



ANNALEN
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TERVUREN (BELGIË)

Reeks in 8°

Zoologische Wetenschappen
Deel 80

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**New and little-known
Lymantriidae
from the Belgian Congo**
(Lepidoptera Heterocera)

BY

C. L. COLLENETTE

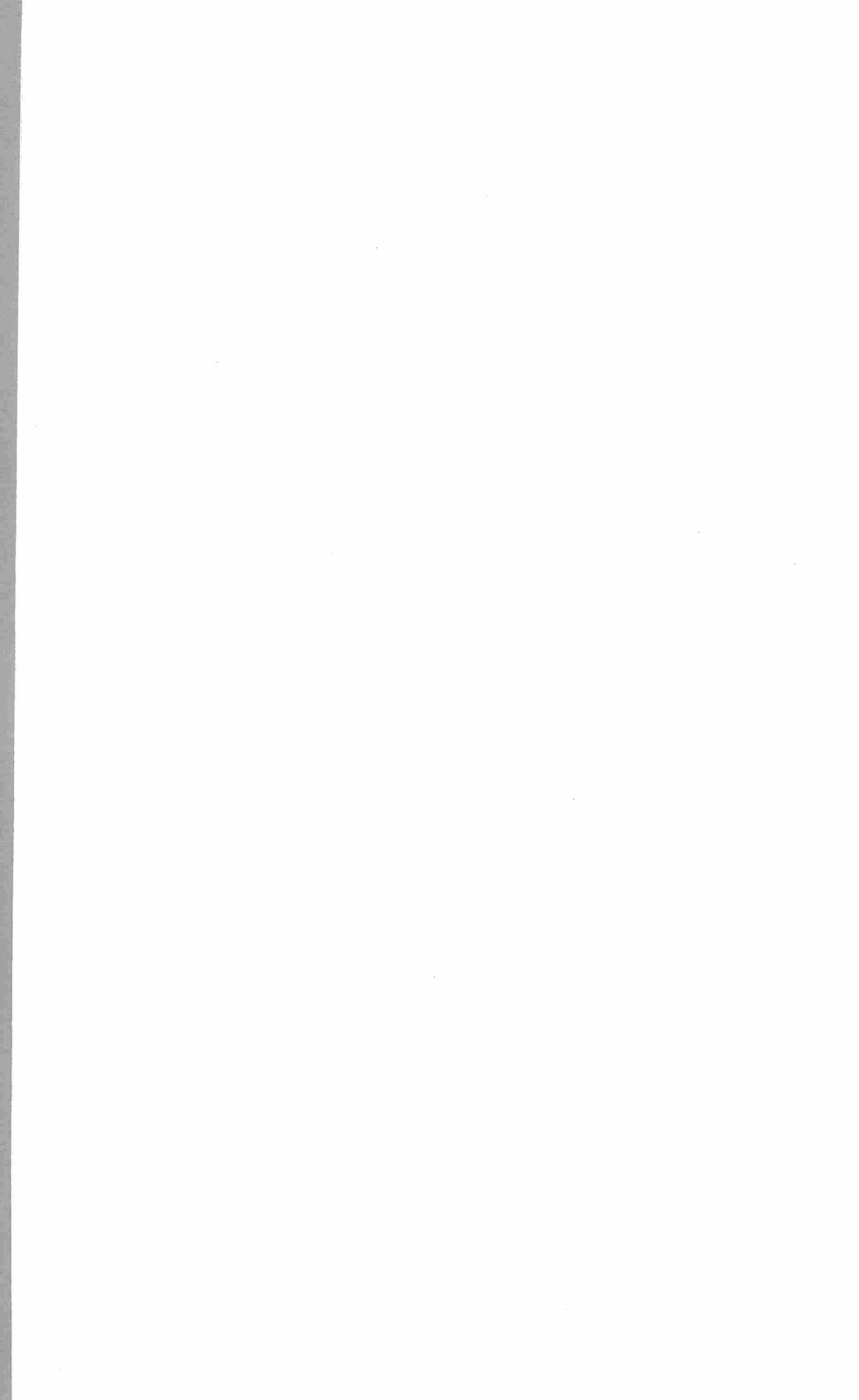
British Museum (Natural History), London.



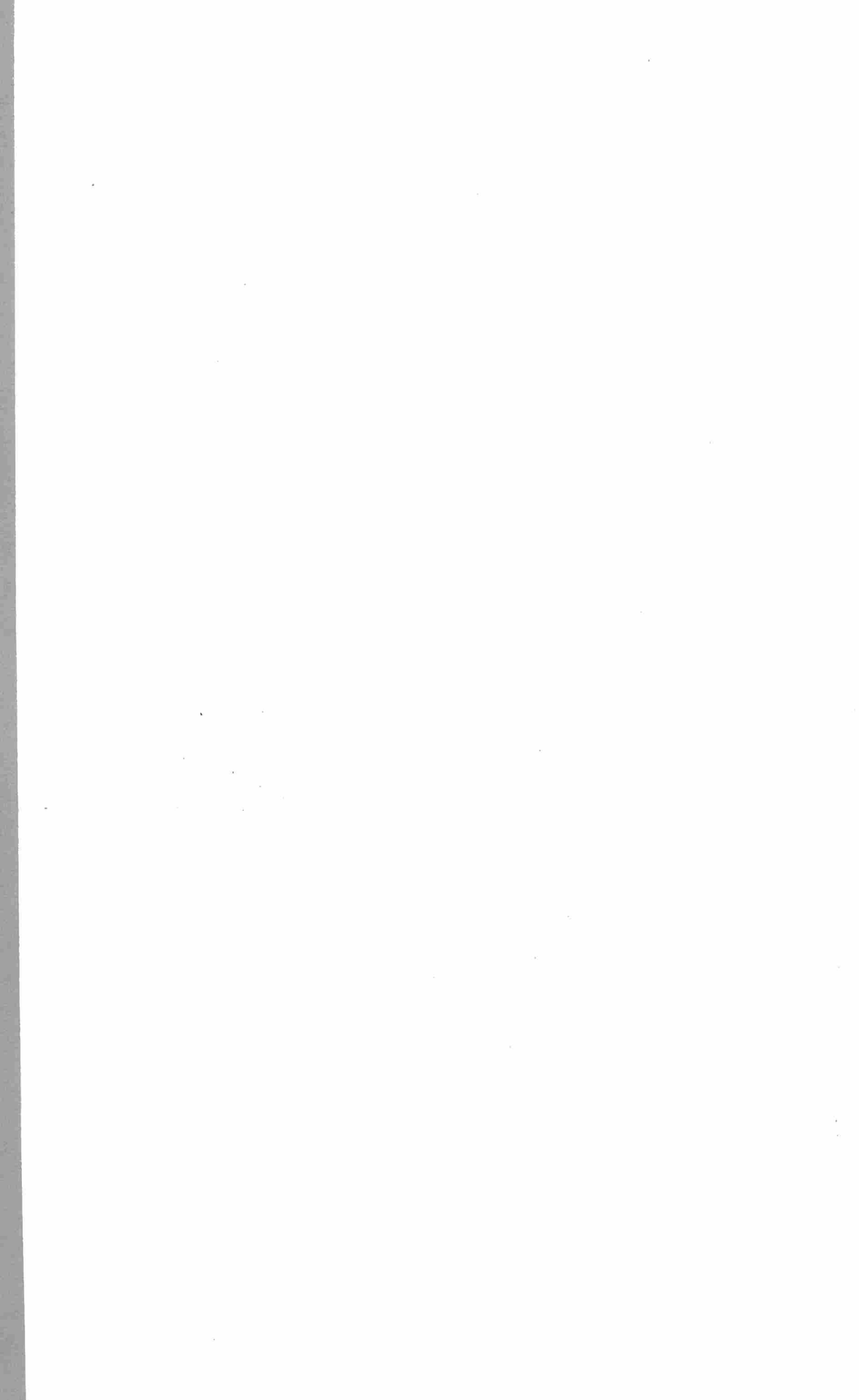
TERVUREN

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NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN LYMANTRIIDAE
FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO



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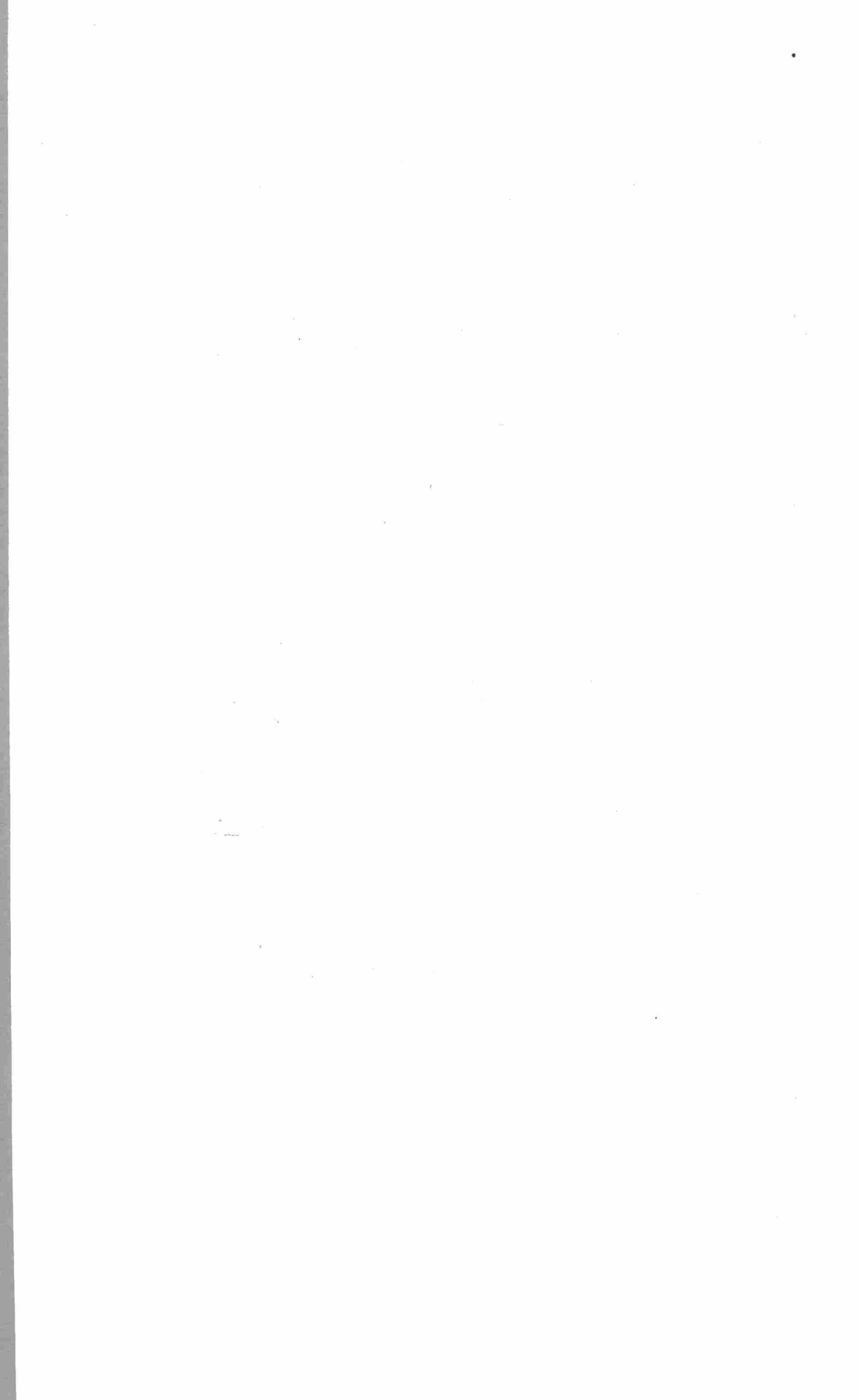
C. L. COLLENETTE

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By courtesy of Mr. P. BASILEWSKY and Mr. L. A. BERGER, I have received for determination the whole of the unidentified *Lymantriidae* from the collection of the Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren.

