

Corrigendum

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Clarification of the identity of *Homona salaconis* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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In our analysis of the moth genus *Homona* in New Guinea (Hulcr *et al.* 2007), we had one species that we could not clearly identify that we called 'species near *salaconis*.' The New Guinea specimens differ somewhat in genitalic morphology from specimens from the Philippines (the type locality of *salaconis*) and DNA data were not available at the time. Through Wolfram Mey, we have subsequently obtained specimens from the Philippines, and obtained Cytochrome Oxidase I ('DNA barcode') sequences from two specimens (Genbank GU440204–GU440205). The two Philippine sequences differ 0.15% from each other, while the Philippines sequences differ from our original New Guinea sequences (Genbank EF070825–070836) by 3.30–4.28% (using Neighbor Joining with the Kimura 2 parameter as implemented by Ratnasingham & Hebert 2007). Based on the morphological and DNA criteria discussed in Hulcr *et al.* (2007), the Philippines and New Guinea populations should be considered separate species. The Philippines population keeps the name *Homona salaconis*, which was well illustrated by Diakonoff (1968, as *Archips salaconis*).

The name *Homona auriga* (Durrant 1915) is available for the New Guinea population, which we propose here as a resurrected taxonomic status. We have examined the female holotype from Indonesian New Guinea in the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH Microlepidoptera slide 7854) and it matches our specimens from Papua New Guinea. *Homona auriga* was previously considered a synonym of *Homona salaconis* (Brown 2005).

The identities of other populations formerly identified as *Homona salaconis* outside of the Philippines and New Guinea should also be reviewed (such as those mentioned by Brown 2005 from Sumatra and Sulawesi), but no material suitable for DNA study is available to us.

References

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