

## NEW LYMANTRIIDAE FROM MADAGASCAR.

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(With Plate XII.)

THE insects dealt with in this paper were collected by Monsieur and Madame d'Olsoufieff, at Périnet, 149 kilometres east of Tananarivo, eastern Madagascar.

With a single exception, all types are in the Tring Museum. In the case of *Marblepsis chionoptera* Collnt., British Museum material was employed for the description.

1. *Marblepsis chionoptera* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 1).

♂. Palpus and head warm buff. Antennal shaft sayal brown, pectinations fuscous. Thorax and abdomen, above and beneath, whitish. Legs warm buff. Wings semi-hyaline, whitish; costa of forewing at the base narrowly edged with warm buff for a distance of about 3 mm.

♀. Resembles the ♂.

Expanse: ♂♂ 42–46 mm., ♀ 48 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (allotype) and 21 ♂♂ (paratypes), April–June 1892, Fianarantsoa; 4 ♂♂, April–June 1890 and 1893, Antsianaka; all collected by Perrot Frères; in British Museum collection. 1 ♂, January 1933, Périnet, Mme N. d'Olsoufieff.

The single ♂ in the d'Olsoufieff collection has made it necessary to describe the large series of this species in the British Museum (Natural History).

I take this opportunity to transfer to the genus *Marblepsis* the following species, all of which have been wrongly placed in the past:

*Leucoma macrocera* Sharpe, 1890. (*Redoa kibwezi* Collenette, 1932.)

*Phalaena (Olapa) flabellaria* Fabricius, 1787. (*P. b. eleutheria* Stoll, 1790.)

*Crorema quadristrigata* Talbot, 1929.

*Redoa melanocraspis* Hampson, 1905.

*Redoa mayotta* Collenette, 1931.

*Redoa xanthoma* Collenette, 1931.

*Redoa kenya* Collenette, 1931.

*M. chionoptera*, described above, may be readily separated from the somewhat similar *M. xanthoma* Collnt., in which the antennal shaft is white and somewhat shorter.

**Lymantica** genus nov.

♀. Proboscis absent. Palpus upturned, three-segmented, rather short. Eye round, about the width of frons. Antenna just under one-third the length of costa, bipectinate, the branches at middle about one-fifth the length of shaft. Abdomen slightly longer than inner margin of hindwing. Midtibia with one pair, and hindtibia with two pairs of rather stout spurs of medium length. Forewing with costa and apex well rounded, termen, tornus and inner margin moderately rounded. Vein *Sc* parallel with the costa; *R*<sup>1</sup> from the cell at four-fifths, anastomosing with *Sc* for a short distance, thence approaching rather closely to *R*<sup>2</sup> and on to costa; veins *R*<sup>2</sup> to *R*<sup>5</sup> stalked, *R*<sup>2</sup> originating at about one-sixth



the total length of  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  at about one-fourth of  $R^4$ , and  $R^3$  at two-thirds of  $R^4$ ;  $M^1$  from well below the angle;  $M^2$  and  $M^3$  almost from a point;  $Cu^1$  about four times as far from  $M^3$  as  $M^3$  is from  $M^2$ ;  $Cu^2$  from three-fifths lower margin of cell; anal vein roughly parallel with inner margin. Hindwing with apex and termen well rounded, anal angle slightly rounded, costa and inner margin almost straight; vein  $Sc$  touching the cell shortly at about one-fourth the length of cell;  $Rs$  and  $M^1$  from a point;  $M^2$  and  $M^3$  well separated,  $Cu^1$  slightly farther from  $M^3$  than  $M^3$  is from  $M^2$ ;  $Cu^2$  from three-fourths lower margin of cell;  $A^2$  and  $A^3$  almost straight; frenulum present.

Type: *Lymanthica epelytes* Collenette.

## 2. *Lymanthica epelytes* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 24).

♀. Palpus warm buff, tipped with fuscous. Antennal shaft fuscous, pectinations drab. Head, thorax and abdomen warm buff, the tegula and base of patagium somewhat darker. Pectus, venter and legs warm buff to light buff, the tarsi fuscous black, and an admixture of the same colour on the tibiae. Forewing pale yellow orange; a buckthorn brown antemedial fascia, well marked, running obliquely outwards from costa to the origin of veing  $Cu^2$ , thence sinuate and less well defined to the inner margin; a broad buckthorn brown stripe from costa to upper angle of cell; the costa, discocellulars, veins  $R^3$  to  $Cu^2$  and the distal half of lower margin to cell, narrowly defined with fuscous to fuscous black; a series of interneural terminal fuscous spots, extending to the fringe, which is incomplete in the type but apparently cinnamon buff. Hindwing light buff; a faint fuscous mark on the discocellulars; a series of small interneural terminal fuscous spots; fringe cinnamon buff. Underside of forewing cream colour, faintly mixed with orange pink over the medial area; a fuscous streak on the discocellulars and traces of a postmedial fascia; interneural terminal spots, and fringe, as on upper side. Underside of hindwing cream colour; a fuscous streak on the discocellulars; interneural terminal spots, and fringe, as on upper side.

Expanse: ♀ 49 mm.

1 ♀ (holotype), December 1932.

The unusual shape of vein  $R^1$  (vein 11 of Hampson system) serves to distinguish this genus.

## 3. *Pirgula melanoma* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 11).

♂. Palpus whitish, with some fuscous black hair-scales on the outer side. Antennal shaft fuscous black, lighter towards the base; pectinations pale pinkish buff. Head, patagium and base of tegula orange buff. Remainder of thorax, abdomen and legs pale pinkish buff; some fuscous black hair-scales on the inner side of tibia and tarsus of foreleg. Wings hyaline, whitish, iridescent in certain lights; at the base of costa of forewing a fuscous black streak, about one millimetre in length, narrowing towards its distal end; fringes whitish.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but antennal shaft, head and patagium pale pinkish buff, the orange buff present only at the base of tegula.

Expanse: ♂♂ 36 mm., ♀ 40 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 1 ♂ (paratype), March 1935; 1 ♀ (allotype), October–November 1930.



In the ♀, vein  $R^1$  originates from just beyond the centre of the areole, while in the two ♂♂ it originates from the cell not far from the base of the areole.

4. **Euproctis oxyptera** sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 12).

