

Ghost-moths of the world: a global inventory and bibliography of the Exoporia (Mnesarchaeoidea and Hepialoidea) (Lepidoptera)

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An inventory of the 616 valid species of Exoporia occurring in the world is presented, with the species placed in 68 genera. A full synonymy of each genus and species is given, including infrasubspecific names; 233 available names are in synonymy and 70 infrasubspecific names are noted. The listing of each species includes author, date of original description, genus of original combination and type locality. Three new generic and 13 new specific synonyms are established; 106 species are transferred as new combinations; five species are resurrected from synonymy. *Blanchardinella* **nom. n.** is proposed for the preoccupied *Blanchardina* Viette, 1950, and *Dalaca parafuscus* **nom. n.** is proposed for the preoccupied *Hepialus fuscus* Mabille, 1885. A review of key literature on Exoporia is provided together with a bibliography of more than 500 references covering all taxonomic descriptions since 1900, major works before 1900, key regional works for identification, and selected references on systematics, morphology, immature stages, biology and behaviour, pheromones, pest status, parasites, pathogens and control, and fossil history.

KEYWORDS: Anomosetidae, behaviour, bibliography, biology, control, Exoporia, fossil history, ghost-moths, Hepialidae, identification, immature stages, inventory, Mnesarchaeidae, morphology, Neotheoridae, Palaeosetidae, parasites, pathogens, pest status, pheromones, Prototheoridae, swift-moths, systematics.

Introduction

The suborder Exoporia is one of the most phylogenetically primitive lineages of extant Lepidoptera. Comprising two superfamilies, the Mnesarchaeoidea and Hepialoidea (the ghost moths and their relatives), the Exoporia are distinguished by the unique configuration of the female genitalia in which there is neither a common cloaca (as in the other pre-ditrysian Lepidoptera) nor an entirely separate copulatory orifice and anus/ovipore linked internally by a free ductus seminalis (as

in the Ditrysia). Instead the Exoporia transfer sperm to egg via an external seminal gutter between the ostium and the ovipore (Scoble, 1992; Dugdale, 1974). However, what are clearly secondary modifications to this pattern occur in several genera (Bourgogne, 1949a; Kristensen and Nielsen, 1994).

The Mnesarchaeoidea comprise a single family with one small genus of eight species, *Mnesarchaea*, restricted to New Zealand. The Hepialoidea comprise five families: Anomosetidae, Neotheoridae, Prototheoridae, Palaeosetidae and Hepialidae, but the interrelationships of these are by no means clear. Nielsen and Scoble (1986) and Scoble (1992), for example, have treated them as an unresolved series of monophyletic lineages at the base of the 'Hepialidae *sensu lato*', together with the genera *Fraus*, *Gazoryctra*, *Antihepalus* and *Afrotheora*, the species of which have been traditionally placed in the Hepialidae (Davis, 1983; Janse, 1942; Pfitzner and Gaede, 1933). Scoble's Hepialidae *sensu stricto* is a monophyletic entity defined by lateral fusion of the trulleum with the pseudoteguminal lobes in the male genitalia, and by the pattern of pupal spinning. In this paper we compromise and recognize five hepialoid families, separating the four 'primitive' hepialid genera from Hepialidae *sensu stricto*.

With 616 species worldwide, the Hepialoidea is the earliest diverging lepidopteran clade to exhibit any significant degree of species diversity today. Anomosetidae and Neotheoridae each contain just a single species, from Australia and Brazil respectively. The Prototheoridae, with 12 species in one genus, are restricted to southern Africa. The Palaeosetidae, with seven species in four genera occur in Australia and the Oriental and Neotropical regions. The 'primitive Hepialidae' comprise 50 species in four genera, from Australia, the Holarctic region and southern Africa.

The Hepialidae *sensu stricto* comprise 56 genera with 537 valid species. They are represented on the continents of Asia, North and South America, Africa and Australia and on the continental crust fragments of New Zealand, New Guinea and Taiwan, but few species stray onto oceanic islands. However, they are represented in the Kurile Islands and Japan. Two species of *Endoclita* have penetrated eastward into Indonesia beyond the Sunda Shelf. A single species of *Aenetus* is present in New Caledonia and the monobasic *Phassodes* is endemic to Fiji and Western Samoa. Records of Hepialidae from the Cook Islands (Tindale, 1954) and St Helena (Viette, 1951e) are erroneous (Nielsen and Robinson, 1983; note to checklist).

The Hepialidae are the ghost- or swift-moths and, in contrast to the remainder of the pre-Ditrysan Lepidoptera, many of the species are large and spectacular insects. *Zelotypia*, for example, may have a wingspan of up to 25 cm. So, despite their phylogenetic position among the 'Microlepidoptera', the ghost-moths have been considered for practical purposes to be honorary 'Macrolepidoptera'. They were placed among the 'Bombyces and Sphingids' in, for example, Seitz's *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde* and more recently in de Freina and Witt (1990). As a result of this elevated status, they have received more taxonomic attention than their close relatives.

The systematic position of the Exoporia has resulted in their also attracting detailed morphological study as part of the drive to resolve the basal phylogeny of the Lepidoptera and document the structural evolution of the group. Much comparative morphological information on Exoporia is available (see below).

Exoporians have been used in only a handful of molecular studies. Friedlander *et al.* (1996, in press) sequenced two nuclear genes, phosphoenolpyruvate and dopa decarboxylase, to infer phylogenetic relationship among basal lepidopteran lineages.

Although they used only two hepialid genera in each of their studies (*Sthenopsis* and *Korscheltellus*, *Hepialus* and *Sthenopsis*, respectively), the two exemplars they chose always formed a clade that was the sister to all other Heteroneura (within the Neolepidoptera). Wiegmann's (in prep.) 18S ribosomal DNA data also recovers this pattern. The most detailed molecular studies to date are those of Brown *et al.* (in press a) who have sequenced mitochondrial COI and COII genes to infer relationships among the New Zealand hepialid genera.

Exoporians are the most fecund lepidopterans with large species laying many thousands of minute eggs. Tindale (1932) records a female *Trictena* laying 29,000 eggs in captivity. The eggs, spherical and generally unornamented, are released in flight or as females crawl across the ground. Exoporian larvae are concealed feeders, fashioning tunnels in root and stem tissues, moss, decaying wood, litter, or soil; some ground dwellers construct canopies of silk and debris beneath which they can shelter (Grehan, 1989). The caterpillars are remarkably catholic in diet, with species known to eat leaf litter, fungi, moss, ferns, gymnosperms, and a wide array of monocots and dicots (see review by Wagner, 1985); a number are cannibalistic; Lloyd *et al.* (1967) even reported a species of *Dalaca* as being predaceous on small arthropods. Although several species have been reported as being host plant specialists, such as *Leto venus* being associated exclusively with *Virgilia capensis* (Janse, 1945), we wonder if these are not often cases of ecological monophagy, i.e., where a species utilizes a single host because that is the only local host available with the physical properties required by the larvae. Many species can be reared on carrots or potatoes (Wagner, 1989).

A common theme for the family is root feeding, with early instars grazing externally on fine root tissue. Mid and late instars may continue to feed externally or tunnel into the root or stem tissues. Foliage feeding is found only in austral 'oxycanine' genera, many of which drag clipped foliage back to their shelter or tunnel, usually during the night. *Aenetus* and a number of related genera are unusual in that the early instars appear to be detritivores or fungivores, but later bore into the trunks, branches or stems of shrubs and trees, sometimes high above the ground; over the entrance to their tunnel they weave a blanket of wood chips and silk, beneath which they feed on bark, wood, and especially wound tissue (Grehan, 1979, 1987a,b). See Grehan (1989) for a review of larval feeding behaviours in the Hepialidae. A few tropical species are multivoltine; large and boreal taxa may take several years to mature (Swaine, 1909; Kalshoven, 1965; Grehan, 1987a). Larvae will pass through seven to 15 instars (Edwards 1964). The non-feeding adults are short-lived, expiring after one to 12 days (Boudinot, 1991; Kalshoven, 1965). Although many species are nocturnal, and several montane and arctic species are diurnal, the majority appear to be crepuscular, especially with regard to courtship and mating activity (reviewed by Wagner and Rosovsky, 1991). Gravid females are active over longer periods, and in many species comprise a high proportion of the individuals captured at light. Flights may be especially common on foggy and rainy nights.

The courtship behaviours of members of the family have been the focus of more than a dozen papers. In most exoporian genera, newly emerged females emit a sex pheromone, and one or more males assemble from downwind—as is the norm for order (Wagner and Rosovsky, 1991; Kuenen *et al.*, 1994). In these taxa males may fly with blurring speed, hence one common rubric for the family, the swift moths. In a small number of evidently related genera the calling system is reversed with

virgin females having to fly upwind to locate displaying males (Turner, 1976, 1988; Wagner, 1985; Mallet, 1984). Males in this clade emit a spicy pheromone from scales that are densely packed on the metatibiae (Schultz *et al.*, 1990). Most remarkably, males lek, forming groups of from two to ten or more individuals (Turner 1976, 1988; Wagner, 1985; Wagner and Rosovsky, 1991). It is the leks of the silvery white *Hepialus humuli* that, no doubt, account for the family's most frequently employed colloquial name, the ghost moths. Only at twilight do the males call, each in its own figure-eight flight, none far above the ground. A shimmering cluster of ten or more males, at the latter end of twilight, would make quite a spectral phenomenon.

Some Hepialidae are of economic significance, both positive and negative. Soil-dwelling larvae of Hepialidae are attacked by the 'caterpillar fungus' *Cordyceps* (Cunningham, 1921; Chen *et al.*, 1973; Chu and Wang, 1985a); larval 'mummies', practically solid with mycelium, usually together with an attached fruiting body are collected, dried and used widely as a notably expensive component in traditional Chinese medicine (Wu and Yuan, 1997). Fresh *Cordyceps* fruiting bodies, apparently farmed, have recently become available as a high-value gourmet food in South-East Asia (Robinson, pers. obs.) but it is not known whether hepialid larvae are involved in the farm production of the fungus. Several genera of Hepialidae, including *Wiseana*, *Oncopera*, *Oxycanus*, *Fraus* and *Dalaca*, are pasture pests in New Zealand, Australia and South America.

Despite the considerable interest in Exoporia, much of the literature is scattered and deals with no more than one or a few species. There are checklists for the Nearctic (Davis, 1983) and Neotropical (Nielsen and Robinson, 1983; Robinson and Nielsen, 1984) regions, and for Europe (de Freina, 1996—not a synonymic list), Australia (Nielsen, 1996), and New Zealand (Dugdale, 1988, 1994). The purpose of this paper is to provide a comprehensive inventory of the world's exoporian moths together with a bibliography covering their systematics, morphology and biology.

Methodology

The basis of this work is the ongoing curation of the Exoporia collections in the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH) and the Australian National Insect Collection (ANIC). The process of recuration and the verification and validation procedures used in the BMNH are described by Robinson and Tuck (1996); protocols are similar in the ANIC.

Recognized genera currently allocated to the Exoporia were examined to establish their identity and to verify their placement. The species composition of genera was checked and adjusted as necessary, and numerous new combinations and synonymies were established in the course of the project.

In the case of taxa not represented in the BMNH or ANIC by at least the primary type, identification was attempted from syntypic or authoritatively identified material in conjunction with the original description. In cases where a species could not be unequivocally identified from the literature or at least placed to genus, photographs of primary types were solicited from the institution that held them, followed by a loan of the specimen if that proved necessary. Particular care was taken in checking the type species of genera.

Probably more than 50% of primary types of Exoporia are held in either the BMNH or ANIC but significant holdings are also present in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia (many of the taxa described by Tindale), the National

Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, USA (New World taxa), the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa (southern African taxa), the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (Naturalis), Leiden, Netherlands, the Natur-Museums Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany (taxa described by Pfitzner—see Schröder, 1967), and the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (types of many but not all of the taxa described by Viette). Most remaining types are scattered among European, North American, Chinese and Japanese institutions.

Conventions and abbreviations

The sequence of genera and of species within genera is systematic or, where no sequence can be resolved, alphabetic or geographical. An apparently systematic sequence should nevertheless not be taken as a phylogenetic sequence; we have attempted to place species near presumed relatives, but evidence for relationship remains largely phenetic.

Several species are known not to be congeneric with the type-species of the genus in which they are currently placed but no better combination is currently available. In the past we have allocated such residual species to genera '*sensu lato*' (e.g., *Dalaca* in Nielsen and Robinson, 1983). However, this device is unsatisfactory in that such a *sensu lato* grouping should include also the species of the same genus *sensu stricto*, whereas we segregate the latter. Here, for residual species, we adopt the formula 'genus *X-us* of authors but not the original author (i.e., not as defined by the type species)', for example '*Dalaca* auctt. nec Walker, 1856', below. Three groups (*Dalaca* auctt., *Phymatopus* auctt. and *Sthenopsis* auctt.) are used in this paper for such placements; the three genera are also included separately under a *sensu stricto* definition with different included species. Groupings of residual species are informal; neither monophyly nor new combination status should be inferred.

Valid genera and species are listed in **bold italic**; synonyms, in *light italic* are indented below the valid name; unavailable names are not italicized.

Author, date of publication and genus of original combination (for species) follow each entry; author and date are in parentheses if the genus of original combination is not that which is current.

