

British Lepidoptera (/)

[Home \(/\)](#) [Anatomy \(/anatomy.html\)](#) [FAMILIES 1 \(/families-1.html\)](#) [GELECHIOIDEA \(/gelechioidea.html\)](#) [FAMILIES 3 \(/families-3.html\)](#)
[FAMILIES 4 \(/families-4.html\)](#) [NOCTUOIDEA \(/noctuoidea.html\)](#) [BLOG \(/blog.html\)](#) [Glossary \(/glossary.html\)](#)

Family: OECOPHORIDAE (2T 18G +1EX 25S +2EX+1CI)

Ref: MBGBI4.1

Suborder:Glossata Infraorder:Heteroneura Superfamily:Gelechioidea

As treated in MBGBI4.1 Oecophoridae was a large and diverse family with no apparent morphological features identifying a moth as belonging to this family and excluding all others. It has now been broken up so that the current concept of the family only contains the subfamilies Oecophorinae and Philobotinae of MBGBI4.1. These two now are considered together in Subfamily: Oecophorinae and split at Tribe level (Oecophorini and Philobotini). All British species are now in Subfamily: Oecophorinae.

MBGBI4.1's Subfamily Chimabachinae is now Family 29: Chimabachidae. Subfamily Amphisbatinae is now Family 30: Lypusidae. Subfamily Carcininae is now Family 31: Peleopodidae. Subfamily Depressariinae is now Family 32 Depressariidae. Subfamily Stathmopodinae is now Family 42: Stathmopodidae.

ws: 7-30mm

Body held horizontally at rest with wings tectiform or flat and overlapping and antennae alongside body below wings

Head smooth, Ocelli absent, Proboscis well-developed

Antennae at least 3/5 fw length; scape usually with pecten

Labial palps moderate to long, usually upcurved

Fw lanceolate to broadly ovate or subquadrate, Hw lanceolate to ovate

Hindtibia hairy

Keyed as: 1. hw cilia longer than hw breadth > head smooth-scaled > hindtibia without long bristles > head with scales broader than shaft of antenna > hw oval not produced at apex OR 2. hw cilia shorter than hw breadth > frenulum present > proboscis developed, scaled > hindtibia evenly long-haired > hw oval or broad oblong, not produced at apex (This will key to all families formerly contained in Oecophoridae except Stathmopodidae. Ethmiidae and some Gelechiidae also key here)

Bisigna (not assigned to a Tribe)

Tribe: Oecophorini (14G 21S)

Schiffermuelleria (2S)

Head with appressed scales on frons, rough-scaled over vertex, some tufting over eye

Antenna 2/3-3/4 fw length; pecten absent; ciliate in male, simple in female

Labial palp moderate, recurved; apex level with or above eye; S2 with forward directed moderately appressed scales; S3 thin, pointed =length to S2

Fw lanceolate; V7 unbranched from cell to costa

Hw elongate; V4&3 connate.

(/003-schiffermuelleria-grandis.html)



(/uploads/5/9/8/4/5984437/5850078_oria.ipa)



Denisia (3S +1EX)

Head loosely scaled

Antenna 3/4 length of forewing; ciliate in mael; scape with pecten

Labial palps slender, curved; S2>S3
 Forewing V7&8 arise separately from cell
 Hindwing V3&4 connate
 Abdomen with narrow spiny scales dorsally

(/004-denisia-similella.html)



Metalampra

Endrosia

Head with appressed scales, tufted posterolaterally
 Antenna 4/5 length of fw, strongly ciliate in male; scape with pecten
 Labial palps long, S3<S2
 Fw V7&8 on a long joint stalk
 Hw with hyaline patch at base; V4&3 shortly stalked or connate
 Hindtibia densely clothed with long hairs
 Abdomen with short spiny scales on dorsal surface
 Male genitalia: uncus narrow, gnathos spatulate, valva with pointed apex, sacculus with distal process, juxta with 2 long processes, saccus well-developed;
 aedeagus with one large hooked cornutus
 Female genitalia: apophyses very long; posterior part of DB strongly sclerotised; signum absent

(/009-endrosia-sarcitrella-white-shouldered-house-

(/uploads/5/9/8/4/5984437/4008281_orig.jpg)