♂. Palpus light buff, on the outer side of the second segment light orange yellow. Antennal shaft whitish, pectinations light ochraceous buff. Head, patagium and base of tegula whitish, remainder of thorax and base of abdomen light ochraceous buff; distal half of abdomen and anal tuft orange buff. Pectus, venter and legs light buff to whitish, the inner side of foretibia light orange yellow. Forewing light ochraceous buff; some indefinite whitish markings near the base of the wing; a whitish antemedial fascia, almost straight, meeting the inner margin at right-angles; a whitish postmedial fascia, running roughly parallel with the termen; the costal area between the two fasciae mainly whitish; fringe whitish. Hindwing whitish, mixed with light ochraceous buff in the terminal area; fringe whitish. *Underside* of both wings, and fringes, white; costa of forewing narrowly edged with light orange yellow.

Expanse: ♂♂ 22–28 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 1 ♂ (paratype), February 1935; 7 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935; 2 ♂♂ (paratypes), December 1932; 1 ♂ (paratype), January 1933.

In structure very similar to *Euproctis* (*Porthesia*) *producta* Walker, 1863, but with the apex and termen of the forewing less rounded.

5. **Noliproctis parvula** Kenrick, 1914.

♂. Resembles the ♀, but the forewing rather more heavily marked.

Expanse: ♂♂ 21–23 mm., ♀♀ 28–29 mm.

1 ♂ (neallotype), 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, January 1933; 3 ♂♂, October–November 1930; 1 ♀, December 1932.

6. **Noliproctis lithoides** sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 19).

♂. Palpus fuscous. Antennal shaft white, pectinations tawny olive. Head white, the frons fuscous black. Thorax mottled with white and fuscous black, patagium entirely white. Abdomen pale pinkish buff, mixed with Saccardo's umber. Pectus and venter whitish; legs white, banded and spotted with fuscous black. Forewing white, spotted and mottled with fuscous black, the white area predominating beyond the cell, the dark area predominating above the discocellulars and in the centre of the apical area; fringe white, fuscous black interneurally. Hindwing pale pinkish buff, irrorated in the terminal half with Saccardo's umber; fringe pale pinkish buff, Saccardo's umber interneurally. *Underside* of forewing sepia, lighter along the inner margin; fringe white, marked interneurally with sepia, giving a chequered effect, which is continued round the apex as far as the cell. *Underside* of hindwing, and fringe, pale pinkish buff; some sepia markings on the discocellulars and at intervals along the costa.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but rather less distinctly marked; anal tuft sepia.

Expanse: ♂♂ 25–28 mm., ♀♀ 32–35 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 2 ♀♀ (paratypes), December 1932; 1 ♀ (allotype), 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (paratypes), October–November 1930; 7 ♂♂ (paratypes), January 1933; 9 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935.

A very distinctly marked species, with vein  $M^2$  absent in the hindwing.



7. *Laelia polia* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 27).

♀. Palpus pinkish buff. Antenna, head, body and legs pale pinkish buff, mixed on thorax and legs with sayal brown. Forewing whitish, shaded in and above the cell with sayal brown, the sayal brown appearing also to some extent over the whole wing; an indistinct sayal-brown antemedial fascia, meeting the inner margin at right angles; discocellulars indistinctly bordered with sayal brown; a sayal-brown postmedial fascia, crenate, running inwardly oblique from costa to vein  $Cu^2$ , thence at right angles to the inner margin; a series of subterminal interneural sayal-brown spots; fringe whitish, marked interneurally with sayal brown. Hindwing drab, the fringe somewhat lighter. *Underside* of both wings whitish, suffused to some extent with drab; on the forewing an almost straight postmedial fascia, and on the hindwing a faint drab spot on the discocellulars, with traces of a postmedial and a subterminal fascia; fringes whitish, marked interneurally with drab.

♂. Resembles the ♀, but the markings rather darker.

Expanse: ♀♀ 39–40 mm., ♂ 31 mm.

1 ♀ (holotype), October–November 1930; 1 ♂ (allotype), January 1933; 1 ♀ (paratype), December 1932.

May be placed near to *Laelia janeschi* Hering, 1926.

8. *Laelia conioptera* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 20).

♂. Palpus pale pinkish buff, on the outer side and at the tip bistre. Antennal shaft whitish, pectinations drab. Head pale pinkish buff. Thorax and abdomen pale pinkish buff, mixed with drab, anal tuft pinkish buff. Pectus, venter and legs pale pinkish buff, mixed on the legs with bistre. Forewing ecru drab; a patch of whitish mixed with tiber green along the medial third of the costal area and the distal half of the cell; some scattered markings of fuscous mixed with tiber green over the remainder of the wing; a bowed (concavity basad) fuscous antemedial fascia; discocellulars faintly edged with fuscous; an indistinct fuscous postmedial fascia; fringe Saccardo's umber, lighter at the vein-ends. Hindwing and fringe whitish, the veins faintly indicated with pinkish buff. *Underside* of forewing, and fringe, drab, mixed with whitish in the apical and terminal areas and at the base of the fringe. *Underside* of hindwing and fringe whitish; a drab spot on the discocellulars.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but with the pattern on the forewing much less distinct.

Expanse: ♂ 30 mm., ♀♀ 33–36 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 1 ♀ (paratype), October–November 1930; 1 ♀ (allotype), February 1932.

9. *Dasychira iodnephes* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 9).

♂. Palpus, antennal shaft, head and body mummy brown, the pectinations of antenna darker. Pectus, venter and legs mummy brown mixed with pinkish buff. Forewing Prout's brown, with a faint violet sheen over the medial third of the wing; traces of a lighter patch at the base of the wing; a faintly indicated sinuate antemedial fascia; a conspicuous pinkish-buff patch at the apex, containing some spots of Prout's brown, and stretching from the apex to midway between the apex and the end of the areole, its proximal margin crenate; a faintly indicated lighter patch beyond the end of the discocellulars; a conspicuous pale



pinkish-buff postmedial streak, stretching from vein  $Cu^2$  to the anal vein, edged proximally with a patch of mummy brown; a series of subterminal interneural mummy-brown streaks; termen narrowly edged with mummy brown; fringe mummy brown, lighter at the vein-ends. Hindwing and fringe Saccardo's umber; termen narrowly edged with a darker line. *Underside* of both wings Saccardo's umber; a darker postmedial fascia on the forewing, parallel with the termen; traces of a double postmedial fascia on the hindwing; fringes mummy brown, lighter at the vein-ends.

♀. Resembles the ♂.

