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Review

Diversity of the Subfamily Torodorinae (Lepidoptera: Lecithoceridae) in Afrotropical Region

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Abstract: Torodorinae is the second largest subfamily of Lecithoceridae, comprising more than 600 species worldwide. In the Afrotropical Region, 116 species of the subfamily have been known, of which 90 species were described by the author and his co-authors since 2018. In this article, the generic synopsis of the subfamily Torodorinae in Afrotropical Region is discussed and reviewed, providing lists of all known species of each genus.

Keywords: Lepidoptera; Lecithoceridae; review; taxonomy; world

1. Introduction

The subfamily Torodorinae (Lepidoptera, Lecithoceridae) is the second largest subfamily among the four subfamilies of Lecithoceridae (Ceuthomadarinae, Lecithocerinae, Torodorinae, and Crocanthinae), comprising more than 600 species (Table 1) belonging to 47 genera worldwide. However, the subfamily is still poorly known in the Afrotropical Region as well as other related micro-moths. Adults of the subfamily are usually small to medium size (wingspan of 8–25 mm) and mostly nocturnal, as well as those of other subfamilies, except some brightly coloured species such as *Torodora epicharis* Park, 2002; and the larvae mostly feed on dead leaves [1,2]. The subfamily is morphologically defined by the absence of a bridge-like structure connecting the tegumen and the valva, and by the uncus, which is usually thorn-like and directed caudally in the male genitalia. Representative species of the genera of Torodorina are given in the Figure 1.

Among the known species of the subfamily, more than 410 species have been reported from the Oriental Region, 40 species from the Palaearctic Region, 5 species from the Oceanian and the Australian Region, and about 150 species from the Afrotropical and Madagascar regions (Tables 1 and 2) [1–3]. The available data for the Afrotropical Region has been based on very limited material, and little work had been performed until the author started to study this fauna since 2018 [4,5]. Thus, the number of species inhabiting this region can be expected to be at least more than 10 times greater than that corresponding to our current knowledge [2]. Even though the adjacent big island, Madagascar, is fairly close to this continent, none of the described species of Malagasy Lecithoceridae has been found on the African continent. The fauna of Madagascar could be another example showing a very high level of endemism despite the relative proximity with a large neighbouring area for the faunas of the Australian and Oceanian regions [6].

Since Walsingham (1881, 1891) described *Idiopterix obliquella* (Walsingham, 1881) and *Protolychnis maculata* (Walsingham, 1891) from Rep. South Africa [7,8] and Meyrick (1908–1938) described 12 species belonging to the subfamily from various area in Afrotropical Region [9–16], Park (or with his co-authors) described three new genera (*Thubdora* Park, 2019; *Viperinus* Park, 2021; and *Spiniola* Park, 2022) and 90 new species of the subfamily Torodorinae from the Afrotropical Region [4,5,17–25]. Of these genera, *Thubdora* Park is

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the most diverse genus in the subfamily Torodorinae with 46 known species, the next is *Ptilothyris* Walsingham with 19 known species, followed by *Dragmatucha* Meyrick with 18 described species and *Torodora* Meyrick with 14 species. It is known that six genera: *Dragmatucha* Meyrick, *Idiopteryx* Walsingham, *Ptilothyris* Walsingham, *Thubdora* Park, *Spiniola* Park and *Viperinus* Park, are endemic to the Afrotropical Region.

