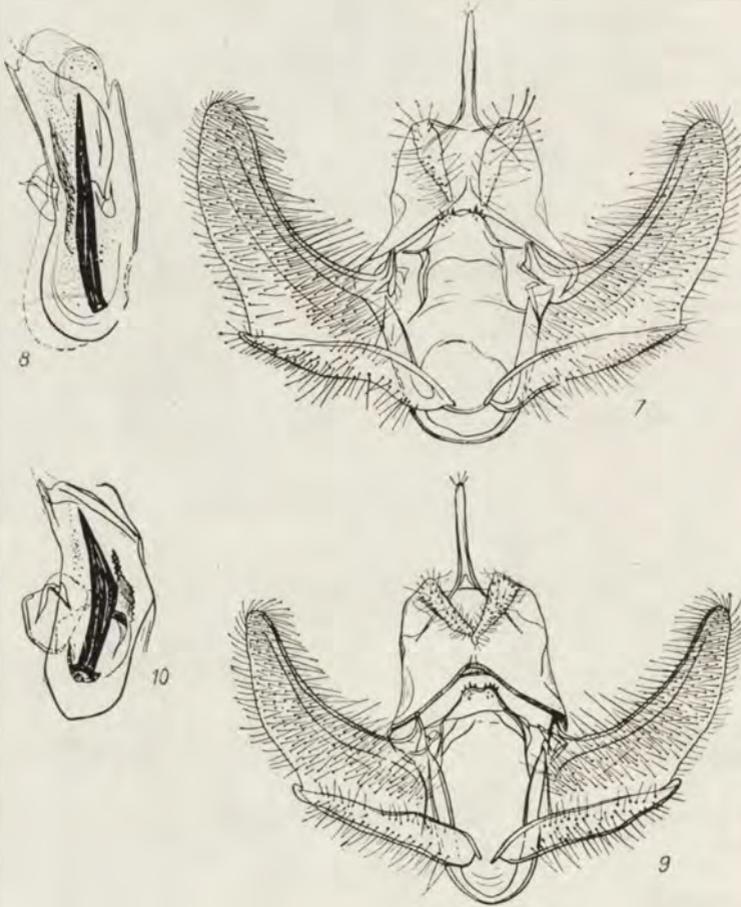
Hysterosia fulviplicana (WALSM.)

[Figs. 7, 8]

Idiographis fulviplicana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 26, pl. 66, fig. 2, 3.

Lectotype (male): "Hatchet Creek, Shasta Co., California, 14-17. VII. 1871, WLSM.", G. Sl. 5314 (7804 in B. M.).

Male genitalia very similar to those in *Hysterosia inopiana* (HAW.). Valva strong, delicately tapering posteriorly; sacculus long also tapering posteriorly, pointed terminally. Tegumen well developed; socii long, slender, delicately hairy; uncus long, thin. Transtilla with very broad central part. Aedeagus



Figs. 7-10. Male genitalia of *Hysterosia* STEPH.: 7 - *H. fulviplicana* (WALSM.), lectotype, 8 - aedeagus of same specimen, 9 - *H. aegrana* (WALSM.), lectotype, 10 - aedeagus of same specimen.

large, protruding on its ventral portion terminally. A single very long cornutus in vesica present.

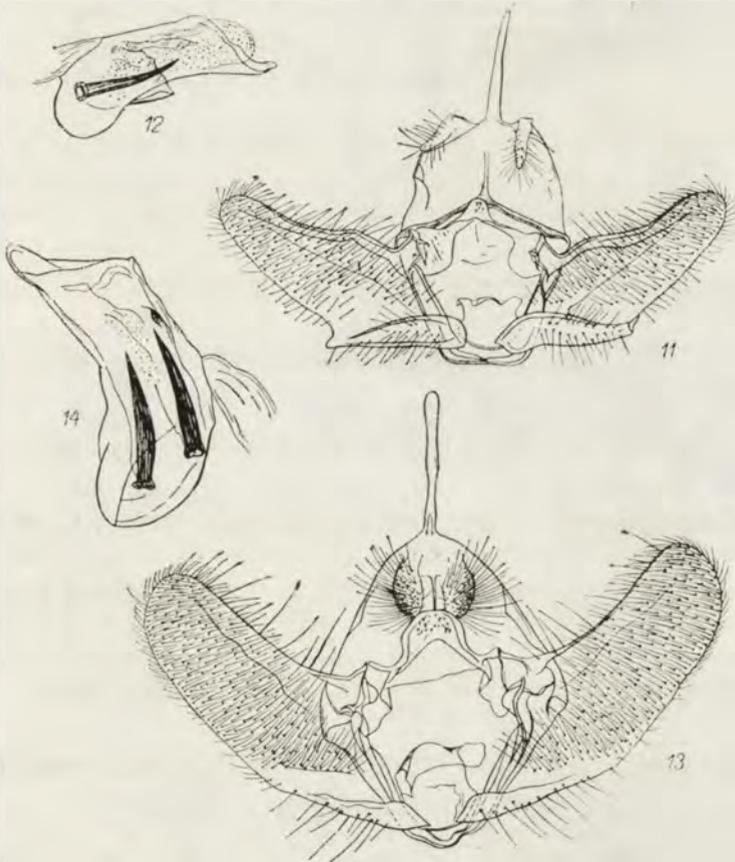
***Hysterosia aegrana* (WALSM.)**

[Figs. 9, 10]

Idiographis aegrana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 26 pl. 66 fig. 4.

Lectotype (male): "From Rogue R.[iver], Jackson Co., Oregon, 8. V.-VI. 1872, WLSM.", G. Sl. 5313 (7803 BM).

Very similar in the male genitalia to the preceding species. Valva, however, narrower, more protruding terminally. Sacculus well developed, strongly sclerotized. Socii a little weaker than those in *Hysterosia fulviplicana* (WALSM.) and in *H. inopiana* (HAW.), uncus shorter. Transtilla with broad and rather short central part. Aedeagus broad and short with very strong, bent cornutus.



Figs. 11-14. Male genitalia of *Hysterosia* STEPH.: 11 — *H. aureoalbida* WALSM., lectotype, 12 — aedeagus of same specimen, 13 — *H. duponchelana* (DUP.), type of *H. syriaca* WALSM., 14 — aedeagus of same specimen.

Hysterosia aureoalbida (WALSM.)

[Figs. 11, 12]

Hysterosia aureoalbida WALSINGHAM, 1895: 498.

Lectotype (male): "Loveland, Colorado, 5-10 000 ft., VII. 1891, SMITH 31010", G. Sl. 5315 (7805 BM).

Valva broad, rounded terminally. Sacculus reaching half of the ventral edge of valva, provided with short termination. Tegumen large; socii slender, rather weak; uncus very long, slender. Transtilla with small central part. Aedeagus more or less as long as costa of valva, protruding and pointed ventro-terminally. Cornutus about half the length of the aedeagus.

Hysterosia duponchelana (DUP.)

[Figs. 13, 14]

Seriocoris duponchelana DUPONCHEL, 1843: 143 pl. 62 fig. 5.*Hysterosia syriaca* WALSINGHAM, 1900: 446 — **synon. nov.**

Type (male): "Shar Devesy, Haleb, 23. V. 1890 (Nat. Coll.) LEECH, 60832", G. Sl. 4094 (7781 BM).

Male genitalia of the type of *Hysterosia syriaca* WALSM. as in the figs. 13 and 14. There are no differences between these and the genitalia of other specimens I have examined till now. This species is widely distributed in South Europe and Asia Minor. WALSINGHAM'S specimens are a little paler than the European ones, but I have examined some intermediate examples as well.

Hysterosia pistrinana (ERSH.)

[Figs. 15, 16]

Cochylis (Phtheochroa) pistrinana ERSHOFF, 1877: 341.*Hysterosia coreana* WALSINGHAM, 1900: 447 — **synon. nov.**

Type (Male): "Gensan, Corea, VI. 1886, LEECH 60364", G. Sl. 4097 (7787 BM).

However, in this species two subspecies were described, I suppose that *Hysterosia coreana* WALSM. is conspecific with the typical form. Unfortunately I have had no opportunity to examine those subspecies, but judging on the great variability of this species they can be aberrations only.

