Appendix S2

Table S1: Summary of reviewed studies of the role of moths in pollination (see Tables S1.1–1.3).

Type of moth-pollination study	No. studies	No. ecosystems, species, or taxa
Ecosystems (Table S1.1)	14	13
Plant species (Table S1.2)	143	289
Pollinating seed parasites (Table S1.3)	11	12
Total	168	314

Table S1.1: Ecosystems in which moths have been found to be important pollinators.

In column 5 (Methods), the methods used to provide evidence for moth pollination are indicated as follows: C = contact with anthers and/or stigmas observed, D = pollen deposited on and/or removed from stigmas, E = experimental exclusion of diurnal and nocturnal pollinators, I = inferred by pollination syndrome, P = pollen present on captured moths, R = literature review, S = moth scales or hairs present on stigmas, VF = flower visitation determined by fluorescent markers deposited by visiting moths, VO = flower visitation determined by observations, VR = flower visitation determined by video recordings U = unspecified/unavailable.

Climate	System	Location	% of plants moth-pollinated	Methods	Notes	Reference
Temperate	Coniferous forest	Scotland		P	~25% of moths were carrying pollen.	Devoto *et al.* (2011)
	Various	South-eastern Africa		R	Moth pollination is relatively common in some areas as bee diversity is low.	Johnson (2004)
	Meadow	Portugal		P	~39% of moths were carrying pollen representing 36 plant taxa.	Banza (2011)
	Xeric sandhill	Florida, USA		P, VO, VR		Atwater (2013)
Tropical	Bush-savannah	Kenya	~4.6	I, VO	Sphingidae only investigated.	Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Grassland	Venezuela	6	C, P, VO	Moth-pollinated plants the second most abundant	Ramirez (2004)

				animal-pollinated group.	
Lowland dry forest	Costa Rica	~10	P, VO	Sphingidae only investigated.	Haber and Frankie (1989)
Monsoon forest	Laos	6	P, VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
Oceanic islands	Galápagos		R	Only Hymenoptera more important to pollination than moths.	Chamorro *et al.* (2012)
Rainforest	Costa Rica	16	I, VO	Moth-pollinated plants the second most abundant group.	Bawa *et al.* (1985)
Rainforest	New Caledonia	20	P, VO	Moth-pollinated plants the second most abundant group.	Kato and Kawakita (2004)
Savannah	Brazil	14	I, VO	Woody plants only; moths were third most important pollinators.	Oliveira *et al.* (2004), Martins and Batalha (2006)
Wet evergreen forest	India		C, VO	Moths are third most important pollinators.	Devy and Davidar (2003)

Table S1.2: Examples of plants found to be pollinated by moths.

In column 3 (Prediction of moth pollination): E = explicit (stated) prediction of pollination by hawkmoths (Sphingidae), I = implicit prediction of pollination by hawkmoths (eg. introductory discussion of characteristics of sphingophilous flowers), N = prediction of no pollination by moths, O = prediction of pollination by moths other than hawkmoths, U = prediction of pollination by general or unspecified moths, and X = no clear prediction made.

In column 4 (Moth pollinators): C = Cosmopterigidae, Cr = Crambidae, Ct = Ctenuchidae, E = Erebidae, Ge = Gelechiidae, G = Geometridae, Gl = Glyphipterigidae, Gr = Gracillariidae, L = Lasiocampidae, M = Micropterigidae, N = Noctuidae, No = Nolidae, Pr = Prodoxidae, Pt = Pterophoridae, P = Pyralidae, Sa = Saturniidae, Se = Sesiidae, S = Sphingidae, Th = Thyrididae, T = Tortricidae, U = Uranidae, X = unspecified/unknown. For studies where exact pollinating moth species or genera are given, this is detailed in column 7 (Notes).

In column 6 (Methods), the methods used to provide evidence for moth pollination are indicated as follows: C = contact with anthers and/or stigmas observed, D = pollen deposited on stigmas and/or removed from anthers, E = plants pollinated when experimentally exposed only to visits by moths, I = inferred by pollination syndrome, P = pollen present on captured moths, S = moth scales or hairs present on stigmas, VF = flower visitation determined by fluorescent markers transferred by visiting moths, VO = flower visitation determined by observations, VR = flower visitation determined by video recordings, VT = flower visitation determined by flower-visitor trapping, U = unspecified/unavailable.

Plant Family	Plant species	Prediction of moth pollination	Moth pollinators	Other pollinators?	Methods	Notes	References
Adoxaceae	*Adoxa moschatellina* L.	N	N	Various Diptera	P	*Orthosia gothica* L. was the main nocturnal pollinator.	Holmes (2005)

						Three other *Orthosia* spp. and *Lithophane hepatica* Clerck. also recorded carrying pollen.	
Amaranthaceae	*Beta vulgaris* L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
Amaryllidaceae	*Allium cepa* L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Ammocharis tinneana (Kotschy & Peyr.) Milne-Redh. & Schweick.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Crinum flaccidum Herb.	E	S	None	I		Howell and Prakash (1990)
	Crinum jagus (J. Thomps.) Dandy	E	S	None	C, VO	Only Sphingidae considered as potential pollinators	Brantjes and Bos (1980)
	Crinum macowanii Baker	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Hymenocallis coronaria (Leconte) Kunth	E	N, S	Hymenoptera, Trochilidae	C, VO		Graham (2010)

	Hymenocallis occidentalis (Leconte) Kunth	E	E, N, S	None	C, VO	Graham (2010)
	Narcissus papyraceus Ker Gawl.	E	S, X	Syrphid flies (Diptera)	P	Pérez-Barrales *et al.* (2007)
	Narcissus viridiflorus Schousb.	O	X	None	I	Vogel and Mueller-Doblies (1975)
	Pancratium maritimum L.	I	S	None	P, VF, VO	Eisikowitch and Galil (1971)
Anacardiaceae	*Schinus terebinthifolia* Raddi	X	X	Hymenoptera	VO	Kato and Kawakita (2004)
Apiaceae	*Daucus carota* L.	U	X	–	P, VO	Banza (2011)
Apocynaceae	*Acokanthera schimperi* (A.DC.) Schweinf.	E	S	–	VO	Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Alstonia costata (G.Forst.) R.Br.	X	X	None	VO	Kato and Kawakita (2004)