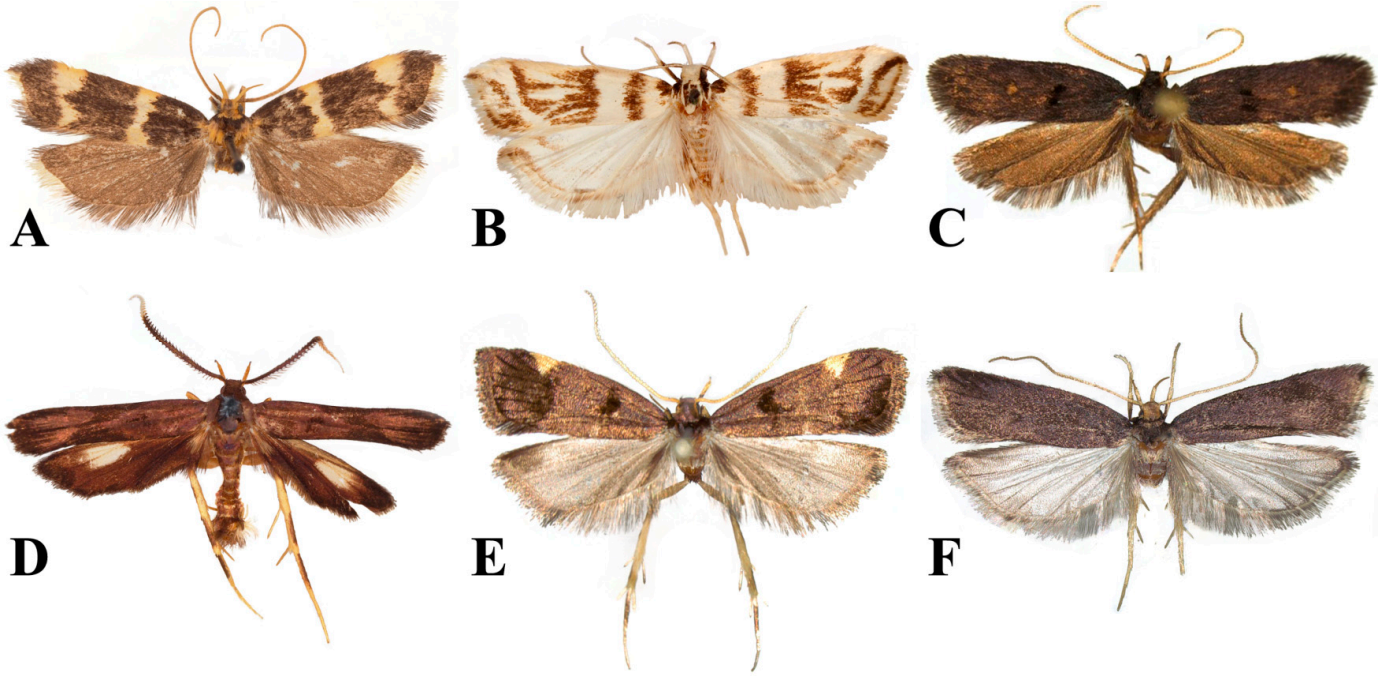

Figure 1. Representative species of the genera of Torodorinae: (**A**), *Dragmarucha proaula* Meyrick, 1908; (**B**), *Idiopteryx obliquella* (Walsingham, 1881); (**C**), *Protolychnis morogoroensis Park & Koo*, 2021; (**D**), *Ptilothyris purpurea* Walsingham, 1897; (**E**), *Thubdora mufindiensis Park & Cho*, 2021; (**F**), *Torodora batillana Park & Koo*, 2022.

Recently, Sterling et al. (2023) described a new genus, *Xenotorodor* Stering, Lees & Grundy, based on the type species, *X. stygioxanthus* sp. nov. from the southern Spain [26], considering the replacement of the genus within the subfamily Crocanthinae or Torodorinae. A further study is needed.

Table 1. The number of species of Lecithoceridae by each subfamily in the World.

Region / Subfamily	OR	PL	AF + MA	AU	OC	Subtotal
Ceuthomadarinae	-	8	-	-	-	8
Lecithocerinae	592	63	105	28	90	878
Torodorinae	411	40	152 *	2	3	608
Crocanthinae	3	-	-	17	71	91
Total	1006	111	256 *	47	164	1585
(%)	(63.5)	(7.0)	(16.1)	(3.0)	(10.4)	(100%)

* 24 species of the genus *Parkiana* Cho, 2020 [27] and *Torodora* Meyrick, 1894, and 12 species not assigned their generic status, which were described from Madagascar, are included. OR: Oriental Region; PL: Palaearctic Region; AF: Afrotropical Region; MA: Madagascar Region; AU: Australian Region; OC: Oceanian Region.