Hysterosia pistrinana albiscutellum (WALSM.) **comb. nov.**

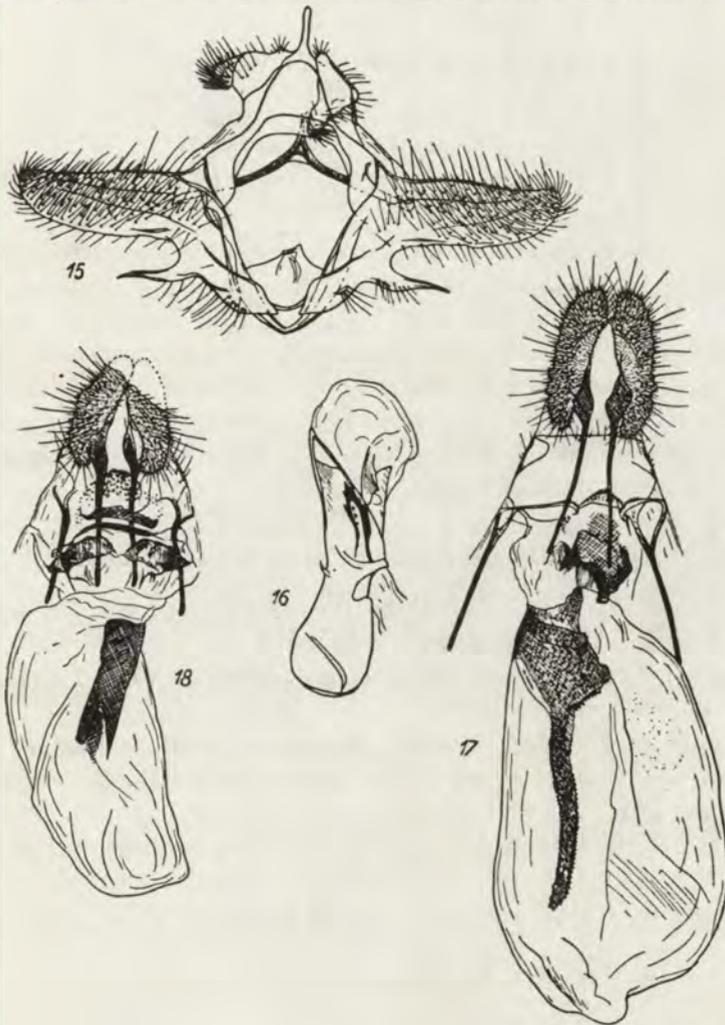
[Fig. 17]

Phtheochroa albiscutellum WALSINGHAM, 1900: 487 — **status nov.**

Type (female): "Japan, PRYER coll., 21. IX. 1886", G. Sl. 5301 (7791 BM). In the female genitalia I did not find any differences between type-spec-

imens of typical form and WALSINGHAM'S species, however, there are some in the coloration in all six specimens from Japan. It is possible that *Phtheochroa albiscutellum* WALSM. is a subspecies of the species under consideration.

Female genitalia with very broad and short ductus bursae and enormous corpus bursae. Lateral arms of lamella vaginalis well sclerotized, minutely dentate. Large sclerites in the middle area of posterior portion of ductus bursae and in corpus bursae in its posterior portion laterally. The sclerite of the corpus bursae is minutely dentate.



Figs. 15-18. Male and female genitalia of *Hysterosia* STEPH.: 15 - *H. pistrinana* (ERSH.), type of *H. coreana* WALSM., 16 - aedeagus of same specimen, 17 - *H. pistrinana albiscutellum* (WALSM.), type, 18 - *H. decipiens* WALSM., type.

***Hysterosia vicina* (WALSM.) comb. nov.**

[Fig. 21]

Propira vicina WALSINGHAM, 1914: 297 pl. 9 fig. 6.

Type (female): "Pancina, Vera Paz, Guatemala, CHMPN. 1879, GDM. SLVN. coll. 66306", G. Sl. 5302 (7792 BM).

Only the female genitalia are known till now. Labia very large; gonapophyses very short. Lamella vaginalis broad, rather weakly sclerotized with the exception of the narrow transverse plate. Ductus bursae very short; corpus bursae large, ovate, provided with strongly sclerotized areas, and spines.

***Hysterosia decipiens* WALSM.**

[Fig. 18]

Hysterosia decipiens WALSINGHAM, 1900: 447.

Type (female): "Shar Devesy, Haleb, 1893 (Nat. Coll.) LEECH 61601", G. Sl. 4096 (7786 BM).

Labia rather large (partially damaged), gonapophyses strongly developed. Lamella vaginalis complicate, provided with strongly sclerotized plates. Posterior portion of ductus bursae very broad. Corpus bursae elongate, transparent, provided with well sclerotized elongate area in posterior portion.

Comments. This species is allied to the *Hysterosia pistrinana*-group. In the male genitalia the shapes of valva and tegumen are very similar to those in the mentioned group of species. Sacculus with short terminal projection. Aedeagus with medio-lateral projection.

***Hysterosia albiceps* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 19, 20]

Propira albiceps WALSINGHAM, 1914: 297.

Type (male): "Amula, 6000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico, VIII. 18, (H. H. SMITH), GDM. SLVN. 66303", G. Sl. 4099.

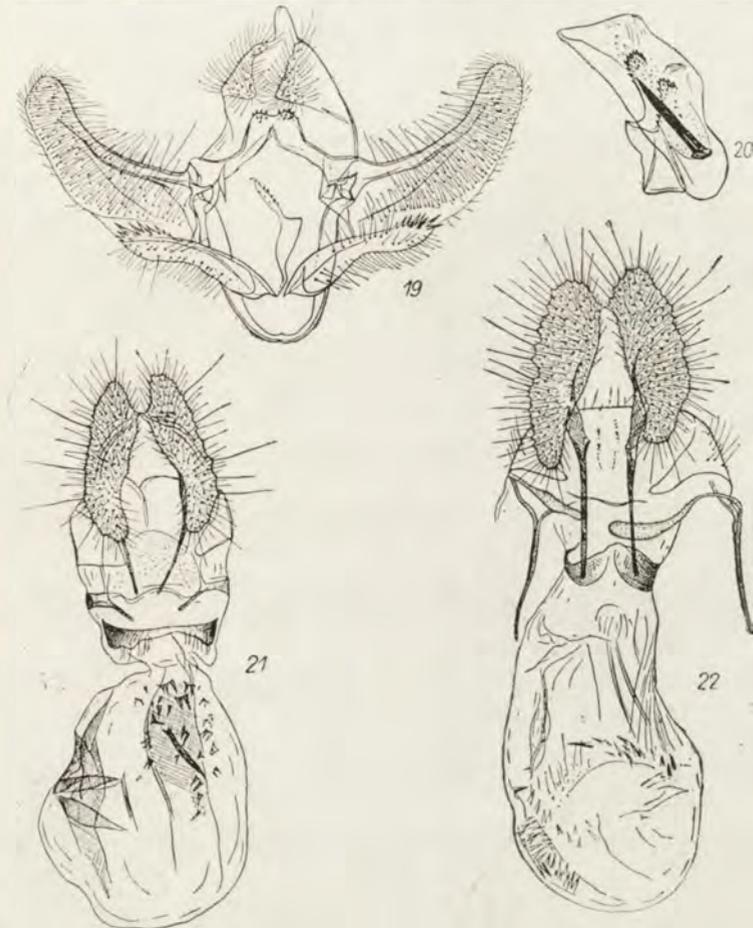
Valva elongate, rounded apically. Sacculus broad, delicately concave in the middle of the ventral edge, spined dorso-terminally. Tegumen with very broad subtriangular socii and short uncus, rounded apically. Transtilla with strong, dentate central part. Juxta provided with dentate surfaces. Aedeagus very broad, short, slightly protruding on the ventral edge terminally. A single strong cornutus in vesica present.

***Heinrichia macrocarpana* (WALSM.)**

[Fig. 22]

Phtheochroa macrocarpana WALSINGHAM, 1895: 499 pl. 12 fig. 3.Type (female): "Alameda Co., California, Seeds of *Cupressus macrocarpa*, No. 68 A, ex. 24. I. 1886, RILEY no. 45, 1866, [No.]32501", G. Sl. 4074 (7764 BM).

Labia proportional to whole apparatus, large; gonapophyses long. Lateral lobes of lamella vaginalis long, delicately scobinate. Well sclerotized plate before them on the end of ductus bursae, which is very slightly marked. Corpus bursae copulatrix very large, elongate, provided with groups of spines.



Figs. 19–22. Male and female genitalia: 19 — *Hysterosia albiceps* WALSM., type, 20 — aedeagus of same specimen, 21 — *Hysterosia vicina* (WALSM.), type 22 — *Heinrichia macrocarpana* (WALSM.), type.

***Phalonidia multistrigata* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Fig. 23]

Saphenista multistrigata WALSINGHAM, 1914: 296 pl. 9 fig. 5.

Type (male), "Atoyac, Vera Cruz, Mexico, 18. IV., H. H. SMITH, GDM. SLVN. 66299", G. Sl. 5320 (7810 BM).

Valva elongate, delicately tapering posteriorly. Sacculus weakly marked, without any projections. Socii very long, slender. Transtilla with very long

and narrow central part, which is enlarged and bifurcate apically. Aedeagus large, cornutus strong.