Asclepias syriaca L.	U	E, G, N	*Bombus* spp. (Hymenoptera: Apidae)	P, VO		Jennersten and Morse (1991)
Asclepias verticillata L.	U	G, N	*Bombus* spp.	P, VO		Bertin and Willson (1980)
Aspidosperma macrocarpon Mart.	U	X	None	I, VO	Not Sphingidae	Oliveira *et al.* (2004), Martins and Batalha (2006)
Aspidosperma nobile Müll.Arg.	U	X	–	I		Martins and Batalha (2006)
Aspidosperma polyneuron Müll.Arg.	U	X	–	I		Martins and Batalha (2006)
Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco Schltdl.	U	N, P	None	C, VO		Lin and Bernardello (1999)
Aspidosperma tomentosum Mart.	U	X	None	I, VO	Not Sphingidae	Oliveira *et al.* (2004), Martins and Batalha (2006)
Carissa spinarum L.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
Cerbera manghas	X	S	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)

L.						
Chonemorpha fragrans (Moon) Alston	X	S	None	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
Hancornia speciosa Gomes	U	S	None	I, VO		Oliveira *et al.* (2004), Martins and Batalha (2006)
Himatanthus obovatus (Müll.Arg.) Woodson	U	S	None	I, VO		Oliveira *et al.* (2004), Martins and Batalha (2006)
Mandevilla laxa (Ruiz & Pav.) Woodson	I	S	None	P	Primarily *Manduca sexta* L.	Moré *et al.* (2007)
Mandevilla longiflora (Desf.) Pichon	I	S	None	P	Primarily *Manduca sexta*	Moré *et al.* (2007)
Mandevilla petraea (A. St.-Hil.) Pichon	I	S	None	P	Primarily *Manduca tucumana* Rothschild & Jordan	Moré *et al.* (2007)
Metaplexis japonica (Thunb.) Makino	U	N, P	None	P, VO		Sugiura and Yamazaki (2005)

	Sarcostemma angustissimum (Andersson) R.W. Holm	N	N, T	None	VO		Philipp *et al.* (2006)
	Strophanthus wallichii A.DC.	X	X	None	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
Arecaceae	*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.	N	C	Thysanoptera	VO		Syed (1979)
Asparagaceae	*Agave lechuguilla* Torr.	N	S	Various Hymenoptera	C, VO	Primarily *Hyles lineata* Fabricius	Silva-Montellano and Eguiarte (2003)
	Agave macroacantha Zucc.	N	N, S, X	Bats (Chiroptera), Hymenoptera, diurnal Lepidoptera, hummingbirds (Trochilidae)	VO	Extremely dependent on nocturnal pollinators (probably Chiroptera) for reproductive success	Arizaga *et al.* (2000a, 2000b)
	Agave palmeri Engelm.	N	S	Bats (Chiroptera)	P		Alarcón *et al.* (2008)
	Chlorogalum pomeridianum (DC.) Kunth	E	S	–	P, VO		Grant (1983)
	Manfreda virginica	I	N, S	Large bees	C, VO	Behavioural	Groman and Pellmyr

	L. Salisb. ex Rose			(Hymenoptera)		observations indicate Noctuidae unlikely to contribute significantly to pollination	(1999)
	Ornithogalum narbonense L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Yucca spp.	X	Pr	–	U	*Tegeticula* and *Parategeticula* spp. Obligate pollinating seed parasite mutualism	Pellmyr *et al.* (1996)
Asteraceae	*Ageratina aromatica* (L.) Spach	U	X	–	P, VO		Atwater (2013)
	Balduina angustifolia (Pursh) B.L.Rob.	U	X	–	P, VO		Atwater (2013)
	Cirsium spp.	U	N	–	P	*Diarsia mendica mendica* Fabricius. Pollen of *Cirsium palustre* (L.) Coss. ex Scop. and *C. arvense* (L.) Scop. not	Devoto *et al.* (2011)

					distinguished	
Espeletia grandiflora Humb. & Bonpl.	N	G, N, P	*Bombus* spp. (Apidae) primarily, as well as Trochilidae, Diptera and Coleoptera	C, VO		Fagua and Gonzalez (2007)
Eupatorium compositifolium Walter	U	X	–	P, VO		Atwater (2013)
Galactites tomentosa Moench.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
Glebionis coronaria (L.) Cass. ex Spach	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn.	U	G, N	–	P		Devoto *et al.* (2011)
Leontodon taraxacoides Hoppe & Hornsch.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
Liatris tenuifolia	U	X	–	P, VO		Atwater (2013)

	Nutt.						
	Pityopsis graminifolia (Michx.) Nutt.	U	X	–	P, VO		Atwater (2013)
	Senecio vulgaris L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Tithonia diversifolia (Hemsl.) A.Gray	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
Balsaminaceae	*Impatiens coelotropis* Fischer	X	S	Diurnal Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera and Diptera	C, P, VO		Sreekala *et al.* (2008)
	Impatiens cuspidata Wight & Arn.	X	S	Diurnal Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera and Diptera	C, P, VO		Sreekala *et al.* (2011)
Bignoniaceae	*Catalpa speciosa* (Warder ex Barney) Warder ex Engelm.	U	E, G, L, N	Hymenoptera	S, VO		Stephenson and Thomas (1977)
	Pyrostegia millingtonioides Sandwith	U	X	None	I	Flowers fit moth-pollination syndrome and are most likely	Pool (2008)