Table 2. The number of the known species of the genus Torodorinae.

Genus	Known No. in the World	Known No. in the Afrotropical Region
Dragmatucha Meyrick, 1908	18	18
Hyperochtha Meyrick, 1925	5	1
Idiopteryx Walsingham, 1891	4	4
Protolychnis Meyrick, 1925	13	10
Ptilothyris Walsingham 1897	19	19
Spiniola Park, 2022	1	1
Thubana Walker, 1864	62	1
Thubdora Park, 2018	46	46
Torodora Meyrick, 1894	247	14 *
Viperinus Park, 2021	2	2
Total	417	116

* The 18 known species from Madagascar are not included.

2. Material and Methods

This review was based on all publications of the taxonomic and faunal studies of the subfamily Torodorinae, which were previously published for the fauna of the Afrotropical Region. The generic synopsis of the subfamily was given and discussed. The lists of the known species for the genera were prepared separately, with their type localities and depositories of the types. Also, all references concerning the information for the species of the subfamily were listed, along with the order of their citation.

3. Generic Synopsis of the Subfamily Torodorinae

3.1. Dragmatucha Meyrick, 1908

Type species: *Dragmatucha proaula* Meyrick, 1908: 726. TL: Rep. South Africa, Petersburg.

Dragmatucha Meyrick is one of the African genera and similar to *Idiopteryx* Walsingham, 1881 in the general morphology, but it can be distinguished from *Idiopteryx* by M_3 coincident with CuA_1 in the forewing and the hind tibia is surrounded by long hairs. The following 18 species of the genus have been known in the Afrotropical Region (Table 3).

Table 3. Species list of *Dragmatucha* Walsingham with the type locality and depository of the types.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
cochliana Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 163.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	NHMO
crinifrutalis Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 168.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	NHMUK
dizostera Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 169.	Uganda, Mpigi	MfN
flavoaurea Park & Karisch, 2022—Park et al., 2022b: 373.	Ivory Coast, Montagne	SDEI
galbinea Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 155.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	NHMO
ghanaensis Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 166.	Ghana, Kakum	NHMUK
goniotes Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 160.	DR Congo, Eala	RMCA
hispidula Park, 2018—Park et al., 2018b: 160.	Cameroon, Efulen	CMNH
kabarolensis Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 154.	Uganda, Kabarole	NHMO
kakumensis Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 164.	Ghana, Kakum	NHMO
mediolinea Park & Karisch, 2022—Park et al., 2022b: 370.	Ivory Coast, Montagne	SDEI
ovartiella Park & Karisch, 2022—Park et al., 2022b: 372.	Ivory Coast, Montagne	SDEI
pedalis Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 171.	Uganda, Kibale Na. Park	NHMUK
polystriana Park & Karisch, 2022—Park et al., 2022b: 369.	Ivory Coast, Montagne	SDEI
proaula Meyrick, 1908: 726.	South Africa, Transvaal	TMSA
saltualis Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 157.	Kenya, Central	NHMUK
vittatella Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020b: 159.	Uganda, Kibale Na. Park	MfN
vulcaniella Park & Karisch, 2021: 591.	Equatorial Guinea, Bioko	SDEI

3.2. Hyperochtha Meyrick, 1925

Type species: *Onebala butyropa* Meyrick, 1910: 458. TL: Sri Lanka, Maskeliya.

Hyperochtha Meyrick is somewhat similar to *Philharmonia* Gozmány, 1978 and *Eccedoxa* Gozmány, 1973 by the absence of M_2 in both wings, but it can be distinguished from *Philharmonia* by M_3 arising from near the middle of the cell, whereas in the latter, it arises

from the lower corner of the cell. Only a single species has been known in the Afrotropical Region (Table 4).

Table 4. Species list of *Hyperochtha* Meyrick with the type locality and depository of the type.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
dischema (Meyrick, 1916: 576) (*Onebala*).	Malawi, Nyassaland	NHMUK

3.3. *Idiopteryx* Walsingham, 1891

Type species: *Cryptolechia obliquella* Walsingham, 1881: 254. TL: Rep. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal.