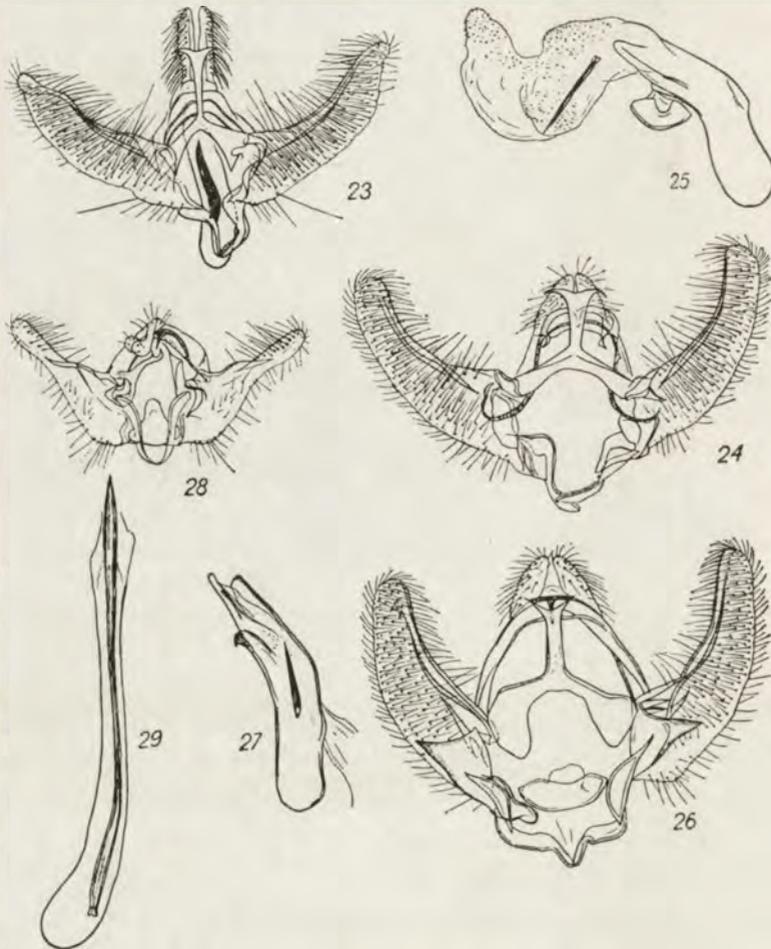
***Phalonidia saxicolana* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 24, 25]

Cochylis saxicolana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 29 pl. 62 fig. 1.

Type (male): "Southern Oregon, May 1872", G. Sl. 4075 (7765 BM).

Valva long, rather of the same width throughout except at the base. Sacculus ill-defined. Socii rather broad. Transtilla with long central part, which



Figs. 23-29. Male genitalia of *Phalonidia* LE MARCH.: 23 - *Phalonidia multistrigata* (WALSM.), type, aedeagus in situ, 24 - *Ph. saxicolana* (WALSM.), type, 25 - aedeagus of same specimen, 26 - *Ph. latipunctana* (WALSM.), lectotype, 27 - aedeagus of same specimen, 28 - *Ph. ichthyochroa* (WALSM.), type, 29 - aedeagus of same specimen.

is strongly enlarged terminally. Aedeagus rather short, slightly bent. A single cornutus and minute spines in vesica.

Comments. This specimen has two labels, however, one of them is wrong. The old label, in handwriting, agrees with the note in WALSINGHAM'S publication.

***Phalonidia latipunctana* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 26, 27]

Cochylis latipunctana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 29 pl. 62 fig. 2.

Lectotype (male): "Mouth of Albion R. [iver], Mendocino Co., California, 30-31. V. 1871 WLSM.", G. Sl. 4065 (7755 BM).

Valva long, delicately tapering posteriorly, rounded apically. Vinculum with large lateral wings, which are pointed terminally. Socii small, erect. Transtilla with strong and long central part. Tips of the bifurcation of central part of transtilla sharp. Aedeagus long; a single, rather short cornutus in vesica present.

Comments. This species resembles the species of *Cochylis* TREIT. superficially and in the shape of the aedeagus. However, the socii and the valva are of normal *Phalonidia* shape.

***Phalonidia ichthyochroa* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 28, 29]

Phalonia ichthyochroa WALSINGHAM, 1897: 136.

Type (male): "St. Croix, Danish W. Indies, 26. IV. 1894, GÜDMANN [No.] 7141", G. Sl. 4080 (7770 BM).

Male genitalia very small, with the exception of aedeagus, which is enormously large. Valva broad at base, decidedly tapering towards the end, rounded terminally. Tegumen large; socii long, enlarged and rounded terminally. Aedeagus extremely long, broadened at base and end. Cornutus as long as aedeagus.

Comments. This species differs from other representatives of the genus *Phalonidia* LE MARCH. in the shape of the socii and aedeagus. The remaining features of the male genitalia are similar to those in *Phalonidia* LE MARCH. It seems possible that this species shall be excluded from *Phalonidia* LE MARCH. and a new genus shall be created for it.

***Saphenista* WALSM.**

Saphenista WALSINGHAM, 1914: 296

Type species: *Conchylis lacteipalpis* WALSINGHAM.

Saphenista lacteipalpis (WALSM.)

Conchylis lacteipalpis WALSINGHAM, 1891a: 500.

Type (female): "Windward Side, St. Vincent, W. I. [ndies], H. H. SMITH".

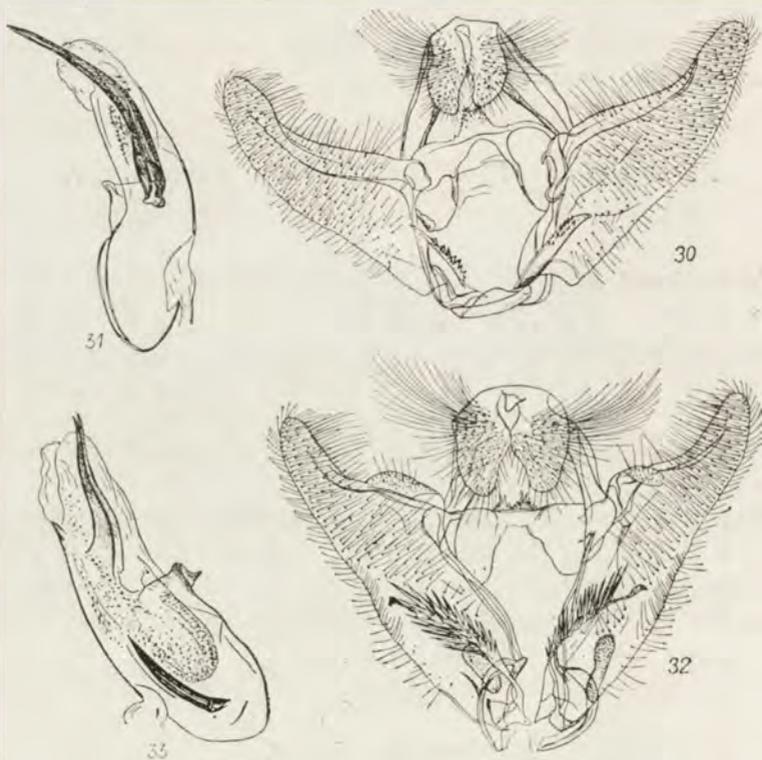
This specimen is a female; however, WALSINGHAM mentioned it as a male. Unfortunately this specimen has the abdomen missing.

Stenodes austriacana ab. *corsicana* (WALSM.), comb. nov.

Phalonia corsicana WALSINGHAM, 1898: 169.

Type (male): "Corté, Corsica, Galls on *Santolina chamaeciparissus*, V., ex. 17. X. 1896, WLSM., [No.] 81856".

Specimen without abdomen. I have compared other specimens bred from galls with type of *Stenodes austriacana* (CHRÉT.). Judging some differences in the coloration between CHRÉTIEN'S species and *Ph. corsicana* WALSM. the latter is an aberration of *S. austriacana* (CHRÉT.).



Figs. 30-33. Male genitalia of *Irazona* gen. nov.: 30 - *I. cognata* (WALSM.), type, 31 - aedeagus of same specimen, 32 - *I. comes* (WALSM.), type, 33 - aedeagus of same specimen.

***Irazona cognata* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 30, 31]

Propira cognata WALSINGHAM, 1914: 298 pl. 9 fig. 7.

Type (male): "Las Vegas, 8000 ft., Vera Cruz, Mexico, SCHAU 1887, No. 4698", G. Sl. 5303 (7793 BM).

Valva tapering posteriorly, delicately rounded apically. Sacculus rather well sclerotized, provided with shortly dentate edge. Tegumen high; socii large, drooping, strongly hairy. Transtilla with broad lateral wings and rather short central part. Aedeagus large, slightly bent. Very strong, long cornutus in vesica present.

***Irazona comes* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 32, 33]

Conchylis comes WALSINGHAM 1884: 129.

Type (male): "Arizona, MORRISON, 1883, [No.] 36597", G. Sl. 4071 (7761BM).

Valva markedly tapering posteriorly, broad at base. Sacculus with long spines on dorsal edge. Socii very large, flat, with long hairs. Central part of transtilla small. Aedeagus very large, broad, provided with two long lateral arms before the end. One cornutus and numerous small spines in vesica.

***Aethes conversana* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 34, 35]

Phalonia conversana WALSINGHAM, 1908: 992 pl. 53 fig. 6.