Primary homonymy is indicated by 'nec' ('not...'); no secondary homonyms were encountered. New combinations and synonymy are indicated by '**comb. n.**' and '**syn. n.**', changes of rank by '**stat. n.**', reversions of combination, synonymy or rank by '**rev.**', and proposed replacement names by '**nom. n.**', all in **bold**. Mis-spellings are indicated as such, and widespread misidentifications as 'auctt.' ('of authors'). Type localities, determined from data-labels or original descriptions, are given using present-day political boundaries. Thus 'India: Peshawar' on a pre-1948 data-label would be rendered here as 'Pakistan'. Vague or ambiguous localities are given verbatim (e.g., 'East Indies'). The use of 'China (Xizang)' for Tibet reflects the political *status quo*.

A more detailed protocol for checklists is described by Nielsen *et al.* (1996) and we have followed this. The *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, Article 31(b) states that a species-group name, if a Latin adjective or participle in the nominative singular or if latinized, must agree in gender with the generic name. The gender of generic names is often doubtful or arguable and few biologists today have the classical background to determine the origins of generic or specific names. Furthermore, if followed, this provision would render most nomenclatural databases inoperable. Many Lepidoptera checklists of the past two decades have abandoned

this provision of the *Code* in the interests of the stability of nomenclature. In this paper we take the simple and unequivocal course of expressing the species-group names in their original form, except where other provisions of the *Code* apply.

The bibliography—key literature and information retrieval

The generic names and their type-species are catalogued, with full bibliographic detail, by Nye and Fletcher (1991). References to the original descriptions of the taxa listed here may be discovered in several ways. The bibliography below contains the literature sources for original descriptions of all available species-group names of Mnesarchaeidae, Anomosetidae, Neotheoridae, Prototheoridae and Palaeosetidae. Sources are given for all Hepialidae described after 1900 together with many sources from the nineteenth century. Original descriptions of Hepialidae described before 1900 and not cited here can be located from *Lepidopterorum Catalogus* (Wagner and Pfitzner, 1911) and the listings in Seitz's *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde* (Pfitzner, 1912 [Palaeartic]; Gaede, 1930 [Afrotropical]; Pfitzner and Gaede, 1933 [Indo-Australian]; Pfitzner, 1937–38 [Nearctic and Neotropical]). Data for most taxa can be obtained from the volume of *Zoological Record* for the year of description or for the subsequent year.

Key works on the systematics and identification of *Exoporia* (most recent given first) are:

Mnesarchaeidae: Dugdale (1988); Gibbs (1979).

Anomosetidae: Kristensen (1978b); Philpott (1928); Turner (1916).

Neotheoridae: Kristensen (1978a).

Prototheoridae: Davis (1996); Janse (1942).

Palaeosetidae: Davis *et al.* (1995); Heppner *et al.* (1995); Kristensen and Nielsen (1994); Common (1990); Issiki and Stringer (1932); Eyer (1925).

Hepialidae:

Nearctic: Wagner (1985, 1987, 1988); Wagner and Tindale (1988); Ferguson (1979); Pfitzner (1937–38); Barnes and Benjamin (1926); Forbes (1923).

Neotropical: Nielsen and Robinson (1983); Robinson (1977); Tindale (1954); Viette (1949b,c, 1950b,d,f,g, 1951a,b,e, 1952a,c, 1953a,b, 1956a, 1961b); Pfitzner (1937–38); Schaus (1901); Druce (1887, 1889, 1890, 1892, 1900, 1901).

Palaeartic: de Freina and Witt (1990); Tindale (1941); Pfitzner (1912).

Afrotropical: Nielsen and Scoble (1986); Viette (1947, 1950a, 1956a); Janse (1942); Gaede (1930).

Oriental: Nielsen (1988); Chu and Wang (1985a,b); Tindale (1941, 1942, 1958); Viette (1949a, 1950e, 1953c, 1968); Pfitzner and Gaede (1933).

Australasia: Common (1966, 1990); Nielsen and Kristensen (1989); Robinson (1975); Tindale (1932, 1933, 1935, 1953, 1955, 1964); Viette (1950c,i, 1952b, 1956b, 1961a); Pfitzner and Gaede (1933); Turner (1928).

New Zealand: Dugdale (1994); Dumbleton (1966); Hudson (1898, 1928, 1939).

Key papers on exoporian morphology, biology and other topics (most recent given first) include:

Morphology, phylogeny and classification: Brown *et al.* (in press); Friedlander *et al.* (in press); Nielsen and Kristensen (1989, 1996); Kristensen and Nielsen (1980, 1981a, 1981b 1994); Sattler (1991); Kuznetzov and Stekolnikov (1986); Minet (1984); Kristensen (1968, 1970, 1978a, 1978b, 1978c, 1979, 1984); Ueda (1978,

1980, 1981, 1982); Joubert (1978); Flower and Helson (1976); Dugdale (1974); Birket-Smith (1974); Mutuura (1972); Hasenfuss (1969); Gaskin (1964); Viette (1949g); Bourgogne (1949a, 1949b); Paclt (1949, 1957); Philpott (1922a, 1922b, 1925, 1926a, 1926b, 1927b); Eyer (1921, 1924); Botke (1916); van Bemmelen (1916a, 1916b); Deegener and Schaposchnikow (1904); Quail (1903b); Deegener (1902); Dodd (1902).

Immature stages: Leonard *et al.* (1992); Dugdale (1994); Wagner *et al.* (1989); McCabe and Wagner (1988); Wagner (1987); Yasuda and Abe (1986); Grehan *et al.* (1983); Grehan (1979, 1981, 1983a,b); Chauvin and Barbier (1979); Hardy (1973b); Waller (1966); Aitkenhead and Baker (1964); Elder (1970, 1971, 1978); Hinton (1946); Janse (1939, 1940); Gerasimov (1937); Mosher (1916); Swaine (1909); Williams (1905a); Packard (1895).

Biology and behaviour: Andersson *et al.* (1998); Rydell (1998); Lin *et al.* (1995); Boudinot (1991); Wagner and Rosovsky (1991); Wagner *et al.* (1989); Grehan (1983a,b,c, 1987a,b, 1989); McCabe and Wagner (1988); Yasuda and Abe (1986); Wagner (1985); Grehan and Patrick (1984); Mallet (1984); French and Pearson (1979, 1981); Gibbs (1979); Perju and Ghizdavu (1977); Linnaluoto (1976); Turner (1976); Mikkola (1974); Hardy (1973a, 1974); Reynolds (1973); van Gerwen *et al.* (1972); Helson and Penman (1970); Leuschner (1970); Wood (1970); Fenimore and Allen (1969); Browne *et al.* (1969); Opler (1968); Helson (1967); Abdelrahman (1966); Matsuzawa *et al.* (1966); Martyn (1960); Carolsfeld-Krausé (1959); Harper (1959, 1960); d'Aguiar and Cherblanc (1959); Madge (1954); Salmon (1951, 1958); Daniel (1950); Hudson (1885, 1906, 1950); Michael (1949); Sankey (1948); Dick (1945); Dumbleton (1945); Hanson (1938); Sonan (1938); Hill (1929); Slastshevkiy (1929a,b, 1930); Blair (1918); Bethune-Baker (1913); Beutenmüller (1913); Cockayne and Jackson (1913); McDunnough (1911); Winn (1909); Manders (1908); Denny (1907); Williams (1905b); Quail (1900); McArthur (1895); Robson (1887a,b, 1891, 1892); Stainton (1887); Barrett (1882, 1886); Chapman (1876, 1886).

Pheromones: Schultz *et al.* (1990); Kubo *et al.* (1985); Sinnwell *et al.* (1985); Uchino *et al.* (1985).

Pest status, parasites, pathogens and control: Grehan (1982, 1984); Grehan and Wigley (1984); Crawford and Kalmakoff (1977); Milner (1977); Milner and Beaton (1977); Farrell *et al.* (1974); Chen *et al.* (1973); Moore *et al.* (1973); Moore (1972); Fowler and Robertson (1972); Lloyd *et al.* (1967); Kalshoven (1965); Toyomura and Matsuzawa (1965); Edwards (1964); Edwards and Dennis (1960); Milyanovskii and Mitrofanov (1952); Cameron (1950, 1951); Cunningham (1921).

Fossil history: Jarzembowski (1980); Robinson (1977); Pierce (1945).

Discussion of results

The generic name *Cibyra* is adopted here instead of *Aepytyus* (as in Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 and Robinson and Nielsen, 1984) for a large clade of Neotropical species grouped in 16 subgenera because *Cibyra* antedates *Aepytyus* by two years. The informal grouping '*Dalaca* auctt.' is adopted for a group of 14 Neotropical species. Similar groupings (see above) are adopted for three and four (respectively) species previously placed in *Phymatopus*, *Hepialus* and *Phassus* (Nielsen and Wagner, in prep.).

Hepialidae from China described recently (i.e. after 1984) by several authors in

'*Hepialus*' and '*Phassus*' have been transferred here to *Thitarodes* and *Endoclita* respectively. Most of these species are described from one or very few individuals and the description is accompanied by illustrations of the male genitalia and occasionally venation but not the entire adult. Requests for photographs or loans of types have been unsuccessful and paratypes have not been distributed. Because wing venation and genitalia are somewhat generalized in both groups it is impossible in most cases to equate or relate these 'new' taxa to existing recognized species. Some of the names are no doubt synonyms. We have elsewhere drawn attention to the problems of disparate and incongruent regional taxonomies (Robinson and Nielsen, 1993) and it is apparent that such is rapidly developing for the Chinese Hepialidae as well as other groups of Lepidoptera.

Census

In the catalogue below we recognize 616 valid species of Exoporia in 68 genera; the latter include three informal categories (table 1). The Exoporia are dominated by four genera with 50 or more species. Another five genera contain 20–50 species. The diversity of *Endoclita* and *Thitarodes* may be exaggerated by unrecognized synonyms (see above). Genera of Exoporia ranked in descending species diversity are as follows (number of species in bold).

- 73: *Oxycamus*
 60: *Endoclita*
 51: *Thitarodes*
 50: *Cibyra*
 36: *Eudalaca*
 28: *Gorgopis*
 25: *Aenetus*, *Fraus*
 21: *Phassus*
 14: *Abantiades*, *Dalaca auctt.*, *Gazoryctra*
 13: *Aoraia*
 12: *Oncopera*, *Prototheora*
 10: *Callipielus*, *Dalaca*, *Palpifer*
 8: *Mnesarchaea*, *Pharmacis*
 7: *Afrotheora*, *Bipectilus*, *Triodia*, *Wiseana*
 5: *Bordaia*

Table 1. Number of valid, invalid and unavailable names in the Exoporia (*including three *sensu lato* genus groups).

Group	genera	species	synonyms and homonyms	infrasubspecific names
<i>Mnesarchaeidae</i>	1	8	0	0
<i>Anomoseitidae</i>	1	1	0	0
<i>Neotheoridae</i>	1	1	0	0
<i>Prototheoridae</i>	1	12	0	0
<i>Palaeoseitidae</i>	4	7	0	0
'primitive Hepialidae'	4	50	11	5
<i>Hepialidae s.s.</i>	56*	537	222	65
<i>Exoporia</i>	68*	616	233	70

- 4: *Antihepialus*, *Druceiella*, *Elhamma*, *Hepialiscus*, *Ogygioses*, *Parapielus*, *Pfitzneriana*, *Pfitzneriella*, *Sthenopis*, *Sthenopis auctt.*
- 3: *Metahepialus*, *Napialus*, *Phymatopus*, *Phymatopus auctt.*, *Trictena*
- 2: *Aplatissa*, *Calada*, *Dioxycanus*, *Dumbletonius*, *Jeana*, *Korscheltellus*
- 1: *Andeabatis*, *Anomoses*, *Blanchardinella*, *Cladoxycanus*, *Genustes*, *Heloxycanus*, *Hepialus*, *Leto*, *Neohepialiscus*, *Neotheora*, *Osrhoes*, *Palaeoses*, *Parahepialiscus*, *Phassodes*, *Phialuse*, *Puermytrans*, *Roseala*, *Schausiana*, *Trichophassus*, *Xhoaphryx*, *Zelotypia*, *Zenophassus*

As noted elsewhere (Williams, 1944, 1964; Robinson and Tuck, 1996) the distribution of species among genera is a hollow curve that approximates to a logarithmic series. The frequency distribution of species among genera in the Exoporia is shown in table 2 with predicted frequency values for comparison.

Regional comparisons

The Exoporia is a geographically circumscribed and conservative group. Only six of the 68 genera occur in more than one geographical region or subregion. *Gazoryctra* and *Korscheltellus* are Holarctic; one of the 60 otherwise Oriental *Endoclita* species has crossed Weber's line and is found in the Moluccas; *Elhamma*, *Aenetus* and *Oxycanus* occur in both Australia and the New Guinea subregion and the predominantly Australian *Aenetus* has, additionally, single species in New Zealand and New Caledonia. Exoporians are restricted by and large to significant-sized pieces of continental crust. Exceptions are *Phassodes* in Fiji and Western Samoa and the occurrence of odd species of *Gazoryctra*, *Palpifer*, *Thitarodes*, *Phymatopus* and *Endoclita* in Japan and the Kurile Islands. The distribution of Exoporia among the major geographic regions is summarized in table 3.

