

Appendix

The following is a list of fossil occurrences and associated literature sources for Figure 4. For brevity, only taxon names and locality information are shown. This is not an exhaustive list. Due to graphical limitations, not all relevant deposits were included below or in Figure 4. More expansive accounts and literature sources for taxa in each record is provided by Sohn et al. (2012).

1. The archaeolepid, *Archaeolepis mane*, from a calcareous flatstone of Dorset, United Kingdom (Whalley, 1985), the earliest, reliably-identified lepidopteran.
2. Two undescribed Lepidoptera, related to the Micropterigidae, from the Grüne Series of Grimmen, Germany (Ansorge, 2002).
3. *Auliepterix mirabilis*, a micropterigoid specimen, from the Karabastau Formation, Kazakhstan (Kozlov, 1989).
4. *Auliepterix minima*, a micropterigoid specimen, from the Archangel Formation of Mongolia (Kozlov, 1989).
5. The micropterigid, *Palaeosabatinca zherichini*, from the Zaza Formation of Asian Russia (Kozlov, 1988).
6. *Parasabatinca aftimacrai* from the Grès de Base Formation, Lebanon (Whalley, 1978); *P. caldasae* from the Crato Formation, Brazil (Martins-Neto & Vulcano, 1989); *Sabatinca perveta* (Cockerell, 1919) from Burmese amber of an unnamed formation (Rasnitsyn and Ross, 2000), in northern Myanmar; and an indeterminate genus in Álava Amber from the Nograro Formation, Spain (Martínez-Delclós et al., 1999).
7. Micropterigid wing scale in inclusions from Aquitanian Amber of France (Kühne et al., 1973).
6. The micropterigid *Moleropterix kalbei*, from the Fur Formation of Denmark (Engel & Kinzelbach, 2008).
9. Four described micropterigid species, *Baltimartyria proavittella*, *B. rasnitsyni*, *Micropterix gertraudae* and *M. immensipalpa*, in Baltic Amber from the Prussian Formation of the Baltic Region (Rebel, 1936; Kusnezov, 1941; Kurz & Kurz, 2010; Mey, 2011).
10. The micropterigid, *Micropterix angelica*, from the Bouldnor Formation of the United Kingdom (Jarzembski, 1980).

11. The glossatan, *Protolepis cuprealata*, from the Karabastau Formation of Kazakhstan (Kozlov, 1989).
12. An undescribed eriocranoid specimen from the Karabastau Formation of Kazakhstan (Kozlov et al., 2002).
13. An undescribed eriocranoid specimen in Burmese Amber from an unnamed formation, northern Myanmar (Skalski, 1990b).
14. An undescribed specimen in Baltic Amber from the Prussian Formation, Baltic Region (Skalski, 1990b).
15. The eriocranoid, *Eriocranites hercynicus*, from lake sediments of Willershausen in Germany (Kernbach, 1967); and undescribed leaf mines from the Payette Formation, United States (Opler, 1973).
16. An undescribed lophocoronid specimen in Taimyr Amber from the Kheta Formation, European Russia (Skalski, 1979a).
17. An undescribed mnesarchaeoid or hepialoid specimen in Taimyr Amber of the Kheta Formation, from European Russia (Zherikhin & Sukacheva, 1973).
18. The hepialoid, *Prohepialus incertus*, from the “cinerites” of Puy-de-Dôme, France (Piton, 1940).
19. Undescribed mnesarchaoid or hepialoid specimens from the Bouldnor Formation (Jarzembowski, 1976), and the Glen Afton mine (Evans, 1931), of the United Kingdom.
20. The hepialoid specimens *Protohepialus incertus*, from the Puente Formation of California, USA (Skalski, 1990a); and *Oiophassis nycterus*, from the Shanwang Formation, of Shandong, China (Zhang, 1989).
21. A possible undescribed nepticulid leaf mine, from the Karabastau Formation, Kazakhstan (Skalski, 1979a).
22. Several undescribed leaf mines, attributed to the Nepticulidae, from the Battle Camp Formation of Queensland, Australia (Rozefelds, 1988).
23. Undescribed nepticulid leaf mines from the Dakota Formation, Kansas and Nebraska, USA (Stephenson, 1991; Labandeira et al., 1994); a *Stigmellites araliae* leaf mine from the Perucher Formation of the Czech Republic (Fritsch, 1982).