=*Isotypa* Janse, 1954.

Idiopteryx Walsingham is characterized by the forewing venation with R_3 stalked with R_{4+5}, R_5 to costa, M_3, CuA_1, and CuA_2 on a common stalk; the hindwing with M_2 well-developed; the hind tibia with long, rough scales beyond half all around. It is differentiated from *Dragmatucha* Meyrick by having CuA_1 and CuA_2, whereas CuA_1 and CuA_2 are coincident in the latter (Table 5).

Table 5. Species list of *Idiopteryx* Walsingham with the type locality and depository of the types.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
bivia (Meyrick, 1918: 25) (*Dragmatucha*).	RSA, KwaZulu-Natal	TMSA
discopuncta (Janse, 1949: 383) (*Isotypa*).	RSA, Cape, Grootvadersbos	TMSA
jansei Park & De prins, 2019b: 79.	RSA, Cape, Transkei	TMSA
obliquella (Walsingham, 1881: 254).	RSA, KwaZulu-Natal	NHMUK

3.4. *Protolychnis* Meyrick, 1925

Type species: *Lecithocera maculata* Walsingham, 1881: 276. TL: Rep. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal.

Protolychnis Meyrick is one of the small genera of the subfamily Torodorinae, comprising 11 described species: eight species from the Afrotropical Region, two species (*lychnocentra* (Meyrick, 1904) and *trigonias* (Meyrick, 1904)) from Australia, and one species (*ipnosa* Wu, 1994) from China. The wing venation is similar to that of the Oriental genus *Abrachmia* Amsel, 1968, but it can be distinguished from the latter by the thick antenna, shorter than the forewing. Ten species have been reported from the Afrotropical Region (Table 6).

Table 6. Species list of *Protolychnis* Meyrick with the type locality and depository of the types.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
bastini Park, 2020—Park & Koo, 2020: 272.	DR Congo, Tervuren	RMCA
chlorotoma (Meyrick, 1914: 200) (*Onebala*).	Malawi, Nyasaland	MHMUK
circuliella Park, 2024—Park & Yu, 2024: 2.	Tanzania, Tanga	NHMUK
maculata (Walsingham, 1891: 104) (*Lecithocera*).	RSA, KwaZulu-Natal	NHMUK
marginata Walsingham, 1891: 104.	Gambia, Banjul	NHMUK
morogoroensis Park & Koo, 2021: 366.	Tanzania, Morogoro	NHMO
natalensis Park & De Prins, 2019: 84.	RSA, KwaZulu-Natal	TMSA
oculiella Park & Koo, 2021a: 363.	Kenya, Kajaido	NHMO
petiliella Park, 2020—Park & Koo, 2020: 270.	Uganda, Mpigi	NIBR
tangaensis Park, 2022—Park & Koo, 2022: 2.	Tanzania, Tanga	MHMUK

3.5. *Ptilothyris* Walsingham, 1897

Type species: *Ptilothyris purpurea* Walsingham, 1897: 37. TL: Nigeria, Idanre.

Ptilothyris Walsingham is an Afrotropical genus which was described based on *Ptilothyris purpurea* Walsingham from Lagos, Nigeria. The genus is superficially similar to *Thubdora* Park, 2018 in the wing pattern, but it can be distinguished by the forewing

being more elongated and the antenna strongly bipectinate. Nineteen species have been known from the Afrotropical Region (Table 7).

