

Tentative reclassification of holarctic Yponomeutoidea (Lepidoptera) (*)

Jorma KYRKI †

Zoological Museum, University of Oulu, SF-90570 Oulu, Finland.

Summary

The informal genus-groups of the superfamily Yponomeutoidea previously defined by the author (*Ent. scand.* 15 : 71-84, 1984) are classified in seven families, the Yponomeutidae, Ypsolophidae, Plutellidae, Glyphipterigidae, Heliodinidae, Bedelliidae and Lyonetiidae. The first family is composed of six subfamilies and the others, except the Heliodinidae and Bedelliidae, each of two subfamilies. The family classification is based on 50 possible apomorphies which are briefly discussed. Difficulties in assigning the Lyonetiidae to the correct clade are reviewed. Holarctic yponomeutoid genera, genera which have been excluded from the superfamily and genera which have not been available for study are listed in appendices A, B and C. Four new generic synonyms in the Yponomeutoidea are mentioned and the subfamily Galacticinae is upgraded to family rank to include four genera, which have been excluded from the Yponomeutoidea.

A reassessment of the superfamily Yponomeutoidea and its constituent groups was published a few years ago (KYRKI 1984). At that time no formal classification, so necessary for all of us, was presented, but now, as more information has become available, a tentative reclassification can be proposed (Table 1). The classification is based on the examination of most holarctic yponomeutoid genera and also on many exotic ones, but slight amendments are still expected when tropical and southern hemisphere Yponomeutoids become better known. The hypothesized phylogeny of the superfamily is presented as a cladogram (Fig. 1). It has not yet been possible to trace the sister group of the Yponomeutoidea with certainty. Therefore the out-group comparisons have been carried out with the tineoid families which most probably form, either as a whole or in part, the sister group of the Yponomeutoidea. The monophyly of the included subfamilies was demonstrated earlier (KYRKI 1984, as genus groups) so the autapomorphies of the

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YPONOMEUTOIDEA STEPHENS, 1829

- Yponomeutidae** STEPHENS, 1829
 - Scythropiinae FRIESE, 1966
 - Yponomeutinae STEPHENS, 1829
 - (= *Hyponomeutinae* SODOFFSKY, 1837)
 - (= *Hofmanniinae* SPULER, 1910)
 - (= *Zelleriinae* TURNER, 1913)
 - (= *Cedestinae* KLOET & HINCKS, 1945)
 - Saridoscelinae MORIUTI, 1977
 - Attevininae MOSHER, 1916
 - Praydinae MORIUTI, 1977
 - Argyresthiinae BRUAND, [1851]
- Ypsolophidae** GUENÉE, 1845
 - Ypsolophinae GUENÉE, 1845
 - (= *Hypsilophinae* HAMPSON, 1918)
 - (= *Cerostominae* BÖRNER, 1925)
 - Ochsenheimeriinae HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1857
- Plutellidae** GUENÉE, 1845
 - Plutellinae GUENÉE, 1845
 - Acrolepiinae HEINEMANN, 1870
- Glyphipterigidae** STANTON, 1854
 - Orthoteliinae HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1857
 - Glyphipteriginae STANTON, 1854
 - (= *Aechmiidae* BRUAND, [1851])
- Heliodinidae** HEINEMANN, 1876
- Bedelliidae** MEYRICK, 1880
- Lyonetiidae** STANTON, 1854
 - Cemistominae WALLENGREN, 1881
 - (= *Leucopterinae* CHAPMAN, 1902)
 - Lyonetiinae STANTON, 1854

Table 1. Tentative reclassification of the Yponomeutoidea.

subfamilies need not be repeated here. The Saridoscelinae (with only one genus, *Saridoscelis* MEYRICK) were separated from the *Yponomeuta* group sensu KYRKI 1984. Its diagnostic characters are listed by MORIUTI (1977) (as Saridoscelini).

Apomorphic characters of yponomeutoid families and groups of families. (For morphological descriptions and illustrations see further references in KYRKI (1984)).

Apomorphies of the Yponomeutoidea

1. Pleural lobes present in the 8th abdominal segment of adult males (see KYRKI 1984).
2. Transverse ridge on second abdominal sternite (see KYRKI 1983b).