The collection is of great interest, the commoner species represented by a useful series showing the extent of variation. A relatively large number of undescribed species, usually with only one or two specimens, give rise to the presumption that many endemic new species remain to be collected in the Belgian Congo. Specimens have been obtained from nearly every province, but I have seen no material, either in the present collection or previously, from the Kwango on the western side of the area.

It is perhaps too early to discuss the affinities of the Lymantriid fauna with that of surrounding countries, and in too many cases the supposed distribution still tends to indicate the localities in which extensive collecting has been done. However, species are predominantly linked with the west, rather than with Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika to the east, the division being, in the case of some of the commoner species, the barrier formed by the mountains and lakes on the eastern boundary of the Congo. The division between the forested area in the northern part of the territory and the grassland which predominates in the southern is not clear from the distribution of species, but in very few cases, with a few notable exceptions, are particulars of this nature furnished by the collector.

The paper has been divided into : Descriptions of new species and notes on some others. A list of 120 known species not previously recorded from the Belgian Congo. Some synonyms among names of species previously described. No mention has been made of 73 species represented in the collection but already recorded from the Belgian Congo.

All specimens have been returned to the Musée Royal du Congo Belge, with the exception of duplicates which have been kindly presented to the British Museum (Natural History), and others, mentioned in the text, which have been included in the paper from the collection of the latter museum.

LEUCOMA HÜBNER.

Leucoma HÜBNER, 1822, *Syst.-alph. Verz.* : 14-16, 18, 19. Type fixed by WESTWOOD, January 1840, *Introd. class. Ins.* 2 Syn. : 92 as *Phalaena salicis* LINNAEUS, 1758.

The identification of African species in this genus is a matter of considerable difficulty. Certain species can be separated by the presence of a dark

marking on the discocellulars or a black costal margin to the forewing. Two large and common species (*L. maria* (KIRBY) 1896 and *L. nitida* SWINHOE 1903), both of which occur in the Belgian Congo, can be easily recognised by the dull oblique stripes across the forewing when viewed at an angle. Eleven species having pure white forewings are left, of which no less than seven are hitherto undescribed. Many specimens bear old and erroneous determination labels as *L. luteipes* (WALKER).

A key based on venation, expanse, colour of legs and palpi, etc., was found to be unsatisfactory owing to variation of all these characters, but males can be readily distinguished on the genitalia, and in particular on the shape of the valves, seen « dry » after clearing with a brush. Each of the following species is illustrated on Plates B or C, together with three species of *Homoeomeria*. No attempt has been made in this paper to assign the females of new species to their respective males, as several appear to be missing, and the risk of error is considerable until bred series are available.

***Leucoma xanthosoma* (HOLLAND), 1893 (Plate B, fig. 1).**

Pteredoa holosericea BERIO, 1937, *Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova*, 59 : 372 (Syn. nov.).

This widely distributed species can at once be recognised in the male sex by a faint violet sheen on the upperside of both wings, best seen obliquely in good light. A small proportion of the supposed females have traces of the same colour.

Veins 6 and 7 of hindwing are slightly separated at their point of origin. The lower median vein is prominent, on a smooth shining surface.

The male genitalia have the summit of each valve folded over inwardly, with one to six stout dark spines rising from its upper edge.

Expanse : ♂ 36-46 mm., ♀ 46-52 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge, 31 ♂♂, 46 ♀♀. In British Museum (Natural History) 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ Belgian Congo; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ Cameroons; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ Nigeria; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ Gold Coast; 4 ♀♀ Ivory Coast; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ Sierra Leone; 1 ♀ French Guinea; 1 ♂ Liberia; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ Uganda.

The larva of this species, from the Sesse Islands, Lake Victoria, has been described in *Ent. mon. Mag.* 1933, 69 : 265, under the name of *Stilpnotia luteipes* WALKER. Two males and a female, bred from these larvae, and now in the Hope Department, Oxford University Museum, were unfortunately from wild-caught larvae taken in different months, and the female is not necessarily conspecific, although this has been assumed for the purpose of adding females to the series in the two museums.

Dr. BERIO very kindly supplied me with a photograph of the genitalia of the type male of his *P. holosericea* (Belgian Congo), which shows that the species sinks to *L. xanthosoma*.

Leucoma luteipes (WALKER), 1855 (Plate B, fig. 3).

Redoa ogovensis HOLLAND, February (?) 1893, *Ent. News*, 4 : 63 (Syn. nov.).

Redoa laba SCHAUS and CLEMENTS, March (?) 1893, *Sierra Leone Lep.* 25.

Veins 6 and 7 of the hindwing are on a stalk of about one-sixth of length from cell to termen. This stalk varies in length, even in opposite wings of one insect, but is present in all specimens examined. The lower median vein is slightly prominent in some specimens, but less than in *L. xanthosoma* (HOLLAND), and there is no purple sheen on the forewing of the male.

The male genitalia have a pair of long thin valves, the summit of each on inner side covered thickly with short hair.

Expanse : ♂ 36-40 mm., ♀ 40-46 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge, 1 ♂ Equateur, 24 ♀ ♀ (various Districts). In British Museum (Natural History), 1 ♀ Bopoto, Upper Congo; 1 ♂, 8 ♀ ♀ Cameroons; 1 ♀ Angola; 4 ♂ ♂, 6 ♀ ♀ Nigeria; 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ Gold Coast; 10 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ Ivory Coast; 10 ♂ ♂, 7 ♀ ♀ Sierra Leone; 1 ♀ French Guinea.

The type male of *R. ogovensis* has kindly been lent from the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, and that of *R. laba* from the American Museum of Natural History, New York. In both cases the genitalia are identical with those of *L. luteipes*.

Leucoma liriocessa sp. nov. (Plate B, fig. 5).

Only three specimens of this species are available. The venation does not differ from that of *L. luteipes* (WALKER). The lower median vein is slightly prominent, and there is no purple sheen on the forewing. The frons, palpi, fore and middle legs are ochraceous orange.

The aedeagus in the male genitalia is very large, the apex splayed out and resembling the spathe of an arum lily flower with pointed apex; at one-fourth the distance from top a conspicuous broad flat spine, easily seen « dry ». The aedeagus in all other *Leucoma* species examined is smaller and simple in form. The valves somewhat resemble those of *L. fletcheri*, but lack a sharply-pointed hook; they are slightly asymmetrical, the left in two cases, the right in one, having a narrower apex.

Expanse : 37-42 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂ (type) Mongbwalu (Kilo), 1937, M^{me} HARFORD-JORDENS; 1 ♂ Léopoldville, Jan., Dr. M. FONTAINE. In British Museum (Natural History) : 1 ♂ Upper Kasai, P. LANDBECK.

Leucoma dicella sp. nov. (Plate B, fig. 6).

This species is apparently uncommon. The venation is very similar to that of *L. luteipes* (WALKER) but with the stalk of 6 and 7 in the hindwing longer, about one-fourth of total length from cell to termen. The lower median

vein is slightly prominent, and there is no purple sheen on the forewing. The frons, palpi, front and middle legs are ochraceous orange, as in *L. luteipes*.

The valves of the male genitalia have an upward and forward projection of the inner margin, in the form of a slender pointed spine with dark tip, the two spines parallel and adjacent. Uncus long and slender.

Expanse : 40-41 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂ (type) Sankuru, Komi, Feb., J. GHESQUIÈRE. In the British Museum (Natural History) : 1 ♂ Gold Coast, Sekondi. In the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, 1 ♂, French Guinea, Mt. Nimba, Dec., M. LAMOTTE.

Leucoma fletcheri COLLENETTE, 1957 (Plate B, fig. 4).

This species was described recently from the Ruwenzori Range. The present insects are smaller (Expanse 32-40 mm.) but do not appear to differ in any other respect.

Veins 6 and 7 of the hindwing are on a short stalk, and the lower median vein of the forewing is prominent. The frons and forelegs, with edge of costa on underside of forewing, ochraceous orange.

The male genitalia are now illustrated from a paratype. Valves symmetrical, smooth and shining, without spines or hair, hooked inwardly at summit.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂, Equateur, Flandria, Feb., R. P. HULSTAERT; 5 ♂♂, Eala, May, Aug. and Sept., J. GHESQUIÈRE. In British Museum (Natural History), 1 ♂, Cameroons, Bitje, Ja River, April-May, G. L. BATES.

Leucoma dextera sp. nov. (Plate B, fig. 7).

Not uncommon in the Cameroons and Belgian Congo, readily distinguished by a series of faint spots on the upperside of forewing, to be seen in a good light, either as bright areas on a dull ground or the reverse, depending on the angle of vision, and mainly as two each on the central portion of veins 2 and 3, but also less plainly on other veins. A further character, easily seen « dry », is the very large right valve of the male genitalia, folded over and obscuring the much smaller left valve.

The lower median vein is not prominent; the ochraceous orange on frons, palpi and foreleg varies, and in a few specimens is replaced by whitish; veins 6 and 7 of hindwing rise from a point or are slightly separate.

Expanse : ♂ 37-42 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂ (type), Kapanga, Sept., F. G. OVERLAET; 1 ♂ Sankuru, Djeka, Jan., 1 ♂ Lusambo, Sept., and 1 ♂ Léopoldville-Binza, Aug., Dr. M. FONTAINE; 1 ♂ Mobwasa, Oct., DE GIORGI; 1 ♂, Panda, Le Kasi, BAYET. In Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, 1 ♂, French Guinea, Mt. Nimba, July, M. LAMOTTE. In British Museum (Natural History), 9 ♂♂, Cameroons; 1 ♂ Ivory Coast, 2 ♂♂ Nigeria.

Leucoma aristera sp. nov. (Plate B, fig. 2).

Four males of this species are available. It is nearest to *L. dextera* described above, but easily separated on the male genitalia when seen « dry ». Veins 6 and 7 in the hindwing are separated at their point of origin. The lower median vein is prominent. There is no trace of the spots on the upperside of forewing mentioned in the description of *L. dextera*, but along the termen, seen obliquely in a good light, is a zigzag pattern apparently caused by inequalities in the surface of the wing. The frons, palpi and foreleg are ochraceous orange.

The male genitalia have the summit of each valve folded over inwardly, with a fringe of long and dense dark hairs ranged along its upper edge. The left valve is larger than right, overlapping it when seen « dry ».