24. Five described morphospecies (*Stigmellites kzyldzharicus*, *S. samsonovi*, *S. serpentina*, *S. sharovi*, *S. tyshchenkoi*) from the Beleuty Formation of the Kyzl-Ordinsky Region, Kazakhstan (Kozlov, 1988).
25. Undescribed nepticulid leaf mines from the Meeteetsee Formation of Wyoming, USA (Labandeira, 2002b), and undescribed leaf mines from the Hell Creek Formation of North Dakota, USA (Labandeira et al., 2002b).
26. The nepticulid leaf mines *Stigmellites centennis* and *S. gossi* from the Reading Formation (Jarzemowski, 1989), of late Paleocene age from the United Kingdom; and *Stigmellites messelensis* from the Messel Formation (Straus, 1976), of middle Eocene age, from Germany.
27. *Stigmellites balticus* from Baltic amber of the Prussian Formation (Kozlov, 1988); undescribed leaf mines from the Chuckanut and Klondike Mountain Formations (Labandeira, 2002a) of Washington State, USA; and nepticulid leaf mines from the Branksome Sand Formation, United Kingdom (Jarzemowski, 1995).
28. Undescribed nepticulid specimens from the Bouldnor Formation, United Kingdom (Jarzemowski, 1980).
29. The nepticulid leaf mine *Stigmellites fossilis* from the Rott Formation, Germany (Heyden, 1862; Kozlov, 1988); and *Stigmella (?) almeidae* from the Tremembé Formation, Brazil (Martins-Neto, 1989).
30. Undescribed nepticulid specimens from bituminous rhythmites at the “La Rinconada” site, Spain (Peñalver and Delclòs, 2004); undescribed nepticulid mines (Liebold et al., 1982) from the Trapper Creek Formation, Idaho, USA; and various other North American middle Miocene fossil sites (Opler, 1973) of the Pacific Interior, USA.
31. Five described nepticulid species from several fossil sites: *Stigmella ulmivora*, *Stigmellites carpiniorentalis*, *Stigmellites heringi*, *Stigmellites pliotityrellus* and *Stigmellites zelkoviae*, all of the late Pliocene lake sediments of Willershausen, Germany (Kernbach, 1967; Straus, 1977).
32. Adeloid wing scales from Lebanese Amber of the Grès de Basa Formation, Lebanon (Whalley, 1978).
33. Feeding trace fossils from the Upper Hatira Formation, Israel (Krassilov and Shuklina, 2008); an undescribed incurvariid specimen from Taimyr Amber of the Kheta Formation, European Russia (Skalski, 1979a).

34. Stereotypical incurvariid leaf-case fossils of earlier middle Eocene age from the Green River Formation of Colorado (Labandeira, 1998), Klondike Mountain Formation of Washington (Labandeira, 2002a), and the Messel Formation of Germany (Labandeira et al., 2007).
35. Eight described adeloid species of later middle Eocene age in Baltic Amber from the Prussian Formation (Rebel, 1934; Rebel, 1936; Kozlov, 1987): *Adela kuznetzovi* and *A. similis*; *Adelites acutitarsellus*, *A. purpurascens*, *A. serraticornellus*, *A. electreellus*; *Prophalonia gigas*; and *Incurvarites alienellus*.
36. Incurvariid leaf mines from the Willershausen lake deposits of Germany (Straus, 1977).
37. An undescribed tischeriid leaf mine from the Ripley Formation of Tennessee, USA (Stephenson, 1991).
38. An undescribed larval case specimen of *Eudarcia* from Baltic Amber of the Prussian Formation, in Germany, Poland, Russia and adjacent countries (Sobczyk and Kobbert, 2009).
39. Three described and several undescribed psychid specimens (Menge, 1856; Rebel, 1934; Kozlov, 1988; Sobczyk and Kobbert, 2009) from Baltic Amber of the Prussian Formation, in Germany, Poland, Russia and adjacent countries.
40. *Adelopsyche frustrans* from the Florissant Formation of Colorado, USA (Cockerell, 1926).
41. Feeding mark fossil supposedly made by a psychid (Lewis, 1976) of later Oligocene from the Renova Formation of Montana, USA.
42. The tineoid larval case *Psychites pineellus* from the “Molasseformatien” of Oeningen, Germany (Heer, 1849).
43. Undescribed specimens from New Jersey Amber of the Raritan Formation, USA (Grimaldi and Nascimbene, 2010).
44. Approximately twenty described and several undescribed tineoid specimens (Menge, 1856; Rebel, 1934; Kusnezov, 1941; Skalski, 1974, 1977; Jarzemowski, 1980; Kozlov, 1987, 1988) from Baltic Amber of the Prussian Formation, in Germany, Poland, Russia and adjacent countries.
45. The tineoids *Paratriaxomasia solentensis* from the Bouldnor Formation, United Kingdom (Jarzemowski, 1980).
46. Undescribed tineoid trace- and body fossils (Hurd et al., 1962; Poinar, 1992) of later Oligocene to earlier Miocene age from the Simojovel Formation of Mexico.