The inference that Exoporia have poor dispersive and/or colonizing abilities is borne out by the absence of the group from the islands of the Caribbean, and (with the exception of *Endoclita sibelae*) the islands of Indonesia east of Weber's line (excluding New Guinea). Extraordinary and inexplicable is the complete absence of Exoporia from tropical West Africa and from Madagascar. Whereas in the Oriental

Table 2. Frequency distribution of species among genera of Exoporia. Total species (N) = 616; total genera (S) = 68. The hypothetical log-series distribution ($\alpha = 19.5$) is shown for comparison.

Genera with:	Observed:	Expected (log series):
1 species	22	18
2 species	6	10
3 species	5	6
4 species	10	4
5 species	1	3
6 species	0	3
7 species	4	2
8 species	2	2
9 species	0	2
10 species	3	1
Residual genera (> 10 species) at 12 (2), 13, 14 (3), 21, 25 (2), 28, 36, 50, 51, 60, 73	15	17

Table 3. Number of species and genera of Exoporia in different geographical regions. AF = Afrotropical; PL = Palearctic; NT = Neotropical; NA = Nearctic; OR = Oriental; AU = Australia; NG = New Guinea subregion; NZ = New Zealand; NC = New Caledonia; FJ = Fiji. [Total species = 617 as one species occurs in both New Guinea subregion and Australia.]

	Region									
	AF	PL	NT	NA	OR	AU	NG	NZ	NC	FJ
Land area (km ² × 10 ⁶)	22	22	20	19.3	19	7.68	0.87	0.27	0.02	0.02
Total species	91	30	134	18	141	122	44	35	1	1
Total genera	7	9	20	4	10	12	4	8	1	1

and Neotropical regions Exoporia are diverse and successful in rain forest, this habitat has not been colonized in the Afrotropical region.

The relationship between exoporian diversity and land area (table 3, figures 1 and 2) is imprecise and shows great variation. There is strong positive correlation between species present and total land area (see figure 1, $R^2 = 0.71$, $p < 0.002$) but there is also much scatter with three outliers in the plot: New Zealand (species rich) and the Palearctic and Nearctic regions (both depauperate). While New Zealand has only about 1% of the land mass of either the Palearctic or Nearctic Regions, it exceeds both in species richness. A similar relationship is obtained when generic diversity is examined (see figure 2, $R^2 = 0.68$, $p < 0.003$).

The exoporian and hepialid lineages are very much older than the fragmentation of Gondwana. There is a great temptation to consider the Exoporia and their

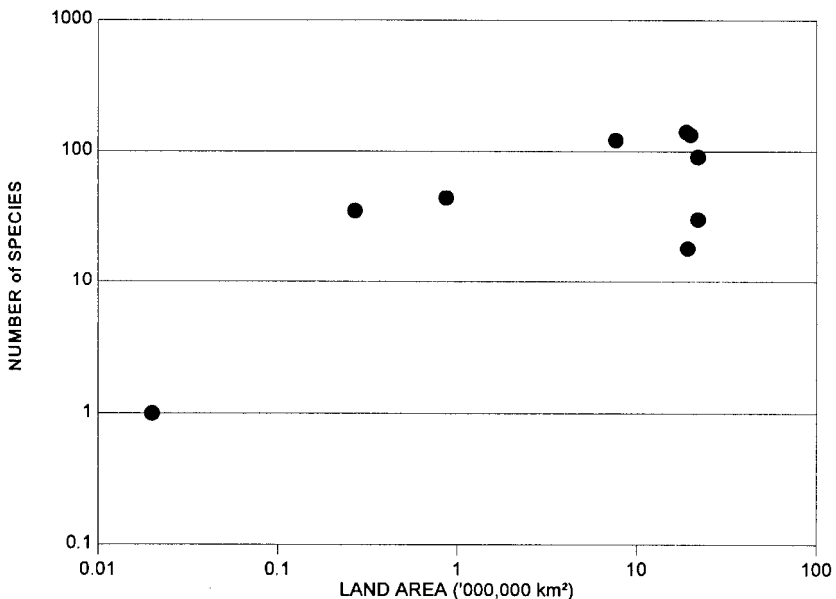


FIG. 1. Relationship between the number of species of Exoporia in different regions plotted against land area (logarithmic axes)—data from table 3. Regression: $R^2 = 0.71$; $p < 0.002$.

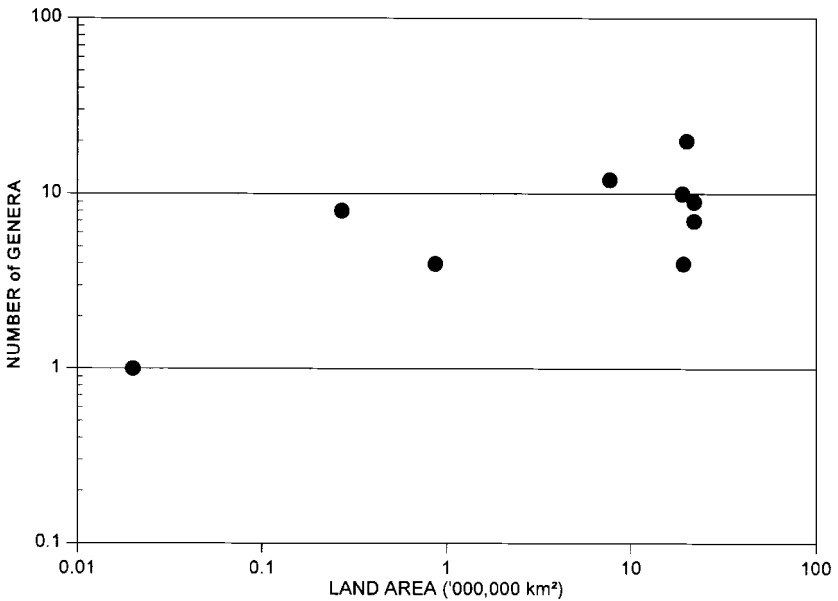


FIG. 2. Relationship between the number of genera of Exoporia in different regions plotted against land area (logarithmic axes)—data from table 3. Regression: $R^2 = 0.68$; $p < 0.003$.

distribution as relicts of this fragmentation and to interpret the present-day differences in the continental faunas as evidence of resulting isolation, speciation and ecological specialization. However, there is no evidence that discrete continental exoporian faunas are monophyletic, nor should we expect them to be so. Until there is a robust phylogenetic classification of the constituent genera of the Exoporia, we can only speculate about origins and about congruency of phylogenetic and geological events. Dugdale (1994), Nielsen and Kristensen (1989) and Nielsen and Robinson (1983) have attempted to identify synapomorphies between genera in different geographical regions and such top-down approaches promise to offer further insights into this intriguing group of insects.

The Checklist

EXOPORIA

MNESARCHAEOIDEA

Mnesarchaeidae

MNESARCHAEA Meyrick, 1886

acuta Philpott, 1929 (*Mnesarchaea*)

New Zealand

fallax Philpott, 1927a (*Mnesarchaea*)

New Zealand

fusca Philpott, 1922a (*Mnesarchaea*)

New Zealand

fusilella (Walker, 1864) (*Tinea*)

New Zealand

loxoscia Meyrick, 1888 (*Mnesarchaea*)

New Zealand

- hamadelpha*** Meyrick, 1888 (*Mnesarchaea*) New Zealand
similis Philpott, 1924 (*Mnesarchaea*) New Zealand
paracosma Meyrick, 1886 (*Mnesarchaea*) New Zealand

HEPIALOIDEA

Anomoseidae

- ANOMOSES** Turner, 1916
hylecoetes Turner, 1916 (*Anomoses*) Australia
 hylecoetis; Turner, 1922, mis-spelling

Neotheoridae

- NEOTHEORA** Kristensen, 1978a
chiloides Kristensen, 1978a (*Neotheora*) Brazil

Prototheoridae

- PROTOTHEORA** Meyrick, 1917
METATHEORA Meyrick, 1919
parachlora (Meyrick, 1919) (*Metatheora*) South Africa
 paraglossa; Janse, 1942, mis-spelling
petrosema Meyrick, 1917 (*Prototheora*) South Africa
monoglossa Meyrick, 1924 (*Prototheora*) South Africa
corvifera (Meyrick, 1920) (*Metatheora*) South Africa
merga Davis, 1996 (*Prototheora*) South Africa
quadricornis Meyrick, 1920 (*Prototheora*) South Africa
biserrata Davis, 1996 (*Prototheora*) South Africa
serruligera Meyrick, 1920 (*Prototheora*) South Africa
cooperi Janse, 1942 (*Prototheora*) South Africa
geniculata Davis, 1996 (*Prototheora*) South Africa
drackensbergae Davis, 1996 (*Prototheora*) South Africa
angolae Davis, 1996 (*Prototheora*) Angola

Palaeosetidae

- PALAEOSSES** Turner, 1922
scholastica Turner, 1922 (*Palaeoses*) Australia

- GENUSTES** Issiki and Stringer, 1932
lutata Issiki and Stringer, 1932 (*Genustes*) India

- OGYGIOSES** Issiki and Stringer, 1932
caliginosa Issiki and Stringer, 1932 (*Ogygioses*) Taiwan
eurata Issiki and Stringer, 1932 (*Ogygioses*) Taiwan
issikii Davis, 1995 (*Ogygioses*) Taiwan
luangensis Kristensen, 1995 (*Ogygioses*) Thailand

- OSRHOES** Druce, 1900
coronta Druce, 1900 (*Osrhoes*) Colombia

Hepialidae

'Primitive Hepialidae'

FRAUS Walker, 1856

HECTOMANES Meyrick, 1890a, repl. name

PRAUS; Pagenstecher, 1909, mis-spelling

minima Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

megacornis Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

bilineata Walker, 1865 (*Fraus*) Australia

compensata (Lower, 1892) (*Hectomanes*), nomen nudum

basicornis Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

tedi Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

quadrangula Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

marginispina Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

orientalis Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

pteromela (Lower, 1892) (*Hectomanes*) Australia

serrata Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

latistria Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

linogyna Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

distispina Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

mediaspina Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

biloba Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

basidispina Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

nanus (Herrich-Schäffer, [1853]) (*Epiolus* [sic]) Australia

furcata Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

pilosa Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

fusca (Lucas, 1891) (*Hectomanes*) Australia

rufula (Turner, 1927) (*Hectomanes*) Australia

crocea (Lucas, 1891) (*Hectomanes*) Australia

simulans Walker, 1856 (*Fraus*) Australia

noserodes (Meyrick, 1890a) (*Hectomanes*) Australia

polyspila (Meyrick, 1890) (*Hectomanes*) Australia

griseomaculata Nielsen and Kristensen, 1989 (*Fraus*) Australia

pelagia (Turner, 1927) (*Hectomanes*) Australia

GAZORYCTRA Hübner, [1820]

GARZORYCTA; Hübner, [1826], mis-spelling

GAZORYCTES; Kirby, 1892, mis-spelling

confusus (Edwards, [1885]) (*Hepialus*) USA

fuscoargenteus (Bang-Haas, 1927) (*Hepialus*) Russia

sordida (Nordström, 1929) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Russia (Siberia)

postmaculatus (Landin, 1943) (*Hepialus*) Sweden

ganna (Hübner, [1808]) (*Bombyx*) Austria

arcticus (Boheman, 1848) (*Hepialus*) Finland

confluens (Hellweger, 1914) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Germany

reducta (Deutsch, 1930) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Austria

chishimana (Matsumura, 1931) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Russia (Kurile Is.)
<i>nesiotes</i> (Bryk, 1942a) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Russia (Kurile Is.)
hyperboreus (Möschler, 1862) (<i>Epialus</i> [sic])	Canada
lembertii (Dyar, 1894) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	USA
macilentus (Eversmann, 1851) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Russia (Siberia)
<i>gerda</i> (Staudinger, 1898) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Russia (Far East)
<i>macilenata</i> ; Tshistjakov, 1997, mis-spelling	
<i>spinifera</i> Tshistjakov, 1997 (<i>Gazoryctra</i>) [Note 7.]	Russia (Far East)
mathewi (Edwards, 1874) (<i>Epialus</i> [sic])	USA
<i>matthewi</i> ; auctt., mis-spelling	
mcglashani (Edwards, 1886) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	USA
<i>mcglaschanii</i> ; auctt., mis-spelling	
novigannus (Barnes and Benjamin, [1926]) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Canada
<i>mackiei</i> (Barnes and Benjamin, [1926]) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Canada
<i>novigana</i> ; auctt., mis-spelling	
pulcher (Grote, [1865]) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	USA
roseicaput (Neumoegen and Dyar, 1893) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Canada
<i>demutatus</i> (Barnes and Benjamin, [1926]) (<i>Hepialus</i>),	USA
<i>infrasubsp.</i>	
<i>mutatus</i> (Barnes and Benjamin, [1926]) (<i>Hepialus</i>),	USA
<i>infrasubsp.</i>	
sciophanes (Ferguson, 1979) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	USA
wielgusi Wagner and Tindale, 1988 (<i>Gazoryctra</i>)	USA

AFROTHEORA Nielsen and Scoble, 1986

rhodaula (Meyrick, 1926) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
minirhodaula Nielsen and Scoble, 1986 (<i>Afrotheora</i>)	South Africa
argentimaculata Nielsen and Scoble, 1986 (<i>Afrotheora</i>)	South Africa
flavimaculata Nielsen and Scoble, 1986 (<i>Afrotheora</i>)	Angola
jordani (Viette, 1956a) (<i>Eudalaca</i>)	Angola
thermodes (Meyrick, 1921b) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	South Africa
<i>pardalias</i> (Janse, 1942) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	South Africa
brevivalva Nielsen and Scoble, 1986 (<i>Afrotheora</i>)	Tanzania