Expanse: ♂ 32 mm., ♀♀ 33–36 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), March 1935; 1 ♀ (allotype), 1 ♀ (paratype), February 1935.

Not closely resembling any other species, but may be placed near to *Dasychira orgyioides* Aurivillius, 1925.

#### 10. *Dasychira miselioides* Kenrick, 1914.

♀. Wings on the upperside strongly resembling those of the ♂, the hindwing somewhat darker. *Underside* of both wings pinkish buff dusted with snuff brown, much darker than those of the ♂.

1 ♀ (neallotype), December 1932; 1 ♀, October–November 1930; 1 ♂, January 1933; 1 ♂, March 1935.

Kenrick's holotype of this species was taken either at Périnet or at Nalamagaotna in the same district.

#### 11. *Dasychira prasina* Butler, 1882.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but the forewing somewhat less heavily marked. The fuscous-black spot at the tornus is present in two and absent in three specimens. The large fuscous-black oval spot towards the centre of the hindmargin of the forewing, present in the holotype ♂, is not visible in the ♀♀ of this series.

Expanse: ♀♀ 34–42 mm., ♂♂ 31–32 mm.

1 ♀ (neallotype) and 2 ♂♂, March 1935; 1 ♀, December 1932; 1 ♀, January 1933; 2 ♀♀, February 1935.

#### 12. *Dasychira chalcoptera* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 31).

♂. Strongly resembling in facies *Dasychira (Orgyia) malgassica* Kenrick, 1914, from Nalamagaotna, at 2,500 feet. *D. malgassica* varies very little in appearance, whereas the present species is rather strongly variable. The forewing of *D. malgassica* is dark green, and in the new species from dull citrine to old gold. The patch on the discocellulars is greenish and rather inconspicuous in *D. malgassica*, while in the present species it is conspicuously white with a central streak of sudan brown. The postmedial fascia in *D. malgassica* joins the inner margin rather closer to the tornus than in the present species. The *upper-side* of the hindwing in *D. malgassica* is dark, whereas in the present species it is light buff, with a subbasal fascia of mummy brown which is absent in some specimens and usually much stronger towards the anal angle. In *D. malgassica* the *undersides* of both wings are rather dark, while in the present species they are light buff, with some subterminal spots of mummy brown on both wings and a discocellular spot on the hindwing.



♀. Resembles the ♂, but with the markings less conspicuous.

Expanse: ♂♂ 30–34 mm., ♀♀ 38–44 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 11 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935; 1 ♀ (allotype) and 2 ♂♂ (paratypes), January 1933; and the following paratypes: 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, October–November 1930; 4 ♂♂, December 1932; 9 ♂♂, February 1935.

### 13. *Dasychira maligna* Butler, 1882.

♀. Strongly resembles the ♂.

Expanse: ♀ 40 mm., ♂♂ 29–34 mm.

1 ♀ (neallotype) and 7 ♂♂, December 1932; 4 ♂♂, January 1933; 6 ♂♂, February 1934 and 1935; 1 ♂, March 1935.

### 14. *Dasychira zonobathra* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 29).

♂. Palpus tawny olive, the outer side bistre. Antennal shaft rainette green, pectinations tawny olive. Head and thorax rainette green mixed sparsely with bistre. Abdomen pinkish buff mixed with tawny olive, and with bistre dorsal tufts on the basal segments. Pectus and venter pinkish buff, mixed on the pectus with rainette green. Fore and middle legs with femur and tibia rainette green mixed and banded with bistre, the tarsi bistre banded with pinkish buff; hindleg pinkish buff mixed with bistre. Forewing rainette green; a broad subbasal band of argus brown mixed with a few scales of fuscous black, its distal edge at right angles to the costa and almost straight; a crenulate antemedial fascia, roughly parallel to the subbasal fascia; a postmedial fascia, crenulate, bowed (convexity tornad) from costa to vein  $Cu^2$ , thence running at right angles to inner margin; a large rounded argus-brown patch between veins  $R^4$  and  $R^5$ , midway between discocellulars and apex, a smaller patch between veins  $Cu^1$  and  $M^3$ , and an elongated irregular patch between vein  $Cu^2$  and the inner margin; a series of faint interneural subterminal argus-brown streaks; fringe pinkish buff, marked interneurally with argus brown. Hindwing pinkish buff dusted heavily with Saccardo's umber; fringe pinkish buff, marked interneurally with Saccardo's umber. *Underside* of both wings pinkish buff; cell of forewing shaded with Saccardo's umber and a faint spot of the same colour on the discocellulars of hindwing; an almost straight postmedial fascia and a faint subterminal fascia across both wings, roughly parallel with the termen; fringe pinkish buff, marked interneurally with Saccardo's umber.

♀. Resembles the ♂.

Expanse: ♂♂ 31–36 mm., ♀ 46 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 2 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935; 1 ♀ (allotype), October–November 1930; 2 ♂♂ (paratypes), December 1932; 1 ♂ (paratype), January 1933.

This species is very distinct, but may be placed near to *Dasychira phasiana* Butler, 1882. A well-marked male has been chosen as holotype. Four of the males are much less distinctly marked, and were not at first recognized as belonging to the same species.

### 15. *Dasychira phasiana* Butler, 1882.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but the underside of both wings more heavily dusted with Prout's brown.

1 ♀ (neallotype), February 1934; 2 ♂♂, December 1932; 1 ♂, January 1933.



16. *Dasychira olsoufieffae* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 16).

♂. Palpus pinkish buff, on the outer side and at the tip snuff brown. Antennal shaft whitish, shading to fuscous distally; pectinations sayal brown. Head and thorax pale pinkish buff, the frons snuff brown. Abdomen pale pinkish buff, mixed sparsely with sayal brown, dorsal tufts sayal brown. Pectus and abdomen pale pinkish buff. Legs pale pinkish buff, the tibiae and tarsi banded with sayal brown and snuff brown. Forewing with basal third velvety lincoln green, medial third vinaceous lavender, the two separated by a well-defined white antemedial fascia, almost straight, but slightly bowed (convexity basad) between the cell and the anal vein, and with a streak of Prout's brown in the fascia at costa and inner margin; a patch of lincoln green on the discocellulars, bordered distally with fuscous black; distal third of wing citrine drab, separated from the medial third of the wing by a white postmedial fascia, which curves round the distal side of the discocellulars to vein  $Cu^2$ , thence outwardly oblique to the inner margin; a streak of Prout's brown at the junction of the postmedial fascia with the costa, and a conspicuous almost square patch of Prout's brown and fuscous black on the costa beyond the postmedial fascia, reaching vein  $R^5$ ; fringe citrine drab, at the ends of the veins white. Hindwing tawny olive; fringe tawny olive, at the ends of the veins white. *Underside* of forewing tawny olive, somewhat lighter in the inner marginal area; discocellulars and postmedial fascia faintly indicated in snuff brown; fringe snuff brown, at the ends of the veins white. *Underside* of hindwing pale pinkish buff, a snuff-brown spot on the discocellulars and traces of a double postmedial fascia; fringe snuff brown, at the ends of the veins white.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but less brightly coloured, and with the antemedial and postmedial fasciae on the forewing hardly visible.