						moth-pollinated	
	Sphingiphila tetramera A. Gentry	X	S	None	I		Gentry (1990)
Boraginaceae	*Cordia revoluta* Hook.f.	N	P, X	None	VO		Philipp *et al.* (2006)
	Cynoglossum creticum Mill.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Macromeria viridiflora A. DC.	E	S	Trochilidae	D, VO	Primarily by Trochilidae	Boyd (2004)
	Tournefortia rufo-sericea Hook. f.	U	N, P	Ants (Hymenoptera) and Coleoptera	P, VO	Ants are primary pollinators	McMullen (2007)
Brassicaceae	*Maerua decumbens* (Brongn.) DeWolf	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Raphanus raphanistrum L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Rapistrum	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)

	rugosum (L.) All.						
Cactaceae	*Cereus repandus* (L.) Mill.	X	S	None	I, VO	*Agrius cingulata* Fabricius and *Manduca rustica* Fabricius	Silva and Sazima (1995)
	Echinopsis ancistrophora Speg.	E	S	Solitary bees (Hymenoptera)	P, S	Populations with long flower tubes moth-pollinated; populations with short flower tubes bee-pollinated	Schlumpberger *et al.* (2009)
	Echinopsis schickendantzii F.A.C. Weber	U	S	Hymenoptera	P, S, VO		Alonso-Pedano and Ortega-Baes (2012)
	Echinopsis terscheckii (Parm.) Friedrich & G.D. Rowley	U	G, N, Sa, S	Hymenoptera and Aves	P, S	Moths are the most effective pollinators	Ortega-Baes *et al.* (2011)
	Lophocereus schottii (Engelm.) Britton & Rose	X	P	–	E, VO	*Upiga virescens* Hulst. Obligate pollinating seed parasite mutualism	Fleming and Holland (1998)
	Peniocereus striatus (Brandegee) Buxb.	I	S	None	VF, VO	*Hyles lineata* and *Manduca quinquemaculata* Haworth	Suzán *et al.* (1994)

	Selenicereus wittii (K. Schum.) G.D. Rowley	X	S	None	I	Pollination by either or both of *Cocytius cluentus* Cramer and *Amphimoea walkeri* Boisduval, the only species in the plant's range with sufficiently long proboscides	Barthlott *et al.* (1997)
Capparaceae	*Crateva religiosa* G. Forst.	X	P	Hymenoptera	P, VO	*Achoria grisella* Fabricius	Sharma *et al.* (2006)
Caprifoliaceae	*Fedia cornucopiae* (L.) Gaertn.	U	X		P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Lonicera japonica Thunb.	I	N, S	*Lasioglossum* spp. (Hymenoptera: Halictidae)	D, VO	Primarily *Theretra japonica* Boisduval (Sphingidae)	Miyake and Yahara (1998)
	Valerianella discoidea (L.) Loisel.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
Caricaceae	*Jacaratia spinosa* (Aubl.) A. DC.	I	X	Diurnal Lepidoptera	I, VO	Moths are primary pollinators	Piratelli *et al.* (1998)
Caryocaraceae	*Caryocar brasiliense* A. St.-Hil.	I	S	Chiroptera	P, VO	Chiroptera are major pollinators	Gribel and Hay (1993)
Caryophyllaceae	*Dianthus*	U	N, S	Diurnal	VO		Erhardt (1990)

gratianopolitanus Vill.			Lepidoptera			
Dianthus superbus L.	I	N, S	None	VO		Erhardt (1991)
Dianthus sylvestris Wulfen	O	N, S	Hymenoptera, Diptera	VO	*Hadena compta* Denis & Schiffermüller (Noctuidae), *Macroglossum stellatarum* L. (Sphingidae). Pollinating seed parasite mutualism with *H. compta*	Collin *et al.* (2002)
Saponaria officinalis L.	I	N, S	None	VO		Wolff *et al.* (2006)
Schiedea lydgatei Hillebr.	N	P	Wind	P, VO		Norman *et al.* (1997)
Silene dioica (L.) Clairv.	O	G	–	P, VO	*Perizoma affinitatum* Stephens. Pollinating seed parasite mutualism	Westerbergh (2004)
Silene latifolia Poir.	I	N, S	Thysanoptera	U	Generally pollinated by moths, which are the best pollinators of this species	McNeill (1977), Young (2002)

	Silene sennenii Pau	U	Cr, G, N, S	Various Hymenoptera and Diptera	VO	Pollination shown to occur mainly at night	Martinell *et al.* (2010)
	Silene stellata (L.) W.T. Aiton	O	N	–	D	*Hadena ectypa* Morrison. Pollinating seed parasite mutualism	Kula *et al.* (2013)
	Silene succulenta Forssk.	I	S	None	P, VF	Not the focal species of this study	Eisikowitch and Galil (1971)
	Silene viscaria (L.) Jess.	N	G, N, S	Various Hymenoptera and Diptera	VO	Primarily *Deilephila porcellus* L. (Sphingidae)	Jennersten (1988)
	Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke	U	N, S	Various Hymenoptera and Diptera	P, VO	24 spp. Noctuidae and 2 spp. Sphingidae	Pettersson (1991)
Cleomaceae	*Cleome gynandra* L.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
Convulvulaceae	*Convolvulus althaeoides* L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Ipomoea ampullacea Fernald	X	X	None	I		Wilkin (1995)