Type (male): "Guimar, Tenerife, 1. IV. 1907, WLSM., [No.] 99104", G. Sl. 4044 (7735 BM).

Closely related to *Aethes kindermanniana* (TREIT.). Valva rather broad, slightly tapering terminally. Socii short, very slender. Transtilla well developed, with broad central part. Aedeagus short and very broad, provided with strongly dentate lateral lobes, and termination a little longer than the mentioned lobed.

***Aethes magister* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 36, 37]

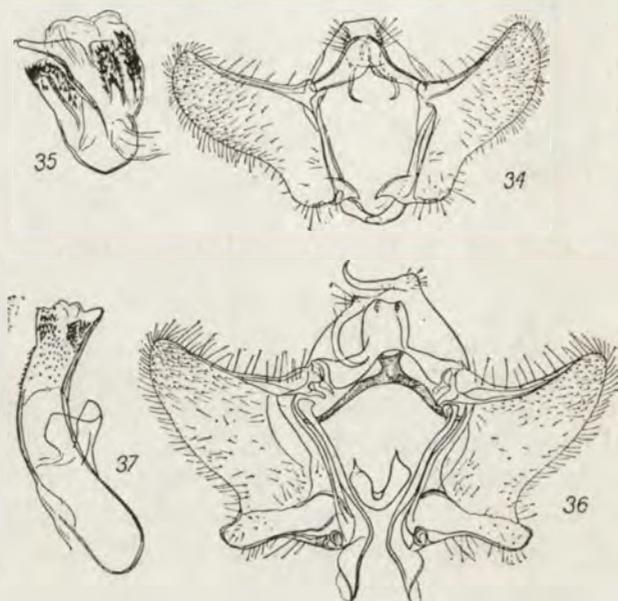
Pharmacis magister WALSINGHAM, 1900: 443.

Type (male): "Shar Devesy, Haleb (Nat. Coll.) LEECH [No.] 60856, 18. VI. 1890", G. Sl. 5305 (7795 BM).

Valva broad; sacculus strongly sclerotized, delicately concave in the middle of the ventral edge, provided with short termination. Central part of transtilla strong, well sclerotized, dentate before the tip ventrally. Socii with large bases. Aedeagus long, rather of the same width throughout, delicately pro-

truding on the ventral edge terminally. Numerous spines and dentes in its posterior portion.

Comments. This species is similar in pattern to *Aethes aleella* (SCHULZE), but the forewing is longer, and the colour of spots a little different. I have not found more marked differences in the male genitalia of the two mentioned species.



Figs. 34-37. Male genitalia of *Aethes* BILLB.: 34 — *Ae. conversana* (WALSM.), type, 35 — aedeagus of same specimen, 36 — *Ae. magister* (WALSM.), type, 37 — aedeagus of same specimen.

Aethes reversana (STGR.)

[Figs. 38, 39]

Cochylis reversana STAUDINGER, 1859: 228.

Phalonia versana WALSINGHAM, 1908: 227 — **synon. nov.**

Type (male): "France, STGR., 40, 1894 [No.] 5092", G. Sl. 4045 (7736 BM).

The male and female genitalia of WALSINGHAM'S specimens agree well with these of the types of *Aethes reversana* (STGR.). There are no differences between them in the pattern and coloration. Male genitalia of the type of *Phalonia versana* WALSM.: valva broad, rounded terminally; sacculus well sclerotized, protruding ventrally on the end. Central part of transtilla large; socii long. A single cornutus in vesica.

Aethes fernaldana (WALSM.), **comb. nov.**

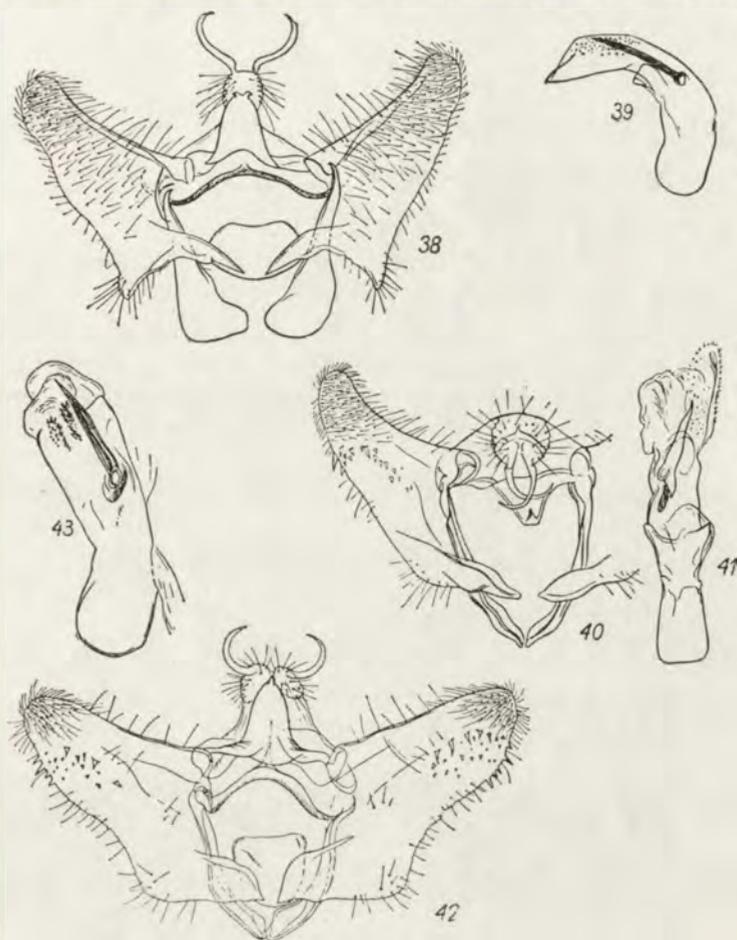
[Figs. 40, 41 — paratype]

Cochylis fernaldana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 27 pl. 66 fig. 7.

Lectotype (male): "S[outh] Oregon, VI. 1872".

The lectotype of this species is without abdomen. I have compared some

paratypes and one of them has been investigated genitally. This species belongs to the group of *Aethes intactana* (WALSM.) and differs slightly from this species by the shape of the valva in the male genitalia. The male genitalia of this paratype are figured for comparison.



Figs. 38-43. Male genitalia of *Aethes* BILLB.: 38 — *Ae. reversana* (STGR.), type of *Cochylis versana* WALSM., 39 — aedeagus of same specimen, 40 — *Ae. fernaldana* (WALSM.), paratype, 41 — aedeagus of same specimen, 42 — *Ae. intactana* (WALSM.), type, 43 — aedeagus of same specimen.

***Aethes intactana* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 42, 43]

Cochylis intactana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 27 pl. 66 fig. 6.

Type (male): "Siskyou Mts., California, 7 — 15. VI. 1872, WLSM.", G. Sl. 4060 (7750 BM).

Valva very broad at base, then tapering towards the end. Sacculus with rather straight ventral edge without any terminations. Several small and larger spines on valva beyond the middle, rather caudally. Transtilla with central part large, tapering posteriorly. Bases of socii large, hairy; socii slender. Aedeagus large, bent. Strong cornutus and two groups of small spines in vesica present.

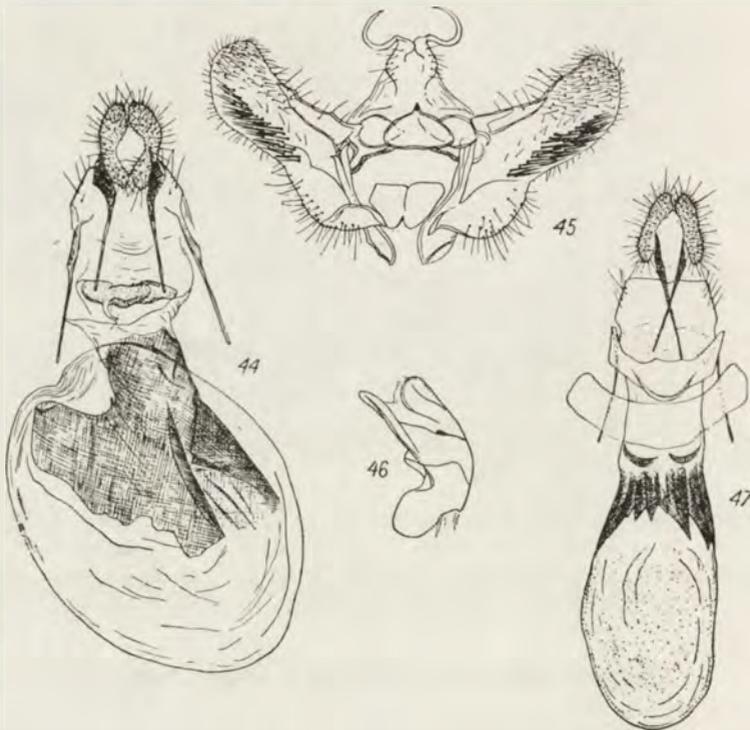
Aethes sonora (WALSM.), **comb. nov.**

[Fig. 44]

Conchylis sonora WALSINGHAM, 1884: 130.