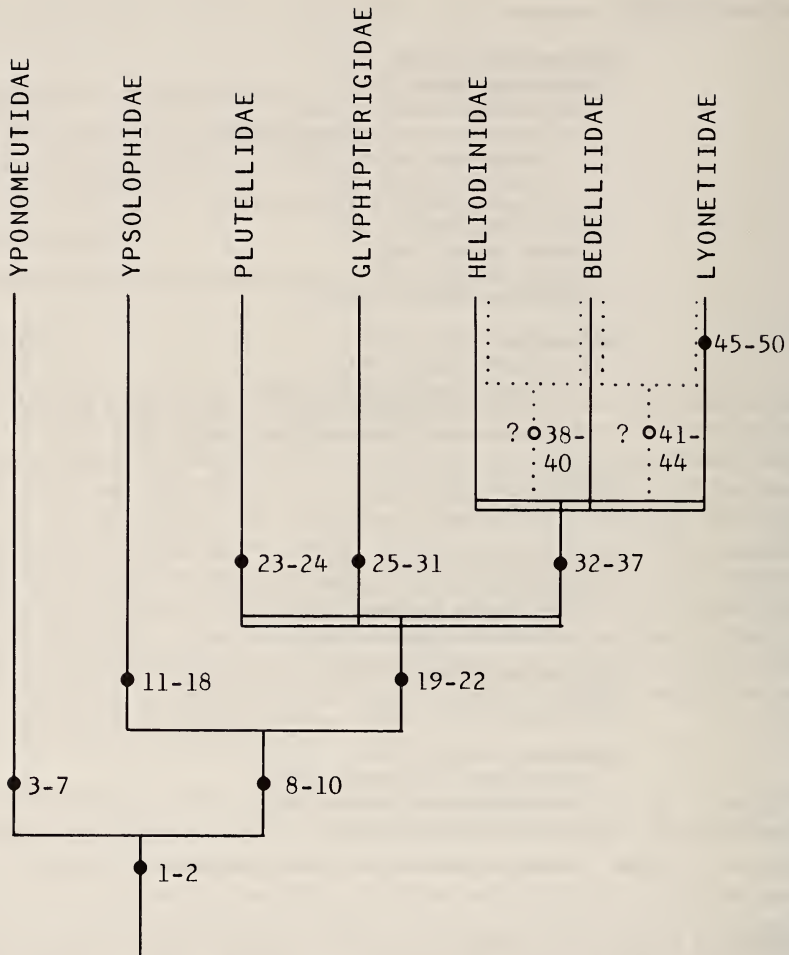


Fig. 1. Cladogram of yponomeutoid families. Numbers denote possible apomorphies discussed in the text. Double lines = unresolved trichotomies ; dotted lines = alternative phylogenetic hypotheses supported by characters 38-40 and 41-44 respectively.

Autapomorphies of the Yponomeutidae

3. Ocelli lost.
4. Pterostigma from Sc to R_1 . (Except in the Scythropiinae ; character reversal or plesiomorphy). Pterostigma which extends only to R_1 is found also in the Ypsolophidae !
5. 8th abdominal sternite more strongly sclerotized than the 7th one. (Except in the Yponomeutinae).

6. Claws of larval thoracic legs long and fairly straight. (Except in the endophagous larvae of the *Argyresthiinae*).

7. Crochets of abdominal prolegs bi- or multiserial. (Except in the *Argyresthiinae*).

For the subfamily classification of the *Yponomeutidae* see the chapter "Classification of the *Yponomeutidae*".

Synapomorphies of families other than the *Yponomeutidae*

8. Second segment of labial palpus with ventral scale tuft (often reduced in the *Acrolepiinae* and *Glyphipterigidae* and not recorded at all in advanced families *Heliodinidae*, *Bedelliidae* and *Lyonetiidae*).

9. Abdominal prolegs longer than broad. In endophagous larvae of the *Glyphipterigidae* and *Lyonetiidae* the prolegs are secondarily short).

10. Larval 9th abdominal segment with only one SV seta. (Some ypsolophid species have 2 setae ; further investigation is needed to show whether this bisetose condition is better considered as a character reversal or a plesiomorphy).