ANTIHEPIALUS Janse, 1942

PTYCHOLOMA; Felder, 1874, unavailable	
antarcticus (Wallengren, 1860) (<i>Hepiolus</i>)	South Africa
<i>aurifaber</i> (Felder, 1874) (<i>Ptycholoma</i>) (<i>Epialus</i> [sic])	South Africa
keniae (Holland, 1892) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Kenya
<i>tanganyicus</i> (Rebel, 1914) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Uganda
<i>tanganjicus</i> ; Gaede, 1930, mis-spelling	
capeneri Janse, 1948 (<i>Antihepialus</i>)	South Africa
vansoni (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>), comb. n.	South Africa

Hepialidae s.str.**BIPECTILUS** Chu and Wang, 1985a

unimacula (Daniel, 1940) (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	China (Kiangsu)
paraunimacula Nielsen, 1988 (<i>Bipectilus</i>)	China (Hunan)

<i>omaiensis</i> Nielsen, 1988 (<i>Bipectilus</i>)	China (Szechuan)
<i>yunnanensis</i> Chu and Wang, 1985 (<i>Bipectilus</i>)	China (Yunnan)
<i>perfuscus</i> Nielsen, 1988 (<i>Bipectilus</i>)	China (Xizang)
<i>tindalei</i> Nielsen, 1988 (<i>Bipectilus</i>)	Vietnam
<i>latirami</i> Nielsen, 1988 (<i>Bipectilus</i>)	Nepal
<i>gracilirami</i> Nielsen, 1988 (<i>Bipectilus</i>)	Nepal
PALPIFER Hampson, [1893]	
PALPIPHORUS; Quail, 1900, mis-spelling	
PALPIPHORA; Pagenstecher, 1909, mis-spelling	
<i>pellicia</i> Swinhoe, 1905 (<i>Palpifer</i>)	India
<i>murinus</i> (Moore, 1879) (<i>Hepialus</i>), sp. rev. <i>caerulescens</i> Swinhoe, 1894 (<i>Palpifer</i>) coerulescens; auctt., mis-spelling	'N.W. Himalaya' India
<i>sexnotatus</i> (Moore, 1879) (<i>Hepialus</i>) <i>niphonica</i> (Butler, 1879) (<i>Gorgopis</i>) <i>ronin</i> Pfitzner, 1912 (<i>Palpifer</i>) sexnotatus; Pfitzner, 1912, mis-spelling	India Japan Japan
<i>hopponis</i> Matsumura, 1931 (<i>Palpifer</i>)	Taiwan
<i>taprobanus</i> (Moore, [1887]) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Sri Lanka
<i>sordida</i> Snellen, 1900 (<i>Palpifer</i>) <i>notatus</i> Pfitzner in Pfitzner and Gaede, 1933 (<i>Palpifer</i>)	Java Java
<i>madurensis</i> Pfitzner, 1914a (<i>Pielus</i>)	Java (Madura)
<i>tavoyanus</i> (Moore, 1886) (<i>Hepialus</i>) tavotanus; auctt., mis-spelling	Myanmar
<i>falkneri</i> Viette, 1968 (<i>Palpifer</i>)	Nepal
<i>umbrinus</i> (Moore, 1879) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	India
EUDALACA Viette, 1950g	
<i>EUDALACINA</i> Paclt, 1953	
<i>exul</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1853]) (<i>Epiolus</i> [sic]) <i>libratus</i> (Walker, 1856) (<i>Hepialus</i>) <i>metaleuca</i> (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>) <i>tumidifascia</i> (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Africa South Africa South Africa South Africa
<i>vaporalis</i> (Meyrick, 1921b) (<i>Dalaca</i>) <i>homostola</i> (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa South Africa
<i>isorrhoea</i> (Meyrick, 1921b) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
<i>ammon</i> (Wallengren, 1860) (<i>Hepiolus</i> [sic]) <i>fuscescens</i> (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>) <i>goniophora</i> (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>) <i>rhodesiensis</i> (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>) <i>hampsoni</i> (Strand, 1917) (<i>Dalaca</i>), infrasubsp.	South Africa South Africa South Africa South Africa Zimbabwe South Africa
<i>aequifascia</i> (Gaede, 1930) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	'East Africa'
<i>nomaqua</i> (Walker, 1856) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
<i>amphiarma</i> (Meyrick, 1926) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
<i>eriogastra</i> (Meyrick, 1921b) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
<i>homoterma</i> (Meyrick, 1921b) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
<i>leucophaea</i> (Janse, 1919) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
<i>crudeni</i> (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa

aurifuscalis (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
infumata (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Zimbabwe
rufescens (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
<i>furva</i> (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
orthocosma (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
minuscula (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
stictigrapha (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Zimbabwe
gutterata (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
rivula (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
vindex (Meyrick, 1939) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
cretata (Distant, 1897) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
ibex (Wallengren, 1860) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	South Africa
<i>albirivula</i> (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
leucocyma (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
bacotii (Quail, 1900) (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
albistriata (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
semicanus (Janse, 1919) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
leniflua (Janse, 1942) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
sanctahelena Viette, 1951e (<i>Eudalaca</i>) [Note 4.]	'St. Helena' [error?]
albiplumis (Warren, 1914) (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
hololeuca (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
<i>brunneotincta</i> (Strand, 1917) (<i>Dalaca</i>), infrasubsp.	South Africa
holophaea (Hampson, 1910) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	'Congo'
troglogytis (Janse, 1919) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
<i>troglogytes</i> ; Janse, 1942, mis-spelling	
zernyi (Viette, 1950a) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Tanzania
limbopunctata (Gaede, 1930) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
crossosema (Meyrick, 1921b) (<i>Dalaca</i>)	South Africa
GORGOPIS Hübner, [1820]	
GORCOPIS; Walker, 1856, mis-spelling	
libania (Stoll, 1781) (<i>Phalaena</i>)	South Africa
<i>abbottii</i> Holland, 1892 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>angolensis</i> Viette, 1956a (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	Angola
armillata Meyrick, 1921b (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
aurifuscata Janse, 1942 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
furcata Janse, 1942 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
inornata Janse, 1942 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
crudeni Janse, 1919 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
lobata Janse, 1942 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
auratilis Janse, 1919 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
caffra Walker, 1856 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>cervinus</i> (Wallengren, 1860) (<i>Hepiolus</i> [sic])	South Africa
alticola Aurivillius, 1910 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	Tanzania
pallidiflava Janse, 1942 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
hunti Janse, 1942 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
fuscalis Janse, 1919 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
intervallata Warren, 1914 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
leucopetala Meyrick, 1921b (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa

<i>centaurica</i> Meyrick, 1921b (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>salti</i> Tams, 1952 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	Tanzania
<i>olivaceonotata</i> Warren, 1914 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>cochlias</i> Janse, 1942 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>pholidota</i> Meyrick, 1921b (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>zellerii</i> Dewitz, 1881 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>serangota</i> Janse, 1942 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>butlerii</i> Dewitz, 1881 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>subrimosa</i> Janse, 1942 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>tanganyikaensis</i> Viette, 1950a (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	Tanzania
<i>grisescens</i> Gaede, 1930 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>ptiloscelis</i> (Meyrick, 1919) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	South Africa
<i>annulosa</i> Gaede, 1930 (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa

METAHEPIALUS Janse, 1942

<i>angustiptera</i> Janse, 1948 (<i>Metahepialus</i>)	South Africa
<i>plurimaculata</i> (Warren, 1914) (<i>Gorgopis</i>)	South Africa
<i>xenoctenis</i> (Meyrick, 1926) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	South Africa

DALACA Walker, 1856

<i>HUAPINA</i> Bryk, 1945	
<i>MACULELLA</i> Viette, 1950d	
<i>TOENGA</i> Tindale, 1954	
<i>crocatus</i> (Ureta, 1956) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Chile
<i>chiliensis</i> (Viette, 1950d) (<i>Maculella</i>)	Chile
<i>chilensis</i> ; Viette, 1950d, orig. mis-spelling	
<i>pallens</i> (Blanchard, 1852) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Chile
<i>hemileuca</i> Butler, 1882 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Chile
<i>marmorata</i> Butler, 1882 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Chile
<i>subfervens</i> Butler, 1882 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Chile
<i>violacea</i> Butler, 1882 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Chile
<i>dimidiatus</i> (Berg, 1882) (<i>Aepytus</i>)	Chile
<i>noctuides</i> Pfitzner, 1914 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Chile
<i>parviguttata</i> (Bryk, 1945) (<i>Huapina</i>)	Argentina
<i>pseudodimiata</i> (Paclt, 1953) (<i>Lossbergiana</i>)	Argentina
<i>oceanica</i> (Tindale, 1954) (<i>Toenga</i>)	probably Chile
<i>quadricornis</i> Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Argentina
<i>nigricornis</i> Walker, 1865 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Chile
<i>patriciae</i> Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Argentina
<i>laminata</i> Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Chile
parafuscus nom. n.	
<i>fuscus</i> (Mabille, 1885) (<i>Hepialus</i>), nec Haworth, 1809	Chile
<i>postvariabilis</i> Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Argentina
<i>variabilis</i> (Viette, 1950d) (<i>Maculella</i>)	Chile

CALLIPIELUS Butler, 1882

<i>STACHYOCERA</i> Ureta, 1957b	
<i>arenosus</i> Butler, 1882 (<i>Callipielus</i>)	Chile
<i>antarcticus</i> (Staudinger, 1899) (<i>Hepialus</i>), nec Wallengren, 1860	Argentina

- staudingeri* Wagner, 1911 (*Callipielus*), repl. name
leukogramma Bryk, 1945 (*Callipielus*) Argentina
chiliensis Viette, 1950i (*Callipielus*) Chile
digitata Robinson, 1977 (*Callipielus*) Chile
brunnescens Robinson, 1977 (*Callipielus*) Chile
castilloi Robinson, 1977 (*Callipielus*) Chile
salasi Robinson, 1977 (*Callipielus*) Chile
perforata Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (*Callipielus*) Argentina
gentilii Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (*Callipielus*) Argentina
fumosa Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (*Callipielus*) Chile
argentata Ureta, 1957b (*Callipielus*) Chile
krahmeri Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (*Callipielus*) Chile
izquierdoi (Ureta, 1957b) (*Stachyocera*) Chile
vulgaris Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (*Callipielus*) Argentina
- BLANCHARDINELLA** *nom. n.*
BLANCHARDINA Viette, 1950g, nec Labbe, 1899
venosus (Blanchard, 1852) (*Agialus*) Chile
- CALADA** Nielsen and Robinson, 1983
fuegensis Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (*Calada*) Argentina
migueli Nielsen and Robinson, 1983 (*Calada*) Argentina
- PUERMYTRANS** Viette, 1951e
chiliensis Viette, 1951e (*Puermytrans*) Chile
- PARAPIELUS** Viette, 1949b
LOSSBERGIANA Viette, 1951a
luteicornis (Berg, 1882) (*Pielus*) Argentina
popperi (Pfitzner, 1938) (*Pielus*) Argentina and Chile
oberthuri (Viette, 1951a) (*Lossbergiana*) Chile
heimlich (Ureta, 1956) (*Hepialus*) Chile
reed (Ureta, 1957b) (*Hepialus*) Chile
- ANDEABATIS** Nielsen and Robinson, 1983
chilensis (Ureta, 1951) (*Xyleutes*) Chile
- DRUCEIELLA** Viette, 1949b
basirubra (Schaus, 1901) (*Dalaca*) Peru
songoensis (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Pseudophassus*) Bolivia
amazonensis Viette, 1950f (*Druceiella*) Brazil
metellus (Druce, 1890) (*Hepialus*) Ecuador
momus (Druce, 1890) (*Hepialus*) Ecuador
metricus (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Pseudophassus*), *nomen nudum*
metricus (Pfitzner, 1938) (*Pseudophassus*), *infrasubsp.*
- TRICHOPHASSUS** Le Cerf, 1919
giganteus (Herrich-Schäffer, [1853]) (*Epiolus* [sic]) [Brazil]
hayeki (Foetterle, 1903) (*Phassus*) Brazil