Expanse: ♂♂ 41–47 mm., ♀♀ 53–59 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 1 ♂ (paratype), March 1935; 1 ♀ (allotype) and 2 ♀♀ (paratypes), December 1932; 11 ♂♂ (paratypes), January 1933.

This fine species may be recognized by the conspicuous and almost square dark patch near the apex of the forewing, the almost straight antemedial fascia, and the vinaceous-lavender area occupying the medial third of the wing.

The present species and the nine new species which follow, together with *D. butleri* Swinhoe, 1923, *D. pastor* Butler, 1882, *D. zena* Hering, 1926, *D. viola* Butler, 1879, and *D. abbreviata* Kenrick, 1914, all of which are from Madagascar, show so many points of similarity that it has been necessary to examine the genitalia to establish the fact that they are distinct species. The most noticeable characteristics in the pattern of the forewing, where they are of consequence, are mentioned at the ends of the descriptions, and, together with the present illustrations and those already published, should suffice to distinguish the different species.

17. *Dasychira disjunctifascia* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 26).

♂. Palpus tawny olive, on the outer side darker. Antennal shaft bistre, pectinations snuff brown. Head, thorax and abdomen sayal brown to snuff brown, a line of white across the patagium posteriorly and some white hair-scales in the tegula. Pectus, venter and legs tawny olive, mixed on the legs with bistre and whitish. Forewing with basal area rainette green; a broad band of sepia and Saccardo's umber running across the wing, and reaching from the subbasal



to the antemedial area, the same colour extending narrowly along the costa to the base; medial area greyish lavender, mixed with Saccardo's umber towards the costa, bounded by an antemedial and a postmedial fascia of Saccardo's umber both narrowly edged with white and rainette green; discocellulars edged narrowly with sepia; a broad band of Saccardo's umber running parallel to the postmedial fascia on its distal side from costa to inner margin, this band crossed by a single lighter streak just above vein  $M^1$ ; terminal area Saccardo's umber mixed sparsely with rainette green; fringe Saccardo's umber. Hindwing and fringe pinkish buff. *Underside* of both wings, and fringes, pinkish buff to pale pinkish buff; a darker shading over the cell of the forewing, a faint patch of Saccardo's umber on the discocellulars and a straight postmedial fascia of the same colour on both wings.

♀. Resembles the ♂, the hindwing rather darker.

Expanse: ♂♂ 36–41 mm., ♀♀ 48–50 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (allotype), 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (paratypes), December 1932; 4 ♂♂ (paratypes), October–November 1930, January 1933, February and March 1935.

May be recognized by the distinct and well-marked antemedial and postmedial fasciae in the forewing, which are well separated from each other where they meet the inner margin.

#### 18. *Dasychira junctifascia* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 7).

♂. Very similar to *D. disjunctifascia* described above, but with the antemedial and postmedial fasciae almost touching where they meet the inner margin. Furthermore, there is a light streak along vein  $M^2$  from the subterminal to the postmedial area, and a distinct and rather broad subterminal fascia of rainette green.

♀. Resembles the ♂.

Expanse: ♂♂ 38–42 mm., ♀ 54 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 2 ♂♂ (paratypes), October–November 1930; 1 ♀ (allotype) and 6 ♂♂ (paratypes), December 1932; 2 ♂♂ (paratypes), January 1933 and March 1935.

#### 19. *Dasychira leucopicta* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 6).

♂. Palpus sayal brown, on the outer side and at the tip bistre. Antennal shaft bistre, pectinations somewhat lighter. Head, thorax and abdomen sayal brown to snuff brown, mixed on thorax and abdomen with whitish. Pectus, venter and legs tawny olive, banded on the legs with bistre and whitish. Forewing with basal area grape green; a broad band of fuscous black and snuff brown running across the wing and reaching from the subbasal to the antemedial area, its distal margin almost straight, the snuff brown extending narrowly along the costa to the base; medial area white, round the discocellulars and upwards to the costa snuff brown; discocellulars defined with fuscous black mixed with grape green; the medial area bounded by an antemedial and a postmedial fascia of fuscous black, both narrowly edged with grape green and white; the postmedial joins the costa at an outwardly oblique angle; distal third of wing snuff brown mixed sparsely with grape green; a subterminal patch of fuscous black with vein  $R^5$  passing through its centre; a preterminal fascia of fuscous black, broken at the veins, the portions between veins  $M^1$ ,  $M^2$  and  $M^3$  more basad than the



remainder ; fringe snuff brown, lighter at the vein-ends. Hindwing and fringe tawny olive. *Underside* of both wings pinkish buff ; costal and apical areas of forewing shaded with sayal brown ; a fuscous patch on the discocellulars of both wings ; faint postmedial fasciae, single on the forewing and double on the hindwing ; fringes sayal brown, lighter at the vein-ends.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but with body, hindwing and underside of both wings darker.

Expanse : ♂♂ 39–43 mm., ♀ 51 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 4 ♂♂ (paratypes), January 1933 ; 1 ♀ (allotype), February 1935 ; 7 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935.

Characterized by the conspicuous white patch in the medial area of the forewing.

20. ***Dasychira cyrtozona*** sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 5).

♂. Resembles *D. leucopicta* described above, but the antemedial fascia and the distal edge of the dark area in the basal third of the forewing are evenly bowed, with concavity basad. In the medial third of the wing the admixture of white is small. The postmedial fascia joins the costa at an inwardly oblique angle.

Expanse : ♂♂ 39–43 mm., ♀♀ 49–52 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (allotype) and 8 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935 ; 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (paratypes), October–November 1930 ; 11 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes), December 1932 ; 2 ♂♂ (paratypes), January 1933 ; 10 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes), February 1935.

21. ***Dasychira albilunula*** sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 17).