Autapomorphies of the *Ypsolophidae*

11. Veins R_s and M_1 stalked (or even coincident) in hindwing.

12. Tegumen deeply bilobed at anterior margin.

13. Anellus a membranous, strongly spinose tube.

14. Aedeagus with two cornuti or cornuti groups.

15. Female with long anterior and posterior apophyses.

16. Ductus seminalis joins to ductus bursae near ostium.

17. Signum elongated plate with two transverse ridges.

18. Pupa without cremaster setae.

Synapomorphies of families *Plutellidae* to *Lyonetiidae*

19. Gnathos absent.

20. Tegumen reduced in size, on dorsal side at most a narrow transverse band.

21. Pupal thoracic spiracle protruded (except in the *Lyonetiidae* ; see the discussion of the systematic position of the family).

22. Larvae feed on grasses and herbs (see Table 4 and the discussion of the systematic position of the *Lyonetiidae*).

Autapomorphies of the *Plutellidae*

23. Lamella postvaginalis consisting of two setose lobes.

24. Cocoon large meshed.

Autapomorphies of the *Glyphipterigidae*

For a more thorough discussion of the larval characters see KYRKI & ITÄMIES (1986).

25. Antennal scape without pecten.

26. Teguminal processes reduced, absent (misinterpreted by KYRKI 1984, see KYRKI & ITÄMIES 1986).
27. Cranial setae F_1 , Af_1 , Af_2 , A_2 , P_2 , O_1 , O_3 and SO_2 short.
28. Prothoracic L group bisetose.
29. 8th abdominal spiracle on dorsal side, near the hind margin of the segment.
30. Larva endophagous.
31. Larvae primarily feeding on monocotyledons (see Table 4; Heppner recently (1985) listed also Piperaceae and Urticaceae as host plant families for the Glyptopterigids).

Synapomorphies of Heliodinidae, Bedelliidae and Lyonetiidae

32. Maxillary palpus reduced, at most 2 segments.
33. Altogether at most 4 M and CuA veins present in forewing.
34. Discal cell open in hindwing.
35. No distinct sclerite for the maxillary palpus in pupa.
36. Pupal abdominal segments not movable.
37. Pupa with strong lateral ridges.

The families Heliodinidae, Bedelliidae and Lyonetiidae form still unresolved trichotomy. Two alternative phylogenetic hypotheses (Heliodinidae + Bedelliidae) + Lyonetiidae and Heliodinidae + (Bedelliidae + Lyonetiidae) are supported by three and four characters respectively.

Possible synapomorphies of Heliodinidae and Bedelliidae

38. Larva with long spinneret.
39. Seta V_1 not apparent in thoracic segments.
40. Larva pupates without cocoon.

Possible synapomorphies of Bedelliidae and Lyonetiidae

41. Ocelli absent.
42. Adult with scale tuft between antennae.
43. Hind tibia hairy on dorsal side.
44. Fringe on underside of labrum of larva very prominent.

Autapomorphies of the Lyonetiidae

45. Antennal scape slightly flattened and bordered with scales, at rest forming an eye-cap.
46. Forewing caudate.
47. Head of larva flattened.
48. Cranial setae F_1 , Af_1 , Af_2 , P_2 , L_1 and O_3 short.
49. Labrum at most with four pairs of setae on dorsal side.
50. Abdominal dorsal setae D_1 and D_2 close to each other, D_1 situated lower (more laterad) than D_2 .

Classification of the Yponomeutidae

It has not yet been possible to present a well founded phylogenetic hypothesis for the subfamilies of the Yponomeutidae. Five out of the six subfamilies are represented by one or only a few genera in the holarctic region and show but little variation. The advanced characters of the subfamilies presented in Tables 2 and 3 demonstrate that there must have been a considerable amount of character reversals and/or parallel evolution during the evolution of the family. The Scythropiinae may be the sister group of all other families, if its pterostigma really is a plesiomorphic character (see character 4 in the text). The Saridoscelinae and Yponomeutidae seem to be sister groups (Table 2 :

Characters	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Scythropiinae	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	○
Saridoscelinae	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○
Yponomeutinae	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○
Atteviniae	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
Praydinae	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	●
Argyresthiinae	○	●	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●

Table 2. Distribution of possible synapomorphies (black dots) in the subfamilies of the Yponomeutidae. Characters 1-13 are explained in Table 3.