- PHASSUS** Walker, 1856
- triangularis** Edwards, 1885 (*Phassus*) Mexico
 triangularides Pfitzner, 1938 (*Phassus*), infrasubsp. Mexico
- huebneri** (Geyer, [1838]) (*Pharmacis*) Mexico
argentiferus Walker, 1856 (*Phassus*) Mexico
pedipogon Strand, 1916 (*Phassus*) Costa Rica
- basirei** Schaus, 1890 (*Phassus*) Mexico
- n-signatus** Weymer, 1907 (*Phassus*) Guatemala
- phalerus** Druce, 1887 (*Phassus*) Mexico
- marcius** Druce, 1892 (*Phassus*) Mexico
- exclamationis** Pfitzner, 1938 (*Phassus*) [unspecified]
- aurigenus** Pfitzner, 1914a (*Phassus*) Costa Rica
- championi** Druce, 1887 (*Phassus*) Guatemala
- pharus** (Druce, 1887) (*Hepialus*) Guatemala
- rosulentus** Weymer, 1907 (*Phassus*) Mexico
- eldorado** Pfitzner, 1906 (*Phassus*) Venezuela
- pretiosus** (Herrich-Schäffer, [1856]) (*Epialus* [sic]) Brazil
- agrionides** Walker, 1856 (*Phassus*) Brazil
- tesselatus** (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854]) (*Epialus* [sic]) 'New Holland'
 [err.]
- smithi** Druce, 1889 (*Phassus*) Mexico
- costaricensis** Druce, 1887 (*Phassus*) Costa Rica
- absyrtus** Schaus, 1892 (*Phassus*) Brazil
- guianensis** Schaus, 1940 (*Phassus*) Guyana
- chrysodidyma** Dyar, 1915 (*Phassus*) Mexico
- transversus** Walker, 1856 (*Phassus*) Brazil
- SCHAUSIANA** Viette, 1950b
- trojesa** (Schaus, 1901) (*Phassus*) Mexico
- APLATISSA** Viette, 1953b
- michaelis** (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Dalaca*) Brazil
 michaeli; Pfitzner, 1937, mis-spelling
- strangoides** Viette, 1953b (*Aplatissa*) Brazil
- PFITZNERIANA** Viette, 1952c
- olivescens** (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Dalaca*) Colombia
boliviensis Viette, 1961b (*Pfitzneriana*) Bolivia
- vogli** Viette, 1952c (*Pfitzneriana*) Venezuela
- allura** Viette, 1961b (*Pfitzneriana*) Bolivia
- prosopus** (Druce, 1901) (*Hepialus*) Colombia
- CIBYRA** Walker, 1856
- CIBYRA (HAMPSONIELLA** Viette, 1950b)
- equatorialis** (Viette, 1950b) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Ecuador
- serta** (Schaus, 1894) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Mexico
- assa** (Druce, 1887) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Guatemala

- CIBYRA (PSEUDODALACA** Viette, 1950b)
mexicanensis (Viette, 1953a) (*Pseudodalaca*), **comb. n.** Mexico
gugelmanni (Viette, 1950b) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Mexico
- CIBYRA (GYMELLOXES** Viette, 1952c)
terea (Schaus, 1892) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Mexico
muysca (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Panama
trilinearis (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Colombia
trilinearides; Pfitzner, 1937, mis-spelling
paropus (Druce, 1890) (*Hepialus*), **comb. n.** Ecuador
- CIBYRA (ALLOAEPYTUS** Viette, 1951a)
tesseloides (Schaus, 1901) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Paraguay
coscinophora (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Brazil
- CIBYRA (AEPYTUS** Herrich-Schäffer, [1858])
jeanneli (Viette, 1950d) (*Schaefferiana*), **comb. n.** Brazil
biedermanni (Viette, 1950d) (*Schaefferiana*), **comb. n.** Brazil
exclamans (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854]) (*Epialus* [sic]), **comb. n.** Brazil
forsteri (Viette, 1961b) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Bolivia
munona (Schaus, 1929) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Brazil
petropolisiensis (Viette, 1952a) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Brazil
helga (Schaus, 1929) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Brazil
zischkai (Viette, 1961b) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Bolivia
danieli (Viette, 1961b) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Argentina
- CIBYRA (THIASTYX** Viette, 1951e)
catharinae (Viette, 1951e) (*Thiastyx*), **comb. n.** Brazil
- CIBYRA (SCHAEFFERIANA** Viette, 1950d)
epigramma (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854]) (*Epialus* [sic]), **comb. n.** Brazil
simplex (Viette, 1956a) (*Schaefferiana*), **comb. n.** Brazil
- CIBYRA (PARAGORGOPIS** Viette, 1952a)
foetterlei (Viette, 1952a) (*Paragorgopis*), **comb. n.** Brazil
oreas (Schaus, 1892) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Brazil
spitzi (Viette, 1956a) (*Paragorgopis*), **comb. n.** Brazil
jordani (Viette, 1956a) (*Paragorgopis*), **comb. n.** Brazil
pittionii (Viette, 1952a) (*Paragorgopis*), **comb. n.** Brazil
schausi (Viette, 1952a) (*Paragorgopis*), **comb. n.** Brazil
nigrovenosalis (Viette, 1956a) (*Paragorgopis*), **comb. n.** Brazil
- CIBYRA (HEPIALYXODES** Viette, 1951e)
rileyi (Viette, 1951e) (*Hepialyxodes*), **comb. n.** Brazil
- CIBYRA (XYTROPS** Viette, 1951a)
dorita Schaus, 1901 (*Cibyra*), **comb. rev.** Brazil
monoargenteus (Viette, 1951a) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Brazil
yungas (Viette, 1961b) (*Xytrops*), **comb. n.** Bolivia

- pluriargenteus* (Viette, 1956a) (*Xytrops*), **comb. n.** Brazil
verresi Schaus, 1929 (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Brazil
- CIBYRA** (**CIBYRA** Walker, 1856)
poltrona Schaus, 1901 (*Cibyra*), **comb. rev.** Brazil
ferruginosa Walker, 1856 (*Cibyra*), **comb. rev.** Brazil
 ferruginea; Kirby, 1892, mis-spelling
dormita Schaus, 1901 (*Cibyra*), **comb. rev.** Brazil
- CIBYRA** (**LAMELLIFORMIA** Viette, 1952a)
sladeni (Hampson, 1903) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Brazil
tupi Pfitzner, 1914a (*Cibyra*), **comb. rev.** Brazil
prytanes (Schaus, 1892) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Brazil
- CIBYRA** (**TRICLADIA** Felder, 1874)
PSEUDOPHASSUS Pfitzner, 1914
PARANA Viette, 1950b
mahagoniatus (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Pseudophassus*), **comb. n.** Bolivia
umbrifera (Felder, 1874) (*Tricladia*), **comb. n.** Brazil
philiponi (Viette, 1950b) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Brazil
- CIBYRA** (**PSEUDOPHILAENIA** Viette, 1951b)
omagua (Pfitzner, 1937) (*Philaenia* [sic]), **comb. n.** Peru
- CIBYRA** (**PHILOENIA** Kirby, 1892)
 PHILAENIA; auctt., mis-spelling
guyanensis (Viette, 1951a) (*Aepytus*), **comb. n.** Fr. Guiana
lagopus (Möschler, 1877) (*Pharmacis*), **comb. n.** Surinam
thisbe (Druce, 1901) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Colombia
 hemichrysea (Pfitzner, 1937) (*Dalaca*), infrasubsp.
indicata (Strand, 1912b) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Ecuador
brasiliensis (Viette, 1952a) (*Philaenia* [sic]), **comb. n.** Brazil
saguanmachica (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Colombia
fasslii (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Dalaca*), **comb. n.** Colombia
- CIBYRA** (**YLEUXAS** Viette, 1951e)
brunnea Schaus, 1901 (*Cibyra*), **comb. rev.** Venezuela
bradleyi (Viette, 1951e) (*Yleuxas*), **comb. n.** Peru
- PHIALUSE** Viette, 1961b
palmar Viette, 1961b (*Phialuse*) Bolivia
- ROSEALA** Viette, 1950d
bourgognei Viette, 1950d (*Roseala*) Brazil
- DALACA** auctt. nec Walker, 1856
chiriquensis Pfitzner, 1914a (*Dalaca*) Panama
cocama Pfitzner, 1914a (*Dalaca* (*Triodia*)) Peru
nannophyes Pfitzner, 1914a (*Dalaca* (*Triodia*)) Ecuador

cuprifera Pfitzner, 1914a (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Peru
guarani Pfitzner, 1914a (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Brazil
katharinae Pfitzner, 1914a (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Brazil
manoa Pfitzner, 1914a (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Colombia
niepelti Pfitzner, 1914b (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Ecuador
obliquestrigata Strand, 1914a (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Peru
perkeo Pfitzner, 1914a (<i>Dalaca</i>) [Note 1.]	Colombia
stigmatica Pfitzner, 1937 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Paraguay
tapuja Pfitzner, 1914a (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Colombia
usaque Pfitzner, 1914a (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Colombia
vibicata Pfitzner, 1914a (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Ecuador
mummia Schaus, 1892 (<i>Dalaca</i>)	Brazil
mummea; Pfitzner, 1937, mis-spelling	

PFITZNERIELLA Viette, 1951b

lucicola (Maassen, 1890) (<i>Triodia</i>)	Ecuador
monticola (Maassen, 1890) (<i>Triodia</i>)	Ecuador
similis (Zukowsky, 1954) (<i>Triodia</i>)	Peru
remota (Pfitzner, 1906) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Peru

AORAIA Dumbleton, 1966**TRIOXYCANUS** Dumbleton, 1966

aspina Dugdale, 1994 (<i>Aoraia</i>)	New Zealand
aurimaculata (Philpott, 1914) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Zealand
dinodes (Meyrick, 1890b) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Zealand
enysii (Butler, 1877a) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Zealand
<i>leonina</i> (Philpott, 1927a) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Zealand
flavida Dugdale, 1994 (<i>Aoraia</i>)	New Zealand
hespera Dugdale, 1994 (<i>Aoraia</i>)	New Zealand
insularis Dugdale, 1994 (<i>Aoraia</i>)	New Zealand
lenis Dugdale, 1994 (<i>Aoraia</i>)	New Zealand
macropis Dugdale, 1994 (<i>Aoraia</i>)	New Zealand
oreobolae Dugdale, 1994 (<i>Aoraia</i>)	New Zealand
orientalis Dugdale, 1994 (<i>Aoraia</i>)	New Zealand
rufivena Dugdale, 1994 (<i>Aoraia</i>)	New Zealand
senex (Hudson, 1908) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Zealand
<i>annulata</i> (Hamilton, 1909) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Zealand

TRIODIA Hübner, [1820]**ALPHUS** Wallengren, 1869, nec Dejean, 1833

sylvina (Linnaeus, 1761) (<i>Noctua</i>)	Sweden
<i>hamma</i> ([Denis and Schiffermüller], 1775) (<i>Bombyx</i>)	Germany
<i>angulatus</i> (Fabricius, 1781) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Germany
<i>multicolor</i> (Fourcroy, 1785) (<i>Phalaena</i>)	France
<i>crux</i> (Fabricius, 1787) (<i>Hegialus</i> [sic])	Denmark
<i>angulum</i> (de Villers, 1789) (<i>Noctua</i>), emend.	
<i>c-album</i> (de Villers, 1789) (<i>Noctua</i>)	Europe
<i>fauna</i> (Schränk, 1801) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Germany
<i>cruxator</i> (Haworth, 1802) (<i>Hepialus</i>), emend.	

- angulator* (Haworth, 1802) (*Hepialus*), emend.
sylvinator (Haworth, 1802) (*Hepialus*), emend.
pallidus (Hormuzaki, 1894) (*Hepialus*) Russia
poecilus (Hormuzaki, 1894) (*Hepialus*) Rumania
kruegeri (Turati, 1909) (*Hepialus*) Italy
victoriae (Petkoff, 1914) (*Hepialus*) Bulgaria
brunnescens (Lempke, 1938) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Netherlands
pauper (Lempke, 1938) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Netherlands
androgynus (Agenjo, 1942) (*Hepialus*) Spain
pardoi (Agenjo, 1942) (*Hepialus*) Spain
alfaroi (Agenjo, 1942) (*Hepialus*) Spain
laincalvo (Agenjo, 1942) (*Hepialus*) Spain
nigrescens Lempke, 1961 (*Triodia*), infrasubsp. Netherlands
obscura Lempke, 1961 (*Triodia*), infrasubsp. Netherlands
pallida Lempke, 1961 (*Triodia*), infrasubsp. Netherlands
reducta Lempke, 1961 (*Triodia*), infrasubsp. Netherlands
silvyna; auctt., mis-spelling
adriaticus (Osthelder, 1931) (*Hepialus*) Yugoslavia
amasinus (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851) (*Hepialus*) Turkey
signata (Spuler, 1910) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Turkey
dobrogensis (Caradja, 1932) (*Hepialus*) Rumania
pinkeri (Daniel, 1967) (*Hepialus*) Greece
froitzeimi (Daniel, 1967) (*Hepialus*) Jordan
laetus (Staudinger, 1877) (*Hepialus*) Armenia
pulchellus (Heyne, 1899) (*Hepialus*) Russia (central)
lactus; de Freina and Witt, 1990, mis-spelling
aetus; auctt., mis-spelling
nubifer (Lederer, 1853) (*Epialus* [sic]) Russia (central) or
 Kazakhstan
mlokossevitschi (Romanoff, 1884) (*Hepialus*) Armenia
mlocossevitschi (Pfitzner, 1912) (*Hepialus*), emend.
- KORSCHELTELLUS** Börner, 1920
gracilis (Grote, [1865]) (*Hepialus*) Canada
mustelinus (Packard, [1865]) (*Hepialus*) USA
labradoriensis (Packard, [1865]) (*Hepialus*) Canada
furcatus (Grote, 1883) (*Hepialus*) Canada
lupulina (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Noctua*) Europe
serraticornis (Gmelin, [1790]) (*Hepialus*) Europe
obliquus (Fabricius, 1794) (*Hepialus*) France
cora (Schrank, 1801) (*Hepialus*) Germany
lupulator (Haworth, 1802) (*Hepialus*), emend.
obliquator (Haworth, 1802) (*Hepialus*), emend.
fuscus (Haworth, 1809) (*Hepialus*) Britain
incerta (Millière, 1886) (*Psilothrix*), **syn. n.** France
dacicus (Caradja, 1893) (*Hepialus*) Rumania
intermedia (Spuler, 1910) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. [unspecified]
unicolor (Spuler, 1910) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. [unspecified]