♂. Palpus tawny olive, above and on the outer side bistre. Antennal shaft tawny olive, pectinations Saccardo's umber. Head, thorax and abdomen tawny olive to Saccardo's umber, the patagium edged distally with pale pinkish buff, the dorsal tufts on the abdomen dark. Pectus and venter pale pinkish buff, legs pale pinkish buff to pinkish buff, banded with bistre. Forewing from base to postmedial fascia mainly fluorite green ; a patch of tawny olive mixed with bistre on the proximal side of the antemedial fascia and reaching from the cell to the inner margin ; a patch of tawny olive on the discocellulars, edged with bistre ; an antemedial fascia and a postmedial fascia of bistre, not well defined ; a fuscous black subterminal fascia, with a broad shade of fuscous on its proximal side, the fuscous black produced interneurally between veins  $R^5$ ,  $M^1$  and  $M^2$  to the termen ; a whitish streak between the anal vein and  $Cu^2$ , on the proximal side of the postmedial fascia ; a fuscous-black preterminal fascia, broken at the veins ; fringe fuscous, lighter at the ends of the veins. Hindwing and fringe pinkish buff ; a narrow fuscous preterminal fascia, broken at the veins. *Underside* of both wings pinkish buff ; costal area of forewing cinnamon buff, the discocellulars and postmedial fascia faintly indicated in fuscous ; fringe of forewing fuscous, at the ends of the veins lighter ; fringe of hindwing pinkish buff.

♀. Less boldly marked than the ♂, the hindwing and underside of both wings darker.

Expanse : ♂♂ 36–40 mm., ♀ 44 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (allotype) and 6 ♂♂ (paratypes), February 1935 ; 6 ♂♂ (paratypes), December 1932 ; 1 ♂ (paratype), January 1935 ; 4 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935.



Characteristic points in this species are the broad fuscous subterminal shade on the forewing and the whitish streak near the anal angle.

22. *Dasychira mniara* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 35).

♂. Palpus bistre, the second segment distally sayal brown. Antennal shaft citrine drab, pectinations bistre. Head, thorax and abdomen pinkish buff mixed with bistre, the bistre predominating on the thorax. Pectus, venter and legs pinkish buff, the legs banded with bistre. Forewing Saccardo's umber; basal area mignonette green, excepting along the costa; a clove-brown antemedial fascia, bordered distally with mignonette green; discocellulars edged with clove brown; a clove-brown postmedial fascia, bordered proximally with mignonette green; an irregular subterminal clove-brown shade, bordered distally with mignonette green; a clove-brown preterminal fascia, broken at the veins, bordered distally with mignonette green; fringe Saccardo's umber, lighter at the vein-ends. Hindwing tawny olive, fringe cinnamon buff. *Underside* of forewing pinkish buff; the area in and beyond the cell shaded with Saccardo's umber; a band of clay colour along the costa; an almost straight Saccardo's umber postmedial fascia; fringe Saccardo's umber, at the vein-ends lighter. *Underside* of hindwing pinkish buff; a spot of Saccardo's umber on the discocellulars, with postmedial and subterminal fasciae of the same colour; fringe pinkish buff.

♀. Colours on the forewing rather less bright than in the ♂, the underside of both wings darker.

Expanse: ♂♂ 32–38 mm., ♀♀ 37–41 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 8 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ (paratypes), January 1933; 1 ♀ (allotype), 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (paratypes), December 1932; 1 ♀ (paratype), October–November 1930; 1 ♂ (paratype), February 1935; 5 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935.

Antennae rather longer than half the length of costa.

23. *Dasychira lichenodes* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 36).

♂. Rather similar to *Dasychira mniara* described above, but smaller, and with the antennae less than half the length of costa; the mignonette green entirely replaced on the forewing by deep olive buff; the postmedial fascia joining the costa at a more oblique angle; the dark subterminal shade entirely absent and replaced by a series of interneural wedge-shaped spots, the points directed basad.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but with the pattern on the forewing less distinctly marked.

Expanse: ♂♂ 31–35 mm., ♀♀ 39–40 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 6 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935; 1 ♀ (allotype), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes), December 1932; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes), January 1933.

24. *Dasychira phloeodes* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 39).

♂. Strongly resembles *Dasychira lichenodes* (described above) in facies, but with the antennal shaft and pectinations rather longer and heavier. The deep olive buff on the forewing in *D. lichenodes* is entirely replaced by Saccardo's umber, giving the impression of a brownish and not a greenish insect. The genitalia are abundantly distinct.

Expanse: ♂♂ 33–37 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 4 ♂♂ (paratypes), February 1935; 7 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935.



25. *Dasychira uteles* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 18).

♂. Palpus Saccardo's umber, somewhat lighter distally. Antenna, head, thorax and abdomen snuff brown. Pectus, venter and legs pinkish buff, mixed on the legs with snuff brown. Forewing snuff brown; some indistinct fuscous markings subbasally; a fuscous antemedial fascia directed at right angles to the inner margin, bordered narrowly on the proximal side and broadly on the distal side with light grape green; discocellulars faintly marked with fuscous; a fuscous postmedial fascia, bordered broadly on the proximal side with light grape green; a faintly indicated fuscous subterminal fascia, broadening towards the inner margin; fringe snuff brown. Hindwing and fringe pinkish buff mixed with tawny olive. *Underside* of forewing Saccardo's umber, inner marginal and terminal areas pinkish buff; a streak of clay colour along the costa; a dark postmedial fascia faintly indicated; fringe Saccardo's umber, pinkish buff at the vein-ends. *Underside* of hindwing, and fringe, pinkish buff; a dark spot on the discocellulars, and faint indications of a postmedial and a subterminal fascia.

♀. The markings on the forewing much less distinct than in the ♂; hindwing and underside of both wings darker.

Expanse: ♂♂ 28–33 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 3 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935; 1 ♀ (allotype), October–November 1930; and the following paratypes: 3 ♂♂, December 1932; 2 ♂♂, January 1933; 3 ♂♂, February 1935.

26. *Dasychira melissograptia* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 15).