Expanse : 39-42 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 2 ♂♂ (including type), Sankuru, Lulambo, July and Aug., and 1 ♂ Luluabourg, June, Dr. M. FONTAINE. In British Museum (Natural History) : 1 ♂, Uganda, Entebbe, Aug., Capt. RATTRAY.

Leucoma euphrix sp. nov. (Plate C, fig. 5).

♂. Antennal shaft white, pectinations cinnamon buff. Palpus orange buff, on inner side white. Legs white, mixed on foreleg with orange buff. Head, thorax and abdomen white, the frons in one specimen tinged with cream colour. Wings and fringes white, the upperside of forewing shining and having in inner marginal area, below the cell, a « dappled » effect due to streaks of dull instead of bright scales, to be seen in a good light without a lens.

Expanse : 34-36 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 2 ♂♂ (including type), Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, Jan, and 1 ♂, Port Francqui, June; all collected by Dr. M. FONTAINE.

No females have been found with the « dappled » effect on the forewing, and probable the female will not be recognisable until bred from larvae.

May be compared with *L. aneuphrix* dealt with below. Veins 3 to 5 of the hindwing almost touch at their point or origin. The « dappled » effect on the forewing is alluded to above and the genitalia are illustrated.

Leucoma aneuphrix sp. nov. (Plate C, fig. 2).

♂. Antennal shaft white, pectinations cinnamon buff. Palpus capucine yellow. Legs white, mixed on foreleg with orange buff. Head, thorax and abdomen white. Wings and fringes white, upperside of forewing shining.

Expanse : 30-36 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 2 ♂♂ (including type), Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, Nov. and Jan., also 1 ♂, Sankuru, Tshiole, Nov., Dr. M. FONTAINE; 1 ♂, Flandria, Sept., J. GHESQUIÈRE. In British Museum (Natural

History) collection : 8 ♂♂, Cameroons, Bitje, Ja River, March, June, Oct. and Nov., G. L. BATES; 1 ♂, French Congo, Fernand Vaz, Dr. ANSORGE.

This species closely resembles *L. euphris* sp. nov. in size, colour and venation, and both have been taken by the same collector at Katak-Kombe. They can be separated without a lens by the « dappled » effect on the forewing of *L. euphris*, while the male genitalia, now illustrated, are markedly different.

Females will probably not be recognisable until bred from larvae.

***Leucoma leucocephala* sp. nov.** (Plate C, fig. 6).

♂. Antennal shaft white, pectinations pinkish buff. Palpus pale yellow orange. Legs white, with a slight admixture of pale yellow orange on foreleg. Wings and fringes, above and beneath, white, forewing with underside of basal half of costa narrowly but distinctly marked with orange buff; upperside of forewing shining.

Expanse : 30-31 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 3 ♂♂ (including type), Elisabethville, March, Oct. and Nov., CHARLES SEYDEL.

This species has the same venation as *L. xanthocephala* HERING, mentioned below, with vein 3 of hindwing remote from 4 at point of origin, and almost twice as far from 4 as 4 from 5. The frons is white and the basal half of costa of forewing edged with orange buff. The genitalia, now illustrated, are distinctive.

***Leucoma xanthocephala* (HERING), 1926** (Plate C, fig. 1).

Through the courtesy of Dr. MARTIN HERING, of the Zoological Museum, Berlin, the types of this species have been submitted for examination. A male from Gabun and a female from the Cameroons are conspecific with the holotype and allotype from Mhonda, Tanganyika. In the British Museum collection are a male from the Cameroons, two males from the Gold Coast, a male from Nigeria and a male from French Guinea. To these may be added a female in the Musée Royal du Congo Belge from Ituri, Nioka, August, J. HECQ.

Expanse : ♂ 28-29 mm., ♀ 36-38 mm.

May be compared with *L. leucocephala*, dealt with above. The pale greenish yellow or lemon yellow of the frons, confined to this species, to which attention is called by the specific name, is well seen in the female from the Belgian Congo, and is also present on the foreleg.

In the male genitalia, now illustrated, the uncus is short and the valves asymmetrical, the right much larger than the left and having two stout curved spines.

***Homoeomeria euryptena* sp. nov.** (Plate C, fig. 4).

♂. Pectinations of antenna pale yellow orange, the shaft lighter. Palpus fuscous black, on inner side pale yellow orange. Tibiae and tarsi of fore and

middlelegs, with tarsus of hindleg, fuscous black, remainder of legs pale yellow orange. Head and patagium light orange yellow; remainder of thorax, and abdomen, white. Wings and fringes, above and beneath, white, costal margin of forewing narrowly marked with light orange yellow.

♀. Resembles the male.

Expanse : ♂ 26-30 mm., ♀ 32 mm.

4 ♂♂ (including holotype), Elisabethville, Feb.-April and Nov., CHARLES SEYDEL, in British Museum (Natural History) collection. 1 ♀ (allotype), San-kuru, Katako-Kombe, Jan., Dr. M. FONTAINE, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

This species has veins 10 and 11 arising from cell, vein 8 in hindwing anastomosing with the upper median for about half the length of cell, veins 3 to 5 in both wings separate, 6 and 7 of hindwing stalked. The frons is yellow, legs black and yellow. It is liable to be confused with *H. haploa* COLLENETTE, which has a narrower forewing and white in place of yellow on frons and legs. The male genitalia are illustrated and are easily distinguished.

***Homoeomeria haploa* COLLENETTE, 1957 (Plate C, fig. 3).**

This species has been described recently from two males taken on Ruwenzori and at Kampala. It is referred to under *H. euryptena* above, and the genitalia are now illustrated.

8 ♂♂, Elisabethville, Jan.-March, Sept., Oct. and Dec., CHARLES SEYDEL, in British Museum (Natural History) collection. In the Musée Royal du Congo Belge, 1 ♂ with similar data, Dec. Also, in the National Museum of S. Rhodesia, 2 ♂♂, Khami, near Bulawayo, Jan. and Oct. In the British Museum (Natural History) collection are 3 ♀♀ from S. Kavirondo and 1 ♀ from Mt. Elgon which are probably conspecific, with cinnamon brown in place of black on middle and hindlegs. Vein 10 is present in all specimens.

***Homoeomeria hololeuca* (HAMPSON), 1910 (Plate C, fig. 7).**

Described from a single female taken at Entebbe, Uganda. The male neallotype has been established from a series of one male, six females caught at Entebbe by Mr. J. A. BURGESS in 1954, and agrees with the female in coloration.

Specimens from other areas have been examined, and show interesting variation in two directions. In the type female vein 10 of the forewing is absent, but of the twenty one insects listed below, it is present in eight, rising from the stalk of 7 to 9 either opposite to 7 or slightly nearer the base. In two of these it is obsolescent and scarcely visible. Furthermore, the male valve shows considerable variation. In both these characteristics no relation to locality can be traced, and individual variation is indicated.

As in other species of the genus, vein 8 of hindwing anastomoses with the upper median for about the length of cell.

Expanse : ♂ 26-30 mm., ♀ 32-36 mm.

In British Museum (Natural History) collection, 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ (including type and neallotype), Entebbe, Uganda; 2 ♂♂, Amani, E. Usambara Mts., Tanganyika; 1 ♂, Kakamega, Kenya; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Jan., March, May and Dec., Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, CHARLES SEYDEL. In the Musée Royal du Congo Belge, 1 ♂ with similar data, CHARLES SEYDEL, March; 1 ♀, Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, August, Dr M. FONTAINE.

Homoeomeria hypsoides sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 2).

♀. Palpus orange buff. Tibiae and tarsi tilleul buff, the outer sides marked with olive brown; femora warm buff. Antennal shaft tilleul buff, pectinations tawny olive. Head orange buff, thorax and abdomen deficient in scaling, but probably tilleul buff. Forewing and fringe tilleul buff; a conspicuous black subbasal spot below the cell and a further spot at the centre of the discocellulars. Hindwing above and beneath, underside of forewing, and fringes, whitish; costa of forewing marked narrowly with buffy brown.

Expanse : 38 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♀ (type), Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, Jan., 1953, Dr. M. FONTAINE.

There is a short aborted proboscis as in the type species of the genus. All veins are present in the forewing and vein 8 of hindwing anastomoses for a long distance with the cell.

Cropera xanthophaes sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 9).

♂. Palpus ochraceous orange, on the upper side buffy brown. Antenna cinnamon buff to clay colour. Legs ochraceous buff, on the inner side of fore and middle legs buffy brown. Head and thorax ochraceous orange, abdomen warm buff. Forewing and fringe warm buff, the cell and interneurally drab to hair brown, leaving the veins, a broad band along the costa and a narrow band along the termen and inner margin, warm buff (in some specimens the dark shading is almost absent, but the light band along the costa is always perceptible; a dark spot on the discocellulars in a single male only). Hindwing light buff, the fringe slightly darker. Underside of both wings as on upperside, but the band along costa and termen of forewing ochraceous orange to ochraceous buff.

Resembles the male, but wings semi-transparent and underside of both wings slightly and uniformly darkened, with veins less prominent.

Expanse : ♂ 34-36 mm., ♀ 45-54 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 17 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ (including holotype and allotype), Kibali-Ituri, Nioka, Feb. to July, Oct. and Nov., 1952-54, J. HECQ.

This species is closely allied to *Cropera testacea* WALKER, type from Port Natal, in which the wings are uniformly pale orange yellow, with a dark spot on the discocellulars. The genitalia are difficult to separate without dissection, but the valve, from a lateral aspect, appears pointed at its dorsal extremity in

C. testacea, rounded in *C. xanthophaes*. In the female of *C. testacea*, the 8th sternum is V-shaped and almost pointed and the ostium bursae small; in *C. xanthophaes* the 8th sternum is rounded and the ostium bursae large and rounded. Many dissections have been made of insects from other parts of east and south Africa. *C. xanthophaes* occurs in several localities to the N. E. and N. W. of Lake Victoria, but in other areas it is not always easy to separate the two. The presence or absence of the light band along the costa of the forewing is the best single character, while the spot on the discocellulars should also be noted.

***Crorema unipunctata phaedra* subsp. nov.** (Pl. A, fig. 10).

This insect runs down in the key to *C. unipunctata jordani* COLLENETTE, 1936, and the male genitalia are similar. The wing colour in both sexes is orange buff, in *C. u. jordani* pale orange yellow, giving a very different appearance. The spots on the forewing in the present subspecies are rather larger and closer together, and in the male the pectinations of the antenna darker and the shaft shorter, measuring about 7 mm. in *jordani* and 5.5 mm. in *phaedra*.

C. u. jordani occurs at Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo, and the present insect may well be a local race, easily separated by the wing-colour.

Expanse : ♂ 27-32 mm., ♀ 36-44 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 16 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀ (including holotype and allotype), Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, all months excepting Nov., 1951-52, Dr. M. FONTAINE.