senex (Pfitzner, 1912) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Britain
latemarginatus (Bytinski-Salz, 1939) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Britain
albomarginata (Cockayne, 1955) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Britain
continuata (van de Pol, 1961) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Netherlands
fuscata (van de Pol, 1961) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Netherlands
maculata (van de Pol, 1961) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Netherlands
obscura (van de Pol, 1961) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Netherlands
pauper (van de Pol, 1961) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Netherlands
reducta (van de Pol, 1961) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Netherlands
variegata (van de Pol, 1961) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Netherlands
anteradiata Lempke, 1961 (<i>Korscheltellus</i>), infrasubsp.	Netherlands
pallida Lempke, 1961 (<i>Korscheltellus</i>), infrasubsp.	Netherlands
<i>espanoli</i> de Gregorio, 1981 (<i>Korscheltellus</i>)	Spain
PHARMACIS Hübner, [1820]	
fusconebulosa (De Geer, 1778) (<i>Phalaena</i>)	Germany
<i>mappa</i> (Donovan, 1801) (<i>Phalaena</i>)	Britain
<i>nebulosator</i> (Haworth, 1802) (<i>Hepialus</i>), emend.	
<i>velleda</i> (Hübner, [1808]) (<i>Bombyx</i>)	Austria
<i>nebulosus</i> (Haworth, 1809) (<i>Hepialus</i>), emend.	
nebulosus; Haworth, 1828, mis-spelling	
<i>gallicus</i> (Lederer, 1852) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	France
<i>askoldensis</i> (Staudinger, 1887) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Russia (Far East)
<i>minor</i> (Staudinger, 1887) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Russia (Far East)
<i>hyperboreus</i> (Valle, 1931) (<i>Hepialus</i>), nec Möschler, 1862	Finland
<i>vallei</i> (Grönblom, 1936) (<i>Hepialus</i>), repl. name	
<i>okninskyi</i> (Ermolajev, 1937) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Russia (central)
latefasciatus (Bytinski-Salz, 1939) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Britain
ornatus (Bytinski-Salz, 1939) (<i>Hepialus</i>), infrasubsp.	Britain
<i>centralis</i> (Viette, 1959) (<i>Korscheltellus</i>)	France
<i>pyreneensis</i> (Viette, 1959) (<i>Korscheltellus</i>)	France
<i>shetlandicus</i> (Viette, 1959) (<i>Korscheltellus</i>)	Britain
<i>vosgesiicus</i> (Viette, 1959) (<i>Korscheltellus</i>)	France
ascoldensis; auctt., mis-spelling	
valei; auctt., mis-spelling	
aemilianus (Constantini, 1911) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Italy
emilianus; Turati, 1923, mis-spelling	
carna ([Denis and Schiffermüller], 1775) (<i>Bombyx</i>)	Austria
<i>jodutta</i> ([Denis and Schiffermüller], 1775) (<i>Bombyx</i>)	Germany
<i>joduttator</i> (Haworth, 1802) (<i>Hepialus</i>), emend.	
<i>carnator</i> (Haworth, 1802) (<i>Hepialus</i>), emend.	
<i>socordis</i> (Freyer, 1850) (<i>Hepiolus</i> [sic])	Europe
<i>uredo</i> (Freyer, 1850) (<i>Hepiolus</i> [sic])	Europe
<i>uralensis</i> (Grum-Grshimailo, 1899) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Russia
<i>transsylvanica</i> (Daniel, 1949) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Rumania
claudiae Kristal and Hirneisen, 1994 (<i>Pharmacis</i>)	Italy
anselminae (Teobaldelli, 1977) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Italy
bertrandi (Le Cerf, 1936) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	France

<i>pyrenaicus</i> (Donzel, 1838) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	France
<i>pyrenaicus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1846]) (<i>Hepialus</i>), emend.	
<i>alticola</i> (Oberthür, 1881) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	France
<i>castillanus</i> (Oberthür, 1883) (<i>Hepialus</i>) [Note 2.]	Spain
THITARODES Viette, 1968	
FORKALUS Chu and Wang, 1985a, syn.n.	
<i>arizanus</i> (Matsumura, 1931) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Taiwan
<i>armoricanus</i> (Oberthür, 1909) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	China (Xizang)
<i>altissima</i> (Daniel, 1940) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	China (Xizang)
<i>damxungensis</i> (Yang in Yang and Jiang, 1995) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Xizang)
<i>albipictus</i> (Yang, 1993) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>jinshaensis</i> (Yang, 1993) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>deqinensis</i> (Liang in Liang et al., 1988) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>litangensis</i> (Liang, 1995) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Sichuan)
<i>baimaensis</i> (Liang in Liang et al., 1988) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>meiliensis</i> (Liang in Liang et al., 1988) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>callinivalis</i> (Liang, 1995) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>jialangensis</i> (Yang, 1994) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Xizang)
<i>richthofeni</i> (Bang-Haas, 1939) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China
<i>dierli</i> Viette, 1968 (<i>Thitarodes</i>)	Nepal
<i>eberti</i> Viette, 1968 (<i>Thitarodes</i>)	Nepal
<i>danieli</i> Viette, 1968 (<i>Thitarodes</i>)	Nepal
<i>yushuensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Qinghai)
<i>altaicola</i> (Wang, 1990) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Xinjiang)
<i>zhayuensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Xizang)
<i>lijiangensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>jianchuanensis</i> (Yang, 1994) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>anomopterus</i> (Yang, 1994) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>yunnanensis</i> (Yang, Li and Shen, 1992) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>yunlongensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>yulongensis</i> (Liang, 1988) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>sichuanus</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Sichuan)
<i>menyuanicus</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Qinghai)
<i>xizangensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Forkalus</i>), comb. n.	China (Xizang)
<i>kangdingensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	China (Sichuan)
<i>oblifurcus</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	China (Qinghai)
<i>baqingensis</i> (Yang and Jiang, 1995) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Xizang)
<i>ferrugineus</i> (Li, Yang and Shen, 1993) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>gonggaensis</i> (Fu and Huang in Fu et al., 1991) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Sichuan)
<i>zhangmoensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	China (Xizang)
<i>kangdingroides</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985a) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	China (Kangding)
<i>markamensis</i> (Yang, Li and Shen, 1992) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Xizang)
<i>zaliensis</i> (Yang, 1994) (<i>Hepialus</i>), comb. n.	China (Xizang)
<i>malaisei</i> (Bryk, 1946) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Myanmar
<i>ebba</i> (Bryk, 1950) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	Myanmar
<i>sinarabesca</i> (Bryk, 1942b) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	China

- nebulosus** (Alpheraky, 1889) (*Hepialus*) China (Xizang)
variatus (Staudinger, 1887) (*Hepialus*), **sp. rev.** Russia (Far East)
variatus (Staudinger, 1896) (*Hepialus*), **sp. rev.** China (Xizang)
variabilis (Bremer, 1861) (*Hepialus*) Russia (Far East)
nipponensis Ueda, 1996 (*Thitarodes*) Japan
luteus (Grum-Grshimailo, 1891) (*Hepialus*), **sp. rev.** China
renzhiensis (Yang *et al.*, 1991) (*Hepialus*), **comb. n.** China (Yunnan)
zhongzhiensis (Liang, 1995) (*Hepialus*), **comb. n.** China (Yunnan)
yeriensis (Liang, 1995) (*Hepialus*), **comb. n.** China (Yunnan)
pratensis (Yang, Li and Shen, 1992) (*Hepialus*), **comb. n.** China (Yunnan)
cingulatus (Yang and Zhang *in* Yang *et al.*, 1995) China (Gansu)
 (*Hepialus*), **comb. n.**
luquensis (Yang and Yang *in* Yang *et al.*, 1995) (*Hepialus*), China (Gansu)
comb. n.
xunhuaensis (Yang and Yang *in* Yang *et al.*, 1995) China (Qinghai)
 (*Hepialus*), **comb. n.**
 dongyuensis (Yang *et al.*, 1996) (*Hepialus*), nomen nudum China
- PHYMATOPUS** Wallengren, 1869
HEPIOLOPSIS Börner, 1920
 PHIMATOPUS auctt.; mis-spelling
- hecta** (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Noctua*) Europe
flina ([Denis and Schiffermüller], 1775) (*Bombyx*) Germany
clavipes (Retzius, 1783) (*Phalaena*) Europe
nemorosa (Esper, 1786) (*Noctua*) Germany
hectator (Haworth, 1802) (*Hepialus*), emend.
unicolor (Petersen, 1902) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Estonia
decorata (Krulikowsky, 1908) (*Hepialus*), nomen nudum
decorata (Rebel, 1910) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Russia (central)
strigosa (Hartweg, 1922) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Germany
nigra (Lempke, 1938) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Netherlands
confluens (Bytinski-Salz, 1939) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Britain
inversa (Bytinski-Salz, 1939) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Britain
ornata (Bytinski-Salz, 1939) (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Britain
zetterstedti (Burrau, 1950) (*Hepialus*) Sweden
radiata (Lucas, 1959) (*Hepialus*) Netherlands
continua (van Wisselingh, 1961), infrasubsp. Netherlands
brunnea Lempke, 1961 (*Phimatopus* [sic]), infrasubsp. Netherlands
fusca Lempke, 1961 (*Phimatopus* [sic]), infrasubsp. Netherlands
reducta Lempke, 1961 (*Phimatopus* [sic]), infrasubsp. Netherlands
rufa Lempke, 1961 (*Phimatopus* [sic]), infrasubsp. Netherlands
japonicus Inoue, 1982 (*Phymatopus*) Japan
hectica (Bang-Haas, 1927) (*Hepialus*) Russia (Siberia)
albomaculatus Tshistjakov, 1996a (*Phymatopus*) [Note 5.] Russia (Far East)
- PHYMATOPUS** auctt. nec Wallengren, 1869
behrensii (Stretch, 1872) (*Sthenopis*) USA
 behrensii; Stretch, 1872, orig. mis-spelling
montana (Stretch, 1872) (*Sthenopis*) USA

- tacomae* (Edwards, 1874) (*Epialus* [sic]) USA
desolatus (Strecker, 1875) (*Hepialus*) USA
anceps (Edwards, 1881) (*Hepialus*) USA
californicus (Boisduval, 1868) (*Hepialus*) USA
sequoiolus (Behrens, 1876) (*Hepialus*) USA
mendocinolus (Behrens, 1876) (*Hepialus*) USA
baroni (Behrens, 1876) (*Hepialus*) USA
rectus (Edwards, 1881) (*Hepialus*) USA
scequoilus; Edwards, 1881, mis-spelling
hectoides (Boisduval, 1868) (*Hepialus*) USA
modestus (Edwards, 1873) (*Epialus* [sic]) USA
lenzi (Behrens, 1876) (*Hepialus*) USA
sangaris (Strecker, [1878]) (*Hepialus*) USA
inutilis (Edwards, 1881) (*Hepialus*) USA
- HEPIALUS** Fabricius, 1775
HEPIOLUS Illiger, 1801, emend.
EPIALUS Agassiz, 1847, emend.
EPIOLUS Agassiz, 1847, emend.
TEPHUS Wallengren, 1869
 TREPIALUS; Latreille, [1805], mis-spelling
- humuli** (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Noctua*) Sweden
humulator Haworth, 1802 (*Hepialus*), emend.
thulensis Newman, 1865 (*Hepialus*) Britain
hethlandica Staudinger, 1871 (*Hepialus*) Britain
rosea Petersen, 1902 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Estonia
albida Spuler, 1910 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. [unspecified]
azuga Pfitzner, 1912 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Rumania
grandis Pfitzner, 1912 (*Hepialus*) Switzerland
dannenbergi Stephan, 1923 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Poland
pusillus Stephan, 1923 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Poland
rufomaculata Lempke, 1938 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Britain
albida Bytinski-Salz, 1939 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Britain
roseornata Bytinski-Salz, 1939 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Britain
uniformis Bytinski-Salz, 1939 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Britain
faeroensis Dahl, 1954 (*Hepialus*) Denmark
 (Faeroe Is.)
fumosa Cockayne, 1955 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Britain
radiata Cockayne, 1955 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Britain
postnigrescens Lempke, 1961 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Netherlands
postrufescens Lempke, 1961 (*Hepialus*), infrasubsp. Netherlands
griseomaculata van Wisselingh, 1965 (*Hepialus*),
 infrasubsp. Netherlands
thuleus; auctt., mis-spelling
- ZENOPHASSUS** Tindale, 1941
schamyl (Christoph, 1888) (*Hepialus*) Georgia
 ('W. Caucasus')
schamyli (Staudinger, 1901) (*Phassus*), emend.