♂. Palpus bistre, towards the tip lighter. Antennal shaft honey yellow mixed with bistre, pectinations bistre. Head, thorax and abdomen honey yellow mixed with bistre, the latter colour predominating on the tegulae. Pectus, venter and legs pinkish buff, mixed on the legs with bistre. Forewing honey yellow; the area from costa to lower margin of cell, and extending from the base of the wing almost to the postmedial, shaded with bistre; an indistinct light patch below the cell on the proximal side of the antemedial fascia; faintly indicated fuscous antemedial and postmedial fasciae; a whitish subterminal streak reaching from vein  $M^3$  to the inner margin, slightly bowed (concavity terminad) and bordered proximally and distally with bistre; a series of conspicuous interneural preterminal fuscous spots; fringe pinkish buff, fuscous interneurally. Hindwing pinkish buff mixed with Saccardo's umber; fringe pinkish buff. *Underside* of forewing pinkish buff, shaded in and above the cell with fuscous; fringe fuscous, lighter at the vein-ends. *Underside* of hindwing pinkish buff; a fuscous spot on the discocellulars and traces of a postmedial and a subterminal fascia; fringe pinkish buff.

Expanse: ♂♂ 38–42 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), January 1933; 1 ♂ (paratype), March 1935.

27. *Dasychira hexamitobalia* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 28).

♂. Palpus Saccardo's umber mixed with pinkish buff. Antennal shaft sepia, pectinations Saccardo's umber. Head, thorax and abdomen sepia, mixed on the head with tawny olive; patagium fringed distally with pale pinkish buff. Pectus, venter and legs pinkish buff, the foreleg heavily, mid and hindlegs less



heavily, marked with Saccardo's umber. Forewing with basal third fuscous black, mixed to some slight extent with Saccardo's umber and tea green; ante-medial fascia fuscous black, rather inconspicuous, double, slightly bowed (concavity basad) from costa to inner margin; fuscous-black postmedial and subterminal fasciae; area from antemedial to subterminal largely pale purple drab, with a slight admixture of tea green; discocellulars rather heavily banded with fuscous black; a fuscous-black patch above vein  $R^5$ , midway between the post-medial and subterminal fasciae; a fuscous-black preterminal fascia, broken at the veins, on a ground of tea green; fringe fuscous, lighter at the vein-ends. Hindwing tawny olive; fringe fuscous, lighter at the vein-ends. *Underside* of both wings pale pinkish buff; in and beyond the cell of forewing shaded with Saccardo's umber; on both wings a patch of Saccardo's umber on the discocellulars, with postmedial and subterminal fasciae of the same colour; fringes Saccardo's umber, lighter at the vein-ends.

♀. Resembles the ♂.

Expanse: ♂♂ 30–35 mm., ♀ 41 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♂ (paratype), January 1933; 1 ♀ (allotype), 1 ♂ (paratype), October–November 1930; 1 ♂ (paratype), December 1932.

## 28. *Dasychira belessichares* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 42).

♂. Very similar in facies to *Dasychira lignea* Butler, 1879, from Fianarantsoa, Madagascar. In the latter species is a pale pinkish-buff triangular patch, just below vein  $Cu^2$  at the tornus; in the present species this patch appears as a narrow wedge-shaped streak, bordering the lower side of vein  $Cu^2$ , and with its point at just over half the distance from tornus to cell; the whole of the cell of forewing and the costal area above the cell light buff, this area being lighter than in *D. lignea*. Hindwing light buff, with a faint tawny-olive spot on the discocellulars and traces of a postmedial fascia of the same colour; the hindwing of *D. lignea* is considerably darker. The termen of the forewing in the present species is moderately rounded, while in *D. lignea* it is slightly concave between veins  $Cu^1$  and  $Cu^2$ .

Expanse: ♂♂ 31–35 mm., expanse of *D. lignea* (holotype), 36 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 19 ♂♂ (paratypes), December 1932; 1 ♂ (paratype), October–November 1930; 3 ♂♂ (paratypes), February 1935.

## 29. *Dasychira hedilacea* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 32).

♂. Palpus sayal brown, beneath and at the tip whitish. Antennal shaft whitish, pectinations sayal brown. Head whitish, at the base of the frons and between the antennae sayal brown. Thorax and abdomen light buff, shaded on tegula, patagium and basal tufts of the abdomen with buff yellow. Pectus, venter and legs whitish, the inner side of femur and tibia on the foreleg sayal brown. Forewing sayal brown; some indefinite darker markings at the base of the wing; all veins, excepting in the costal area, outlined with bistre; costal area light brownish olive, mixed with whitish; a whitish streak between veins  $R^4$  and  $R^5$ , stretching from the postmedial area to the termen; fringe sayal brown, at the ends of the veins whitish. Hindwing whitish, irrorated with sayal brown, the irroration rather heavier towards the termen; the veins faintly out-



lined in a darker colour ; fringe whitish, with a slight admixture of sayal brown interneurally. *Underside* of both wings, and fringes, whitish ; the costal half of the forewing shaded with sayal brown, and the same colour interneurally on the fringe.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but with a somewhat lighter hindwing.

Expanse : ♂♂ 29–31 mm., ♀♀ 36–38 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype) and 3 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935 ; 1 ♀ (allotype) and 1 ♀ (paratype), December 1932 ; 3 ♂♂ (paratypes), January 1933.

May be placed near to *Dasychira clavis* Saalmuller, 1884. The present species bears a curious resemblance in facies to *Thagana hedila* Druce, 1906, but this is not borne out in structure.

### 30. *Psalis punctuligera* Mabille, 1880.

1 ♂, January 1933.

Expanse : 35 mm.

This species, which was previously known only from the type in the British Museum, has been formerly placed as a synonym of *Psalis pennatula* Fabricius, 1793. The present specimen strongly resembles the type, and they can be separated with ease from African and Asiatic specimens of *P. pennatula*. In *D. punctuligera* the termen is less oblique ; two snuff-brown lines run from base to termen in the forewing, the one through the cell and along vein  $M^2$ , the other between the anal vein and  $Cu^2$  ; in *P. pennatula* the lower of these two lines is not visible, while the upper curves upwards towards vein  $R^5$ . The genitalia show marked differences from those of Natal specimens.