	Ipomoea habeliana Oliv.	I	S	None	P, VF, VO	Though other taxa are flower visitors, only Sphingidae are effective pollinators	McMullen (2009)
	Merremia palmeri (Hallier) Hallier f.	E	S	None	D, VO		Willmott and Burquez (1996)
Crassulaceae	*Crassula fascicularis* Lam.	X	G	None	P		Johnson *et al.* (1993)
Cucurbitaceae	*Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.	X	N, S	Diurnal Lepidoptera and *Apis mellifera*	VO	Sphingidae were primary pollinators of *L. siceraria*	Morimoto *et al.* (2004)
Dipterocarpaceae	*Dipterocarpus obtusifolius* Teijsm. ex Miq.	N	N, S	Various diurnal Lepidoptera	P, VO		Ghazoul (1997)
	Dipterocarpus pachyphyllus Meijer	X	G	None	VO		Harrison *et al.* (2005)
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros burchellii* Hiern.	U	X	None	I, VO	Not Sphingidae	Oliveira *et al.* (2004)
Ericaceae	*Dracophyllum ramosum* Pancher ex Brongn. & Gris	X	X	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Erica spp.	U	G, N	–	P	Pollen of *Erica*	Devoto *et al.* (2011)

						cinerea L. and *E. tetralix* L. not distinguished	
	Rhododendron occidentale (Torr. & A. Gray)	E	S	Diurnal Lepidoptera	C, VO		Grant (1983)
	Vaccinium angustifolium Aiton	N	G, N, P, S, X	Various bees (Hymenoptera)	P		Cutler *et al.* (2012), Manning and Cutler (2013)
Escalloniaceae	*Escallonia myrtoidea* Bertero ex DC.	U	G	Various Hymenoptera, diurnal Lepidoptera, Diptera and Coleoptera	VO		Valdivia and Niemeyer (2006)
Euphorbiaceae	*Cnidoscolus texanus* (Müll.Arg.) Small	X	S	–	P, VO		Perkins *et al.* (1975)
	Croton dichogamus Pax	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Croton megalocarpus Hutch.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Mallotus barbatus	X	S	Hymenoptera,	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)

	Müll.Arg.			diurnal Lepidoptera, Diptera			
Fabaceae	*Bauhinia aculeata* L.	X	N, S	Various Hymenoptera, diurnal Lepidoptera, Coleoptera and Trochilidae	P, VO		Hokche and Ramirez (1990)
	Bauhinia forficata Link	I	S	None	C, P, VO	*M. sexta* is the exclusive pollinator of *B. forficata*	Neto (2013)
	Browneopsis disepala (Little) Klitg.	U	X	Chiroptera	VO	Chiroptera are more efficient pollinators	Knudsen and Klitgaard (1998)
	Caesalpinia gilliesii (Hook.) D. Dietr.	I	S	None	I, P, VO		Cocucci *et al.* (1992), Moré *et al.* (2006)
	Dalea pinnata (J.F.Gmel.) Barneby	U	X	–	P, VO		Atwater (2013)
	Inga sessilis (Vell.) Mart.	X	S	Birds (Aves) and Chiroptera	D, VO		Amorim *et al.* (2013)
	Inga spp.	X	E, G, N, P, S, U	Trochilidae and diurnal Lepidoptera	VO		Koptur (1983)

	Lathyrus aphaca L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Melilotus indicus (L.) All.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Scorpiurus muricatus L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Trifolium spp.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Zapoteca spp.	I	G, N, P	None	C, VO	All *Zapoteca* species are moth-pollinated	Hernández (1989)
Geraniaceae	*Erodium malacoides* (L.) L'Hér.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
Gesneriaceae	Various	N	X	Primarily Trochilidae and Chiroptera	C, VO, VR	Several pollination syndromes exist among this family, including moth pollination	Martén-Rodríguez *et al.* (2009)
Gnetaceae	*Gnetum gnemon* Linné var. *tenerum* Markgraf	X	G, P	None	P, VO		Kato *et al.* (1995)

Hyacinthaceae	*Dipcadi brevifolium* (Thunb.) Fourc.	O	N	None	P, VO	*Cornutiplusia circumflexa* L.	Manning *et al.* (2012)
Hypericaceae	*Hypericum pulchrum* L.	U	N	–	P	*Diachrysia chrysistis* L.	Devoto *et al.* (2011)
Iridaceae	*Gladiolus candidus* (Rendle) Goldblatt	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Gladiolus longicollis Baker	E	S	None	P	Primarily *Agrius convolvuli* L.	Alexandersson and Johnson (2002)
	Gladiolus spp.	U	N, S, X	Various	C, P, VO	Moth pollination has evolved six times independently within this genus	Goldblatt and Manning (2002)
	Various	U	G, N, S, X	Various	I, VO	Moth pollination strategies for both hovering and settling moths within this family	Goldblatt and Manning (2006)
Lamiaceae	*Oxera neriifolia* (Montrouz.) Beauvis.	X	S	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Plectranthus	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)

	pubescens Baker						
Lecythidaceae	*Napoleonaea vogelii* Hook. & Planch.	X	Gl	Various Thysanoptera, Coleoptera and Hymenoptera	P, VO		Frame and Durou (2001)
Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia graminifolia* Vahl	X	N, P, S, U	Various Hymenoptera and diurnal Lepidoptera	D, VO		Hobbhahn *et al.* (2006)
Liliaceae	*Lilium auratum* Lindl.	X	S, X	*Papilio bianor* Cramer (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae)	U		Morinaga *et al.* (2009)
	Lilium formosanum Wallace	E	S, X	*Cyrtothyrea marginalis* Swartz (Coleoptera)	P, S, VO	Primarily *Agrius convolvuli*	Rodger *et al.* (2010)
	Lilium japonicum Thunb. var. *japonicum*	I	G, N, P, S	None	VR		Yokota and Yahara (2012)
	Lilium martagon L.	E	S	None	C, VO	Only Sphingidae considered as potential pollinators	Brantjes and Bos (1980)
Linaceae	*Linum tenue* Desf.	U	X	–	P		Banza (2011)