***Carpenterella miltophleba* sp. nov.** (Pl. A, fig. 4).

♂. Palpus tawny, the tip darker. Foreleg tawny, mixed on mid and hind-legs with pinkish buff. Antenna, together with head, thorax and abdomen, pinkish buff. Forewing above and beneath whitish; veins dragon's blood red (RIDGWAY, plate XIII); inner marginal area shaded with vinaceous buff; fringe vinaceous buff. Hindwing above and beneath, and fringe, whitish; veins dragon's blood red, but less prominent than in forewing.

♀. Resembles the male.

1 ♂ (holotype), W. Kivu, Upper Lowa Valley, east of Walikale, 4000 ft., forest, wet season, March 1924; 1 ♀ (allotype), Eastern Upper Ituri Valley, south of Irumu, 3000 ft., forest, July 1924; both collected by T. A. BARNES; British Museum collection.

A short aborted proboscis, vein 7 of forewing absent, and vein 8 of hindwing fused for a long distance with cell. The dragon's blood red of the veins, visible above and on underside, is an unusual feature.

***Conigephyra melanchila* sp. nov.** (Pl. A, fig. 1).

♂. Palpus, head and legs orange buff, marked with Brussels brown on outer side of palpus. Antennal shaft tawny buff with a narrow black line on upperside; pectinations drab. Thorax and basal segments of abdomen whitish,

patagium orange buff, distal segments of abdomen tawny olive. Wings and fringes, above and beneath, white; costa of forewing, from base to apex, narrowly fuscous black.

Expanse : 37-44 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 5 ♂♂ (including type), Kibali-Ituri, Nioka, April, July, Oct. and Nov., 1952 and 1953, J. HECQ.

The termen of forewing in two specimens is slightly convex, from vein 7 to vein 3, as in other species of the genus. The antennae are long, measuring about 7 mm., pectinations closely set and rather short.

Laelioproctis thysanota sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 8).

♀. Palpus and legs clay colour. Antenna, head and thorax antimony yellow, abdomen pinkish buff, beneath antimony yellow. Wings sayal brown to snuff brown; costa and inner margin of forewing narrowly bordered with antimony yellow, and a streak of the same colour (absent in some specimens) at the base of veins 3 to 5; fringes of all wings antimony yellow, this colour slightly invading the termen. Underside of both wings as above, but slightly darker; fringes as above, but the streak at centre of forewing entirely absent.

Expanse : 23-25 mm.

7 ♀♀ (including type), Kenya, S. Kavirondo, Suna, Jan., March and Nov., 1931-32, W. FEATHER, in British Museum collection. 3 ♀♀, Sankuru, Katoko-Kombe, Feb. and March, Dr. M. FONTAINE, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

The lower part of the frons is bare of scales, and traces of the circular process, present in the other two species of the genus, can be seen (*Entom.*, 1939, LXXII : 143). The 3 females from Sankuru are paler in colour, but appear to be conspecific.

Sankurua genus nov.

♀. Proboscis about twice the length of palpus, not functional. Palpus short, porrect, two-segmented. Antenna about half the length of costa, pectinations short and rather widely separated. Body sparsely haired, abdomen longer than inner margin of hindwing. Legs moderately haired; process on fore tibia short and slender; mid and hind tibiae each with a single pair of short, rather stout spurs. Vein 12 of forewing parallel with costa; vein 11 from cell at four-fifths, running to costa without deviation towards 9 or 12; vein 10 absent; 7 to 9 stalked, 7 from three-fifths of stalk, 8 and 9 separating at four-fifths; 6 from below angle; 3 to 5 well separated, equidistant; 2 from two-thirds lower margin of cell; anal vein straight. Vein 8 of hindwing anastomosed with cell from near base to just before the upper angle; 6 and 7 on a stalk of one-half; 3 to 5 well separated, equidistant; 2 from cell at just over one-half; anal veins straight; frenulum present.

Type : *Sankurua fontainei* sp. nov.

The gender of the generic name is feminine.

Sankurua fontainei sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 12).

♀. Palpus, antenna, legs, head and body warm buff to antimony yellow, palpus dark-tipped, fore tarsus ringed with mummy brown. Forewing drab; a broad and irregular bordering of warm buff, along costa and termen, and narrowly along inner margin, this colour also invading the discocellular area; fringe warm buff, with the markings of upperside faintly reproduced. Hindwing and fringe, above and beneath, light buff.

Expanse : 29-31 mm.

3 ♀ ♀ (including type), Sankuru, Lusambo, Aug., Sept., 1949-1951; 2 ♀ ♀, Dimbelenge, March and Nov., 1949-1950, Dr. M. FONTAINE, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

Characterized by the absence of vein 10 in forewing, with 7-9 on a long stalk and vein 8 in hindwing fused for a long distance with cell. The proboscis is outstretched and over 1 mm. long, but obviously not functional.

Euproctis stenoptila COLLENETTE, 1938.

Described from males taken in the Belgian Congo. The female resembles the male, with a narrow forewing, as the name implies. Anal tuft Prout's brown.

Expanse : 48 mm.

1 ♀ (neallotype), Kapiri, Sept. 1912, Mission Agricole, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

Euproctis proxantha (HOLLAND), 1893.

There has been considerable confusion in the determination of this species. The type is in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, a male from the Cameroons. Four distinct but related species are involved, all of which occur in the Belgian Congo and two of which are new and described below. A key to the males of these four species is also included. Females follow the males in coloration and markings, but without previous identification of the males are not easily separated.

KEY TO *E. PROXANTHA*-GROUP

Forewing yellow to cream buff, hindwing cartridge buff to white, no dark fasciae. Spots on forewing, if present, reddish brown, and confined to one on disco-cellulars and an interneural series of up to 7 or 8 subterminally. Uncus bifid.

- 1 (3). Cornuti present on vesica (To be seen dry) 2.
No cornuti present 3.
- 2 (1). Spots on forewing usually absent, if present invariably small and confined to one on discocellulars and two subterminally in tornus. Uncus broad, arms about the same length as trunk (Belgian Congo, Cameroons, Nigeria, Rhodesia and Uganda). In present collection,

- 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Sankuru, B. Congo) *E. cratera* COLLENETTE, 1937
 Spots on forewing always well-defined, one on discocellulars and a series of 7 or 8 interneurally in subterminal area. Uncus narrower, arms over twice the length of trunk (Belgian Congo, Cameroons, Gold Coast and Uganda) *E. cryphia* sp. nov.
- 3 (1). Forewing pale orange yellow, hindwing cartridge buff. Spots on forewing confined to one on discocellulars and two subterminally in tornus, occasionally one or two subterminally opposite the cell. Uncus rather narrow, arms about the length of trunk (Belgian Congo)
 *E. monoides* sp. nov.
 Forewing cream buff, hindwing white. Spots on discocellulars of forewing absent or occasionally faintly indicated; series of 7 or 8 interneurally in subterminal area, well defined. Uncus unusually broad and short, scarcely visible « dry », bifurcate, with a short arm at each extremity (Belgian Congo, Cameroons, Angola, Nigeria, Uganda and Tanganyika). In present collection, 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Sankuru, B. Congo.
 *E. proxantha* (HOLLAND), 1893 (*E. rubroguttata* AURIVILLIUS, 1904)

***Euproctis cryphia* sp. nov.** (Pl. A, fig. 6)

♂. Palpus and legs ivory yellow, with long pale orange yellow hair-scales on foreleg. Antenna, head and thorax pale to light orange yellow; abdomen ivory yellow. Forewing ivory yellow, with pale orange yellow fasciae which occupy about half the wing area and are not sharply defined; a spot of amber brown to xanthine orange on centre of discocellulars and a uniform series of seven or eight interneural subterminal spots of the same colour, that between veins 6 and 7 more distad than the remainder; fringe ivory yellow. Hindwing, underside of both wings, and fringes cartridge buff.

♀. Resembles the male in colour and markings, but with anal tuft argus brown.

Expanse : ♂ 36-41 mm., ♀ 48-50 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂ (holotype), Stanleyville, July 1947, Dr. M. POLL, and 1 ♀ (allotype), Sankuru, Katoko-Kombe, March 1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE; in British Museum collection, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, West Kivu, Ibanda, 1935, VANDELANNOITE. Also, in British Museum collection, 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Cameroons, Bitje, Ja River, October, G. L. BATES, and 1 ♂, Johann-Albrechts Höhe, L. CONRADT; 1 ♂, Gold Coast, Asuansi, April, H. E. Box; 1 ♂, Uganda, Entebbe, E. A. MINCHIN.

***Euproctis monoides* sp. nov.** (Pl. A, fig. 11).

♂. Palpus, antenna, legs and abdomen pale yellow orange, head and thorax pale orange yellow. Forewing pale orange yellow, with faint traces in some specimens of slightly darker fasciae; a well-developed xanthine orange spot on the centre of the discocellulars; two spots of this colour subterminally in the tornus below vein 2, parallel with the termen; in some specimens a small spot

subterminally between veins 5 and 6; fringe pale orange yellow. Hindwing, underside of both wings, and fringes, cartridge buff.

♀. Resembles the ♂, but with underside of both wings and fringes cream buff, and with anal tuft sudan brown to ochraceous tawny.

Expanse : ♂ 34-35 mm., ♀ 42-44 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 5 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ (including holotype and allotype), Elisabethville, July-September and December 1928-36, CHARLES SEYDEL; in British Museum collection, 1 ♀ with same data, September.

Euproctis molunduana AURIVILLIUS, 1925

Euproctis turficator COLLENETTE, 1931 (Syn. nov.)

E. turficator was described from 4 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ taken in Kivu Province. A series in the present collection of 31 Kivu males, 5 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ from Sankuru and 1 ♂ from Kibali-Ituri gives a full gradation in markings to *E. molunduana* of the Cameroons, with no difference in genitalia. *E. turficator* therefore sinks to *E. molunduana*.

Euproctis sankuru sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 3)

♂. Palpus, antenna and legs light buff, the antennal shaft with a slight admixture of Dresden brown. Head, thorax and abdomen light buff to warm buff. Forewing white, faintly marked over much of the wing with patches of pale orange yellow, which in some specimens is only visible with a lens; a broad medial fascia of interneural fuscous black irroration, from discocellulars to inner margin; three small subterminal fuscous black spots between veins 5 to 8 and two more at the tornus, the latter missing in some specimens. Fringe light buff, and along the inner margin some spatulate pale orange yellow scales, mixed with fuscous black below the medial fascia. Hindwing and underside of both wings, with fringes, whitish.

♀. Resembles the male, anal tuft ochraceous tawny to Prout's brown.

Expanse : ♂ 26-28 mm., ♀ 32-44 mm.

2 ♂ ♂, 9 ♀ ♀ (including holotype and allotype), Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, Jan., April, Aug.-Dec., 1951-53, Dr. M. FONTAINE; 1 ♀, Stanleyville, J. P. COLLIN, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

The uncus has two long and slender parallel arms, slightly curved downwards, the clasps are broad to apex, the aedeagus with a bunch of moderately stout cornuti. Some females lack all the subterminal spots on the forewing, and the central fascia may vary considerably in width. In the two males the abdomen appears blackish, apparently due to discolouration. In 1934, SCHULTZE wrongly described a female of this species as the allotype of *E. hertha*, from which it is very different; his illustrations of the two sexes show the respective markings.