STHENOPIS Packard, [1865]

- STENOPIS; Pagenstecher, 1909, mis-spelling
argenteomaculatus (Harris, 1841) (*Hepialus*) USA
argentata Packard, [1865] (*Sthenopsis*) USA
alni (Kellicott, 1885) (*Cossus*) USA
los (Strecker, 1893) (*Hepialus*) USA
perdita Dyar, 1893 (*Sthenopsis*) USA
auratus (Grote, 1878) (*Hepialus*) USA
purpurascens (Packard, 1863) (*Gorgopis*), **sp. rev.** USA
quadriguttatus (Grote, 1864) (*Gorgopis*), **syn. n.** USA
semiauratus Neumoegen and Dyar, 1893 (*Sthenopsis*),
syn. n. Canada
thule (Strecker, 1875) (*Hepialus*) Canada

STHENOPIS auctt. nec Packard, [1865]

- regius** (Staudinger, 1896) (*Hepialus*) China
rubellus (Bang-Haas, 1939) (*Phassus*) China
 regeus; auctt., mis-spelling
 regues; auctt., mis-spelling
dirschii (Bang-Haas, 1939) (*Phassus*) China
roseus (Oberthür, 1911) (*Hepialus*) China
miniatus (Chu and Wang, 1985b) (*Phassus*), **syn.n.** China (Hubei)
bouvieri (Oberthür, 1913) (*Hepialus*) China

ENDOCLITA Felder, 1874

- ENDOCLYTA; Felder, 1875, mis-spelling
 HYPOPHASSUS Le Cerf, 1919
 NEVINA Tindale, 1941, **syn. n.**
 SAHYADRASSUS Tindale, 1941, **syn. n.**
 PROCHARAGIA Viette, 1949a, **syn. n.**
hosei Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Borneo
sericeus (Swinhoe, 1901) (*Phassus*) Java
broma Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Java
aroura Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Sumatra
raapi Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Nias
gmelina Tindale, 1941 (*Endoclita*) Myanmar
salvazi Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Laos
fijianodus (Chu and Wang, 1985b) (*Phassus*), **comb. n.** China (Fujian)
tosa Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Java
paraja Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) ?Borneo
taranu Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Sumatra
aikasama Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Java
sibelae (Roepke, 1935) (*Phassus*) Moluccas (Batjan)
williamsi Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Philippines
kara Tindale, 1958 (*Endoclita*) Java
javaensis Viette, 1950h (*Endoclita*) Java

<i>warawita</i> Tindale, 1958 (<i>Endoclita</i>)	Borneo
<i>ijereja</i> Tindale, 1958 (<i>Endoclita</i>)	Borneo
<i>niger</i> (van Eecke, 1915) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Java
<i>pfitzneri</i> (Gaede in Pfitzner and Gaede, 1933) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Java
<i>aurifer</i> Tindale, 1958 (<i>Endoclita</i>)	Java
<i>absurdus</i> (Daniel, 1940) (<i>Phassus</i>)	China
<i>annae</i> (Le Cerf, 1933) (<i>Hypophassus</i>)	China
<i>chalybeatus</i> (Moore, 1879) (<i>Phassus</i>)	India
<i>topeza</i> Tindale, 1958 (<i>Endoclita</i>)	Laos
<i>yunnanensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985b) (<i>Phassus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>magnus</i> (Tindale, 1942) (<i>Sahyadrassus</i>), comb. n.	India
<i>malabaricus</i> (Moore, 1879) (<i>Phassus</i>)	India
<i>jingdongensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985b) (<i>Phassus</i>), comb. n.	China (Yunnan)
<i>purpurescens</i> (Moore, [1883]) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Sri Lanka
<i>signifer</i> (Walker, 1856) (<i>Phassus</i>)	India
<i>hunanensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985b) (<i>Phassus</i>), syn. n.	China (Hunan)
<i>davidi</i> (Poujade, 1886) (<i>Hepialus</i>)	China
<i>nankingi</i> (Daniel, 1940) (<i>Phassus</i>), syn. n.	China
<i>giganodus</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985b) (<i>Phassus</i>), syn. n.	China (Guangxi)
<i>excrecens</i> (Butler, 1877b) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Japan
<i>aemulus</i> (Butler, 1877b) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Japan
<i>camphorae</i> (Sasaki, 1908) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Japan
<i>satsumanis</i> (Yazaki, 1926) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Japan
<i>pallescens</i> Tshistjakov, 1996b (<i>Endoclyta</i> [sic]) [Note 6.]	Russia (Far East)
<i>minanus</i> (Yang in Yang and Wang, 1992) (<i>Phassus</i>), comb. n.	China (Fujian)
<i>mingiganteus</i> (Yang and Wang, 1992) (<i>Phassus</i>), comb. n.	China (Fujian)
<i>hoenei</i> (Daniel, 1949) (<i>Phassus</i>)	China
<i>crenilimbata</i> (Le Cerf, 1919) (<i>Hypophassus</i>)	China
<i>actinidae</i> (Yang and Wang, 1992) (<i>Phassus</i>), comb. n.	China (Fujian)
<i>nodus</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985b) (<i>Phassus</i>), comb. n.	China (Anhui)
<i>jianglingensis</i> (Zeng and Zhao, 1991) (<i>Phassus</i>), comb. n.	China (Hubei)
jiangling; Zeng and Zhao, 1991, mis-spelling	
<i>sinensis</i> (Moore, 1877) (<i>Phassus</i>)	China
<i>herzi</i> (Fixsen, 1887) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Korea
<i>formosanus</i> (Shiraki, 1913) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Taiwan
<i>kosemponis</i> (Strand, 1916) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Taiwan
<i>anhuiensis</i> (Chu and Wang, 1985b) (<i>Phassus</i>), comb. n.	China (Anhui)
<i>damor</i> (Moore, [1860]) (<i>Phassus</i>)	India
<i>similis</i> Felder, 1874 (<i>Endoclita</i>)	'Himalaya'
<i>undulifer</i> (Walker, 1869) (<i>Phassus</i>)	India
<i>damajanti</i> (Pfitzner in Pfitzner and Gaede, 1933) (<i>Phassus</i>)	India
<i>coomani</i> (Viette, 1949a) (<i>Procharagia</i>)	Vietnam
<i>rustica</i> Tindale, 1941 (<i>Endoclita</i>)	India
<i>inouei</i> Ueda, 1987 (<i>Endoclita</i>)	Taiwan
<i>chrysoptera</i> Tindale, 1941 (<i>Endoclita</i>)	India
<i>metallica</i> Tindale, 1941 (<i>Endoclita</i>)	India
<i>auratus</i> (Hampson, [1893]) (<i>Phassus</i>)	Myanmar

- buettneria** Tindale, 1941 (*Endoclita*) Myanmar
marginotatus (Leech, 1898) (*Phassus*) China
punctimargo (Swinhoe, 1892) (*Phassus*) Sikkim
punctimargo (Hampson, [1893]) (*Phassus*), nec Swinhoe, 1892 Sikkim
aboe (Moore, [1860]) (*Phassus*), **comb. n.** India
xizangensis (Chu and Wang, 1985b) (*Phassus*), **comb. n.** China (Xizang)
microscripta Tindale, 1941 (*Endoclita*) India
salsettensis (Moore, 1879) (*Phassus*), **comb. n.** India
strobilanthes (Tindale, 1942) (*Sahyadrassus*), **comb. n.** India
albofasciatus (Moore, 1879) (*Phassus*) India
albosignata Tindale, 1941 (*Endoclita*) India
viridis (Swinhoe, 1892) (*Phassus*), **comb. n.** India
viridis (Hampson, [1893]) (*Phassus*), nec Swinhoe, 1892 India
- NEOHEPIALISCUS** Viette, 1948
algeriensis (de Joannis, 1903) (*Hepialiscus*) Algeria
joannis (Lucas, 1905) (*Hepialiscus*), infrasubsp. Algeria
bicolor (Pfitzner, 1912) (*Hepialiscus*), infrasubsp. Tunisia
tunetanus (Oberthür, 1917) (*Hepialus*) Algeria
- ELHAMMA** Walker, 1856
PERISSECTIS Meyrick, 1890a
 PERICENTRIS; Pagenstecher, 1909, mis-spelling
ZAUXIEUS Viette, 1952b
THEAXIEUS Viette, 1952b
- australasiae** (Walker, 1856) (*Hepialus*) Australia
inconcluso Walker, 1856 (*Elhamma*) Australia
banghaasii (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Porina*) Australia
toxopeusi (Viette, 1952b) (*Zauxieus*) New Guinea
diakonoffi (Viette, 1952b) (*Theaxieus*) New Guinea
roepkei (Viette, 1952b) (*Theaxieus*) New Guinea
- JEANA** Tindale, 1935
delicatula Tindale, 1935 (*Jeana*) Australia
robiginosa Turner, 1939 (*Jeana*) Australia
rubiginosa; Turner, 1939 (*Jeana*), orig. mis-spelling
timetea Turner, 1939 (*Jeana*) Australia
- CLADOXYCANUS** Dumbleton, 1966
minos (Hudson, 1905) (*Porina*) New Zealand
autumnata (Hudson, 1920) (*Porina*) New Zealand
- WISEANA** Viette, 1961c, repl. name
PORINA Walker, 1856, nec d'Orbigny, 1852
 GORINA; Quail, 1899, mis-spelling
 GORYNA; Quail, 1899, mis-spelling
PHILPOTTIA Viette, 1950i, nec Broun, 1915
cervinata (Walker, 1865) (*Elhamma*) New Zealand

- despectus* (Walker, 1865) (*Hepialus*) New Zealand
vexata (Walker, 1865) (*Porina*) New Zealand
variolaris (Guenée, 1868) (*Pielus*) New Zealand
copularis (Meyrick, 1912) (*Porina*) New Zealand
 despecta; auctt.
- fuliginea*** (Butler, 1879) (*Porina*) New Zealand
jocosa (Meyrick, 1912) (*Porina*) New Zealand
mimica (Philpott, 1923) (*Porina*) New Zealand
signata (Walker, 1856) (*Elhamma*) New Zealand
novaezealandiae (Walker, 1856) (*Porina*) New Zealand
umbraculatus (Guenée, 1868) (*Pielus*) New Zealand
- HELOXYCANUS** Dugdale, 1994
- patricki*** Dugdale, 1994 (*Heloxycanus*) New Zealand
- DUMBLETONIUS** Dugdale, 1988
 TRIOXYCANUS; auctt.
- characterifer*** (Walker, 1865) (*Hepialus*) New Zealand
impletus (Walker, 1865) (*Oxycanus*) New Zealand
mairi (Buller, 1873) (*Porina*) [Note 3.] New Zealand
unimaculata (Salmon, 1948) (*Porina*) New Zealand
sylvicola Dugdale, 1988 (*Dumbletonius*) New Zealand
 ensyii; auctt.
- DIOXYCANUS** Dumbleton, 1966
- fusca*** (Philpott, 1914) (*Porina*) New Zealand
oreas (Hudson, 1920) (*Porina*) New Zealand
ascendens (Meyrick, 1921a) (*Porina*) New Zealand
descendens (Hudson, 1923) (*Porina*) New Zealand
gourlayi (Philpott, 1931) (*Porina*) New Zealand
- NAPIALUS** Chu and Wang, 1985a
- hunanensis*** Chu and Wang, 1985a (*Napialus*) China (Hunan)
kulingi (Daniel, 1940) (*Phassus*), **comb.n.** China
chongqingensis Wu, 1992 (*Napialus*) China (Chongqing)
- HEPIALISCUS** Hampson, [1893]
- nepalensis*** (Walker, 1856) (*Hepialus*) Nepal
indicus (Walker, 1856) (*Hepialus*) India
pauperatus (Walker, 1865) (*Hepialus*) India
marcidus (Butler, 1880) (*Hepialus*) India
flavus Chu and Wang, 1985b (*Hepialiscus*), **syn. n.** China (Xizang)
monticola Ueda, 1988 (*Hepialiscus*) Taiwan
robinsoni Ueda, 1988 (*Hepialiscus*) Taiwan
taiwanus Ueda, 1988 (*Hepialiscus*) Taiwan
- PARAHEPIALISCUS** Viette, 1950e
- borneensis*** (Pfitzner in Pfitzner and Gaede, 1933) (*Hepialiscus*) Borneo
baluensis Viette, 1950e (*Parahepialiscus*), **syn. n.** Borneo

- XHOAPHRYX** Viette, 1953c
lemei Viette, 1953c (*Xhoaphryx*) Vietnam
- AENETUS** Herrich-Schäffer, 1855
CHARAGIA Walker, 1856
 PHLOIOPSYCHE Scott, 1864, unavail. publ. syn.
 OENETUS; Kirby, 1892, mis-spelling
 CHORAGIA; Pagenstecher, 1909, mis-spelling
 OENETES; Oke, 1953, mis-spelling
- ligniveren** (Lewin, 1805) (*Hepialus*) Australia
 lignivorus; Boisduval, 1832, mis-spelling
 lignivora; Walker, 1856, mis-spelling
 prasinus Herrich-Schäffer, [1856] (*Aenetus*), nomen nudum
 venusta (Scott, 1864) (*Phloiopsyche*), unavail. publ. syn.
- lewinii** (Walker, 1856) (*Charagia*) Australia
lamberti (Walker, 1856) (*Charagia*) Australia
- astathes** (Turner, 1915) (*Hepialus*) Australia
- splendens** (Scott, 1864) (*Charagia*) Australia
acaciae (Pfitzner in Pfitzner and Gaede, 1933) (*Charagia*) Australia
- ombraloma** (Lower, 1902) (*Hepialus*) Australia
taggi Oke, 10 Dec., 1953 (*Oenetes* [sic]) Australia
paradiseus Tindale, [31 Dec.] 1953 (*Oenetus* [sic]) Australia
- montanus** Tindale, 1953 (*Oenetus* [sic]) Australia
- scotti** (Scott, 1869a) (*Charagia*) Australia
daphnandrae (Lucas, 1891) (*Hepialus*) Australia
 daphnandri; Dodd, 1902, mis-spelling
 daphnandriae; Pfitzner, 1907, mis-spelling
 swinhoei (Pfitzner in Pfitzner and Gaede, 1933) Australia
 (*Charagia*), infrasubsp.
- blackburnii** (Lower, 1892) (*Hepialus*) Australia
 blackburni; Pfitzner and Gaede, 1933, mis-spelling
- eximia** (Scott, 1869a) (*Charagia*) Australia
hilaris (Lucas, 1891) (*Hepialus*) Australia
pomalis (Swinhoe, 1892) (*Charagia*) Australia
coreeba (Olliff, 1895) (*Charagia*) Australia
- tegulatus** (Pagenstecher, 1888) (*Hepialus*) Indonesia (Ambon)
rosatus (Pagenstecher, 1888) (*Hepialus*) Indonesia (Ambon)
cyanochlora (Lower, 1894) (*Hepialus*) Australia
thermistis (Lower, 1894) (*Hepialus*) Australia
walsinghami (Olliff, 1895) (*Charagia*) Australia
- marginatus** Rothschild, 1896 (*Oenetus* [sic]) New Guinea
misimanus Rothschild, 1898 (*Oenetus* [sic]) New Guinea
saturatior Rothschild, 1915 (*Oenetus* [sic]) New Guinea
eugynoides (Strand, 1912a) (*Charagia*), **syn. n.** New Guinea
- ramsayi** (Scott, 1869a) (*Charagia*) Australia
 ramsayi (Scott, 1865) (*Charagia*), nomen nudum
 chrysomallon (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Charagia*), infrasubsp. Australia
- scripta** (Scott, 1869a) (*Charagia*) Australia
argyrographa (Felder, 1874) (*Charagia*) Australia