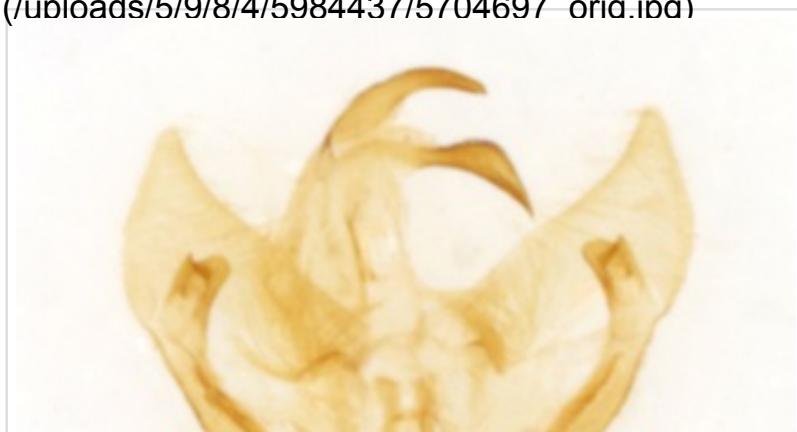


Hofmannophila

Head with vertex tufted, frons smooth
 Antenna finely ciliate in male, simple in female; 3/4 length of fw;
 Labial palp S2 thickened by scales especially below, curved; S3=S2, pointed, sharply recurved
 Forewing elongate, V8&7 stalked, V8 to costa, V7 to apex
 Hindwing V4&3 connate

(/016-hofmannophila-pseudospretella-brown-

(/uploads/5/9/8/4/5984437/5704697_oria.jpg)





Borkhausenia

Head with appressed scales on vertex and frons, neck scales erect.
Antenna shortly ciliate in male, simple in female; scape with pecten
Labial palp S2 thin, straight, with appressed scales; S3=S2, S3 straight or slightly recurved
Fw elongate, V7 to costa
HW elongate, V4&3 connate

(/012-bourkhausenia-fuscescens.html)



(/uploads/5/9/8/4/5984437/4637814_orig.jpg)



Crassa (2S)

Head with appressed scales
Antenna 3/4 fw length; ciliate in male; scape with pecten
Labial palps long, slender; S2=S3
Fw V8&7 stalked, V2 arising from 4/5 length of cell
Hw V4&3 connate
Abdomen with patches of spiny scales dorsally
Male genitalia: vinculum >1/2 length of valva; pointed process at end of sacculus

(/014-crassa-unitella.html)



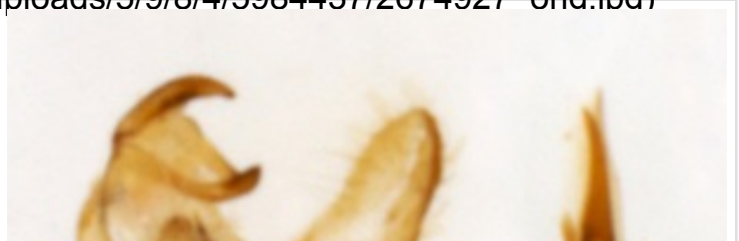
Batia (3S)

Head tufted at sides and posteriorly
Antenna 3/4 fw length; ciliate in male; scape with pecten
Labial palps long, slender; S2>S3 in other species
Fw V8&7 stalked, V2 arising from 4/5 length of cell
Hw V4&3 connate
Male genitalia: vinculum >1/2 length of valva; pointed process at end of sacculus

(/015-batia-lunaris.html)

(/017-batia-lambdella.html)

(/uploads/5/9/8/4/5984437/2674927_oria.ipa)





The 3 species have similar fw markings but distinguishing them can usually be done on the basis that - *B.internella* is rare and confined to pine and larch woodland in Herefordshire, Wiltshire and Hertfordshire and the remaining 2 species do not overlap in size - *B.lunaris* ws9-11mm, *B.lambdella* ws 13-18mm.

Perhaps the best fw mark is the pre-tornal black lambda: in *B.lunaris* it has a narrow base and tapers abruptly to a pointed process; in *B.internella* it has a broader base and tapers gradually to a pointed process; in *B.lambella* it also has a broader base and tapers gradually but to a rounded process. Minor genital differences will confirm ID.