### *Perinetia* gen. nov.

♂. Proboscis small and aborted. Palpus porrect, three-segmented, the second segment heavily fringed with hair, the third segment short. Eye round, about the width of frons. Antenna about half the length of costa, bipectinate, the branches at middle about one-fourth the length of shaft. Abdomen slightly shorter than inner margin of hindwing. Process on foretibia straight and rather longer than the tibia ; midtibia with one pair and hindtibia with two pairs of well-developed and rather long spurs. Forewing with costa, termen and inner margin slightly rounded, apex and tornus only slightly rounded ; vein *Sc* parallel with the costa ;  $R^1$  from the cell at two-thirds, curving up until close to *Sc* and running parallel with it to the costa ;  $R^2$  to  $R^5$  on a stalk which eventually curves up towards  $R^1$ , almost forming an areole,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  branching off near the apex,  $R^2$  about 2.5 mm. from the apex,  $R^5$  from well above the upper angle of the cell, running parallel with  $M^1$  ;  $M^1$  from just below the upper angle ;  $M^2$  and  $Cu^1$  from points equidistant from  $M^3$ , and from fairly close to the lower angle ;  $Cu^2$  from about two-thirds lower margin of cell ; anal vein parallel with inner margin. Hindwing with costa and inner margin slightly rounded, apex, termen and anal angle moderately rounded ; vein *Sc* touching the cell shortly at about one-third the length of cell ;  $Rs$  and  $M^1$  shortly stalked from the upper angle ;  $M^2$  from well above lower angle ;  $M^3$  and  $Cu^1$  almost from a point ;  $Cu^2$  from about two-thirds lower margin of cell ;  $A^2$  and  $A^3$  almost straight ; frenulum present.

Type : *Perinetia leucocloea* Collenette.



31. *Perinetia leucocloea* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 8).

♂. Palpus coral red mixed with mustard yellow. Antennal shaft coral red, lighter towards the tip; pectinations deep olive buff. Head, thorax and abdomen dragon's-blood red, the patagium white and conspicuous. Pectus and venter light buff. Foreleg dragon's-blood red to coral red. Middle and hindlegs light buff, mixed on tibia and tarsus of middle leg with coral red. Forewing dragon's-blood red; a broad medial band of mustard yellow, bordered narrowly on each side with spectrum red; indistinct subbasal and postmedial fasciae of spectrum red; costa narrowly edged with mustard yellow, and a narrow band of the same colour along the termen; fringe mustard yellow. Hindwing cream colour; a small area at the base of the cell, the anal margin, and broadly in the terminal area, light coral red; fringe cream colour. *Underside* of forewing coral red, the mustard-yellow markings of the upperside reproduced in cream colour; fringe cream colour. *Underside* of hindwing, and fringe, light buff.

♀. The white patch on the patagium absent. Forewing salmon orange, without trace of the light medial band.

Expanse: ♂♂ 26–29 mm., ♀ 36 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), December 1932; 1 ♀ (allotype), October–November 1930; 1 ♂ (paratype), March 1935. Also, in the British Museum collection, 1 ♂, Tananarive, (R. P. Camboué), 1889, and 1 ♂, Tamatave.

The extent of variation, as shown even in this small series, is very great. In two of the males the broad medial band of mustard yellow on the forewing is almost or entirely absent. However, the conspicuous white patch on the patagium is present in all the males. The most marked characteristic of the venation is the wide interval between vein  $R^1$  and the stalk of  $R^2$  to  $R^5$ , which approach later and almost form an areole.

32. *Lymantria canariensis* Kenrick, 1914.

♂. Resembles the ♀. The medial band on the forewing is considerably broader than in the type ♀, and this probably represents an individual variation.

Expanse: ♂ 36 mm.

1 ♂ (neallotype), March 1935.

33. *Lymantria dulcinea* Butler, 1882.

There are three well-defined forms in this species, all of which are represented in the Olsoufieff collection. In the parent form of *L. dulcinea*, the ground colour of the wings is cream colour to light buff, and the markings on the forewing diffuse. In the second form, which has received the name of *L. didymata* Kenrick, 1914, the ground colour of the forewing is light buff, the markings diffuse and the ground colour of the hindwing vinaceous pink. In the third form the ground colour of the forewing is whitish, the markings more clear-cut, and the ground colour of the hindwing vinaceous pink.

Although the three forms can be easily separated, no difference can be seen in the genitalia, and it does not seem advisable to recognize them by giving a name to the third form.

Of the first form I have seen the holotype, allotype and two further ♀♀ in the British Museum collection, also two ♂♂ from Périnet, taken in February.



Of the second form, Kenrick's ♂ type in the British Museum, and a ♂ from Périnet taken in February. Of the third form, a ♀ in the British Museum, 3 ♂♂ and a ♀ from Périnet taken in February and a single ♂ taken in March.

34. *Lymantria (Imaus) malgassica* Kenrick, 1914.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but with a tinge of flesh pink in the cell and inner marginal area of the hindwing, and with considerable light coral red on the outer side of the palpus, the pectus and femora.

Expanse: ♂♂ 38–41 mm., ♀♀ 53 mm.

1 ♀ (neallotype) and 1 ♀, December 1932; 8 ♂♂, January 1933; 2 ♂♂, March 1935.

35. *Lymantria polycyma* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 41).

♂. Strongly similar to *Lymantria malgassica* Kenrick, 1914, but smaller, with relatively shorter antennae, no trace of pink in wings, body or legs, the fasciae in the forewing broader and more strongly marked, and the termen of the hindwing more rounded. The genitalia are very distinct—in the present species the valve terminating in a point, without teeth, while in *L. malgassica* the end of the valve is well rounded, with several small teeth present.

♀. Resembles the ♂.

Expanse: ♂♂ 31–36 mm., ♀♀ 39–47 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), 5 ♂♂ (paratypes), March 1935; 1 ♀ (allotype), 2 ♂♂ (paratypes), February 1935; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (paratypes), December 1932; 2 ♂♂ (paratypes), January 1933.

36. *Lymantria lamda* sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 33).

♂. Palpus pale pinkish buff, on the outer side and at the tip bistre. Antennal shaft pale pinkish buff, pectinations cinnamon buff. Head, body above and beneath, and legs pale pinkish buff, the legs banded with bistre and sayal brown. Forewing whitish; six rather prominent patches of sayal brown along the costa at approximately equal intervals, coinciding with the fasciae; three rather weakly marked fasciae of sayal brown—basal, subbasal and antemedial—the last mentioned ending in a prominent patch of the same colour on the inner margin; a spot of sayal brown in the middle of the cell; a prominent angled streak of sayal brown along the discocellulars; a postmedial fascia composed of double lines of sayal brown, crenate, ending in a prominent patch of the same colour on the inner margin, where it almost joins the antemedial fascia; a subterminal fascia of sayal brown, crenate and well defined; a series of terminal interneural spots of sayal brown; fringe whitish. Hindwing and fringe whitish, the wing very slightly shaded with sayal brown in the terminal area. *Underside* of both wings, and fringes, pinkish buff, the inner marginal area of the forewing lighter; discocellulars of both wings faintly marked with sayal brown.