Lectotype designated by WALSINGHAM (1914: 294), female: "Sonora, N. W. Mexico, 1883 [No.] 36578", G. Sl. 4059 (7749 BM).

Labia small; gonapophyses long and thin. Lamella vaginalis with minutely dentate sclerite in the proximal portion. Ductus bursae short. Corpus bursae very large, rounded, provided with large, strongly sclerotized area.



Figs. 43–47. Male and female genitalia of *Aethes* BILLB.: 44 — *Ae. sonora* (WALSM.), lectotype, 45 — *Ae. rubiginana* (WALSM.), type, 46 — aedeagus of same specimen, 47 — *Ae. bilbaensis* (ROESSL.), type of *Phalonia loxopteroides* WALSM.

***Aethes rubiginana* (WALSM.)**

[Figs. 45, 46]

Loxopera rubiginana WALSINGHAM 1903: 183.Type (male): "Tangier, Morocco, in stems *Thapsia* sp., ex. 11. IV. 1902, WLSM., [No.] 87451", G. Sl. 4037 (7728 BM).

Valva large, rounded terminally, provided with spine-like hairs on the ventral portion. Sacculus rounded, no free termination. Socii slender; central part of transtilla large, rounded, with small spine on the tip. Aedeagus short, broad, protruding ventro-terminally.

***Aethes bilbaensis* (RÖSSL.)**

[Fig. 47]

Conchylis francillana var. *bilbaensis* RÖSSLER, 1877: 372.*Phalonia loxopteroides* WALSINGHAM, 1903: 184.

Type (female): "Granada, Granada, Spain, 13. VI. 1901, WLSM., [No.] 86145", G. Sl. 4043 (7734 BM).

Lamella vaginalis rather large, proximal edge expanding anteriorly, rounded. Ductus bursae short. Corpus bursae elongateovate well sculptured. Large, well sclerotized area in posterior portion of Corpus bursae and a pair of characteristic arched sclerites before ductus bursae.

***Aethes beatricella* (WALSM.)**

[Figs. 48, 49]

Loxopera beatricella WALSINGHAM, 1898: 75.Lectotype (male): "Leiston, Suffolk, *Pastinaca sativa*. IV. exd. 1879/80. Mr. CARPENTER [No.] 53102", G. Sl. 4040 (7731 BM).

Valva broad with rounded ventral edge. Sacculus as stronger sclerotized edge of valva. In median area of valva group of minute spines. Central part of transtilla large, with strong, bifurcate projection in the middle. Socii slender, rather short. Aedeagus strong, short, provided with large bifurcate projection in the middle laterally.

***Aethes ferruginea* (WALSM.)**

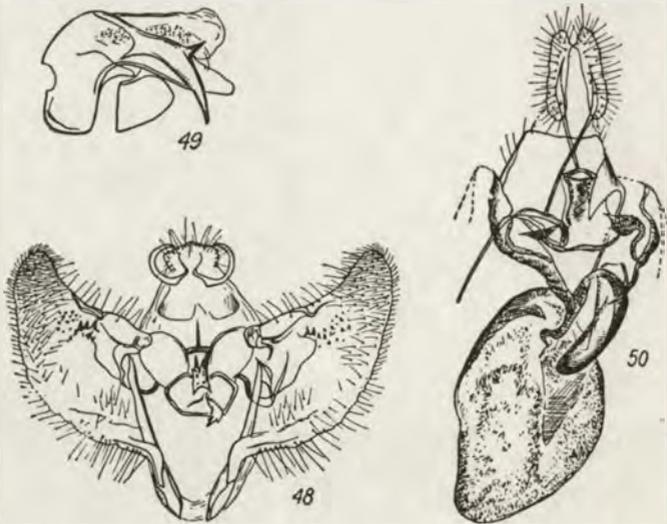
[Fig. 50]

Loxopera ferruginea WALSINGHAM, 1900: 444.

Type (female): "Shar Devesy, Haleb, 1893 (Nat. Coll.) LEECH, [No.] 61588", G. Sl. 5931.

Female genitalia very similar to those in *Aethes beatricella* (WALSM.). Lamella vaginalis broad, well sclerotized. Ductus bursae with strongly sclerotized sack.

Corpus bursae elongate, strongly sculptured on whole surface, provided with thin postero-lateral sclerite.



Figs. 48–50. Male and female genitalia of *Aethes* BILLB.: 48 — *Ae. beatricella* (WALSM.), lectotype, 49 — aedeagus of same specimen, 50 — *Ae. ferruginea* (WALSM.), type.

Aethes tornella (WALSM.)

[Figs. 51, 52]

Lozopera tornella WALSINGHAM, 1898: 74.

Lectotype (male): "Corté, Corsica, 17. V. 1896, WLSM. [No.] 81648", G. Sl. 4039 (7730 BM).

Valva broad at base, narrow in posterior portion. Sacculus with rather straight ventral edge. Strong spine-like hairs on caudal edge of the valva near the end of sacculus and in predorsal area grouped in arched line. Central part of transtilla well developed, apical spine short. Socii long. Aedeagus long and bent.

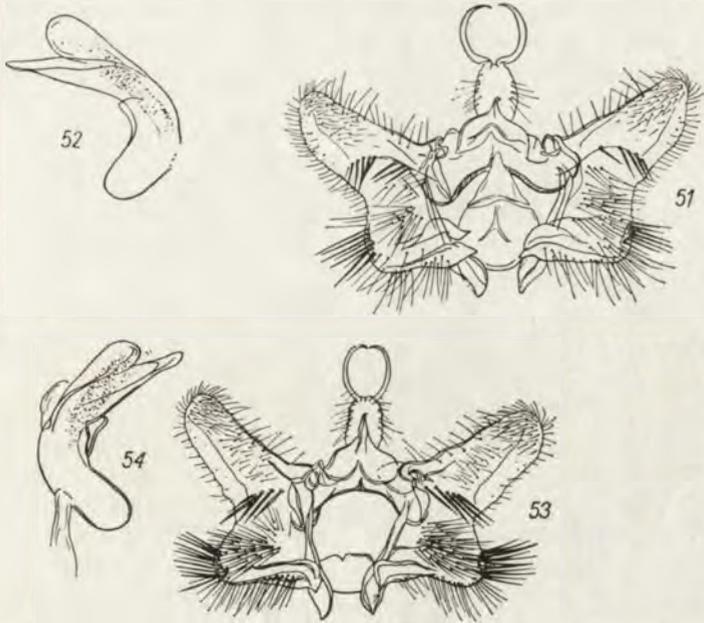
Aethes mauritanica (WALSM.)

[Figs. 53, 54]

Lozopera mauritanica WALSINGHAM, 1898: 83.

Type (male): "Mogador, Morocco, III. 1885, LEECH 60186", G. Sl. 4038 (7729 BM).

Male genitalia very similar to those in the preceding species, but valva narrower and sacculus with protruding and rounded caudal edge. Praedorsal line of spines short and straight. Remaining parts of genitalia very similar to those in *Aethes tornella* (WALSM.).



Figs. 51-54. Male genitalia of *Aethes* BILLB.: 51 - *Ae. tornella* (WALSM.), lectotype, 52 - aedeagus of same specimen, 53 - *Ae. mauritanica* (WALSM.) type, 54 - aedeagus of same specimen.

***Aethesoides distigmatana* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 55, 56]

Phalonia distigmatana WALSINGHAM, 1895: 137.

Type (male): "Balthazar (Windward Side), Grenada, W. I. [ndies], H. H. SMITH", G. Sl. 4077 (7767 BM).

Valva very broad at base, short. Sacculus very long protruding caudally and pointed terminally. Caudal edge of valva with small convexity beyond the middle. Costa long, separate, pointed terminally. Socii short, rather well developed. Transtilla with central part very large, rounded terminally. Aedeagus very large, broad, pointed terminally on the ventral side. One slender cornutus and numerous small spines in vesica present.

***Cochylidia erigerana* (WALSM.)**

[Figs. 57, 58]

Conchylis erigerana WALSINGHAM, 1891: 3.

Phalonia sabulicola WALSINGHAM (nom. subst.), 1900: 194.

Lectotype (male): "Croxtton, Norfolk, 9. VIII. 1886", G. Sl. 4048 (7738 BM).

Valva with broad basal portion and protruding caudal convexity. Sacculus rounded. Socii short. Aedeagus with long and thin termination; several strong cornuti in vesica present.