Euproctis lusambo sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 5).

♂. Palpus pale pinkish buff, on the outer side ochraceous tawny. Legs pale pinkish buff. Antennal shaft whitish, pectinations pinkish buff. Head and body whitish mixed with pale orange yellow. Forewing and fringe pale pinkish buff; a rather indistinct medial fascia outlined with pale orange yellow and with scattered dark irroration in the discocellular area and above the inner margin; some pale orange yellow in the distal half of the wing, indistinct and mainly on the veins, and some scattered dark irroration in postmedial and subterminal areas, not reaching the apex. Hindwing, underside of both wings, and fringes, whitish.

Expanse : 30-33 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂ (type), Lusambo, April 1950, and 1 ♂, Léopoldville, April 1950, Dr. M. FONTAINE. In British Museum collection, 1 ♂, Kasai District, TAYMANS, ex ROTHSCHILD collection; 1 ♂, Cameroons, Bitje, Ja River, Oct., G. L. BATES.

Near *Euproctis utilis* SWINHOE, 1903, but a smaller species without distinct fasciae.

Euproctis ceramozona anepsia subsp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 13)

♂. Not certainly distinguishable in markings from *E. ceramozona* COLLENETTE, 1931, which also occurs in the Belgian Congo, see *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1931 : 49, pl. 12, fig. 19. In the three males of the present series there is an identical uncus, tapering uniformly from a wide base to a single blunt point. In five males of *E. ceramozona* from Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Luluabourg and the Middle Lowa Valley (Belgian Congo), the uncus has a much broader apex, bifid towards the tip.

♀. The ground colour of the forewing is buffy brown, as compared with apricot yellow to pale yellow orange in *E. ceramozona*.

Expanse : ♂ 36-37 mm., ♀ 62 mm.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ (holotype and allotype), Uganda, Entebbe, March and Sept. 1954, J. A. BURGESS, in British Museum collection. 1 ♂, Luluabourg, May, and 1 ♂, Sankuru, Katak-Kombe, August, Dr. M. FONTAINE, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

It is not easy to decide on the treatment of the above insects, but the difference in the male uncus points to subspecific distinction.

Hemerophanes larvata (SCHULTZE) (Pl. A, fig. 16)

Dasychira larvata SCHULTZE, 1934, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris*, 48 : 110, pl. 1, fig. 5.

The type male, from Mongoumba, N. W. Belgian Congo, is unique. The female, in the present collection, has a very different appearance, conforming to the sexual dimorphism shown in several other species of the genus. The forewing is broad, with a rounded termen, but with similar markings to the male.

The hindwing has a warm buff area in and beyond the cell, extending to the inner margin; the remainder of the wing, the costal area, a circular patch on the discocellulars and a broad marginal band along the termen, is olive brown.

Expanse : ♀ 48 mm.

1 ♀ (neallotype), Lulua, Kapanga, Oct. 1933, F. G. OVERLAET, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

***Laelia andricola* COLLENETTE, 1936.**

Described from a male taken at Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo. The female resembles the male in markings, but is pale in colour, with both wings, above and beneath, and anal tuft, tulleul buff.

Expanse : ♂ 32 mm., ♀ 44 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂ Elisabethville, March 1937, CHARLES SEYDEL; in British Museum, 1 ♀ (neallotype), Lubudi, Belgian Congo, March 1923, CHARLES SEYDEL.

***Laelia marginepunctata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908.**

The type male of this species was taken in N. E. Rhodesia, the female being then unknown. One male and three females are in the present collection, the male agreeing well with the type. In the female, the black subterminal spots are as in the male, and in one specimen the antemedial and postmedial fasciae are visible. The forewing in all three females in light buff, much lighter than in the male.

Expanse : ♂ 31 mm., ♀ 37-40 mm.

1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (including neallotype), Elisabethville, Jan., April and November; 1 ♀, Katanga, Kasinga, October; all CHARLES SEYDEL, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

***Laelia lutulenta* sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 7)**

♂. Palpus and legs pinkish buff, the hindleg paler. Antenna, head and thorax cinnamon buff. Abdomen whitish, mixed with cinnamon buff dorsally on the basal segments. Forewing cinnamon buff; a few isolated bistre scales scattered over the wing surface and a faint transverse fascia of interneural spots, from the costa at three-fourths to the centre of the inner margin; fringe snuff brown, lighter at the vein-ends. Hindwing above and beneath, and fringes, white. Underside of forewing white, costa shaded narrowly with cinnamon buff, fringe as on upperside.

Expanse : 31-36 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Bolombo, July 1938, J. GHESQUIÈRE; 1 ♂, Lokandu, Nov., R. P. GILLIAN; 1 ♂, Sankuru, Katoko-Kombe, Feb., Dr. M. FONTAINE, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

Resembles *Laelia hypoleucis* HOLLAND, 1893, but without the dark longitudinal streak in the forewing and the light patch below the apex.

The uncus in the present species is short and broad, bifurcate at tip into short sharp well-separated points; in *L. hypoleucis* the uncus is longer, separating at half its length into two closely apposed pointed arms; the valve in *L. lutulenta* is rounded, in *L. hypoleucis* longer than broad, with a short curved process on its inner edge.

Dasychira punctifera (WALKER), 1857.

The type male of this species, from the « Congo », matches a long series in the British Museum collection from the Amboim district of Angola and specimens from the Gold Coast.

In the present collection are 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ from Kivu, Rwankwi and a male from Kibali-Ituri, Nioka. They are larger, with considerably more white in the forewing, but extreme specimens from Kivu and Angola approach each other in markings and no difference is apparent in the genitalia. A female in the British Museum collection from the Ivory Coast is not distinguishable from the Kivu specimen. Until more material is available all the above insects have been placed under *D. punctifera*.

Dasychira nioka sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 20).

♂. Palpus and legs bistre, mixed sparsely with sayal brown. Antennal shaft bistre, pectinations somewhat lighter. Head, thorax and abdomen bistre, mixed on pectus and underside of abdomen with sayal brown. Forewing mummy brown; a small subbasal white spot below the cell, followed by a conspicuous longitudinal white streak running between the anal veins to below the origin of vein 3; a number of very small sub- and preterminal interneural white spots, mainly at apex and tornus; fringe mummy brown. Hindwing and fringe tilleul buff, with darker postmedial and subterminal fasciae faintly reproduced from underside. Underside of forewing buffy brown, the area of the cell darker; a bistre postmedial fascia roughly parallel with the termen; fringe bistre. Hindwing tilleul buff, the costal area shaded; a dark spot on the discocellulars and postmedial and subterminal fasciae, broken and not complete.

♀. Resembles the male, but with the two fasciae on underside of hindwing almost complete.

Expanse : ♂ 33 mm., ♀ 36 mm.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ (holotype and allotype), Kibali-Ituri, Nioka, Sept. and Oct., 1954 and 1953, J. HECQ, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

Related to *D. albibasalis* (HOLLAND) 1893 and *D. compsa* COLLENETTE 1933, but abundantly distinct.

Dasychira theata sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 24).

♂. Palpus pinkish buff, on the outer side darker. Antenna snuff brown. Legs tilleul buff, tibia and tarsus of foreleg banded with snuff brown. Head, thorax and abdomen tilleul buff, with bistre dorsal tufts on basal segments of

abdomen. Ground colour of forewing pinkish buff; a prominent longitudinal band of bistre from the basal third of the costa, running to the lower angle of the cell, thence to the termen along veins 3 to 6; four patches of tilleul buff spaced along the costa; traces of a dark crenate postmedial fascia; a triangular patch of bistre with lower point on the centre of vein 7 and extending to the costa; fringe bistre, pinkish buff at vein-ends. Upperside of hindwing Saccardo's umber, fringe lighter at vein-ends. Underside of both wings pinkish buff; cell of forewing shaded with Saccardo's umber, and discocellulars of both wings bordered with the same colour; a well-defined postmedial fascia on both wings, and three dark subterminal patches on the hindwing, in apical area, between veins 6 and 5 and in the anal angle; fringe Saccardo's umber, lighter at the vein-ends.

Expanse : 29-33 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂ (type), Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, Jan., 1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE. 1 ♂, E. Ituri Valley, 30 miles south of Irumu, 3000 ft., July, T. A. BARNS, in British Museum collection.

The second and smaller specimen is somewhat doubtfully conspecific, having the same coloration but the basal third of forewing entirely filled in with bistre and the longitudinal band absent.

Dasychira callista topica subsp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 27).

♂. Dark markings on forewing as in *D. c. callista* COLLENETTE, 1939, but less prominent, the patch of bone brown subbasally being reduced to a narrow oblique streak below the cell. The conspicuous band of light buff in *D. c. callista* is similar in position but reduced to half the width. The hindwing and underside do not differ. The process arising from the dorsal edge of the clasp is short, broad and rounded in *D. c. callista*, thin, straight and considerably longer than the clasp in *D. c. topica*.

Expanse : 34-35 mm.

In British Museum collection, 1 ♂ (type), West Semliki Valley, 20 miles S. W. of Boga, 3500-4000 feet, July 1924, T. A. BARNS; 1 ♂, S. Nigeria, Ilesha, L. E. HUMFREY. Also, in the Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren, 1 ♂, Lusambo, June 1949, Dr. M. FONTAINE.

The three males of this subspecies are alike in markings, and bear a superficial resemblance to *D. callistoides* described below. The light unmarked hindwing and underside of the latter may be mentioned as a distinction.

Dasychira callistoides sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 25).

♂. The conspicuous band of light buff running obliquely inwards across the forewing recalls *Dasychira callista* COLLENETTE, 1939, from the Cameroons. This band in *D. callista* runs from the costa at two-thirds to the lower margin of the cell, while in the present species the band commences at the apex and reaches vein 2, the band being 3 mm. broad. The prominent almost round patch of bone brown sub-basally in *D. callista* is reduced to a few dark scales.

The bone brown preterminal fascia is present, but is not parallel with the termen, but further from the termen between veins 6 and 3, and nearer below vein 2. Finally, the upper side of hindwing, mainly Saccardo's umber in *D. callista*, is cartridge buff tinged with warm buff in the inner marginal area. The genitalia are abundantly distinct in several respects.

Expanse : 32 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Lusambo, Sept. 1950, Dr. M. FONTAINE, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

***Dasychira innupta* sp. nov.** (Pl. A, fig. 19).

♀. Palpus, antenna, legs, head and thorax Prout's brown mixed with tilleul buff, tarsus of foreleg banded with the latter colour; abdomen Prout's brown. Forewing and fringe Prout's brown sparsely mixed with pallid purplish grey. An indistinct antemedial and a prominent postmedial fascia of Prout's brown, narrowly bordered on each side with pallid purplish grey, the postmedial roughly parallel with the termen, but slightly bowed from vein 4 to inner margin, with concavity tornad. An indistinct Prout's brown subterminal fascia, broken at the veins. Upperside of hindwing buffy brown, underside of both wings buffy brown thickly irrorated with olive brown, and on hindwing two indistinct dark fasciae parallel with termen; fringes Prout's brown mixed with pallid purplish grey.

Expanse : 36-38 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 2 ♀ ♀ (including type), Kibali-Ituri, Nioka, June 1953, J. HECQ.

