FAMILY - NOTODONTIDAE
DESCRIPTIONS

Antheua servula Drury

(Fig. 674)

Corpus bursae broad, rounded anteriorly and narrow at base, its walls weakly sclerotized and adorned with two prominent sclerotized plates at its base one on either side and with numerous variable rayed spines, along, thin sclero-
tized patch and narrow denticulate plate lying obliquely and transversely in the anterior half of corpus bursae; ductus bursae moderately long, quite broad, irregularly sclerotized and with marked colliculum; anterior apophyses short and stout; posterior apophyses slightly longer than anterior, each with thickened base; ovipositor lobes quite broad but lying apart, sclerotized and covered with sparsely arranged setae.

Phalera amboinæ Feld.

(Fig. 675)

Corpus bursae quite large, oblong, irregular and semi-
membranous sac; signa two, weakly sclerotized and denticulate plates, lying obliquely in the anterior half of corpus bursae; ductus bursae short, broad, irregular, and sclerotized; ante-
rior apophyses shorter than posterior; posterior apophyses long, each with swollen subapical region; ovipositor lobes
moderately developed and fringed with short and long setae.

**Phalera sangana** Moore

(Fig. 676)

Corpus bursae quite large, broad, rounded anteriorly and narrow posteriorly, its walls semimembranous and impregnated with two small strongly sclerotized lateral folds, along with irregularly thickened plate near its anterior margin may be representing signum; ductus bursae, short, quite broad and sclerotized; anterior apophysis with thickened base; posterior apophyses longer than anterior; ovipositor lobes setosed with sparsely arranged setae.

**Hyperaeschra costigera** Wlk.

(Fig. 677)

Corpus bursae quite long, slightly broadened anteriorly and narrowed posteriorly; signum small, denticulate plate, lying in the posterior half of corpus bursae; ductus bursae short, moderately broad and sclerotized; genital plates strongly sclerotized; anterior apophyses short, each tapered anteriorly; posterior apophyses longer than anterior, each with circularly thickened base; ovipositor lobes setosed.
Hyperechra dentata Hampsn.
(Fig. 678)

Corpus bursae irregular in outline, its walls irregularly folded; ductus bursae short, broad, irregular and poorly sclerotized; anterior apophyses short, each with broadened base; posterior apophyses much longer than anterior; ovipositor lobes broad, each covered with variable setae.

Pseudogargetta-B-Bak viridigrisea Hampsn.
(Fig. 679)

Corpus bursae irregular and poorly sclerotized; ductus bursae short, quite broad and irregularly sclerotized, anterior apophyses quite short; posterior apophyses longer than anterior, each with thickened base; ovipositor lobes setosed with thin setae of variable sizes.

Anticyra combusta Wlk.
(Fig. 680)

Corpus bursae large, broad in its middle, bent anteriorly in its basal region, its walls weakly sclerotized and impregnated with sclerotized and irregular shaped plates, lying laterally at its base, along with sclerotized plate being impregnated with very small spicules, lying in the
anterior half of corpus bursae, all may be representing
signa; ductus bursae short, quite broad, sclerotized and
with marked colliculum; antrum distinct; anterior apophyses
short and stout; posterior apophyses shorter and thinner than
anterior; ovipositor lobes apart, well marked and setosed.

*Pygaera fulgurita* Wlk.
(Fig. 681)

Corpus bursae more or less ball like with its walls
poorly sclerotized; signum thin, sclerotized, denticulate
plate, lying near one of the lateral margins of corpus bursae;
ductus bursae long, broad, and sclerotized; anterior apophyses
short, slightly thicker and longer than posterior; ovipositor
lobes quite broad, each covered with thin and scattered setae.

*Gazalina aposara* Moore
(Fig. 682)

Corpus bursae small, with its walls poorly sclerotized;
ductus bursae short, very broad and very strongly but irregu-
larly sclerotized; anterior apophyses long, strong, each with
broad and truncate tip; posterior apophyses thick, each
narrow in middle, broad in its basal region and flattened
apically; ovipositor lobes quite broad, strongly sclerotized
and setosed.
Corpus bursae small, irregular in outline and poorly sclerotized; ductus bursae short, broad and strongly sclerotized and with well marked colliculus; anterior apophyses long and stout, each with swollen and truncate tip, and shoe-shaped base; posterior apophysis with quite broad extremities; ovipositor lobes quite broad, very strongly sclerotized and setoized.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The genitalia in the ten species of family Notodontidae show a markedly different structure not only in different genera but also in the congeneric species of Phalera Hubn. and Hyderaeschra Butl. However, the two species of genus Gazalina Wlk. show some similarity particularly in the strongly thickened apophyses, broad ovipositor lobes, short and chitinized ductus bursae and simple and small corpus bursae. The two species viz., Phalera bucephala Linn. and Pygaera anastomosis Linn. studied by Van Den Berg (1969) also show different structure of the female genitalia from their congeneric species studied by the author. The overall structure of the female genitalia thus is rather diverse in the family Notodontidae.