47. Undescribed body fossils (Kristensen and Skalski, 1998; Grimaldi and Engel, 2005) in Dominican Amber, from the La Toca Formation, Dominican Republic.
48. Undescribed gracillariid specimen from Burmese Amber in an unnamed formation, northern Myanmar (Ross et al., 2010).
49. Phyllocnistine and gracillarine leaf-mine fossils (Chambers, 1882; Stephenson, 1991; Labandeira et al., 1994), from the Dakota Formation, Kansas and Nebraska, USA.
50. The gracillarioid *Bucculatrix platani* from the Beleuty Formation of Kazakhstan (Kozlov, 1988); undescribed leaf mines from the Frontier Formation of Wyoming, USA (Knowlton, 1917); and leaf mines from the Ora Formation, Israel (Krassilov and Shuklina, 2008).
51. Undescribed gracillarioid leaf mines from the Hell Creek Formation of North Dakota, USA (Labandeira et al., 2002a, 2002b).
52. An undescribed bucculatricid leaf mine from the Wind River Formation, Wyoming, USA (Hickey and Hodges, 1975); and gracillariid leaf mines from the Tufulitas Laguna del Hunco Formation, southern Argentina (Wilf et al., 2005).
53. The body fossil *Gracillariites lithuanicus* and *G. mixtus* from Baltic Amber of the Prussian Formation, Baltic Region (Kozlov, 1987); and undescribed leaf mines (Stephenson, 1991; Jarzemowski, 1995; Labandeira, 2002a), from several middle Eocene deposits of the United Kingdom and USA.
54. Undescribed leaf mines from the Florissant Formation of Colorado, USA (Opler, 1982), and the Bouldnor Formation of the United Kingdom (Jarzemowski, 1980).
55. The leaf mine *Phyllonorycter (?) oliveirae* from the Tremembé Formation of southern Brazil (Martins-Neto, 1989); and a leaf mine from Mexican Amber of the Simojovel Formation, Mexico (Poinar and Brown, 2002).
56. Undescribed gracillarioid leaf mines of *Acrocercops*, *Bucculatrix*, *Cameraria* and *Lithocollletis* from several Miocene deposits (Buffalo Canyon, Esmeralda, Latah, Payette, Savage Canyon and Trout Creek Formations) of Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, western USA (Opler, 1973; Lewis, 1985).
57. Two gracillarioid leaf mines attributed to the extant taxa, *Phyllonorycter maestingella* and *Bucculatrix thoracella*, from the Willershausen lake beds of Germany (Straus, 1977).
58. A putative yponomeutoid leaf mine assigned to the Praydidae from the Dakota Formation, Kansas and Nebraska, USA (Stephenson, 1991).