This species runs down to *Dasychira*, but in the absence of a male it is not possible to establish its further position. I have placed it next to *D. caeruleifascia* HOLLAND, 1893. An undescribed female from Kitali, Kenya, in the British Museum collection is nearly related but not conspecific.

***Dasychira stauropoides* sp. nov.** (Pl. A, fig. 26).

♂. Antenna missing. Palpus sayal brown, on the outer side snuff brown. Legs pinkish buff, mixed on foreleg with snuff brown. Head and body sayal brown. Forewing vetiver green, costa edged with sayal brown; some scattered fuscous scales over the basal half of the wing, and a patch of sayal brown below the cell antemedially; distal half of wing mainly sayal brown, with a patch of that colour on the discocellulars, edged with bistre; traces of a bistre postmedial fascia, some interneural bistre markings, and a series of interneural subterminal bistre spots, those between veins 3 and 4 and 5 to 7 extending to the termen; fringe sayal brown, bistre between the vein-ends. Hindwing and fringe tawny olive. Underside of both wings, and fringes, warm buff, fringe of forewing marked between the vein-ends with bistre.

Expanse : 32 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Sankuru, Katoko-Kombe, December 1951, Dr. M. FONTAINE, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

The genitalia are unusual; clasps long, thin and regular; juxta exceptionally developed, as long as valves, with a thin trunk bifid towards apex with two sharp points; aedeagus with two groups of long, stout, dark-coloured cornuti. The somewhat similarly coloured *D. infima* (HOLLAND), 1893, from West Africa, lacks the prominent bistre interneural markings in the terminal area of the forewing, but possesses a single dark spot in the anal angle below vein 2.

***Dasychira hypnota* nom. nov.**

Liparis (?) *muscosa* HOLLAND, 1893, *Psyche*, 6 : 432.

Notohyba muscosa HOLLAND, 1893, *Psyche*, 6 : 453 (Nom. praeocc.).

Both the above species now appear in the genus *Dasychira*. The more recent, on page precedence, is now renamed as *Dasychira hypnota*. It has already been recorded for the Belgian Congo by HOLLAND in *Bull. Amer. Mus.* 1920, 43 : 297, and is represented in the present collection by 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ from Sankuru.

***Dasychira ooidophera* sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 23).**

♂. Very similar to the common *D. likilembae* AURIVILLIUS, 1925, in details of pattern and colour, but in which the oval white marking below the cell of the green forewing is entirely wanting. The distinctive marking is best explained by reference to the accompanying figure. *D. likilembae* occurs from the Cameroons, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone to the Semliki Valley and West of Lake Kivu in the Belgian Congo, but the genitalia are abundantly distinct.

Expanse : 40-41 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 2 ♂♂ (including holotype), Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, Dec. 1951 and Nov. 1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE; 1 ♂, Kibali-Ituri, Yindi, 1944, A. E. BERTRAND. In British Museum collection, 2 ♂♂, Luluabourg, Aug. 1955, CHARLES SEYDEL.

***Dasychira metathermes blasphemia* HERING.**

Dasychira metathermes HAMPSON, 1905.

Dasychira blasphemia HERING, 1926.

Dasychira blasphemia xanthochroma HERING, 1926 (Syn. nov.).

D. metathermes HAMPSON was described from a male taken at Grahams-town, Cape Province, the female (as *D. blasphemia xanthochroma* HERING) from Verulam, Natal, the latter name being now sunk as a synonym. *D. metathermes* is confined to Cape Province and Natal, and no specimens were available to JANSE in 1915.

D. blasphemia HERING was described from a female taken at Bangamoyo, East Africa and a paratype female is in the British Museum (Natural History). The male is described below, and *D. blasphemia* HERING is reduced to a subspecies of *D. metathermes* HAMPSON, the known distribution being East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

D. metathermes blasphemia, ♂. Characterized by the snuff brown of the hindwing, as contrasted with tawny in *D. m. metathermes*. There is a conspicuous white streak near the tornus of the forewing, bordered distally with bistre, not present in *D. m. metathermes*, and the postmedial fascia is obsolescent, well developed in *D. m. metathermes*.

Expanse : 29-32 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂ (neallotype) Katanga, Oct. 1931, CHARLES SEYDEL. In British Museum collection, 1 ♂, Haut-Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, Dec. 1930, J. ROMIEUX.

***Dasychira pheosia ophioides* subsp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 15).**

The present subspecies is slightly larger than *D. p. pheosia*, which I have seen from the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Cameroons and Uganda. The pattern and colour are very similar and there is some variation, but in *D. p. ophioides* there is a thin and almost straight dark longitudinal line from the base of the forewing, running below the cell to vein 4 at two-thirds, also a short oblique white streak on the costa at two-thirds. A female of the former is illustrated in Seitz XIV, pl. 23g.

D. p. ophioides is based chiefly on the genitalia, the male uncus having been examined « dry » from all available material. In *D. p. pheosia* the central part of uncus is bifid for nearly half its length, and two rather slender spurs spring from its base beneath, equalling the central portion in length. In *D. p. ophioides* the central portion terminates in a single sharp point while the two spurs from the base are heavy and broad. The aedeagus in *D. p. pheosia* is long, ribbon shaped and slender, the upper portion covered with short teeth; in *D. p. ophioides* it is long, and divided at one-third from base into two remarkable asymmetrical ribbon-shaped portions, varying in width and considerably twisted.

Expanse : ♂ 41-42 mm., ♀ 44-49 mm.

In British Museum collection, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (including holotype and allotype), N. W. Rhodesia, Kashitu, July 1915, and 1 ♂, Solwezi, April 1915, H. C. DOLLMAN; also 2 ♂♂, Belgian Congo, Elisabethville, Jan. and May 1952, CHARLES SEYDEL. In Musée Royal du Congo Belge, 1 ♀, Busira, WAELBROECK.

***Euproctoides acrisia katanga* subsp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 21).**

♂. Palpus capucine yellow, third segment on outer side bistre. Antennal shaft bistre, pectinations somewhat lighter. Fore and midlegs fuscous, femora capucine yellow, the latter colour extending to the inner side of the tibiae and to rings on the tarsi; hindleg mainly capucine yellow. Head and abdomen light orange yellow, the latter marked with fuscous at the base of each segment laterally. Thorax salmon orange. Forewing with ground colour hair brown unmixed with yellow, fasciae flame scarlet to grenadine red, showing the same pattern as in *E. a. acrisia*, but more regular and not broken at the veins; fringe light orange yellow. Hindwing salmon orange, fringe light orange yellow.

Underside of both wings and fringes salmon orange, discocellulars of forewing marked with hair brown.

♀. Resembles the male.

Expanse (Katanga specimens) : ♂ 45 mm., ♀ 44-53 mm.

In British Museum collection, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (holotype and allotype), Kafakumba, Katanga, Dec. 1927 and Nov. 1928, and 2 ♀♀, Sandoa, Katanga, Oct. 1934, all ex ROTHSCHILD collection; 1 ♂, Marungu Plateau, 7000 ft., Feb. 1922, T. A. BARNES, and 1 ♀, Kalambo, south of Lake Tanganyika; 1 ♀, N. W. Rhodesia, Solwezi, Oct. 1917, H. C. DOLLMAN. Also, in the Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, La Kando, Nov. 1925, CHARLES SEYDEL.

The above appears to be a local race of *E. a. acrisia* PLÖTZ rather than a variety, and is confined to the Katanga area and up to the S. W. end of Lake Tanganyika. The hindwing is salmon orange as in *E. ertli* (WICHGRAF) of Angola, but lacks the dark band on the termen. In the forewing there is no yellow, the grey bands being broader and less broken at the veins.

Rhyopteryx capnitis sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 22).

♂. Palpus, antennal shaft, legs, head and thorax olive brown to clove brown; some strawberry pink hair-scales at the base of the antenna; pectinations of antenna buffy brown. Abdomen clove brown, basal two-thirds marked dorsally with honey yellow. Forewing and fringes clove brown, discocellulars and base of cell marked sparsely with strawberry pink, and the whole wing faintly marked with patches of buffy brown, the wing appearing (without a lens) to be of a uniform dark colour. Hindwing hair brown, iridescent in oblique light, the fringe darker. Underside of both wings hair brown.

Expanse : 24-26 mm.

4 ♂♂ (including type), Kivu, Rwankwi, Feb., May and August, 1947-51, M^{me} J. V. LEROY, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

This small species does not appear to be closely related to any other in the genus, and females, usually more commonly represented in the genus, have not been collected.

Rhyopteryx sordida AURIVILLIUS, 1879.

A series of 15 females from Lusambo, Luluabourg, Katako Kombe, Ituri, Elisabethville and Equateur have, in the majority of specimens, a series of minute white dots on the veins of the forewing, as in some other species of the genus. The inner marginal area of the hindwing in five specimens is strongly tinged with geranium pink, grading to warm buff in others, while a single specimen, as in the type, is a uniform black over the whole wing area. This species has not previously been recorded from the Belgian Congo.

Rhyopteryx celetica sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 18).

♂. Palpus and legs light salmon orange, grading to peach red and scarlet at the base of the palpus and above the eye, with femora of fore and middle

legs peach red, tibiae and tarsi snuff brown; hind leg missing. Antennal shaft snuff brown, pectinations sayal brown. Thorax sayal brown, abdomen ochraceous buff. Ground colour of forewing Saccardo's umber, discocellulars narrowly marked with peach red; veins, especially in the distal half of the wing, faintly spotted and streaked with strawberry pink; a series of rounded interneural whitish markings in apical and subterminal areas; fringe Saccardo's umber, peach red at vein-ends. Hindwing whitish, slightly tinged with peach red in the anal angle; fringe peach red. Underside of both wings, and fringes as on upper-side, but with markings less well-defined.

♀. Ground colour of forewing sayal brown, with the spotting of veins and the light rounded markings almost absent, but the peach red on discocellulars still prominent. A faint crenate subterminal fascia composed of two parallel darker lines, points on the veins, concavities terminad. Hindwing shaded with light brown, veins faintly marked with peach red and fringe as in male. Underside of both wings dark, with costal area, discocellulars, veins and fringes peach red.

Expanse : ♂ 36 mm., ♀ 47-50 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), Elisabethville, Sept. 1952, CHARLES SEYDEL, in British Museum collection. 1 ♀ (allotype), Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, Dec. 1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE; 1 ♀, Ubangi, Gulukuru, Feb. 1935, A. BAL, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

Nearest to *R. rubripunctata* WEYMER, but a larger insect, forewing with fewer whitish areas and with fringe of hindwing strongly marked with peach red.

***Rhypteryx polyploca* sp. nov.**

♂. Palpus pale yellow orange, mixed on the third segment with fuscous. Antenna, legs and thorax fuscous, with a narrow collar of pale yellow orange at the base of the patagium. Abdomen orange buff, with a fuscous spot dorsally on each segment. Forewing with ground colour fuscous; a whitish area over the basal half of the cell, and below the cell extending along vein 2 and covering the basal two-thirds of the wing down to the inner margin; in this area, four conspicuous fuscous spots, equally spaced, two below vein 2 and two above the anal vein; a triangular spot of capucine orange on the centre of the discocellulars; a series of whitish areas in the apical and subterminal areas fringe fuscous, whitish at the vein-ends. Hindwing whitish, grading to pale yellow orange on the fringe and inner marginal area; some fuscous at the apex, extending to the fringe. Underside of both wings as on upper-side.