- argyrodines* (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Charagia*) Australia
tephroptilus (Turner, 1915) (*Hepialus*) Australia
dulcis (Swinhoe, 1892) (*Charagia*) Australia
celsissima (Olliff, 1895) (*Charagia*) Australia
jordani (Pfitzner, 1909) (*Charagia*) Australia
nobilis (Tillyard, 1926) (*Charagia*), nomen nudum
mirabilis Rothschild, 1894 (*Oenetus* [sic]) Australia
hampsoni (Joicey and Noakes, 1914) (*Charagia*) New Guinea
crameri Viette, 1956b (*Aenetus*) New Guinea
wollastoni Rothschild, 1915 (*Oenetus* [sic]) New Guinea
toxopeusi Viette, 1956b (*Aenetus*) New Guinea
cohici Viette, 1961a (*Oenetus* [sic]) New Caledonia
virescens (Doubleday, 1843) (*Hepialus*) New Zealand
rubroviridans (White, 1855) (*Hepialus*) New Zealand
rubroviridans (Walker, 1856) (*Charagia*) New Zealand
fisheri (Felder and Rogenhofer, 1874) (*Charagia*) New Zealand
hectori (Butler, 1877) (*Charagia*) New Zealand
alboextremis (Quail, 1903a) (*Charagia*), infrasubsp. New Zealand
arfaki Bethune-Baker, 1910 (*Aenetus*) New Guinea
ninayana (Pfitzner, 1914a) (*Charagia*), **syn. n.** New Guinea
eugyna (Rothschild and Jordan, 1907) (*Charagia*) New Guinea
floralis (Jordan, 1937) (*Charagia*), **syn. n.** New Guinea
sordida (Rothschild and Jordan, 1905) (*Charagia*) New Guinea
- LETO** Hübner, [1820]
 ECTO; Pagenstecher, 1909, mis-spelling
venus (Cramer, 1780) (*Phalaena*) South Africa
- ZELOTYPIA** Scott, 1869b
 XYLOPSYCHE Swainson, 1851, nomen nudum
 LETO; auctt.
- stacyi** Scott, 1869b (*Zelotypia*) Australia
stacyi (Swainson, 1851) (*Xylopsyche*), nomen nudum
stacyi (Scott, 1865) (*Xylopsyche*), nomen nudum
staceyi; Froggatt, 1923, mis-spelling
sinuosa Olliff, 1887 (*Zelotypia*), infrasubsp. Australia
- ONCOPERA** Walker, 1856
ONCOPTERA Meyrick, 1890a, repl. name
PARONCOPERA Tindale, 1933
 ONCHOPERA; Birket-Smith, 1974, mis-spelling
 ONCHOPTERA; Birket-Smith, 1974, mis-spelling
- intricata** Walker, 1856 (*Oncopera*) Australia
fasciculatus (Walker, 1869) (*Hepialus*) Australia
faciulata; d'Abbrera, 1974, mis-spelling
- rufobrunnea** Tindale, 1933 (*Oncopera*) Australia
intricoides Tindale, 1933 (*Oncopera*) Australia
alpina Tindale, 1933 (*Oncopera*) Australia
nebulosa Tindale, 1933 (*Oncopera*), infrasubsp.

alboguttata Tindale, 1933 (<i>Oncopera</i>)	Australia
tindalei Common, 1966 (<i>Oncopera</i>)	Australia
brunneata Tindale, 1933 (<i>Oncopera</i>)	Australia
brachyphylla Turner, 1925 (<i>Oncopera</i>)	Australia
parva Tindale, 1933 (<i>Oncopera</i>)	Australia
<i>argentata</i> Tindale, 1933 (<i>Oncopera</i>)	Australia
epargyra Turner, 1925 (<i>Oncopera</i>)	Australia
mitocera Turner, 1911 (<i>Oncopera</i>)	Australia
<i>lineata</i> Aurivillius, 1920 (<i>Oncopera</i>), infrasubsp.	Australia
<i>suffusa</i> Aurivillius, 1920 (<i>Oncopera</i>), infrasubsp.	Australia
<i>vittata</i> Aurivillius, 1920 (<i>Oncopera</i>), infrasubsp.	Australia
TRICTENA Meyrick, 1890a	
atripalpis (Walker, 1856) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
<i>argentata sensu</i> Tindale, 1932	
argyrosticha Turner, 1929 (<i>Trictena</i>)	Australia
<i>labyrinthicus sensu</i> Tindale, 1932	
barnardi Tindale, 1941 (<i>Trictena</i>)	Australia
BORDAIA Tindale, 1932	
BORDAJA; Chu and Wang, 1985a, mis-spelling	
pica Tindale, 1932 (<i>Bordaia</i>)	Australia
moesta Tindale, 1932 (<i>Bordaia</i>)	Australia
furva Tindale, 1932 (<i>Bordaia</i>)	Australia
paradoxa Tindale, 1932 (<i>Bordaia</i>)	Australia
karnka Tindale, 1941 (<i>Bordaia</i>)	Australia
ABANTIADES Herrich-Schäffer, 1855	
PIELUS Walker, 1856	
RHIZOPSYCHE Scott, 1864, unavail. publ. syn.	
sericatus Tindale, 1932 (<i>Abantiades</i>)	Australia
ocellatus Tindale, 1932 (<i>Abantiades</i>)	Australia
marcidus Tindale, 1932 (<i>Abantiades</i>)	Australia
hyalinatus (Herrich-Schäffer, [1853]) (<i>Epiolus</i> [sic])	Australia
<i>diaphanus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1856]) (<i>Abantiades</i>), repl. name	Australia
<i>ingens</i> (Walker, 1865) (<i>Charagia</i>)	Australia
<i>erythrinus</i> (Walker, 1865) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
<i>imperialis</i> (Olliff and Prince, 1888) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
<i>brunneus</i> Tindale, 1932 (<i>Abantiades</i>), infrasubsp.	Australia
aurilegulus Tindale, 1932 (<i>Abantiades</i>)	Australia
labyrinthicus (Donovan, 1805) (<i>Cossus</i>)	Australia
<i>argenteus</i> (Donovan, 1805) (<i>Cossus</i>)	Australia
<i>argenteus</i> ; Donovan, 1805, mis-spelling	
<i>tasmaniae</i> (Walker, 1856) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
<i>swainsoni</i> (Scott, 1864) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
<i>diversata</i> (Lucas, 1898) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
<i>labyrinthicus</i> ; d'Abbrera, 1974, mis-spelling	
leucochiton (Pfitzner, 1914a) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia

magnificus (Lucas, 1898) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
hydrographus (Felder, 1874) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
latipennis Tindale, 1932 (<i>Abantiades</i>)	Australia
barcas (Pfitzner, 1914a) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
albofasciatus (Swinhoe, 1892) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
fulvomarginatus Tindale, 1932 (<i>Abantiades</i>)	Australia
aphenges (Turner, 1904) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
OXYCANUS Walker, 1856	
<i>PORINA</i> Walker, 1856, nom. praeocc.	
GORINA; Quail, 1899, mis-spelling	
GORYNA; Quail, 1899, mis-spelling	
<i>PARAOXYCANUS</i> Viette, 1950i	
sphragidias (Meyrick, 1890a) (<i>Porina</i>)	Australia
australis Walker, 1856 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
dirempta (Walker, 1865) (<i>Porina</i>)	Australia
<i>kershawi</i> (Lucas, 1891) (<i>Porina</i>)	Australia
waterhousei Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
lyelli Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
antipoda (Herrich-Schäffer, [1853]) (<i>Epiolus</i> [sic])	Australia
<i>sordidus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1853]) (<i>Epiolus</i> [sic])	Australia
<i>fuscomaculatus</i> Walker, 1856 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
<i>pardalinus</i> Walker, 1865 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
perditus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
janeus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
silvanus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
carus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
herdus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
beltista (Turner, 1926) (<i>Porina</i>)	Australia
ballux Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
aurifex Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
naias Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
gelidus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
goldfinchi Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
rosaceus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
hamatus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
stellans Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
spadix Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
loesus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
occidentalis Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
poeticus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
promiscuus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
rufescens Walker, 1856 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
<i>invarius</i> (Walker, 1865) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
<i>sordidus</i> ; auctt.	Australia
nuptialis Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	
incanus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
barnardi Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
niphadias (Meyrick, 1890a) (<i>Porina</i>)	Australia

goodingi Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
sirpus Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
subvaria (Walker, 1856) (<i>Elhamma</i>)	Australia
<i>subvarius</i> Walker, 1856 (<i>Oxycanus</i>), syn. n.	Australia
<i>lamnus</i> Tindale, 1935 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
determinata (Walker, 1856) (<i>Elhamma</i>)	Australia
byrsa (Pfitzner, 1914a) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
maculosus (Felder, 1874) (<i>Pielus</i>)	Australia
aedesima (Turner, 1929) (<i>Porina</i>)	Australia
glauerti Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
kochi Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
armatus Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
buluwandji Tindale, 1964 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
hildae Tindale, 1964 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	Australia
rileyi Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
fuliginosa (Rothschild, 1915) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Guinea
salmonacea (Rothschild and Jordan, 1905) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Guinea
thoe Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
atrox Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
eos Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
albostrigata (Rothschild, 1913) (<i>Phassodes</i>)	New Guinea
nigripuncta (Joicey and Talbot, 1917) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Guinea
<i>nigricosta</i> (Joicey and Talbot, 1917) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Guinea
xois Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
postflavida (Rothschild, 1915) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Guinea
dives Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
subochracea (Joicey and Talbot, 1917) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Guinea
<i>argentipuncta</i> (Joicey and Talbot, 1917) (<i>Porina</i>)	New Guinea
<i>subochrea</i> ; Tindale, 1955, mis-spelling	
serratus Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
thasus Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
perplexus Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
meeki (Viette, 1950i) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
tamsi Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
mayri Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
discipennis Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
hebe Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
hecabe Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
<i>lethe</i> Tindale, 1955 (<i>Oxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
tyres (Viette, 1956b) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
diakonoffi (Viette, 1956b) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
altenai (Viette, 1956b) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
novaeguineensis (Viette, 1950i) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
postxois (Viette, 1956b) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
aegrus (Viette, 1956b) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
herbuloti (Viette, 1956b) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
snelleni (Viette, 1956b) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
toxopeusi (Viette, 1956b) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea
nigra (Viette, 1956b) (<i>Paraoxycanus</i>)	New Guinea

PHASSODES Bethune-Baker, 1905

vitiensis (Rothschild, 1895) (<i>Leto</i>)	Fiji
<i>bimorpha</i> Bethune-Baker, 1905 (<i>Phassodes</i>)	Fiji
<i>guthrei</i> Bethune-Baker, 1905 (<i>Phassodes</i>)	Fiji
<i>nausori</i> Bethune-Baker, 1905 (<i>Phassodes</i>)	Fiji
<i>odorevalvula</i> Bethune-Baker, 1905 (<i>Phassodes</i>)	Fiji
<i>rewaensis</i> Bethune-Baker, 1905 (<i>Phassodes</i>)	Fiji
<i>vitensis</i> Bethune-Baker, 1905 (<i>Phassodes</i>)	Fiji

Notes to checklist:

1. Viette (1951b) stated that *Dalaca perkeo* Pfitzner was attributable to Cossidae but no generic placement was offered.
2. de Freina (1996) suggests this species may be conspecific with *Pharmacis pyrenaicus* Donzel.
3. Dugdale (1994) places this taxon as *incertae sedis*.
4. The holotype (and only known specimen) of *Eudalaca sanctahelena* (BMNH) is labelled 'St Helena'/'H. Roberts 1926-395'. The Howland-Roberts collection contained material from various localities (including St Helena) but we consider this specimen to have been mislabelled. In the absence of contradictory evidence we suggest the type locality as southern Africa and that the presence of Hepialidae on St Helena be discounted.
5. Tshistjakov (1996a) described *albomaculatus* as a subspecies of *hectica*.
6. Tshistjakov (1996b) described *pallescens* as a subspecies of *exrescens*.
7. Tshistjakov (1997) described *spinifera* as a subspecies of *macilentus*.

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