59. Nine described yponomeutoid species: *Argyresthites balticellus*, *A. succinellus*, *Plutellites acutipenellus*, *P. inversellus*, *P. minorellus*, *P. tenebricus*, *Epinomeuta truncatipennella*, *Scythropites balticellus* and *Prolyonetia cockerelli*, in Baltic Amber from the Prussian Formation of the Baltic Region (Rebel, 1934, 1936; Kusnezov, 1941; Skalski, 1976b, 1977; Kozlov, 1988).
60. Undescribed yponomeutoid specimens of late Eocene to early Oligocene age from the Bouldnor Formation (Jarzembowksi, 1980) of the United Kingdom, and from Sicilian Amber (Skalski and Veggiani, 1990), Italy.
61. An undescribed yponomeutoid specimen from East African copal of Zanzibar, Tanzania (Skalski, 1976a).
62. Six described tortricid species: *Electresia zalesskii*; *Tortricibaltia diakonoffi*; *Tortricidrosis inclusa*; *Spatialistiforma submerge*; *Tortricites sadilenkoi*, *T. skalskii*, in Baltic Amber of the Prussian Formation, from the Baltic Region (Kusnezov, 1941; Skalski, 1973a, 1992; Kozlov, 1988).
63. The tortricid species *Tortricites destructus* and *T. florissantanus* from the Florissant Formation of Colorado, USA (Cockerell, 1916; Skalski, 1992; Meyer, 2003).
64. An undescribed tortricid specimen in Mexican Amber from the Simojovel Formation (Skalski, 1973a); and *Polyvena horatis* Poinar and Brown, 1993, and other undescribed fossils (Poinar, 1992; Grimaldi and Engel, 2005) from somewhat younger Dominican Amber, Dominican Republic.
65. Tortricid larval feeding damage attributed to the extant *Retinia resinella* from the Piionso Moor, Finland (Koponen and Nuorteva, 1973).
66. An undescribed sesiid specimen from the “laminites lacustres” of Aix-en-Provence, France (de Serres, 1829; Rasnitsyn and Zherikhin, 2002).
67. Undescribed zygaeniid material, assigned to the Procridinae from the Messel Formation, Germany (McNamara et al., 2011).
68. The zygaeniid *Neurosmploca* (?) *oligocenica* from the Calcaires de Montfuron or Calcaires de Vachères Formation of Céreste, France (Fernández-Rubio and Nel, 2000).
69. An undescribed zygaeniid specimen from the “laminites lacustres” of Aix-en-Provence, France (Leestmans, 1983); the zygaeniids *Zygaena* (?) *miocaenica* and *Zygaenites controversus* from the “dysodile beds” of Randecker Maar, Germany (Burgeff, 1951); and *Zygaena* (?) *turolensis* from the “bituminous rhythmites” of Rubielos de Mora, Spain

(Fernández-Rubio et al., 1991; Fernández-Rubio and Peñalver, 1994; Peñalver and Engel, 2006).

70. Undescribed limacodid specimen, cf. *Limacodes*, from the oil sands of Trinidad (Blair, 1927).
71. Cossoid cuticular fragments from the Messel Formation, Germany (Richter and Storch, 1980).
72. The cossid *Gurnetia durranti* from the Bouldnor Formation of the United Kingdom (Jarzemowski, 1980); and the castniid *Dominickus castnioides* from the Florissant Formation of Colorado, USA (Tindale, 1985).
73. Two cossid species, *Kleopathra nemogypsia* and *K. noctodiva*, from the Tremembé Formation, Brazil (Martins-Neto, 1998a).
74. Undescribed gelechiid specimens in Burmese Amber from an unnamed formation in northern Myanmar (Ross et al., 2010).
75. Possible gelechiid leaf mines from the Dakota Formation, Kansas and Nebraska, USA (Stephenson, 1991).
76. Undescribed coleophorid leaf mines from the Upper Hatira Formation of Israel (Krassilov, 2007).
77. The elachistid *Hexerites primalis* from the Green River Formation of Colorado, USA (Kozlov, 1988).
78. Twenty five described gelechioid species, assigned to cf. *Anybia*, *Borkhausenites*, *Epiborkhausenites*, *Glesseumeyrickia*, cf. *Hofmannophila*, *Microperittia*, *Neoborkhausenites*, *Oecophorinutes*, *Palaeodepressaria*, *Palaeoelachista*, *Paraborkhausenites*, *Praemendesia*, in Baltic amber from the Prussian Formation, Baltic Region (Rebel, 1934, 1936; Kusnezov, 1941; Skalski, 1973b, 1976b, 1977, 1979b; Kozlov, 1987; Kupryjanowicz, 2001).
79. The elachastid *Ethmia (?) mortuella* from the Florissant Formation of Colorado, USA (Kozlov, 1988; Meyer, 2003).
80. Several undescribed gelechioid specimens in Mexican amber from the Simojovel Formation (Hurd et al., 1962; Skalski, 1976b; Poinar, 1992); and several other gelechioid specimens in Dominican Amber from the La Toca Formation, Dominican Republic (Skalski, 1990b; Poinar, 1992; Grimaldi and Engel, 2005; Peñalver and Grimaldi, 2006).