Character	plesiomorphic (○)	apomorphic (●)
ADULT		
1. antennal scape	with pecten	without pecten
2. maxillary palp	4 segments	less than 4 segments
3. abdominal terga	with normal scales	with scales and spines (specialized scales)
4. pterostigma from Sc	to R ₂ or R ₃	to R ₁
5. 8th abd. sternite	sclerotized as the 7th	more strongly sclerotized than the 7th
6. aedeagus	without basal scape	with basal scape
7. teguminal processes	unscaled	with specialized scales
LARVA		
8. cranial seta P ₁	lower than Af ₂ -P ₂ line	on line with or higher than Af ₂ -P ₂
9. cranial seta V ₁	short	long
10. ventral margin of mandible	evenly arched	bulged
11. antennal segments 3 + 4	shorter than segments 1 + 2	longer than segments 1 + 2
12. crochets	uniserial	bi- or multiserial
13. larva	exophagous, often in web	endophagous

Table 3. Characters 1-13 of the subfamilies of the Yponomeutidae. See Table 2.

	conifers	dicotyledons		monocots	
		trees, bushes and dwarf shrubs	grasses and herbs		
				Poaceae Juncaceae Liliaceae Dioscoreaceae, Orchidaceae Cyperaceae Iridaceae, Sparganiaceae Araceae	
Scythropiinae Yponomeutinae Saridoscelinae Atteviniae	Pinaceae Cupressaceae, Taxodiaceae	Rosaceae Ericaceae Betulaceae Fagaceae Celastraceae Oleaceae Rhamnaceae, Santalaceae Empetraceae, Epacridaceae Grossulariaceae Simarubaceae Caprifoliaceae Rutaceae, Juglandaceae Salicaceae Aceraceae Ulmaceae Myricaceae Rubiaceae	Crassulaceae Saxifragaceae Brassicaceae, Cappariaceae Solanaaceae, Asteraceae Chenopodiaceae, Nyctaginaceae Convolvulaceae, Urticaceae Fabaceae, Guttiferae		
Praydinae Argyresthiinae Ypsolophinae Ochsenheimeriinae	Pinaceae	Rosaceae Ericaceae Betulaceae Fagaceae Celastraceae Oleaceae Rhamnaceae, Santalaceae Empetraceae, Epacridaceae Grossulariaceae Simarubaceae Caprifoliaceae Rutaceae, Juglandaceae Salicaceae Aceraceae Ulmaceae Myricaceae Rubiaceae			
Plutellinae Acrolepiinae Orthoteliinae Glyphipteriginae					
Heliodinidae Bedelliidae Lyonetinae Cemistominae		Rosaceae Ericaceae Betulaceae Fagaceae Celastraceae Oleaceae Rhamnaceae, Santalaceae Empetraceae, Epacridaceae Grossulariaceae Simarubaceae Caprifoliaceae Rutaceae, Juglandaceae Salicaceae Aceraceae Ulmaceae Myricaceae Rubiaceae			

Table 4. Foodplant families of yponomeutoid families and subfamilies. Summarized from literature records.

synapomorphies 3, 6 and 10 and possible synapomorphies 9 and 11 which are paralleled in other subfamilies). There is also some evidence of a close relationship between the Attevininae and Praydinae (Table 2 : characters 1, 8 and possibly 2), but at least characters 1 and 2 are reductions which are paralleled many times in the evolution of the Lepidoptera. The endophagous larvae of the Argyrethiinae are highly specialized due to their mode of life, but otherwise I have not found good reasons for excluding the subfamily from the Yponomeutidae as a distinct family as several recent authors do (e.g. INOUE *et al.* 1982, HEPPNER 1984).