Expanse: 43 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), January 1933.

There is a second male in the British Museum collection, from the Antsianaka Forests, collected by L. Humbolt in 1888.



37. **Lymantria leucophaea** sp. nov. (Pl. XII, fig. 34).

♂. Palpus whitish, on the outer side and above russet. Antennal shaft whitish, shading to russet distally; pectinations cinnamon buff. Head whitish, with a band of russet medially through the vertex and frons. Thorax and abdomen above and beneath, and legs, russet mixed with whitish. Forewing white; six rather prominent patches of russet along the costa at approximately equal intervals, coinciding with the fasciae; traces of three fasciae of russet—basal, subbasal and antemedial; the area between antemedial and postmedial fasciae filled in with russet irroration; a prominent russet streak on the discocellulars; a crenate russet postmedial fascia; a russet subterminal fascia, obsolete on both sides of vein  $M^2$  and between veins  $Cu^1$  and  $Cu^2$ , ending in a prominent streak which runs oblique outwardly from vein  $Cu^2$  to the tornus; a series of interneural terminal russet spots, which extend on to the base of the fringe; fringe white. Hindwing russet, mixed with whitish towards the base of the wing and along the basal half of the costa; fringe white mixed with russet.

*Underside* of forewing whitish, with some russet markings along the costa, a streak of the same colour on the discocellulars and a postmedial streak from costa to vein  $M^3$ ; fringe whitish, with a series of russet spots interneurally at the base.

*Underside* of hindwing and fringe whitish; a small russet spot on the discocellulars and a faint patch of russet near the anal angle on each side of the 2nd anal vein.

Expanse: 38 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), January 1933.

38. **Lymantria velutina** Mabille, 1878 (Pl. XII, fig. 4).

♀. Palpus, body and legs pale orange yellow, mixed on palpus and legs with fuscous black. Antennal shaft fuscous black, the pectinations somewhat lighter. Forewing pale orange yellow, without the "watered silk" effect shown in the ♂; two broad fuscous-black stripes running from the costa to the lower margin of the cell, the one across the centre of the cell, the other across the discocellulars; a spot of the same colour situated in the cell between these two stripes; an irregular series of fuscous-black interneural subterminal spots, continued along the inner margin; fringe pale orange yellow, with a single fuscous-black spot between veins  $R^4$  and  $R^5$ . Hindwing and fringe pale orange yellow; a faint fuscous-black spot on the discocellulars, and a series of fuscous-black interneural subterminal spots, largest towards the anal angle. *Underside* of both wings, and fringes, pale orange yellow, with the markings of the upperside reproduced somewhat more faintly.

Expanse: ♂♂ 68–78 mm., ♀ 64 mm.

1 ♀ (neallotype), February 1934; 5 ♂♂, December 1932; 3 ♂♂, January 1933, February and March 1935.

This species has been represented in collections for many years by a series of males, but the female has remained unknown. The present specimen differs considerably from the male in colour and general appearance, and was not at first recognized. It is smaller than might be expected, and is perhaps a dwarfed specimen.





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New LYMANTRIIDAE from Africa and Madagascar.



## EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII

1. *Marblepsis chionoptera* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 153). Madagascar.
  2. *Olapa brachycerca* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 147). Angola.
  3. *Olapa macrocerca* sp. nov., holotype ♀ (p. 147). Angola.
  4. *Lymantria velutina* Mabilie, neallotype ♀ (p. 168). Madagascar.
  5. *Dasychira cyrtozona* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 161). Madagascar.
  6. *Dasychira leucopicta* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 160). Madagascar.
  7. *Dasychira junctifascia* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 160). Madagascar.
  8. *Perinetia leucocloea* gen. and sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 166). Madagascar.
  9. *Dasychira iodnephes* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 156). Madagascar.
  10. *Pirgula stictogonia* sp. nov., allotype ♀ (p. 149). Angola.
  11. *Pirgula melanoma* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 154). Madagascar.
  12. *Euproctis oxyptera* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 155). Madagascar.
  13. *Aclonophlebia xuthomene* sp. nov., holotype ♀ (p. 152). Angola.
  14. *Cropera celaenogyia* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 148). Angola.
  15. *Dasychira melissograptia* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 163). Madagascar.
  16. *Dasychira olsoufieffae* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 159). Madagascar.
  17. *Dasychira albilunula* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 161). Madagascar.
  18. *Dasychira uteles* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 163). Madagascar.
  19. *Noliproctis lithoides* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 155). Madagascar.
  20. *Laelia conioptera* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 156). Madagascar.
  21. *Dasychira andulo* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 150). Angola.
  22. *Euproctis conionipha* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 150). Angola.
  23. *Laeliophila seydeli* Hering, neallotype ♀ (p. 148). Angola.
  24. *Lymantria epelytes* gen. and sp. nov., holotype ♀ (p. 154). Madagascar.
  25. *Crorema jordani* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 149). Angola.
  26. *Dasychira disjunctifascia* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 159). Madagascar.
  27. *Laelia polia* sp. nov., holotype ♀ (p. 156). Madagascar.
  28. *Dasychira hexamitobalia* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 163). Madagascar.
  29. *Dasychira zonobathra* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 158). Madagascar.
  30. *Cadurca moco* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 148). Angola.
  31. *Dasychira chalcoptera* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 157). Madagascar.
  32. *Dasychira hedilacea* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 164). Madagascar.
  33. *Lymantria lamda* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 167). Madagascar.
  34. *Lymantria leucophaes* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 168). Madagascar.
  35. *Dasychira mniara* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 162). Madagascar.
  36. *Dasychira lichenodes* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 162). Madagascar.
  37. *Dasychira hyphasma* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 151). Angola.
  38. *Dasychira dasymalla* sp. nov., holotype ♀ (p. 151). Angola.
  39. *Dasychira phloeodes* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 162). Madagascar.
  40. *Aclonophlebia atectonipha* sp. nov., holotype ♀ (p. 152). Angola.
  41. *Lymantria polycyma* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 167). Madagascar.
  42. *Dasychira belessichares* sp. nov., holotype ♂ (p. 164). Madagascar.
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Collenette, C L. 1936. "New Lymantriidae from Madagascar." *Novitates zoologicae : a journal of zoology in connection with the Tring Museum* 40, 153–169.

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