Loasaceae	*Mentzelia laevicaulis* (Douglas) Torr. & A. Gray	E	S	Hymenoptera	VO		Grant (1983)
Loganiaceae	*Antonia ovata* Pohl.	U	X	None	I, VO	Not Sphingidae	Oliveira *et al.* (2004)
	Strychnos pseudoquina A. St.-Hil.	U	X	None	I, VO	Not Sphingidae	Oliveira *et al.* (2004), Martins and Batalha (2006)
Malvaceae	*Luehea candida* (Moc. & Sessé ex DC.) Mart.	I	N, P, S, U	None	VO		Haber and Frankie (1982)
	Tilia spp.	X	Ct, E, G, N, P, Se, S	Hymenoptera and Diptera	P, VO		Anderson (1976)
Meliaceae	*Turraea mombassana* C. DC.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium fastigiatum* (Blume) Merr. & L.M.Perry	X	Ct	Diurnal Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera,	VO	Primarily Coleoptera	Kato *et al.* (2008)

	Syzygium tierneyanum (F. Muell.) T.G. Hartley & L.M. Perry	I	S, U	Aves, diurnal Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera and Chiroptera	C, VO		Hopper (1980)
Nepenthaceae	*Nepenthes vieillardii* Hook.	X	X	Coleoptera	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
Nyctaginaceae	*Abronia ammophila* Greene	X	N, S	Diurnal Lepidoptera and bumblebees (Hymenoptera: Apidae)	P, VO	Noctuidae were most abundant pollinators	Saunders and Sipes (2006)
	Abronia macrocarpa L.A. Galloway	X	N, S	None	P, VO		Williamson *et al.* (1994)
	Mirabilis jalapa L.	I	S	None	C, D, VO	*Erinnyis ello* L. and *Hyles lineata*	Martinez del Rio and Burquez (1986)
	Mirabilis longiflora L.	E	N, S	*Apis mellifera* (Hymenoptera: Apidae)	VO	*Manduca quinquemaculata* is the most important pollinator	Grant and Grant (1983a)
	Mirabilis multiflora (Torr.) A. Gray	E	S	None	VF, VO	*Hyles lineata*	Hodges (1995)
Oleaceae	*Jasminum*	X	S	None	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)

	coarctatum Roxb.						
	Jasminum fluminense Vell.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Jasminum grandiflorum subsp. *floribundum* (R.Br. ex Fresen.) P.S.Green	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
Onagraceae	*Calylophus hartwegii* subsp. *filifolia* (Eastw.) Towner & Raven	I	N, P, S	Hymenoptera	P, VO	Moths account for 65% of flower visitors	Clinebell *et al.* (2004)
	Gaura coccinea Nutt. ex Pursh	O	G, N, P, S, X	Negligible	P, VO	Moths carry 99% of gross pollen load	Clinebell *et al.* (2004)
	Gaura villosa Torr. subsp. *villosa*	O	E, G, N, P, S, X	Neuroptera; Hymenoptera	P, VO	Moths account for 63% of flower visitors	Clinebell *et al.* (2004)
	Oenothera biennis L.	E	S	None	C, VO		Graham (2010)
	Oenothera drummondii Hook.	I	S	None	P, VF	Not the focal species of this study	Eisikowitch and Galil (1971)

	Oenothera grandiflora L'Hér.	E	N, S	None	C, VO		Graham (2010)
	Oenothera macrocarpa Nutt.	E	S	None	VO		Moody-Weis and Heywood (2001)
	Oenothera rhombipetala Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray	N	N, S		VO	Anecdotal evidence only	Clinebell *et al.* (2004)
Orchidaceae	*Aerangis brachycarpa* (A. Rich.) Durand & Schinz	E	S	None	VO		Martins and Johnson (2007, 2013)
	Aerangis confusa J. Stewart	E	S	None	VO		Martins and Johnson (2007)
	Aerangis ellisii (B.S. Williams) Schltr.	I	S	None	I, S	*Agrius convolvuli* and *Panogena lingens* Butler	Nilsson and Rabakonandrianina (1988)
	Aerangis kotschyana (Rchb.f.) Schltr.	E	S	None	VO		Martins and Johnson (2007)
	Aerangis thomsonii (Rolfe) Schltr.	E	S	None	VO		Martins and Johnson (2007)

	Angraecum arachnites Schltr.	E	S	None	VO	*Panogena lingens* is the exclusive pollinator of *A. arachnites*	Nilsson *et al.* (1985)
	Angraecum compactum Schltr.	E	S	None	P, VO, VR	*Coelonia solani* Boisduval, *Panogena lingens*, and *Xanthopan morganii praedicta* Rothschild and Jordan	Wasserthal (1997)
	Angraecum sesquipedale Thouars	E	S	None	P, VO, VR	*Xanthopan morganii praedicta*	Wasserthal (1997)
	Angraecum sororium Schltr.	E	S	None	P, VO, VR	*Coelonia solani*	Wasserthal (1997)
	Bonatea speciosa (L.f.) Willd.	I	S	None	P, VO	*Theretra capensis* L. and *Hyles livornica* Esper.	Johnson and Liltved (1997)
	Brachycorythis helferi (Rchb.f.) Summerh.	X	X	None	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
	Disa cooperi Rchb. f.	I	S	None	P, VO	*Basiothia schenki* Moschler is the exclusive pollinator of *D. cooperi*	Johnson (1995a)

	Disa ophrydea (Lindl.) Bolus	N	X	None	P, VO		Johnson (1995b)
	Gymnadenia conopsea (L.) R.Br.	U	N, S	Diurnal Lepidoptera	P, VO		Huber *et al.* (2005)
	Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich.	U	G, Pt, P, T	Diurnal Lepidoptera	P, VO		Huber *et al.* (2005)
	Habenaria decaryana H. Perrier	O	G, N	None	P		Nilsson and Jonsson (1985)
	Habenaria gourlieana Gillies ex Lindl.	I	S	None	P	*Agrius cingulata* and *Manduca sexta*	Singer and Cocucci (1997)
	Habenaria hieronymi Kraenzl.	O	N	None	P	*Rachiplusia nu* Guenée	Singer and Cocucci (1997)
	Habenaria johannensis Bard. Rodr.	U	S	None	VO, VR		Pedron *et al.* (2012)
	Habenaria macronectar (Vell.) Heohne	U	S	None	VO, VR		Pedron *et al.* (2012)
	Habenaria megapotamensis	U	S	None	VO, VR		Pedron *et al.* (2012)