Systematic position of the Lyonetiidae

The systematic position of the Lyonetiidae within the superfamily is still in need of careful re-examination in spite of the fact that the characters 32 to 37 presented in the foregoing text seem to demonstrate the close relationship of the Lyonetiidae, Bedelliidae and Heliodinidae. The Lyonetiids do not have apomorphies 8, 9, 21 or 22 listed in the cladogram for their stem groups. The lack of the scale tuft from the labial palpus and short larval prolegs might well be reductions. The plesiomorphic position of the pupal thoracic spiracle and the foodplant spectrum of primitive Lyonetiids, which is similar to that of Yponomeutids and Ypsolophids (Table 4), might probably, together with a few other characters (ocellus absent, cocoon double, crochets partly biserial in the primitive lyonetiid genus *Paraleucoptera*) place the family Lyonetiidae close to the Yponomeutidae, either as a sister group or even as a specialized subfamily.

APPENDIX A

Checklist of Holarctic yponomeutoid genera

The genera are listed alphabetically within each subfamily because most families and subfamilies have not been critically revised. Three genera whose exact systematic position within the superfamily is not known to the author, are listed separately at the end of the checklist. Synonymic names of the genera are listed only in those cases in which they differ from those given in the checklists of LERAUT (1980), INOUE *et al.* (1982) and HODGES *et al.* (1983). A few new generic synonyms are included. The occurrence of the genera in the western Palaearctic, eastern Palaearctic and Nearctic regions (WP, EP and NA respectively) is tabulated. Four genera are recorded for the first time from the nearctic region : *Euhypnomyetoides* GAI, with *E. gracilariella* (BUSCK, 1904) **comb. n.** from *Zelleria* ; *Atemelia* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, with *A. aetherias* (MEYRICK, 1927) **comb. n.** from *Orinympa* ; *Eidophasia* STEPHENS, with *E. dammersi* (BUSCK, 1934) **comb. n.** from *Plutella* ; *Rhigognostis* with *R. interrupta* (WALSINGHAM, 1881) **comb. n.** and *R. poulella* (BUSCK, 1904) **comb. n.** from *Plutella*.

YPONOMEUTIDAE	WP	EP	NA
SCYTHROPIINAE			
<i>Scythropia</i> HÜBNER, [1825]	o		
YPONOMEUTINAE			
<i>Banghaasia</i> FRIESE, 1960	o		
<i>Cedestis</i> ZELLER, 1839	o	o	
<i>Choutinea</i> HUANG, 1982		o	
<i>Eucalantica</i> BUSCK, 1904			o
<i>Euhypnometeuta</i> TOLL, 1941	o	o	
<i>Euhypnometeutoides</i> GAJ, 1954 (= <i>Nordmaniana</i> FRIESE, 1960)	o	o	o
<i>Eumonopyta</i> MORIUTI, 1977		o	
<i>Kessleria</i> NOWICKI, 1864	o	o	o
<i>Klausius</i> MORIUTI, 1977		o	
<i>Lampresthia</i> MORIUTI, 1977		o	
<i>Metanometeuta</i> MEYRICK, 1935		o	
<i>Niphonympha</i> MEYRICK, 1914	o	o	
<i>Ocnerostoma</i> ZELLER, 1847	o	o	o
<i>Paraswammerdamia</i> FRIESE, 1960	o	o	
<i>Pseudoswammerdamia</i> FRIESE, 1960	o		
<i>Swammerdamia</i> HÜBNER, [1825]	o	o	o
<i>Teinoptila</i> SAUBER, 1902		o	
<i>Thecobathra</i> MEYRICK, 1922		o	
<i>Xyrosaris</i> MEYRICK, 1907		o	
<i>Yponometeuta</i> LATREILLE, 1796	o	o	o
<i>Zelleria</i> STANTON, 1849	o	o	o
SARIDOSCELINAE			
<i>Saridoscelis</i> MEYRICK, 1894		o	
ATTEVINAE			
<i>Atteva</i> WALKER, 1854			o
PRAYDINAE			
<i>Atemelia</i> HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853 (= <i>Orinympha</i> MEYRICK, 1927, syn. n.)	o	o	o
<i>Eucatagma</i> BUSCK, 1901			o
<i>Prays</i> HÜBNER, [1825]	o	o	
ARGYRESTHIINAE			
<i>Argyresthia</i> HÜBNER, [1825] (= <i>Blastotere</i> RATZBURG, 1840) (= <i>Paraargyresthia</i> MORIUTI, 1969, syn. n.)	o	o	o