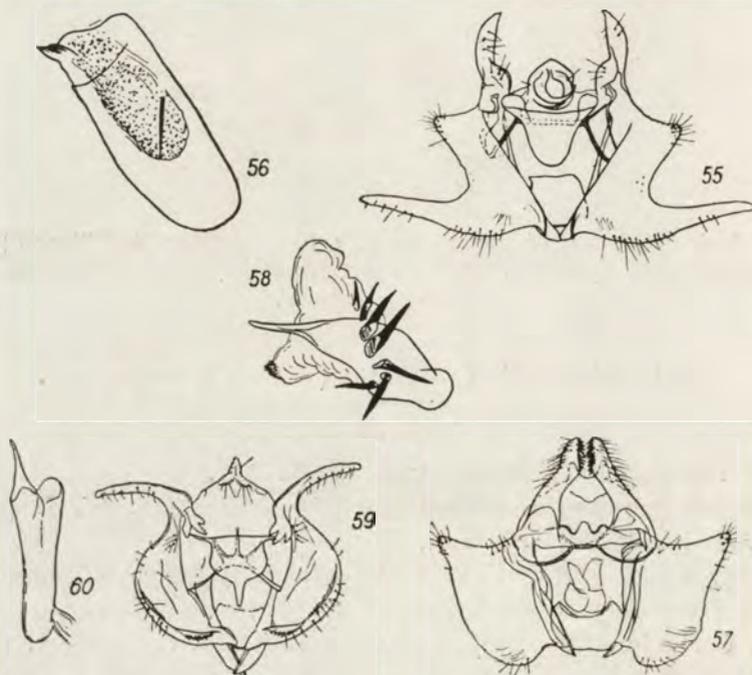
***Diceratura puellana* (WALSM.)**

[Figs. 59, 60]

Phalonia puellana WALSINGHAM, 1903: 185.

Type (male): "Tangier, Morocco, 16. V. 1902, WLSM., [No.] 87365", G. Sl. 4051 (7741 BM).

Valva with rounded ventral portion. Sacculus delicately dentate on the dorsal edge. Costa of valva long, narrow. Uncus small; socii atrophied. Aedeagus long, rather slender, pointed terminally.



Figs. 55-60. Male genitalia: 55 - *Aethesoides distigmatana* (WALSM.), type, 56 - aedeagus of same specimen, 57 - *Cochylidia erigerana* (WALSM.), lectotype, 58 - aedeagus of same specimen, 59 - *Diceratura puellana* (WALSM.), type, 60 - aedeagus of same specimen.

***Cochylis aestiva* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

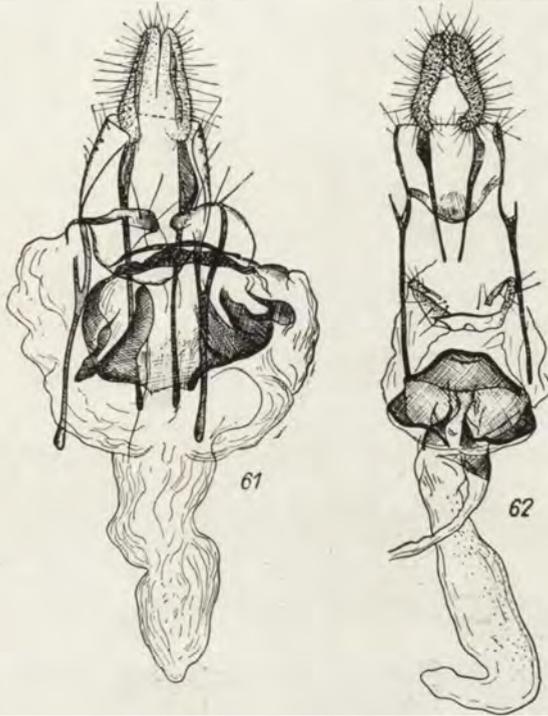
[Fig. 61]

Phalonia aestiva WALSINGHAM, 1900: 445.

Type (female): "Shar Devesy, Haleb, 1890 (Nat. Coll.) LEECH [No.] 60865", G. Sl. 4046.

Labia partially coalescent, delicately hairy. Lamella genitalis large, with protruding and rounded proximal edge. Gonapophyses very long. Lamella

vaginalis with well sclerotized lateral arms and complicate plate in the middle of very large, bulbous and transparent sack. This sack is probably a transformation of the posterior portion of ductus bursae. Corpus bursae elongate, transparent.



Figs. 61-62. Female genitalia of *Cochylis* TREIT.: 61 - *C. aestiva* (WALSM.), type, 62 - *C. disputabilis* (WALSM.), type.

***Cochylis disputabilis* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Fig. 62]

Phalonia disputabilis WALSINGHAM, 1914: 295 pl. 62 fig. 3.

Type (female): "Omiteme, 8000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico, VII. 18, (H. H. SMITH) GDM. SLVN. [No.] 66291", G. Sl. 4083 (7773 BM).

Gonapophyses anteriores longer than gonapophyses posteriores. Lamella vaginalis large, very complicate. In anterior portion of it strongly sclerotised area. Corpus bursae long, delicately spined.

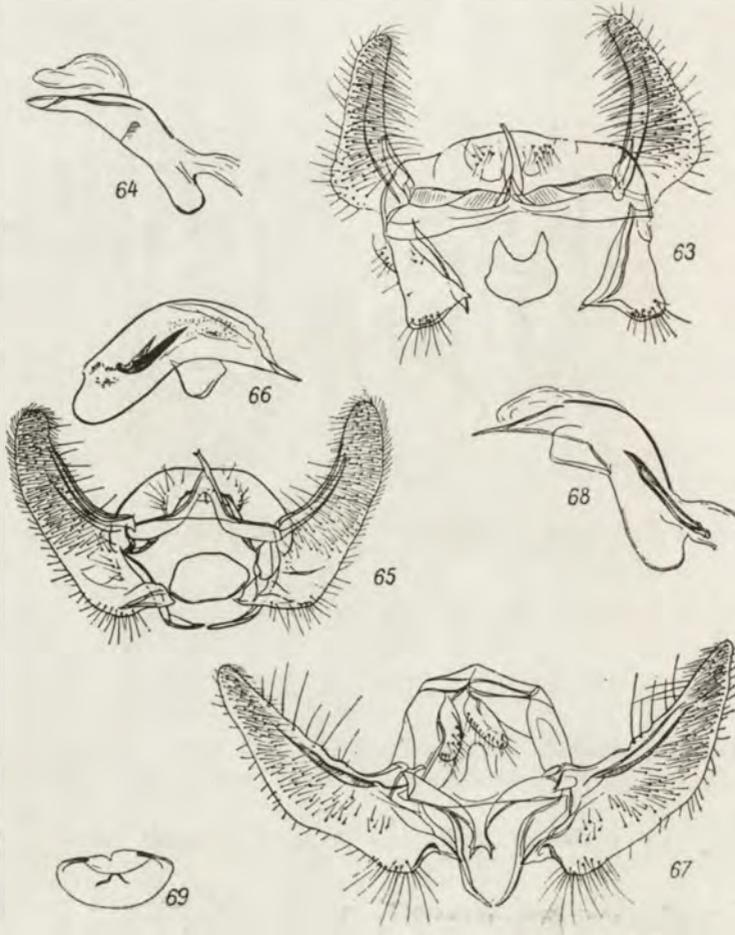
***Cochylis paralellana* WALSM.**

[Figs. 63, 64]

Cochylis paralellana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 28 pl. 61 fig. 9.

Lectotype (male): "Lake County, California, 13. VI. 1871, WLSM.", G. Sl. 4061 (7751 BM).

Posterior portion of valva long, tapering terminally. Sacculus slightly protruding, well sclerotized. Central part of transtilla narrow, rather long; socii very weakly developed. Aedeagus tapering posteriorly, pointed. No cornuti in vesica present.



Figs. 63-69. Male genitalia of *Cochylis* TREIT.: 63 - *C. paralellana* WALSM., lectotype, 64 - aedeagus of same specimen, 65 - *C. campicolana* WALSM., lectotype, 66 - aedeagus of same specimen, 67 - *C. felix* (WALSM.), lectotype, 68 - aedeagus of same specimen, 69 - juxta of same specimen.

Cochylis campicolana WALSM.

[Figs. 65, 66]

Cochylis campicolana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 29 pl. 62 fig. 4.

Lectotype (male): "Head of Noyo R. [iver], Mendocino Co., 8-11. VI. 1871, WLSM.", G. Sl. 4069 (7759 BM).

Valva well developed, curved upwards, delicately rounded apically. Sacculus without free termination, well sclerotized. Tegumen broad, socii weak, central part of transtilla thin with delicate bifurcation on the top. Aedeagus broad and bent, pointed terminally. A single, rather short cornutus in vesica.

***Cochylis felix* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 67-69]

Phalonia felix WALSINGHAM, 1895: 499 pl. 12 fig. 2.

Lectotype (male): "Lowland, Colorado, 5-10 000 ft., VII. 1891, SMITH, [No.] 31129", 4056 (7746 BM).

Valva long, tapering posteriorly. Sacculus well sclerotized, rounded ventrally. Socii well developed, hairy; central part of transtilla rather short, spined apically. Aedeagus long, curved and pointed terminally. A single strong cornutus in vesica present.

***Cochylis plicana* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 70, 71]

Conchylis plicana WALSINGHAM, 1884: 131.