♀. Resembles the male, but colours less bright, and with the dark apical patch on the hindwing extending faintly down to vein 2.

Expanse : ♂ 35 mm., ♀ 44 mm.

In Musée Royal du Congo Belge : 1 ♂ (holotype), Ituri, Nioka, July 1953,

J. HECQ. 1 ♀ (allotype), Ruwenzori, Butembo, 7000 ft., June 1950, H. B. D. KETTLEWELL, in British Museum collection.

Nearest to *R. poecilanthes* COLLENETTE, from the Belgian Congo, but abundantly distinct.

Rhyopteryx dysbata sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 14).

♂. Palpus, frons and antenna fuscous. Legs fuscous, banded broadly with white. A narrow collar of rose dorée between thorax and vertex, extending round the base of the antenna. Vertex, patagium and tegula whitish, remainder of thorax fuscous. Abdomen ochraceous buff, venter and anal tuft fuscous. Forewing white; a few rose dorée scales at base; wing mottled with fuscous, as in illustration, and a faint spot of ochraceous buff at the centre of the discocellulars; fringe white, fuscous between the vein-ends. Hindwing whitish, inner marginal area shaded with pale yellow orange. Underside of both wings as on upperside.

Expanse : 34-38 mm.

2 ♂♂ (including type), Sankuru, Djeka, Dec. 1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

The two sexes in this genus are sometimes dissimilar in colour and markings, and the males now described are possibly conspecific with the unique type female of *R. atectonipha* COLLENETTE, 1936, from Angola. In the past, several other species in the genus have been described from single specimens, and various others have been left unnamed in the hope of further material. If a good illustration of the very distinctive markings accompanies each description, the corresponding sexes and specific relationships will in time fall into place.

Rhyopteryx preissi (SCHULTZE), 1934, ♂.

Aclonophlebia baliocosma COLLENETTE, 1953, ♀ (Syn. nov.).

11 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀ of this insect, previously poorly represented in collections, were obtained at Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, by Dr. M. FONTAINE.

The wings of the male are opaque, of the female semi-transparent, and the numerous small tufts of white scales at regular intervals on the veins of the forewing, already noted in the description of the female, are present, but less prominently, in the male.

Pyrrhopteryx lowa sp. nov. (Pl. A, fig. 17).

♀. Palpus ochraceous buff. Antenna ochraceous tawny. Legs ochraceous buff to ochraceous tawny, with an admixture of dark hair-scales on the foreleg. Head and thorax avellaneous, abdomen ochraceous buff. Forewing and fringe avellaneous; costa narrowly bordered with ochraceous buff; a small patch of fuscous irroration on the discocellulars; some fuscous irroration in the inner marginal area, bounded by the cell and vein 2, and some sparse irroration in

the apical area; traces of a postmedial fascia, roughly parallel with the termen, indicated by an absence of irroration. Underside of forewing and fringe, ochraceous buff, with some dark shading in the basal half of the wing. Hindwing and fringe, above and beneath, cream buff.

Expanse : 34 mm.

1 ♀ (type), W. Kivu, Upper Lowa Valley, near Masisi, 5000-6000 ft., forest and long grass, wet season, Feb. 1924, T. A. BARNES, in British Museum collection.

Hering notes that the hindlegs are missing in the type male of the genus. The present species has a single pair of well-developed stout spurs. There is a short aborted proboscis. Veins 3 and 4 of the hindwing are stalked and the lower angle of the cell strongly produced.

Lymantria dictyodigma COLLENETTE, 1930 (Pl. A, fig. 28).

This very beautiful species was described from a single male taken in W. Kivu. Two males and the female are now to hand, from widely separated localities in the Belgian Congo.

The female has the same complicated pattern on the forewing, with a ground colour of ochraceous buff. The hindwing buff pink, not white as in the male, and the fringe ochraceous buff. Abdomen coral red as in the male.

Expanse : ♂ 38-40 mm., ♀ 62 mm.

1 ♂, Sankuru, Katako-Kombe, Dec. 1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE; 1 ♂, Mongbwalu, 1939, M^{me} LEPERSONNE; 1 ♀ (neallotype), Eala, July 1937, J. GHESQUIÈRE, in Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

SPECIES IN THE PRESENT COLLECTION WHICH HAVE NOT
PREVIOUSLY BEEN RECORDED FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO

To save space the specimens are summarized under the names of the districts

<i>Leucoma maria</i> (KIRBY), 1896.	1 ♀ Bas-Congo; 1 ♀ Congo-Ubangi; 2 ♀ ♀ Equateur; 2 ♂ ♂ Stanleyville; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Uele; 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri; 3 ♂ ♂ Maniema; 1 ♂ Kasai; 5 ♂ ♂, 8 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
<i>Leucoma sevastopuloi</i> COLLEN., 1955.	3 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
<i>Leucoma monosticta</i> (BUTLER), 1898.	3 ♂ ♂ Kibali-Ituri.
<i>Leucoma parva</i> PLÖTZ, 1880.	4 ♀ ♀ Kibali-Ituri; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Haut-Katanga.
<i>Leucoma nigropuncta</i> (HERING), 1926.	1 ♀ Equateur; 1 ♂ Sankuru.
<i>Stracilla translucida</i> (OBERTHÜR), 1880.	1 ♂ Uele; 3 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀ Kibali-Ituri; 1 ♂ Sankuru.
<i>Olapa phaeospila</i> COLLENETTE, 1953.	1 ♀ Moyen-Congo.
<i>Stilpnaroma venosa</i> HERING, 1926.	1 ♂, 1 ♀ Haut-Katanga.
<i>Parapirga neurabrunnea</i> BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911.	1 ♀ Congo-Ubangi.
<i>Cadurca dianeura</i> (HERING), 1928.	1 ♂ Haut-Katanga.
<i>Cropera phlebitis</i> (HAMPSON), 1905.	1 ♀ Haut-Lomami; 1 ♀ Sankuru.
<i>Crorema unipunctata jordani</i> COLLENETTE, 1936.	1 ♂ Haut-Katanga.
<i>Crorema ochracea</i> (SNELLEN), 1872.	9 ♂ ♂, 9 ♀ ♀ Moyen-Congo.
<i>Stracena fuscivena</i> SWINHOE, 1903.	3 ♂ ♂ Moyen-Congo; 1 ♀ Congo-Ubangi; 7 ♂ ♂ Equateur; 1 ♂ Stanleyville; 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri; 1 ♀ Kivu; 1 ♂ Haut-Katanga; 4 ♂ ♂, 5 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
<i>Stracena promelaena</i> (HOLLAND), 1893.	1 ♀ Equateur; 1 ♀ Sankuru.
<i>Conigephyra flava</i> (BETHUNE-BAKER), 1911.	1 ♀ Stanleyville.
<i>Pirga cryptogena</i> COLLENETTE, 1931.	1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ Kibali-Ituri.
<i>Anexotamos flavibasis</i> HERING, 1926.	1 ♂ Haut-Lomami; 1 ♂ Sankuru.
<i>Paramarbla catharia</i> (COLLENETTE), 1933.	1 ♀ Equateur; 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri.
<i>Opoboa chrysoparala</i> COLLENETTE, 1932.	1 ♂ Equateur.
<i>Laelioproctis taeniosoma</i> HERING, 1926.	3 ♂ ♂ Haut-Katanga.

- Euproctis croceisticta* HAMPSON, 1909. 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Kibali-Ituri; 4 ♂♂ Kivu.
Euproctis neavei (TAMS), 1924. 1 ♂ Moyen-Congo; 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ Kibali-Ituri; 1 ♂ Haut-Katanga.
- Euproctis hargreavesi* COLLENETTE, 1931. 2 ♀♀ Kibali-Ituri.
Euproctis utilis SWINHOE, 1903. 1 ♂ Equateur; 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ Sankuru.
Euproctis audeoudi COLLENETTE, 1938. 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri; 1 ♂ Kasai.
Euproctis lepidographa HAMPSON, 1910. 2 ♀♀ Moyen-Congo; 4 ♀♀ Sankuru.
- Euproctis mediosquamosa*
 BETHUNE-BAKER, 1909. 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ Sankuru.
Euproctis melalepia HAMPSON, 1909. 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ Kibali-Ituri; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ Kivu.
- Euproctis dewitzi* GRÜNBERG, 1907. 1 ♂ Kivu; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ Sankuru.
Euproctis apicipuncta (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♂ Kivu; 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀ Sankuru.
Euproctis perpusilla nimba
 COLLENETTE, 1956. 1 ♂ Moyen-Congo; 1 ♂ Uele; 2 ♂♂ Sankuru.
- Euproctis pasteopa* COLLENETTE, 1956. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
Euproctis rubricosta FAWCETT, 1917
 (*ukamica* STRAND). 1 ♀ Moyen-Congo; 9 ♀♀ Kibali-Ituri; 3 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀ Haut-Katanga; 2 ♀♀ Sankuru.
- Euproctis pygmaea* (WALKER), 1855. 1 ♀ Moyen-Congo; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Equateur; 2 ♂♂ Sankuru.
- Euproctis pulchripes* (AURIV.), 1904. 1 ♂ Sankuru.
Paraproctis calamolopha COLLEN., 1936. 1 ♂ Equateur.
Laelaroa fulvicosta (HAMPSON), 1910. 3 ♂♂ Sankuru.
- Lacipa n. nobilis*
 (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER), 1855. 1 ♀ Ruanda.
Lacipa sundara (SWINHOE), 1903. 1 ♂ Kivu.
Lacipa sexpunctata leuca COLLEN., 1952. 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ Kibali-Ituri.
Aroa nigripicta HOLLAND, 1893. 1 ♂ Equateur.
Hemerophanes enos (DRUCE), 1896. 1 ♂ Equateur; 1 ♂ Uele.
- Hemerophanes hypoxantha*
 (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
Hemerophanes libyra (DRUCE), 1896. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
Orgyia basalis basalis (WALKER), 1855. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Sankuru.
Orgyia basalis form affinis
 (HOLLAND), 1893. 3 ♂♂ Sankuru.
Orgyia basalis form pulcherrima
 (HERING), 1926. 1 ♂ Equateur; 2 ♂♂ Sankuru.
- Bracharoa bistigmigera* (BUTLER), 1896. 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri; 1 ♂ Haut-Katanga.
Laelia subrosea (WALKER), 1855. 1 ♀ Kibali-Ituri; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Sankuru.
- Laelia subrosea gigas* COLLENETTE, 1956. 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri.