Hoehne						
Habenaria montevidensis Spreng.	O	X	None	I		Singer and Cocucci (1997)
Habenaria parviflora Lindl.	U	P	Various Diptera	VO		Singer (2001)
Habenaria pumila Poepp.	O	X	None	S		Singer and Cocucci (1997)
Habenaria rupicola Barb.Rodr.	O	X	None	S		Singer and Cocucci (1997)
Mystacidium venosum Harv. Ex Rolfe	E	S	None	P, VO		Luyt and Johnson (2001)
Pecteilis susannae (L.) Raf.	X	X	None	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
Platanthera bifolia L. Rich	X	X	None	I	Highly specialised to pollination by moths	Nilsson (1983)
Platanthera blephariglottis (Willd.) Lindl.	X	Se, S	None	P, VO		Smith and Snow (1976)

Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Reichb.	X	X	None	I	Highly specialised to pollination by moths	Nilsson (1983)
Platanthera lacera (Michx.) G. Don	I	N	None	VO	*Anagrapha falcifera* Kirby and *Allagrapha aerea* Hübner	Little *et al.* (2005)
Platanthera leucophaea (Nutt.) Lindl.	E	S	None	I, P, VO		Bowles (1983)
Platanthera metabifolia subsp. *extremiorientalis* (Nevski) Soó	U	N, S	None	P		Inoue (1986)
Platanthera obtusata (Banks ex Pursh) Lindl.	O	G, P	Diptera	P, VO		Voss and Riefner (1983)
Platanthera praeclara Sheviak & M. L. Bowles	E	S	None	P	*Hyles gallii* (Rottenburg) and *Sphinx drupiferarum* J. E. Smith	Westwood and Borkowsky (2004)
Platanthera stricta Lindl.	X	G, Pr	*Bombus* spp.; various Empididae (Diptera)	P, VO	*Eustroma fasciata* B. and McD. (Geometridae) and a previously undescribed *Greya* sp. (Prodoxidae)	Patt *et al.* (1989)

	Prescottia plantaginea Lindl.	N	P	None	VO		Singer and Sazima (2001)
	Prescottia stachyodes (Sw.) Lindl.	N	P	None	VO		Singer and Sazima (2001)
	Pseudorchis albida (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve	N	Pt, P	None	P, VO		Jersáková *et al.* (2011)
	Rangaeris amaniensis (Kraenzl.) Summerh.	E	S	None	VO		Martins and Johnson (2007, 2013)
	Satyrium hallackii subsp. *ocellatum* (Bolus) A. V. Hall	X	S	Long-tongued Diptera	P, VO	A short-spurred form, *S. hallackii* subsp. *hallackii*, is primarily pollinated by bees (Hymenoptera)	Johnson (1997)
	Satyrium longicauda Lindl. (Orchidaceae)	X	N, S	None	VO		Jersáková and Johnson (2007), Johnson *et al.* (2009)
	Sauroglossum nitidum (Vell.) Schltr.	U	N	None	VO		Singer (2002)

	Tipularia discolor (Pursh) Nutt.	N	N	None	VO	*Mythimna unipuncta* Haworth	Whigham and McWethy (1980)
	Various Angraecinae	E	S	–	P	Various Sphingidae were flower visitors of the study species, but only *Panogena lingens* was found to carry pollen	Nilsson *et al.* (1987)
Orobanchaceae	*Cycnium ajugifolium* Engl.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Cycnium tubulosum (L.f.) Engl.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora capsularis* L.	X	X	–	I		Koschnitzke and Sazima (1997)
	Passiflora mooreana Hook. f.	E	S	Various Hymenoptera	I, VO	*Erinnyis ello*	Garcia and Hoc (1998)
Phrymaceae	*Mimulus aurantiacus* Curtis	X	S	Trochilidae	VO	Yellow-flowered inland race of *M. aurantiacus* appears to be evolved to promote moth pollination by *Hyles*	Streisfeld and Kohn (2007)

						lineata	
Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia fruticosa* (L.) Müll.Arg.	X	Gr	None	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
	Glochidion caledonicum Müll.Arg.	X	Gr	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Glochidion rubrum Blume	X	Gr	None	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
	Phyllanthus aeneus Baill.	X	Gr	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Phyllanthus bourgeoisie Baill.	X	Gr	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Phyllanthus cochinchinensis Spreng.	O	Ge	None	P, VO	Obligate pollinating seed parasite mutualism	Luo *et al.* (2011)
	Phyllanthus mangenotii M.Schmid	X	Gr	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Phyllanthus	X	Gr	None	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)

	reticulates Poir.						
	Phyllanthus rheophyticus M. G. Gilbert & P. T. Li	O	Ge	None	P, VO	Obligate pollinating seed parasite mutualism	Luo *et al.* (2011)
	Phyllanthus tritepalus M.Schmid	X	Gr	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago* spp.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
Polemoniaceae	*Navarretia brandegeei* (A. Gray) Kuntze	E	S	*Selasphorus platycercus* Swainson (Trochilidae)	P, VR	*Hyles lineata* and *H. gallii*	Kulbaba and Worley (2012)
Polygonaceae	*Eriogonum tomentosum* Michx.	U	X	–	P, VO		Atwater (2013)
Primulaceae	*Anagallis arvensis* L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Primula vulgaris Huds.	U	X	None	E	Pollination by a moth community demonstrated but which species were	Boyd *et al.* (1990)

						involved was not established	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea exul* Lindl.	X	S, X	Coleoptera	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Roupala Montana Aubl.	U	X	None	I, VO	Not Sphingidae	Oliveira *et al.* (2004), Martins and Batalha (2006)
Ranunculaceae	*Aquilegia caerulea* E. James	E	S	*Bombus* spp.	P, VO	*Hyles lineata*	Miller (1978)
	Aquilegia chrysantha A. Gray	E	S	None	P, VO	*Eumorpha achemon* Drury appears to be the most important pollinator. Other species of Sphingidae, including *Sphinx chersis* Hübner and *S. asella* Rothschild & Jordan, may also contribute	Miller (1985)
	Aquilegia pubescens Coville	I	S	Various Hymenoptera and Trochilidae	VO		Fulton and Hodges (1999)
	Delphinium leroyi Franch. ex Huth	E	S	None	P, VO	*Hippotion celerio* L. and possibly other Sphingidae	Johnson (2001)