Table 7. Species list of *Ptilothyris* Walsingham with the type locality and depository of the types.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
aglaocrossa Meyrick, 1935: 564.	DR Congo, Lubumbashi	RMCA
climacista Meyrick, 1926: 289.	Cameroon, Bitje	NHMUK
crassiella Park, 2019—Park et al., 2019: 222.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
crossoceros Meyrick, 1934: 452.	DR Congo, Kivu	NHMW
drepanodes Park, 2019—Park et al., 2019: 218.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
enormisella Park, 2019: 217.	Ghana, Western Region	NHMO
galbiplatella Park, 2021: 594.	Uganda, Kabale	NHMO
hylodes Park, 2019—Park et al., 2019: 219.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
leifaarviki Park, 2019—Park et al., 2019: 223.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	NHMO
loxocasis Meyrick, 1938: 18.	DR Congo, N. Kivu	RMCA
nausicaa Meyrick, 1926: 288.	DR Congo, Marungu Plat	NHMUK
neuroplaca (Meyrick, 1933: 359) (*Idiopteryx*).	Zambia, Zambezi-Congo	NHMUK
pilosa Park, 2019—Park et al., 2019: 212.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
porphyrea Ghesquière, 1940: 107.	DR Congo, Equateur	RMCA
purpurea Walsingham, 1897: 38.	Nigeria, Lagos	NHMUK
ruicheensis Park & Karisch, 2021: 590.	Equatorial Guinea, Isl. Bioko	SDEI
serangota Meyrick, 1932: 205.	Uganda, Kampala	NHMUK
subcucullata Park, 2019: 224.	Cameroon, Efulen	CMNH
vokaensis Park, 2019: 215.	Congo Rep., Pool Region	CMNH

3.6. *Spiniola* Park, 2022

Type species: *Spiniola hanaro* Park, 2022: 578. TL: Malawi, Mulanje.

Spiniola Park resembles superficially *Torodora* Meyrick and has a similar wing venation with *Eccedoxa* Gozmány, 1973 (R_5 absent in the forewing and M_2 absent in both wings), but it can be distinguished from *Torodora* by lacking vein M_2 in both wings and with well-developed, spine-like saccus in male genitalia. The main diagnostic character of this genus distinguished from its related genera is the well-developed, large spine-like saccus in the male genitalia (Table 8).

Table 8. Species list of *Spiniola* Park with the type locality and depository of the types.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
hanaro Park, 2021: 578.	Malawi, Mulanje	NHMO

3.7. *Thubana* Walker, 1864

Type species: *Thubana bisignatella* Walker, 1864: 814. TL: Malaysia, Sarawak.

=*Titana* Walker, 1864: 813. Type species: *Titana adelella* Walker, 1864.

=*Tiva* Walker, 1864: 821. Type species: *Tiva binotella* Walker, 1864.

=*Inapha* Walker, 1864: 999. Type species: *Inapha lampronialis* Walker, 1864.

=*Stelechoris* Meyrick, 1925: 243. Type species: *Pachnistis exaema* Meyrick, 1911.

Thubana Walker is one of the Oriental genera, distributed from North India to Sri Lanka, and the Philippines, and extended to the Indonesian Archipelago in the south. Of the 54 known species worldwide, only a single species has been known in Afrotropical Region (Table 9).

Table 9. Species list of *Thubana* Walker with the type locality and depository of the types.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
amphisticta Meyrick, 1914: 279.	Mozambique, Mt. Mlanje	NHMUK

3.8. Thubdora Park, 2018

Type species: *Thubdora acutalis* Park, 2018a: 1088. TL: Congo Rep., Pool Region.

Thubdora Park is an Afrotropical genus. It is similar to that of the African genus *Isotypa* Janse with R_5 absent in the forewing, but it differs by the hindwing with M_2 absent and M_3 stalked with CuA_1. The male genitalia are also specialized by the short uncus, bilobed apically; gnathos with large, modified broad basal plate; juxta broad with large triangular or semiovate plate distally. A total of 46 species have been known in the Afrotropical Region (Table 10).