Esperia

Head with appressed scales
 Antenna 3/4 length of fw; proximal 1/2 thickened by scales; fasciculate-ciliate in male, simple in female; scape without pecten
 Labial palps slender, recurved; S2>S3
 Fw elongate; V7 stalked with V8, V8 to apex
 Hw V4&3 connate

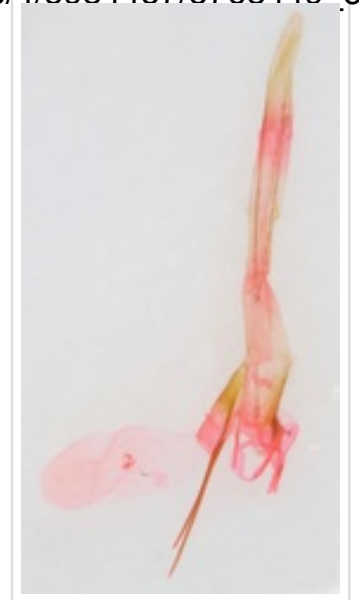
(/019-esperia-sulphurella.html)



(/uploads/5/9/8/4/5984437/7337700_orig.jpg)



(/uploads/5/9/8/4/5984437/3768449_orig.jpg)



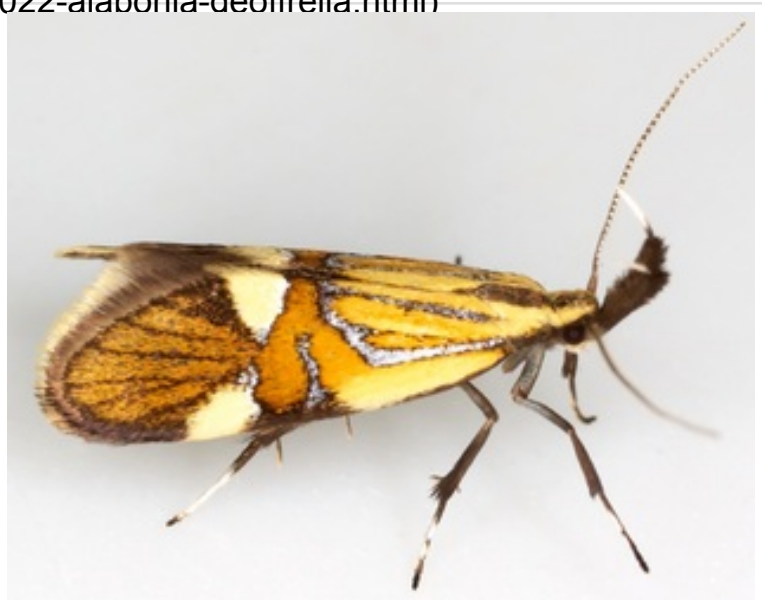
Dasycera

Oecophora

Alabonia

Head moderately rough-scaled on vertex, eyelashed
 Antenna 3/4 length of fw; fasciculate-ciliate in male, simple in female; scape with pecten
 Very long labial palps, S2 3x longer than S3; S2 with rough forward directed scales above and below, smooth laterally, straight; S3 gently recurved
 Fw V7 to costa
 HW V4&3 connate

(/022-alabonia-aeoffrella.html)



(/uploads/5/9/8/4/5984437/2576586_orig.jpg)



Harpella

Tachystola

Head with appressed scales, loosely tufted at sides posteriorly

Antenna 2/3 length of fw, ciliate in male; scape with pecten

Labial palps moderately long, slender, recurved; S2=S3, S2 with appressed scales

Fw apex acute; V8&7 stalked, V8 to apex, V7 to termen

Hw V4&3 connate

(/uploads/5/9/8/4/5984437/6835101_orig.jpg)



Tribe: Pleurotini (3G 3S +1CI)

***Pleurota* (1S +1CI)**

Antenna 3/4 length of fw; finely ciliate in male, simple in female; scape with pecten

Labial palps long, S2 4x S3, S2 with tuft of forward projecting scales

Fw elongate, termen oblique, apex pointed; V8&7 stalked

Hx elongate; V4&3 connate or on a short stalk

(/025-pleurota-bicostella.html)



Aplota

Barea

[CREATE A FREE WEBSITE](#)