	Nigella damascena L.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
Rhamnaceae	*Colubrina asiatica* (L.) Brongn.	X	X	Neuroptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
Rosaceae	*Prunus* spp.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
	Rubus chamaemorus L.	N	X	Various Hymenoptera and Diptera	E	Nocturnal visitors, possibly moths, were capable pollinators, but less effective than diurnal pollinators	Pelletier *et al.* (2001)
Rubiaceae	*Alibertia edulis* (Rich.) A.Rich. ex DC.	U	X	None	I, VO	Not Sphingidae	Oliveira *et al.* (2004)
	Catunaregam spinosa (Thunb.) Tirveng.	X	S	Diurnal Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
	Chomelia ribesioides Benth. ex A.Gray	U	X	–	I		Martins and Batalha (2006)

	Conostomium quadrangulare (Rendle) Cufod.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Faramea hyacinthina Mart.	U	N, S	Various Hymenoptera	VO		Maruyama *et al.* (2010)
	Ferdinandusa elliptica Pohl.	U	S	None	I, VO		Oliveira *et al.* (2004)
	Meyna pubescens (Kurz) Robyns	X	S	Diurnal Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
	Mitragyna rotundifolia (Roxb.) Kuntze	X	Ct	Hymenoptera, diurnal Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, Coleoptera	VO		Kato *et al.* (2008)
	Morinda citrifolia L.	X	S	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Ophiorrhiza grandiflora Wight	X	S	None	C, VO		Devy and Davidar (2003, 2006)
	Oxyanthus pyriformis subsp. *pyriformis* (Hochst.) Skeels	E	S	None	P, VO	*Coelonia mauritii* Butler, *Nephele accentifera* de Beauvois, and possibly others	Johnson (2004)

	Palicourea faxlucens (Lorence & Dwyer)	X	S	None	U	Pérez-Nasser *et al.* (1993)
	Pavetta abyssinica Fresen.	E	S	–	VO	Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Pentanisia ouranogyne S.Moore	E	S	–	VO	Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Sherardia arvensis L.	U	X	–	P, VO	Banza (2011)
	Tocoyena formosa (Cham. & Schltdl.) K.Schum.	U	S	None	I, VO	Oliveira *et al.* (2004), Martins and Batalha (2006)
Rutaceae	*Galipea jasminiflora* (A. St.-Hil.) Engl.	X	G	Diurnal Lepidoptera	VO	Piedade and Ranga (1993)
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos neocaledonicus* Schltr. & Pilg.	X	X	Neuroptera	VO	Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Exocarpos phyllanthoides	X	X	None	VO	Kato and Kawakita (2004)

	Endl.						
Sapotaceae	*Pouteria ramiflora* (Mart.) Radlk.	U	X	–	I		Martins and Batalha (2006)
	Pouteria torta (Mart.) Radlk.	U	X	–	I		Martins and Batalha (2006)
Saxifragaceae	*Heuchera cylindrica* Douglas	O	Pr	–	E, P, VO	*Greya enchrysa* Davis & Pellmyr. Pollinating seed parasite mutualism	Pellmyr *et al.* (1996)
	Lithophragma parviflorum (Hook.) Nutt.	O	Pr	–	E, VO	*Greya politella* Walsingham. Pollinating seed parasite mutualism	Thompson and Pellmyr (1992)
	Mitella stauropetala Piper	O	Pr	–	E, P, VO	*Greya mitellae* Davis & Pellmyr. Pollinating seed parasite mutualism	Pellmyr *et al.* (1996)
Scrophulariaceae	*Bellardia trixago* All.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)

	Buddleja davidii Franch.	U	G, N, P, T	Various, including butterflies (Lepidoptera) and *Apis mellifera*	VT		Guédot *et al.* (2008)
Solanaceae	*Datura ferox* L.	N	S	Various Coleoptera, *Apis mellifera*	VO		Torres *et al.* (2013)
	Datura innoxia Mill.	E	S	None	VO	*Manduca sexta, M. quinquemaculata,* and *Hyles lineata*	Grant and Grant (1983b)
	Datura stramonium L.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Datura wrightii Regel	I	S	None	P	*Manduca sexta* (Sphingidae)	Alarcón *et al.* (2008), Bronstein *et al.* (2009)
	Nicotiana attenuata Torr. ex S.Watson	E	S	–	VO		Grant (1983)
	Petunia axillaris (Lam.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.	N	S	None	VO	*Manduca* spp.	Ando *et al.* (2001)
Thymelaeaceae	*Aquilaria crassna* Pierre ex Lecomte	U	E, G, L, N, P, Th	Various Hymenoptera, Coleoptera and Diptera	P, VO	Moths (61 spp.) were the most species-rich and the most frequent flower	Tasen *et al.* (2009)

					visitors	
Diplomorpha ganpi (Siebold & Zucc.) Nakai	O	E, G, N, P	Diurnal Lepidoptera	P, VO		Okamoto *et al.* (2008)
Diplomorpha phymatoglossa (Koidz.) Nakai	O	G, N, P	None	P, VO		Okamoto *et al.* (2008)
Diplomorpha sikokiana (Franch. & Sav.) Honda	O	G, N, No, P	Various Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera and diurnal Lepidoptera	P, VO		Okamoto *et al.* (2008)
Diplomorpha trichotoma (Thunb.) Nakai	O	G, P	Diptera	P, VO		Okamoto *et al.* (2008)
Diplomorpha yakushimensis (Makino) Masam.	O	G, P	None	P, VO		Okamoto *et al.* (2008)
Struthiola ciliata (L.) Lam.	O	N	None	P, VO	*Syngrapha circumflexa* L. and *Cucullia terensis* Felder and Rogenhofer	Makholela and Manning (2006)
Wikstroemia indica (L.) C.A. Mey.	X	X	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)