Table 10. Species list of *Thubdora* Park with the type locality and depository of the types.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
aciphalla Park, 2018: 1090.	Congo Rep., Pool, Voka	NMNH
acutalis Park, 2018: 1088.	Congo Rep., Pool, Voka	CMNH
afropyralidis Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 454.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	CMNH
ambliodes Park, 2018: 1091.	Cameroon, Efulen	CMNH
angustiala Park& Karisch, 2021: 587.	Equatorial Guinea, Bioko	SDEI
barbata (Meyrick, 1933: 356).	DR Congo, Haut-Uele	RMCA
bilobella Park, 2018: 1089.	Cameroon, Efulen	CMNH
biocoica Park & Karisch, 2021: 583.	Cameroon, Efulen	MNVD
brachysema (Meyrick, 1938: 18).	DR Congo, Orientale	NHMUK
bythota (Meyrick, 1916: 576).	Ghana, Gold Coast, Aburi	NHMUK
cameroona Park, 2018: 1093.	Cameroon, Efulen	CMNH
corystos Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 471.	Uganda, Mpigi.	MNHO
crocophracta (Meyrick, 1938: 18).	DR Congo, Orientale	NHMUK
cuneiformis Park & Karisch, 2022—Park et al., 2022b: 365.	Ivory Coast, Montagne	SDEI
ealaensis Park & De Prins, 2019: 455.	DR. Congo, Equateur, Eala	RMCA
elgozmanyi Park, 2021: 591.	Uganda, Kabale	NHMO
forficatalis Park & Cho, 2021: 401.	Tanzania, Kigoma	NHMO
fruticosa Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 458.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
ghesquierei Park & De Prins, 2019: 456.	DR Congo, Equateur, Eala	RMCA
gladiator Park & De Prins, 2019: 457.	DR Congo, Katanga	RMCA
ivoryensis Park & Karisch, 2022—Park et al., 2022b: 360.	Ivory Coast, Montagne	SDEI
kapangaensis Park & De Prins, 2019: 459.	DR. Congo, Katanga	RMCA
kibalensis Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 459.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	NHMO
klenodes Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 461.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
laticucullusa Park, 2023—Park et al., 2023: 9.	Ghana, Bia nat. Park	TMCA
latidiscalis Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 462.	Uganda, Kibale Natl. Park	MfN
mirinae Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 463.	Uganda, Mpigi.	MfN
mufindiensis Park & Cho, 2021: 402.	Tanzania, Mufindi	NHMO
muhezaica Park, 2022—Park & Koo, 2022: 5.	Tanzania, Meheza	NHMO
narusia Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 475.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
nemophorella (Ghesquière, 1940: 107).	DR Congo, Equateur, Eala	RMCA
nemorosa Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 465.	Uganda, Mpigi	NIBR
neobarbata Park & De Prins, 2019: 460.	DR Congo, Equateur	RMCA
nubidiella Park, 2023—Park et al., 2023: 10.	Ghana, Bia Nat. Park	RMCA
ochrospilosa Park & Cho, 2021: 404.	Tanzania, Morogoro	NHMO
onsemiro Park, 2021: 591.	Uganda, Kabale, Ruhija	NHMO
pulchella Park & Karisch, 2022—Park et al., 2022b: 362.	Ivory Coast, Montagne	SDEI
retusivalva Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 467.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
seydeli Park & De Prins, 2019: 4652.	DR Congo, Elisabethville	RMCA
tanzaniana Park & Cho, 2021: 405.	Tanzania, Morogor	NHMO
tonkpiensis Park & Karisch, 2022—Park et al., 2022b: 363.	Ivory Coast, Montagne	SDEI
trigonoides Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 476.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
umbratilis Park, 2020—Park et al. 2020: 468.	Uganda, Mpigi	MfN
vernaculella Park & Karisch, 2021: 585.	Equatorial Guinea, Bioko	MNVD
villosiphalla Park, 2020—Park et al., 2020: 479.	Uganda, Mpigi	NIBR
wooriana Park, 2020: 469—Park et al., 2020.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	NHMO

3.9. *Torodora* Meyrick, 1894

Type species: *Torodora characteris* Meyrick, 1894.

=*Habrogenes* Meyrick, 1918: 102. TS: *Lecithocera eupatris* Meyrick, 1910.

=*Panplatyceros* Diakonoff, 1951: 76. TS: *Panplatyceros serpentina* Diakonoff, 1951.