81. Undescribed gelechiid and coleophorid leaf mines of late Miocene to late Pliocene age in Romania, Germany and Nevada, USA (Opler, 1973; Straus, 1977; Givulescu, 1984), some of which were attributed to the extant taxa, such as *Recurvaria nanella*.
82. An undescribed thyridid close to the extant *Rhodoneura* in Baltic Amber, from the Prussian Formation of the Baltic Region (Skalski, 1985).
83. An undescribed copromorphid species in Baltic Amber from the Prussian Formation of the Baltic Region (Skalski, 1990b).
84. The copromorphid, *Copromorpha fossilis* from the Bouldnor Formation, United Kingdom (Jarzembowski, 1980).
85. The pterophoroid body fossil, *Merrifieldia oligocenicus*, from the “laminites lacustres” of Aix-en-Provence, France (Bigot et al., 1986).
86. An undescribed pterophoroid body fossil from the “cinerites” deposit of Puy-de-Dôme, France (Piton, 1936).
87. The oldest described papilionoids, assigned to the Hesperiidae (Andersen & Andersen, 1996; Bonde et al., 2008), from the Fur and Ølst Formations of Denmark (Larsson, 1975).
88. Three described papilionoid species, *Praepapilio colorado*, *P. gracilis*; *Riodinella nymphula* from the Green River Formation of Colorado, USA (Durden and Rose, 1978).
89. Undescribed papilionoid specimens in Baltic Amber from the Prussian Formation of the Baltic Region (Gravenhorst, 1835).
90. Thirteen described species, including the noted *Prodryas persephone* from the late Eocene Florissant Formation, Colorado, USA (Scudder, 1878); *Lithopsyche antiqua* and *Nymphalites zeuneri* from the Bouldnor Formation, United Kingdom (Jarzembowski, 1980); *Lethe (?) corbieri* and *Pseudoneorina couletti* from the “laminites lacustres” of Céreste, France (Nel et al., 1993; Nel and Descimon, 1994); and *Thanatites vetulus* from the Rott Formation of Germany (Scudder, 1875).
91. Eight described papilionoid species, *Pamphilites abditus*, *Aquisextana irenaei*, *Lethites reynesii*, *Neorinopis sepulta*, *Thaites ruminianus*, and *Coliates proserpina*, from the “laminites lacustres” of Aix-en-Provence, France (Scudder, 1875; Théobald, 1937; Nel and Nel, 1986; Nel et al., 1993); and *Archaeolycorea ferreirai* and *Neorinella garciae* from the Tremembé Formation of São Paulo, Brazil (Martins-Neto, 1989; Martins-Neto et al., 1993).
92. Six described papilionoid species: *Voltinia dramba* and *Dynamine alexae* in Dominican Amber from the La Toca Formation, Dominican Republic (Hall et al., 2004; Peñalver and

- Grimaldi, 2006); *Mylothrites pluto*, *Nymphalites atavus* and *Pontia freyeri* from a lignite deposit in Radoboj, Croatia (Heer, 1849; Scudder, 1875; Rasnitsyn and Zherikhin, 2002); *Miopieris talboti* from the “dysodile beds” of Randecker Maar, Germany (Zeuner, 1942); and *Aglais karaganica* from the Karagan Horizon of the Caucasus, Russia (Nekrutenko, 1965).
93. Late Pleistocene papilionoid specimens identified as extant butterfly species: *Andronymus neander*, *Charaxes candiope* and *Belenois crawshayi* from East African copal of Zanzibar, Tanzania (Skalski, 1976b).
 94. An undescribed pyraloid specimen from the Fur Formation of Denmark (Bonde et al., 2008).
 95. The pyraloid, *Glendotricha olgae* in Baltic Amber from the Prussian Formation of the Baltic Region (Kusnezov, 1941).
 96. The pyraloid, *Pyralites preecei*, from the Bouldnor Formation, United Kingdom (Jarzemowski, 1980).
 97. The pyraloids *Petisca dryellina* from the Tremembé Formation of São Paulo, Brazil (Martins-Neto, 1998b); and *Pyralites obscurus* from the “laminites lacustres” of Aix-en-Provence, France (Heer, 1856; Jarzemowski, 1980).
 98. The pyraloid *Gallerites keleri* from lacustrine deposits at Willershausen, Germany (Kernbach, 1967).
 99. An undescribed geometroid specimen from the Broken River Formation, North Island, New Zealand (Harris and Raine, 2002).
 100. An undescribed geometroid specimen from the Klondike Mountain Formation of Washington, USA (Lewis, 1992).
 101. Two geometroid specimens, *Geometridites larentiiformis*, from Bouldnor Formation, United Kingdom (Jarzemowski, 1980); and *Hydriomena (?) protrita* from the Florissant Formation of Colorado, USA (Cockerell, 1922).
 102. An undescribed geometroid specimen from the “laminites lacustres” of Aix-en-Provence, France (Heer, 1961); and two species of *Phalaenites*, *obsoletus* and *crenatus* in a lignite deposit from Radoboj, Croatia (Heer, 1849; Rasnitsyn & Zherikhin, 2002).
 103. The geometrid, *Problongos baudiliensis* from a diatomite of Saint-Bauzile, France (Mérit and Mérit, 2008).
 104. A specimen of the extant *Hyperythra lutea* from East African copal of Zanzibar, Tanzania (Kozlov, 1988), and other geometroid material from the late Pliocene to late Pleistocene,