Type (male); "Sonora, N. W. Mexico, MORRISON 1883, [No.] 36601", G. Sl. 4081 (7771 BM).

Valva and sacculus similar to those in the preceding species, but shorter. Costal part of transtilla strong, bifurcate terminally. Socii rather weakly developed. Aedeagus long, pointed; cornutus strong.

***Cochylis parvimaculana* WALSM.**

[Figs. 72, 73]

Cochylis parvimaculana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 30 pl. 62 fig. 5.

Type (male): "Hatchet Creek, Shasta Co., California, 14-17. VII. 1871, WLSM.", G. Sl. 4070 (7760 BM).

Valva broad at base, tapering in posterior portion terminally; sacculus well sclerotized. Central part of transtilla strong, bifurcation well developed. Aedeagus rather short, pointed terminally; no cornuti in vesica.

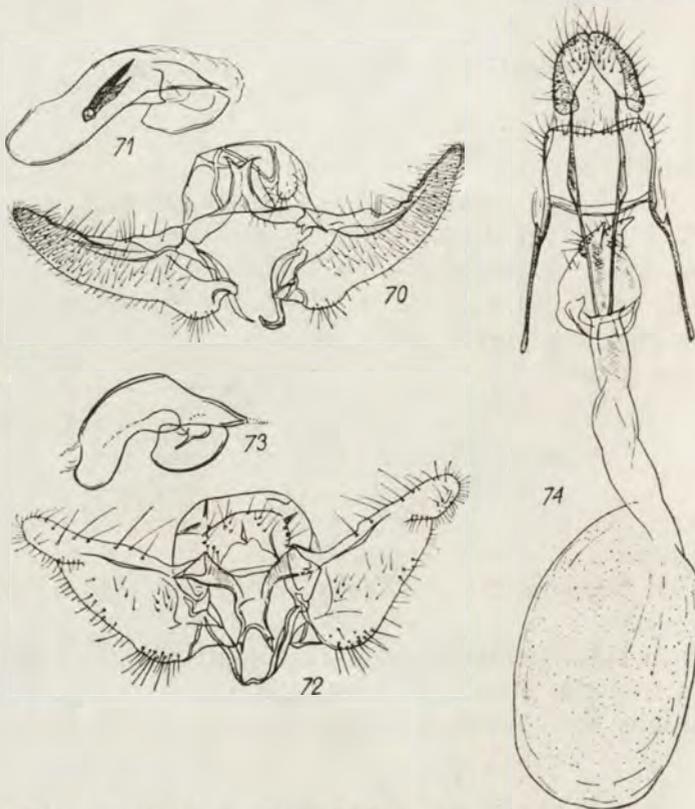
***Cochylis transversana* WALSM.**

[Fig. 74]

Cochylis transversana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 28 pl. 61 fig. 10.

Lectotype (female): "Pit River, Shasta Co., California, 21-26. VII. 1871, WLSM.", G. Sl. 4063 (7753 BM).

Lamella vaginalis rather large and well sclerotized. Its posterior portions hairy. Ductus bursae long, of the same width throughout. Corpus bursae elongate-ovate, delicately sculptured.



Figs. 70-74. Male and female genitalia of *Cochylis* TREIT.: 70 - *C. plicana* (WALSM.), type, 71 - aedeagus of same specimen, 72 - *C. parvimaculana* WALSM., type, 73 - aedeagus of same specimen, 74 - *C. transversana* WALSM., lectotype.

***Cochylis subolivacea* (WALSM.), comb. nov.**

[Figs. 75, 76]

Phalonia subolivacea WALSINGHAM, 1897: 137.

Type (male): "St. Thomas, Danish W. Indies, 31. III. 1894, HEDEMANN [No.] 7047", G. Sl. 4076 (7766 BM).

The shape of the valva as in the two preceding species. Socii weak; trans-tilla with rather short, broadening posteriorly and bifurcate central part. Aedeagus large, pointed terminally. A single strong cornutus in vesica present.

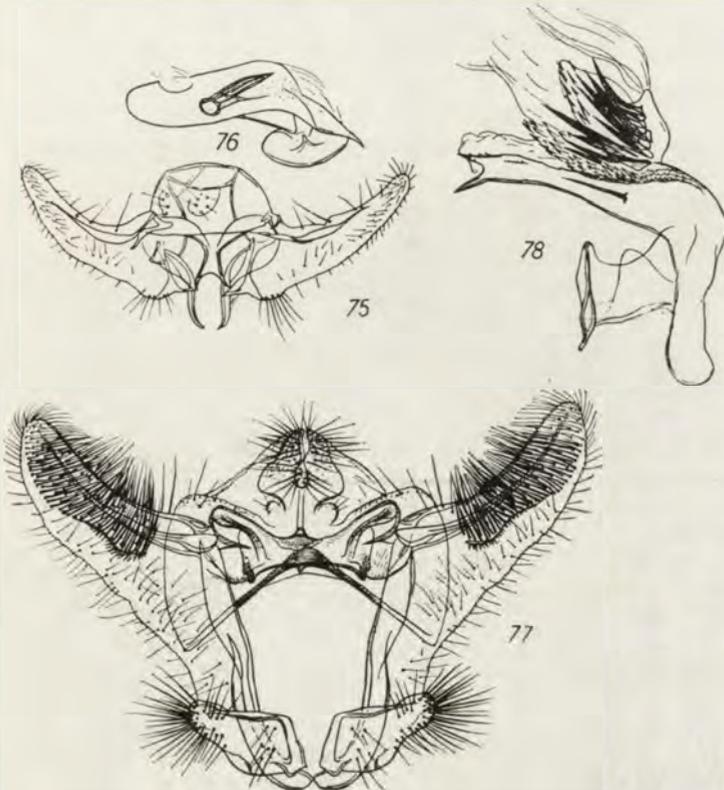
***Thyraylia* WALSM.**

Thyraylia WALSINGHAM, 1897: 138.

Type species: *Conchylis bunteana* ROBINSON, 1870.

WALSINGHAM designated *Conchylis bunteana* ROB. as the type of this genus,

but as he wrote (1914) the description of the genus was based on *Conchylis lacteipalpis* WALSM. I have used *Saphenista* (new name for *Thyraylia* WALSM.) for *C. lacteipalpis* WALSM., and therefore I provisionally preserve the latter name for *C. bunteana* ROB. I have no possibility to examine the latter species, and therefore I cannot decide about its systematical position.



Figs. 75–78. Male genitalia: 75 — *Cochylis subolivacea* (WALSM.), type 76 — aedeagus of same specimen, 77 — “*Pharmacis*” *apicana* WALSM., type, 78 — aedeagus of same specimen.

Species incertae sedis

All species included here are listed alphabetically. All original generic names are preserved for them.

Pharmacis apicana WALSM.

[Figs. 77, 78]

Pharmacis apicana WALSINGHAM, 1900: 489.

Type (male): “Japan, PRYER, 1886 [No.] 170502”, G. Sl. 5306 (77/6 BM).

Proximal portion of valva very broad, posterior portion tapering towards the end. Large area of spine-like hairs in posterior half of valva. Sacculus in

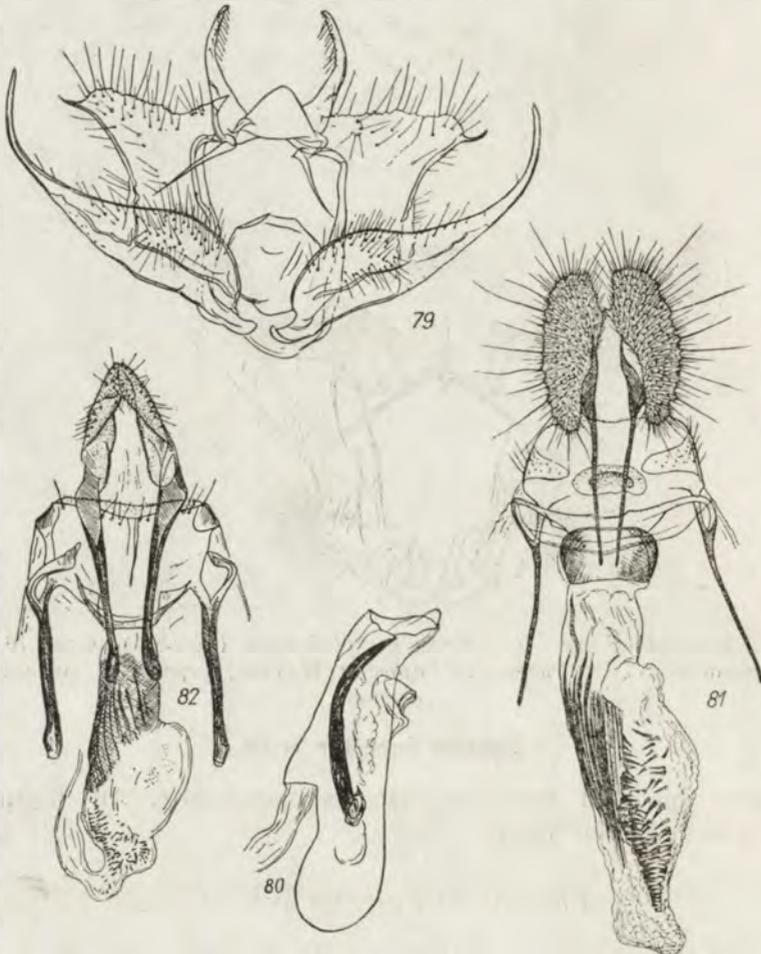
comparison to whole valva very short, broad, rounded apically, provided with strong hairs. Tegumen very broad; socii well developed, hairy. Aedeagus long and strongly bent, slightly tapering posteriorly and bifurcate apically. Numerous large and small cornuti present in vesica.

