FAMILY - LYMANTRIIDAE
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DESCRIPTIONS

Laelia exclamationis Koll.
(Fig. 694)

Corpus bursae small, its walls semimembranous and impregnated with group of small sclerotized plates; ductus bursae long, irregular, broad, and indistinctly marked from corpus bursae, and narrow posteriorly, with walls almost membranous; genital plates broad, V-shaped and well sclerotized; anterior apophyses moderately long, each tapering apically and with knobbed base; posterior apophyses slightly shorter than anterior; ovipositor lobes more or less rectangular, each covered with thin micro and macro setae.

Cavirla ochriipes Moore
(Fig. 695)

Corpus bursae small, rounded anteriorly, with its walls poorly sclerotized; signum small, strongly but irregularly sclerotized plate, lying near the middle of corpus bursae; ductus bursae moderately long, irregular in outline and poorly sclerotized; genital plates somewhat triangular, sclerotized and fimbriated; anterior apophyses long, stout, each with uniquely formed basal region; posterior apophyses
slightly shorter than anterior, each with bilobed and broad base; ovipositor lobes very broad and covered with short setae.

_Dasychira dalbergiae_ Moore
(Fig. 696)

Corpus bursae more or less oval, with its walls poorly sclerotized; ductus bursae long, irregularly broadened and weakly sclerotized; genital plates prominent, with inner margins fimbriated; anterior apophyses quite long, stout, each slightly bent near its apical end, with broad and bifurcated base; posterior apophyses slightly shorter than anterior, each slightly bent near its anterior end; ovipositor lobes fringed with setae of variable sizes.

_Dasychira pennatula_ Fabr.
(Fig. 697)

Corpus bursae more or less balloon shaped, its walls membranous and impregnated with small sclerotized plate lying near the anterior margin may be representing signum; ductus bursae moderately long, broad, irregular, and irregularly sclerotized; genital plates with inner margins fimbriated; anterior apophyses short, broad, each flattened apically, both vary in size; posterior apophyses longer than anterior, each bent in its anterior region; ovipositor lobes
broad, each fringed with setae of different sizes.

**Porthesia virguncula** Wlk.

(Fig. 698)

Corpus bursae small, more or less circular, its walls impregnated with very small spines and pits; cervix bursae flat leaf like and membranous; ductus bursae short, variably thickened and weakly sclerotized; antrum prominent and irregular in outline; genital plates well developed; anterior apophyses short, each with triangularly thickened base; posterior apophyses longer than anterior; ovipositor lobes somewhat triangular, each covered with variable sized setae.

**Euproctis scintillans** Wlk.

(Fig. 699)

Corpus bursae small, with its walls membranous; signum represented by a pair of short and strongly sclerotized spines, lying in the anterior half of corpus bursae; ductus bursae moderately long and broad, its walls poorly sclerotized and ribbed; antrum bursae sclerotized; anterior apophyses moderately long, each with swollen subapical portion; posterior apophyses slightly shorter than anterior; ovipositor lobes covered with short and thin setae.
Corpus bursae quite small; ductus bursae moderately long and membranous; genital plates well sclerotized; anterior apophyses long, each with its anterior half uniquely flattened; posterior apophyses shorter than anterior, each somewhat flattened; ovipositor lobes broad, more or less rectangular, each fringed with thin but slightly variable sized setae.

_Euproctis xanthorrhoea_ Koll.
(Fig. 701)

Corpus bursae irregular, very narrow and thumb shaped anteriorly, with its walls poorly sclerotized; ductus bursae short, broad, and irregular; genital plates somewhat rectangular and strongly sclerotized; anterior apophyses long and strong; posterior apophyses strong and slightly shorter than anterior; ovipositor lobes short but prominent, more or less triangular, each beset with short and thin setae.

_Euproctis fraterne_ Moore
(Fig. 702)

Corpus bursae small, more or less oval, with its walls semimembranous; signum may be represented by irregularly
sclerotized spindle shaped plate, lying at the base of corpus bursae; ductus bursae moderately long, broad, but slightly narrow posteriorly; anterior apophyses slightly longer than posterior, each with slightly swollen subapical region; posterior apophyses long and strong, each with thickened base; ovipositor lobes exceptionally broad, somewhat triangular and fringed with setae.

Lymantria albolunata Moore  
(Fig. 703)

Corpus bursae not studied; ductus bursae irregular and sclerotized; anterior apophyses long, each swollen apically and uniquely bifurcated in its posterior region; posterior apophyses longer and thinner than anterior, each with typically swollen tip; ovipositor lobes long, narrow and beset with setae.

Lymantria nigra Moore  
(Fig. 704)

Corpus bursae not studied; ductus bursae short; antrum bursae strongly sclerotized; anterior apophyses long, each flattened apically and with broad, bifurcated and circular base; posterior apophyses much longer than anterior; ovipositor lobes long, narrow, each fringed with thin micro and macro setae.
Corpus bursae not studied; ductus bursae short; anterior apophyses long, each with swollen and weakly sclerotized tip but with bifurcated base; posterior apophyses much longer than anterior; ovipositor lobes long, each fringed with thin micro and macro setae.

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

Twelve species under six genera of family Lymantriidae show much variable structure of the female genitalia which is hard to be correlated with any common plan of structure. Accordingly these organs are much better differentiated as compared to their male genitalia. However, at the generic level their is a better similarity in the congeneric species of *Lymantria* Hubn., *Dasychira* Steph., and *Euproctis* Hubn. than the one witnessed in the male genital organs. The genus *Lymantria* Hubn. shows another characteristic feature relating to the very delicate structure of the ductus bursae and corpus bursae which dissolve in KOH solution with in a short time and hence rarely seen in the potashed material. This is also supported by the presence of complete ductus bursae and corpus bursae in *Lymantria dispar* Linn. and *L. obfuscata* Wlk. as figured by Nagaraja *et al.* (1968).