YPSOLOPHIDAE

WP EP NA

YPSOLOPHINAE

- Bhadrocosma* MORIUTI, 1977
Eucratia WALSINGHAM, 1881
Phrealcia CHRETIEN, 1900
Rhabdocosma MEYRICK, 1935
Ypsolopha LATREILLE, 1796
 (= *Melitonympha* MEYRICK, 1927)

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OCHSENHEIMERIINAE

- Ochsenheimeria* HÜBNER, [1825]

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PLUTELLIDAE

PLUTELLINAE

- Eidophasia* STEPHENS, 1842
Lunakia KLIMESCH, 1941
Plutella SCHRANK, 1802
Rhigognostis ZELLER, 1857
 (= *Caunaca* WALLENGREN, 1880)
 (= *Eumachaeristis* MEYRICK, 1938, syn. n.)

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ACROLEPIINAE

- Acrolepia* CURTIS, 1838
Acrolepiopsis GAEDIKE, 1970
Digitivalva GAEDIKE, 1970

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GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE

ORTHOTELIINAE

- Orthotelia* STEPHENS, 1829

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GLYPHIPTERIGINAE

- Abrenthia* BUSCK, 1915
Carmentina MEYRICK, 1930
Chrysocentris MEYRICK, 1914
Drymoana HEPPNER, 1985
Glyphipterix HÜBNER, [1825]
 (= *Diploschizia* HEPPNER, 1981, syn. n.)
Lepidotarphius PRYER, 1877
Neomachlotica HEPPNER, 1981

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HELIODINIDAE	WP	EP	NA
<i>Epicroesa</i> MEYRICK, 1907		o	
<i>Heliodines</i> STANTON, 1854	o		o
<i>Lamprolophus</i> BUSCK, 1900			o
<i>Lithariapteryx</i> CHAMBERS, 1876			o
<i>Scelorthus</i> BUSCK, 1900			o
BEDELLIIDAE			
<i>Bedellia</i> STANTON, 1849	o	o	o
LYONETIIDAE			
CEMIOSTOMINAE			
<i>Leucoptera</i> HÜBNER, [1825]	o	o	o
<i>Microthaua</i> WALSINGHAM, 1891		o	
<i>Paraleucoptera</i> HEINRICH, 1918	o	o	o
<i>Proleucoptera</i> BUSCK, 1902		o	o
LYONETIINAE			
<i>Lyonetia</i> HÜBNER, [1825]	o	o	o
Systematic position within the Yponomeutoidea not known :			
<i>Distagmos</i> HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853	o		
<i>Phyllobrostis</i> STAUDINGER, 1859	o		
<i>Podiasa</i> BUSCK, 1900			o

APPENDIX B

List of Holarctic genera, with their type species, which are currently listed in yponomeutoid families, although their true systematic position has not yet been verified.

<i>Acanthocnemes</i> CHAMBERS, 1878	Lyonetiidae
<i>A. fuscoscapulella</i> CHAMBERS, 1878	(DAVIS, 1983)
<i>Corythophora</i> BRAUN, 1915	Lyonetiidae
<i>C. aurea</i> BRAUN, 1915	(DAVIS, 1983)
<i>Cycloplasis</i> CLEMENS, 1864	Heliodinidae
<i>C. panicifoliella</i> CLEMENS, 1864	(HEPPNER & DUCKWORTH, 1983)

<i>Eulyonetia</i> CHAMBERS, 1880	Lyonetiidae
<i>E. inornatella</i> CHAMBERS, 1880	(DAVIS, 1983)

The genus might belong to the Gelechioidea, because the proboscis of the type species is said to be scaled (CHAMBERS, 1880).

<i>Exegetia</i> BRAUN, 1918	Lyonetiidae
<i>E. crocea</i> BRAUN, 1918	(DAVIS, 1983)
<i>Philonome</i> CHAMBERS, 1874	Lyonetiidae
<i>P. clemensella</i> CHAMBERS, 1874	(DAVIS, 1983)
<i>Sporadarchis</i> MEYRICK, 1935	Yponomeutidae
<i>S. galactombra</i> MEYRICK, 1935	(MEYRICK, 1935)

APPENDIX C

List of Holarctic genera which have recently, or in the present paper, been excluded from families now placed in the Yponomeutoidea with their current family/superfamily assignment. The Galactiidae are hereby upgraded from subfamily to family rank.