Phalonia argentifusa WALSM.]

[Figs. 79, 80]

Phalonia argentifusa WALSINGHAM, 1914: 297.

Type (male): "Tierra Collorada, 2000 ft., Guerrero, Mexixo, X. 18. (H. II. SMITH), GDM. SLVN. [No.] 66296", G. Sl. 4078 (7768 BM).



Figs. 79-82. Male and female genitalia: 79 - "*Phalonia*" *argentifusa* WALSM., type, 80 - aedeagus of same specimen, 81 - "*Phalonia*" *arizela* WALSM., type, 82 - "*Cochylis*" *dilatana* WALSM., lectotype.

Basal part of valva very broad, caudal projection well sclerotized on its ventral edge. Costa separate, well sclerotized. Sacculus very long, broad in basal half, decidedly tapering terminad, pointed at the end. Transtilla with broad, rounded terminally central part. Tegumen unfortunately damaged. Aedeagus very large; a single long and bent cornutus in vesica present.

***Phalonia arizela* WALSM.**

[Fig. 81]

Phalonia arizela WALSINGHAM, 1914: 295 pl. 9 fig. 4.

Type (female): "V[ale] de Chiriqui, 2000-3000 ft., Panama, CHMPN., 1881, GDM. SLVN. [No.] 66298", G. Sl. 4084 (7774 BM).

Lamella vaginalis with well developed arms; introitus strongly sclerotized. Ductus bursae short; corpus bursae elongate, provided with strongly sclerotized area and spines. Gonapophyses long.

***Cochylis dilutana* WALSM.**

[Fig. 82]

Cochylis dilutana WALSINGHAM, 1879: 29 pl. 62 fig. 3.

Lectotype (female): "to Rogue R. [iver], Jackson Co., Oregon, 4-6. V. 1872, WLSM.", G. Sl. 4066 (7756 BM).

Labia minutely spined, feebly hairy. Gonapophyses long, very broad. Lamella genitalis large; lamella vaginalis delicate. Ductus bursae broad, strongly sclerotized in anterior portion. Delicate spines in corpus bursae present.

WALSINGHAM designated a male specimen as the type of this species, however, both specimens are females.

***Conchylis edwardsiana* WALSM.**

[Fig. 83]

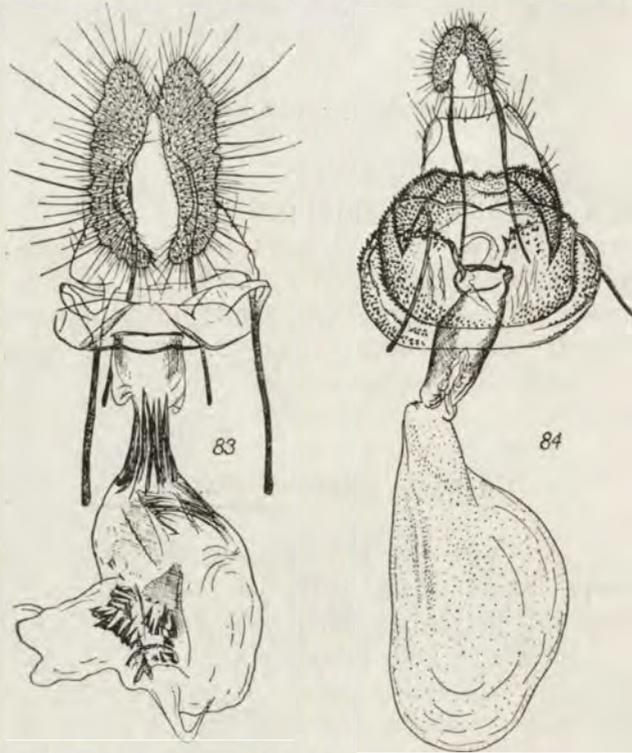
Conchylis edwardsiana WALSINGHAM, 1884: 128.

Type (female): "Arizona, MORRISON, 1883, [No.] 36598", G. Sl. 4073 (7763 BM).

Labia large, well hairy. Lamella vaginalis broad; introitus strongly sclerotized, broad. Ductus bursae rather narrow, strongly sclerotized. Corpus bursae with lateral sack, provided with spines and delicate, stronger sclerotized areas.

Conchylis fulvotinctana WALSM.

Conchylis fulvotinctana WALSINGHAM, 1884: 132 pl. 4 fig. 5.
Lectotype: "Arizona, MORRISON 1883", without abdomen.



Figs. 83, 84. Female genitalia: 83 — "*Conchylis*" *edwardsiana* WALSM., type, 84 — "*Cochylis*" *hospes* WALSM., type.

LITERATURE

- DUPONCHEL P. A. J. 1843. Histoire Naturelle des Lépidoptères ou Papillons de France, Supplément. Paris, 112 pp., tt., 51-56.
- ERSHOFF N. 1877. Diagnose neuer Lepidopteren aus den verschiedenen Provinzen des Russischen Reiches. Horae Soc. ent. ross. St.-Peterburg, **12**: 336-348.
- RÖSSLER A. 1877. Verzeichniss um Bilbao gefundener Schmetterlinge. Ent. Ztg., Stettin, **38**: 359-380.
- STAUDINGER O. 1859. Diagnosen nebst kurzen Beschreibungen neuer andalusischer Lepidopteren. Ent. Ztg., Stettin, **20**: 211-259.
- WALSINGHAM. 1879. Illustrations of Typical Specimens of *Lepidoptera Heterocera* in the Collection of the British Museum, 4. London, 84 pp., tt. 61-77.
- WALSINGHAM. 1884. North American *Tortricidae*. Trans. ent. Soc., London, **1884**: 121-147, t. 4.

- WALSINGHAM. 1891. On Certain British Species of *Conchylis*. Ent. mo. Mag., London, 27: 1-4.
- WALSINGHAM. 1891a. On the Micro-*Lepidoptera* of the West Indies. Proc. zool. Soc., London, 1891: 492-548, t. 41.
- WALSINGHAM. 1891b. African Micro-*Lepidoptera*. Trans. ent. Soc., London. 1891: 63-132, tt. 3-7.
- WALSINGHAM. 1895. New Species of North American *Tortricidae*. Trans ent. Soc., London, 1895: 495-518, t. 12.
- WALSINGHAM. 1897. Revision of West-Indian Micro-*Lepidoptera*, with Descriptions of new Species. Proc. zool. Soc., London, 1897: 54-183.
- WALSINGHAM. 1898. *Lozopera francillonana* F., compared with its allies. Ent. mo. Mag., London, ser. 2, 9: 70-76, t. 2.
- WALSINGHAM. 1898. New Corsican Micro-*Lepidoptera*. Ent. mo. Mag., London, ser. 2, 9, 166-172.
- WALSINGHAM. 1900. Asiatic *Tortricidae*. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., London, ser. 7, 5: 181-490.; contin. 6: 429-448.
- WALSINGHAM. 1903. Spanish and Moorish Micro-*Lepidoptera*. Ent. mo. Mag., London, ser. 2, 34(39): 79- 87.
- WALSINGHAM. 1908. *Microlepidoptera* of Tenerife. Proc. zool. Soc., London. 1908: 911-1028, tt. 51-53.
- WALSINGHAM. 1914. Biologia Centrali-Americana. *Insecta, Lepidoptera, Heterocera*, 4, London, 482, pp. 10 tt. [*Phaloniidae*: 294-299].

STRESZCZENIE

Autor przedstawia opracowany systematycznie katalog typów *Cochylidae* opisanych przez WALSINGHAMA, ilustrując go rysunkami genitaliów i krótkimi ich charakterystykami. Ponadto zostały opisane dwa nowe rodzaje, a mianowicie *Irazona* gen. nov. z gatunkiem typowym *Conchylis comes* WALSM. i *Aethesoides* gen. nov. dla *Phalonia distigmatana* WALSM.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Автор дает систематически обработанный каталог типов *Cochylidae* описанных Уольсингамом (WALSINGHAM) иллюстрируя его рисунками гениталий и их краткими характеристиками. Кроме того были описаны два рода а именно *Irazona* gen. nov. с типом рода *Conchylis comes* WALSM. и *Athesoides* gen. nov. для *Phalonia distigmatana* WALSM.