including *Geometrides jordani* and *G. repens* from the lacustrine deposits of Willershausen, Germany (Kernbach, 1967); and an indeterminate pupa of the Fossil Insect Research Group for Nojiri-ko Excavation (1990), from the Nojiri-ko Formation of Nagano Prefecture, Japan.

105. Doubtful silicified eggs, from the Magothy Formation of Massachusetts, USA (Gall and Tiffney, 1983; Kristensen and Skalski, 1998).
106. An undescribed noctuid specimen from the Fur Formation of Denmark (Bonde et al., 2008).
107. Undescribed noctuoid specimens from the Klondike Mountain Formation (Joseph, 1986), of Washington, USA; an indeterminate noctuoid from the Green River Formation of Wyoming, USA (Scudder, 1867).
108. Undescribed noctuoid specimens, including adults and larval frass in Baltic Amber from the Prussian Formation, Germany (Klebs, 1890, Bachofen-Echt, 1949; Nuorteva and Kinnunen, 2008); and a noctuid wing from the Allenby Formation of British Columbia, Canada (Douglas and Stockey, 1996).
109. The noctuoid *Noctuites incertissimus* from the “cinerites” of Puy-de-Dôme, France (Oustalet, 1870); the arctiid *Oligamatites martynovi* from Kazakhstan (Kusnezov, 1928); the catocalinid *Philodarchia cigana* from the Tremembé Formation of São Paulo, Brazil (Martins-Neto, 1998a); and the noctuoid *Noctuites deperditus* from the “laminites lacustres” of Aix-en-Provence, France (Heer, 1856; Kozlov, 1988).
110. There are approximately 12 early to middle Miocene specimens of noctuids: the seven described noctuoid species, *Noctuites caucasicus*, *N. kaspievi*, *N. kozhantshikovi*, *N. kusnezovi*, *N. maximus*, *N. radobojana*, *N. stavropolicus*, and *Noctuites* sp. from the Chorkraksky and Karagan Horizons, European Russia (Kozlov, 1988); *Noctuites effosus* and *N. haidingeri* from the lignite deposits of Radoboj, Croatia (Heer, 1849); Notodontidae incertae sedis from the Most Formation of the Ústi Region of the Czech Republic (Prokop, 2003); *Stauropolia nekrutenkoi* from an unspecified horizon in the Stavropol Region, Russia (Skalski, 1988); and an indeterminate noctuoid specimen from the “dysodile beds” of Randecker Maar, Germany (Reiss, 1936).
111. The noctuoid specimen, *Noctuites miocenicus* from an unspecified horizon in the Stavropol Region, Russia (Kozhanchikov, 1957); and *Arctiites deletus* from Tuscany, Italy (Rebel, 1898).
112. Two noctuoid species, *Cerurites wagneri* and *Noctuites gersdorfi* from the lacustrine deposits at Willershausen, Germany (Kernbach, 1967).
113. Sphingid cuticular fragments from the Messel Formation of Germany (Richter and Storch, 1980).

114. Undescribed saturniid cocoons from the Bouxwiller Formation of Alsace, France (Kunz, 2010); and undescribed sphingid specimens in Baltic Amber from the Prussian Formation, Germany (Berendt, 1830).
115. The saturnid species *Rothschildia* (?) *fossilis* from the Florissant Formation of Colorado, USA (Cockerell, 1914).
116. An undescribed larva, probably Sphingidae from the Hiwegi Formation, Lake Victoria region, Kenya (Leakey, 1952); a sphingid larva from the “dysodile beds” of Randecker Maar, Germany (Zeuner, 1927); and the sphingid adult *Mioclania shanwangiana* from the Shanwang Formation of Shanwang, China (Zhang et al., 1994).
117. The bombycid species, *Bombycites buechii* and *B. oeningensis*, from the “Molasseformation” of Oeningen, Switzerland (Heer 1849, Kozlov, 1988).

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