Genus type species	current systematic position
<i>Araeolepia</i> WALSINGHAM, 1881	unknown, hereby excluded from the
<i>A. subfasciella</i> WALSINGHAM, 1881	Plutellidae
<i>Atrijuglans</i> YANG, 1977	Gelechioidea : (new assignment)
<i>A. hetaohei</i> YANG, 1977	
<i>Bahrlutia</i> AMSEL, 1935	Galactiidae (new status) (= <i>Homadaula</i>
<i>B. ghorella</i> AMSEL, 1935	group sensu KYRKI, 1984)
<i>Beijinga</i> YANG, 1977	Gelechioidea : (new assignment)
<i>B. utila</i> YANG, 1977	
<i>Bucculatrix</i> ZELLER, 1839	Bucculatricidae (KYRKI, 1984)
<i>B. albedinella</i> ZELLER, 1839	
<i>Conchiophora</i> CHRÉTIEN, 1915	Gelechioidea : (new assignment)
<i>C. spinosella</i> CHRÉTIEN, 1915	
<i>Corsocasis</i> MEYRICK, 1912	Schreckensteiniidae (new assignment)
<i>C. coronias</i> MEYRICK, 1912	
<i>Cyanarmostis</i> MEYRICK, 1927	Gelechioidea : (new assignment)
<i>C. vectigalis</i> MEYRICK, 1927	
<i>Ellabella</i> BUSCK, 1925	unknown, hereby excluded from the
<i>E. editha</i> BUSCK, 1925	Plutellidae
<i>Euprora</i> BUSCK, 1906	hereby transferred back to the Tineidae
<i>E. argentiliniella</i> BUSCK, 1906	(cf. DAVIS, 1983)

- Eustixis* HÜBNER, 1825
E. pupula HÜBNER, 1825
 = *Lactura* WALKER, 1854
L. dives WALKER, 1854
- For further synonyms see e.g. HEPPNER & DUCKWORTH (1983).
- Galactica* WALSINGHAM, 1911
G. caradjae WALSINGHAM, 1911
Homadaula LOWER, 1899
H. lasiochroa LOWER, 1899
 = *Paraprays* REBEL, 1910
P. punctigera REBEL, 1910
- Pliniaca* BUSCK, 1907
P. bakerella BUSCK, 1907
- Roeslerstammia* ZELLER, 1839
R. erxlebeniella ZELLER, 1839
- Schreckensteinia* HÜBNER, 1825
Tinea festaliella HÜBNER, 1819
- Staintonia* STAUDINGER, 1859
S. medinella STAUDINGER, 1859
 = *Exodomorpha* WALKER, 1864 syn. rev.
E. divisella WALKER, 1864
- According to VIETTE (1956) the genus is not a junior synonym of *Eretmocera* ZELLER, 1852.
- Syncrotaulella* FLETCHER, 1940
Syncrotaula strepsicentra MEYRICK, 1937
 = *Syncrotaula* MEYRICK, 1937
S. strepsicentra MEYRICK, 1937
- Urodus* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]
U. monura HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]
- Wockia* HEINEMANN, 1870
W. funebrella HEINEMANN, 1870
- Zarcinia* CHRÉTIEN, 1915
Z. nigrosignatella CHRÉTIEN, 1915
- Zygaenidae : Phaudinae (KYRKI in prep.)
- Galacticidae (new status) (= *Homadaula* group sensu KYRKI, 1984)
- Galacticidae (new status) (= *Homadaula* group sensu KYRKI, 1984)
- unknown, hereby excluded from the Plutellidae
- Roeslerstammiidae (= Amphitheridae) (KYRKI, 1983a)
- Schreckensteiniidae (see e.g. MINET, 1983 and KYRKI, 1984)
- Scythrididae (FALKOVITSH, 1981, BENGTSSON, 1984)
- Gelechioidea : (new assignment)
- Urodidae (KYRKI, 1988)
- Urodidae (KYRKI, 1988)
- Galacticidae (new status) (= *Homadaula* group sensu KYRKI, 1984)

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Kyrki Jorma

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