Torodora Meyrick is the most diverse genus in the subfamily Torodorinae and is distributed worldwide. The genus comprises more than 240 described species which are mostly distributed in the Oriental Region and only a few species are known from the Palaearctic Region. The genus is generally defined by the wing venation with R_3, R_4, and R_5 usually on a common stalk in the forewing, and M_2 is present in both wings. The male genitalia are characterized by the hooked gnathos and the foot-shaped or variously elongated valva. Due to its wide diversity, its defining characteristics often overlap with those of other genera. A total of 14 species have been known in the Afrotropical Region (Table 11).

Table 11. Species list of *Torodora* Meyrick with the type locality and depository of the types.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
amplignathosa Park & De Prins, 2019: 463.	DR Congo, Katanga	RMCA
batillana Park & Koo, 2022: 580.	Kenya, Central	NHMUK
chrysotes Park & Koo, 2022: 582.	Uganda, Mpigi	MfN
efulenensis Park, 2018: 1086.	Cameroon, Efulen	CMNH
hybrista (Meyrick, 1922)	Senegal, Kati	MNHN
lichanosa Park & De Prins, 2019: 465.	DR Congo, Katanga	RMCA
manalis Park & Koo, 2021: 584.	Uganda, Kibale Nat. Park	MfN
melanonota Park & Koo, 2021: 407.	Tanzania, Morogoro	NHMO
monobyrsa Meyrick, 1931: 80 (*Lecithocera*).	Uganda, Madi	NHMUK
nixcrinis Park, 2022—Park & Koo, 2022: 4.	Tanzania, Morogoro	NHMO
ochrometra (Meyrick, 1933: 356) (*Lecithocera*).	Zambia, N. Rhodesia	NHMUK
planusa Park & De Prins, 2019: 465.	DR Congo, Equateur	RMCA
semnodora (Meyrick, 1933: 357) (*Lecithocera*).	DR Congo, Katanga	RMCA
triloba Park & De Prins, 2019: 467.	DR Congo, Orientale	RMCA

Note. Ghesquiere (1940) reported *T. iresia* Meyrick, 1911 from DR Congo [28], but it is not included herein, due to its uncertain distributional information.

3.10. *Viperinus* Park, 2021

Viperinus orbiosus Park & Koo, 2021a: 360. TL: Kenya, Rift Valley.

Viperinus has similar external morphological characteristics to *Protolychnis*, but the male genitalia can be distinguished by having uniquely specialized, two arched processes, each at the base of the valva. A polygonal signum plate in the female genitalia can also be a diagnostic character against the crescent signum plate of *Protolychnis.* In addition, a preliminary analysis result using the *COI* barcode sequences strongly supported that the genus *Viperinus* is a genus related to *Protolychnis* (Table 12).

Table 12. Species list of *Viperinus* Park with the type locality and depository of the types.

Species	Type Locality	Depository
orbiosa Park & Koo, 2021: 360.	Kenya, Rift Valley	NHMO
pycnoistus Park & Koo, 2021: 363.	Uganda, Murchison Fall N.P.	NHMUK

4. Discussion

According to the recent update of Wallace's zoogeographic regions of the world by Holt et al. (2013) [29], Madagascar Region was separated from Afrotropical Region. The two regions are geographically close to each other, but the fauna of Lecithoceridae in the Afrotropical and Madagascan regions is quite different, even though the fauna has been poorly studied yet, with a high percentage of the endemism in the composition like in the Australian and the Oceanian regions. Thus, the species of the subfamily Torodorinae known from Madagascar are not included in this article.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Abbreviations

CMNH	Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburg, USA.
MfN	Zoologisches Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany.
MNHN	Muséum national d'Historie naturelle, Paris, France.
MNVD	Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte, Dessau, Germany.
NHMO	The Natural History Museum, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway.
NHMUK	The Natural History Museum, London, UK.
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Germany.
NIBR	National Institute of Biological Resources, Incheon National University, Incheon, Korea.
RMCA	Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium.
RMNH (=NCB)	Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity Naturalis (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden, The Netherlands.
SAMA	South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia.
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany.
TMSA	Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (former Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, Rep. of South Africa.

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