Urticaceae	*Urtica* spp.	U	X	–	P, VO		Banza (2011)
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara* L.	E	S	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004), Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Lippia javanica (Burm.f.) Spreng.	E	S	–	VO		Martins and Johnson (2013)
	Lippia rosmarinifolia Andersson	N	P, X	None	VO		Philipp *et al.* (2006)
Violaceae	*Viola cazorlensis* Gand.	X	S	None	VO	*Macroglossum stellatarum* L. (diurnal)	Herrera (1993)
Vochysiaceae	*Qualea grandiflora* Mart.	U	S	None	I, VO		Oliveira *et al.* (2004), Martins and Batalha (2006)
	Salvertia convallariodora A. St.-Hil.	X	S	None	I, VO	Primarily *Erinnyis ello*	Oliveira (1996), Oliveira *et al.* (2004)
	Vochysia pyramidalis Mart.	X	S	Various Hymenoptera	VO		Oliveira and Gibbs (1994)
	Vochysia	X	S	Various	VO		Oliveira and Gibbs

	thyrsoidea Pohl			Hymenoptera			(1994)
	Vochysia tucanorum Mart.	X	S	Various Hymenoptera	VO		Oliveira and Gibbs (1994)
Winteraceae	*Zygogynum baillonii* Tiegh.	X	M	None	VO		Kato and Kawakita (2004)
	Zygogynum spp.	X	M	None	U	*Sabatinca* spp.	Thien *et al.* (1985)

Table S1.3: Examples of moths acting as pollinating seed parasites.

Plant family	Plant species	Moth species	Notes	Reference
Asparagaceae	*Yucca* spp.	*Tegeticula* spp. and *Parategeticula* spp. (Prodoxidae)	Obligate relationship	Pellmyr *et al.* (1996)
Cactaceae	*Lophocereus schottii* (Engelm.) Britton & Rose	*Upiga virescens* Hulst (Pyralidae)	*U. virescens* responsible for >90% of pollination in *L. schottii*	Fleming and Holland (1998), Holland and Fleming (1999)
Caryophyllaceae	*Dianthus sylvestris* Wulfen	*Hadena compta* Denis & Schiffermüller (Noctuidae)		Collin *et al.* (2002)
	Silene dioica (L.) Clairv.	*Perizoma affinitatum* Stephens (Geometridae)		Westerbergh (2004)
	Silene spp.	*Hadena* spp. (Noctuidae)		Kephart *et al.* (2006)
	Silene stellata (L.) W.T. Aiton	*Hadena ectypa* Morrison (Noctuidae)		Kula *et al.* (2013)
Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion* spp.	*Epicephala* spp. (Gracillariidae)	Species-specific pollinating seed parasites exist for at least 3 species of *Glochidion*.	Kato *et al.* (2003), Hembry *et al* (2013)

	Phyllanthus cochinchinensis Spreng.	Unknown *Deltaphora* sp. (Gelechiidae)	Luo *et al.* (2011)
	Phyllanthus rheophyticus M. G. Gilbert & P. T. Li	Unknown *Deltaphora* sp. (Gelechiidae)	Luo *et al.* (2011)
Saxifragaceae	*Heuchera cylindrica* Douglas	*Greya enchrysa* Davis & Pellmyr	Pellmyr *et al.* (1996)
	Lithophragma parviflorum (Hook.) Torr. & Gray	*Greya politella* Walsingham (Prodoxidae)	Thompson and Pellmyr (1992)
	Mitella stauropetala Piper	*Greya mitellae* Davis & Pellmyr	Pellmyr *et al.* (1996)

Table S2: An examination of bias towards Sphingidae in studies of moth pollination (see Table S1.2). Studies are separated by presence or absence of a stated or implied prediction of pollination by Sphingidae (sphingophily) and by type of moth-pollination: sphingophily, phalaenophily, or both. Brackets indicate percentage of studies within the relevant prediction category. In column 2, 'wider taxa' includes any named group at a hierarchical level above species and below family.

Prediction of moth-pollination	No. studies	No. species or wider taxa	Studies finding Sphingidae only as pollinators (sphingophily)	Studies finding Sphingidae and other moths as pollinators	Studies finding other moths only as pollinators (phalaenophily) or unspecified
Explicit or implicit prediction of sphingophily	56	92	38 (67.8%)	15 (26.8%)	3 (5.4%)
Prediction of non-Sphingidae pollination, general/unspecified moth pollination or no explicit prediction	103	201	21 (20.4%)	29 (28.2%)	53 (51.4%)

Table S3: Studies of moths involved in pollination by family (see Table S1.2). In column 2, 'wider taxa' includes any named group at a hierarchical level above species and below family.

Family	No. species or wider taxa pollinated	No. plant families pollinated
Cosmopterigidae	1	1
Crambidae	1	1
Ctenuchidae	3	3
Erebidae	8	7
Gelechiidae	2	1
Geometridae	34	18
Glyphipterigidae	1	1
Gracillariidae	8	1
Lasiocampidae	2	2
Micropterigidae	2	1
Noctuidae	62	24
Nolidae	1	1
Prodoxidae	5	3
Pterophoridae	2	1
Pyralidae	32	15
Saturniidae	1	1
Sesiidae	2	2
Sphingidae	154	34

Thyrididae	1	1
Tortricidae	3	3
Uranidae	3	2

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