- Laelia rosea* SCHAUS, 1893. 1 ♀ Moyen-Congo; 1 ♀ Equateur; 2 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
- Laelia bifascia* HAMPSON, 1905. 1 ♂ Sankuru.
- Laelia siga* HERING, 1926. 3 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
- Laelia haemastica angolensis* HER., 1926. 2 ♂ ♂ Haut-Katanga.
- Laelia rivularis* HAMPSON, 1910. 8 ♀ ♀ Kibali-Ituri; 1 ♂ Kivu.
- Laelia stigmatica* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
- Laelia straminea* HAMPSON, 1910. 1 ♂ Equateur; 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri; 1 ♂ Kasai; 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ Sankuru.
- Laelia basibrunnea* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♂ Kasai; 2 ♂ ♂ Sankuru.
- Laelia rogersi* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1913. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Kibali-Ituri.
- Laelia hypoleucis* HOLLAND, 1893. 1 ♂ Equateur; 4 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ Sankuru.
- Dasychira rocana pseusatanas* HERING, 1926. 1 ♂ Uele.
- Dasychira hughesi* COLLENETTE, 1933. 1 ♀ Kibali-Ituri.
- Dasychira glovera* SWINHOE, 1906. 1 ♂ Equateur; 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ Kibali-Ituri.
- Dasychira albinotata* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
- Dasychira goodii* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♀ Equateur; 1 ♀ Kibali-Ituri; 1 ♂, 8 ♀ ♀ Haut-Katanga; 1 ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira hylomima* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira hypocrita* HERING, 1926. 2 ♂ ♂ Equateur.
- Dasychira gonophora* (HOLLAND), 1893. 2 ♀ ♀ Kibali-Ituri.
- Dasychira ruptilinea* HOLLAND, 1893. 1 ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira obscura* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri.
- Dasychira nubifuga* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira crenulata* (BETHUNE-BAKER), 1908. 1 ♂ Haut-Katanga.
- Dasychira antica* (WALKER), 1855. 3 ♂ ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira braueri* (BRYK), 1915. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
- Dasychira rubrifilata* HAMPSON, 1905. 1 ♂, 4 ♀ ♀ Haut-Katanga.
- Dasychira sphalera* HERING, 1926. 1 ♂ Kivu.
- Dasychira extorta* DISTANT, 1897. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
- Dasychira chorista* HERING, 1926. 2 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
- Dasychira proletaria* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira violacea* HERING, 1926. 2 ♂ ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira pelodes* COLLENETTE, 1939. 4 ♂ ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira flava* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♂ Kwango; 1 ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira phenax* COLLENETTE, 1932. 5 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ Haut-Katanga.
- Dasychira pollux* HERING, 1926. 1 ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira caeca* (PLÖTZ), 1880. 4 ♂ ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira caeruleifascia* (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri; 2 ♂ ♂ Sankuru.
- Dasychira cymatophorina* HERING, 1926. 2 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.

- Dasychira plagiata* (WALKER), 1855. 1 ♂ Equateur; 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ Sankuru.
Dasychira infima (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♀ Equateur; 13 ♂ ♂, 5 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
- Dasychira phylax* HERING, 1926. 2 ♂ ♂ Sankuru; 1 ♀ Stanleyville.
Dasychira muscosa (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
Dasychira mniodes COLLENETTE, 1939. 1 ♂ Kasai; 2 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
Dasychira chlorophila HERING, 1926. 1 ♂ Equateur; 1 ♀ Sankuru.
Dasychira ila SWINHOE, 1904. 1 ♂ Kibali-Ituri; 12 ♂ ♂, 7 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
- Dasychira cangia* DRUCE, 1887. 1 ♀ Moyen-Congo; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Kibali-Ituri; 4 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ Sankuru; 1 ♂ Ruanda.
- Dasychira sublutescens* HOLLAND, 1893. 1 ♂ Kasai.
Dasychira leucogramma HAMPSON, 1910. 1 ♂ Kasai; 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ Sankuru.
Dasychira rhabdota COLLENETTE, 1933. 1 ♀ Equateur.
Dasychira pulchra SWINHOE, 1906. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Equateur; 1 ♂ Kasai.
Dasychira argiloides HOLLAND, 1893. 1 ♂ Sankuru.
Dasychira astrophaea COLLENETTE, 1931. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
- Grammoa nigrolineata*
 BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927. 1 ♀ Stanleyville; 2 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
Neomardara africana (HOLLAND), 1893. 2 ♂ ♂ Sankuru.
Barobata trocta KARSCH, 1895. 2 ♂ ♂ Equateur; 1 ♀ Haut-Lomami.
Lomadonta obscura SWINHOE, 1904. 2 ♂ ♂ Sankuru.
- Euproctidion rhodobaphes*
 COLLENETTE, 1931. 1 ♂ Haut-Katanga.
Euproctidion gabunica HOLLAND, 1893. 1 ♂ Equateur.
Terphothrix tenuis (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
Rhyptopteryx flavinotata (BUTLER), 1898. 2 ♂ ♂ Haut-Katanga.
Rhyptopteryx rhodalipha (FELDER), 1874. 1 ♂ Haut-Katanga.
Rhyptopteryx atectonipha
 (COLLENETTE), 1936. 1 ♀ Kibali-Ituri.
Rhyptopteryx rubripunctata
 (WEYMER), 1892. 1 ♂ Sankuru.
Rhyptopteryx kamengo
 (COLLENETTE), 1936. 1 ♀ Sankuru.
Palasea flavicilia (HAMPSON), 1910. 1 ♂ Haut-Lomami.
Lymantria modesta (WALKER), 1855. 24 ♀ ♀ Kibali-Ituri; 2 ♂ ♂ Haut-Katanga.
Lymantria rubroviridis HERING, 1927. 12 ♂ ♂ Kibali-Ituri; 3 ♂ ♂ Sankuru.
Lymantria tacita HERING, 1927. 1 ♂ Kivu.
Usimbara lata (HOLLAND), 1893. 1 ♀ Equateur; 2 ♀ ♀ Sankuru.
Naroma nigrolunata COLLENETTE, 1931. 1 ♂ Kivu.

NOTES ON SPECIES DESCRIBED BY Dr. Arnold SCHULTZE

In the year 1934, a collection of *Lymantriidae* was described (*Dt. Ent. Z. Iris*, Bd. 48 : 104-121), by the late Dr. ARNOLD SCHULTZE. Thirty new species were included, all with three exceptions from Mongoumba, on the western bank of the Ubangi River on the boundary of the Congo-Ubangi District. These species were not easy to determine from Dr. SCHULTZE's paper, but through the courtesy of Dr. MARTIN HERING I have been able to inspect the types, which are in the Zoologisches Museum at Berlin. I found that over half were either synonyms of older species or belonged to another family, and the following list shows the result of the inspection.

Stracena striata — *S. eximia* HOLLAND, 1893.

Stracena mongumbana — *S. promelaena* HOLLAND, 1893. (**Syn. nov.**).

Euproctis hertha. — A good species. Not matched in British Museum (Natural History).

Neoliparina paradoxa. A good genus and species. Represented in the British Museum (Natural history) from the Ivory Coast.

Pirga ubangiana. — A good species. Represented in the British Museum (Natural History), from Uganda.

Laelia quadriguttata. — A good species, now transferred to genus *Sphragista* COLLENETTE.

Laelia heringi. — A good species. Represented in British Museum (Natural History) from the Ivory Coast.

Laelia amaura HERING, form *silvicola* — *L. basibrunnea* HOLLAND, 1893. (**Syn. nov.**).

Dasychira cucullioides — *D. hyloica* HOLLAND, 1893.

Dasychira partita — *D. longistriata* HERING, 1926. (**Syn. nov.**).

Dasychira partita ab. *grammifera* — *D. longistriata* HERING, 1926. (**Syn. nov.**).

Dasychira larvata. — A good species.

Dasychira porphyrea (N. W. Kamerun) — *D. griseinubes* HAMPSON, 1910.

Dasychira acronyctina — *D. hieroglyphica* SWINHOE, 1904. (**Syn. nov.**).

- Dasychira selene*. — A good species. Not matched in British Museum (Natural History).
- Dasychira jaspidea*. — A Notodontid (Fam. alt.). Not matched in British Museum (Natural History).
- Dasychira notodontina* — *D. pollux* HERING, 1926. (Syn. nov.).
- Dasychira craniophorina*. — Probably an individual form of the variable *D. plötzi* HERING, 1926.
- Dasychira larentina*. — A good species. Represented in British Museum (Natural History), from W. Kivu.
- Dasychira heringi* — *D. flava* HOLLAND, 1893. (Syn. nov.).
- Dasychira oxydata*. — May be the male of *D. notia* HERING, 1926, of which only the type female is known.
- Dasychira thaumatopoeides*. — A good species. Represented in the British Museum (Natural History) from Uganda.
- Dasychira ochreoguttata*. — A good species, not uncommon.
- Dasychira bryki*. — A Notodontid (Fam. alt.). Not matched in British Museum (Natural History).
- Dasychira caradrinoides*. — A Notodontid (Fam. alt.). Not matched in British Museum (Natural History).
- Dasychira incerta*. — A Notodontid (Fam. alt.). Not matched in British Museum (Natural History).
- Heteronygmia opalescens* — *H. manicata* AURIVILLIUS, 1892. (Syn. nov.).
- Lomodonta siccifolium* (Kamerun). — A good species, not uncommon.
- Lomodonta sulphurago* — *L. erythrina* HOLLAND, 1893. (Syn. nov.).
- Lomodonta aurago* (N. W. Kamerun) — *L. erythrina* HOLLAND, 1893. (Syn. nov.).
- Lymantria preissi*. — A good species.

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synonyms are printed in *italics*.

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<i>euphrix</i> nov.	11	<i>polyloca</i> nov.	28
Euproctis HÜBNER	17	<i>preissi</i> (SCHULTZE)	29
Euproctoides BETHUNE-BAKER	26	<i>proxantha</i> (HOLLAND)	17
<i>euryptena</i> nov.	12	<i>punctifera</i> (WALKER)	22
<i>fletcheri</i> COLLENETTE	10	Rhyopteryx AURIVILLIUS	27
<i>fontainei</i> nov.	17	<i>sankuru</i> nov.	19
<i>haploa</i> COLLENETTE	13	<i>Sankurua</i> nov. gen.	16
Hemerophanes COLLENETTE	20	<i>sordida</i> AURIVILLIUS	27
<i>hololeuca</i> (HAMPSON)	13	<i>stauropoides</i> nov.	24
<i>holosericea</i> BERIO	8	<i>stenoptila</i> COLLENETTE	17
Homoeomeria WALLENGREN	12	<i>theata</i> nov.	22
<i>hypnota</i> n.n.	25	<i>thysanota</i> nov.	16
<i>hypsoides</i> nov.	14	<i>topica</i> nov.	23
<i>innupta</i> nov.	24	<i>turficator</i> COLLENETTE	19
<i>katanga</i> nov.	26	<i>unipunctata</i> WICHGRAFF	15
<i>laba</i> SCHAUS and CLEMENTS	9	<i>xanthocephala</i> (HERING)	12
Laelia STEPHENS	21	<i>xanthochroma</i> (HERING)	25
Laelioproctis HERING	16	<i>xanthophaes</i> nov.	14
<i>larvata</i> SCHULTZE	20	<i>xanthosoma</i> (HOLLAND)	8



PLATES

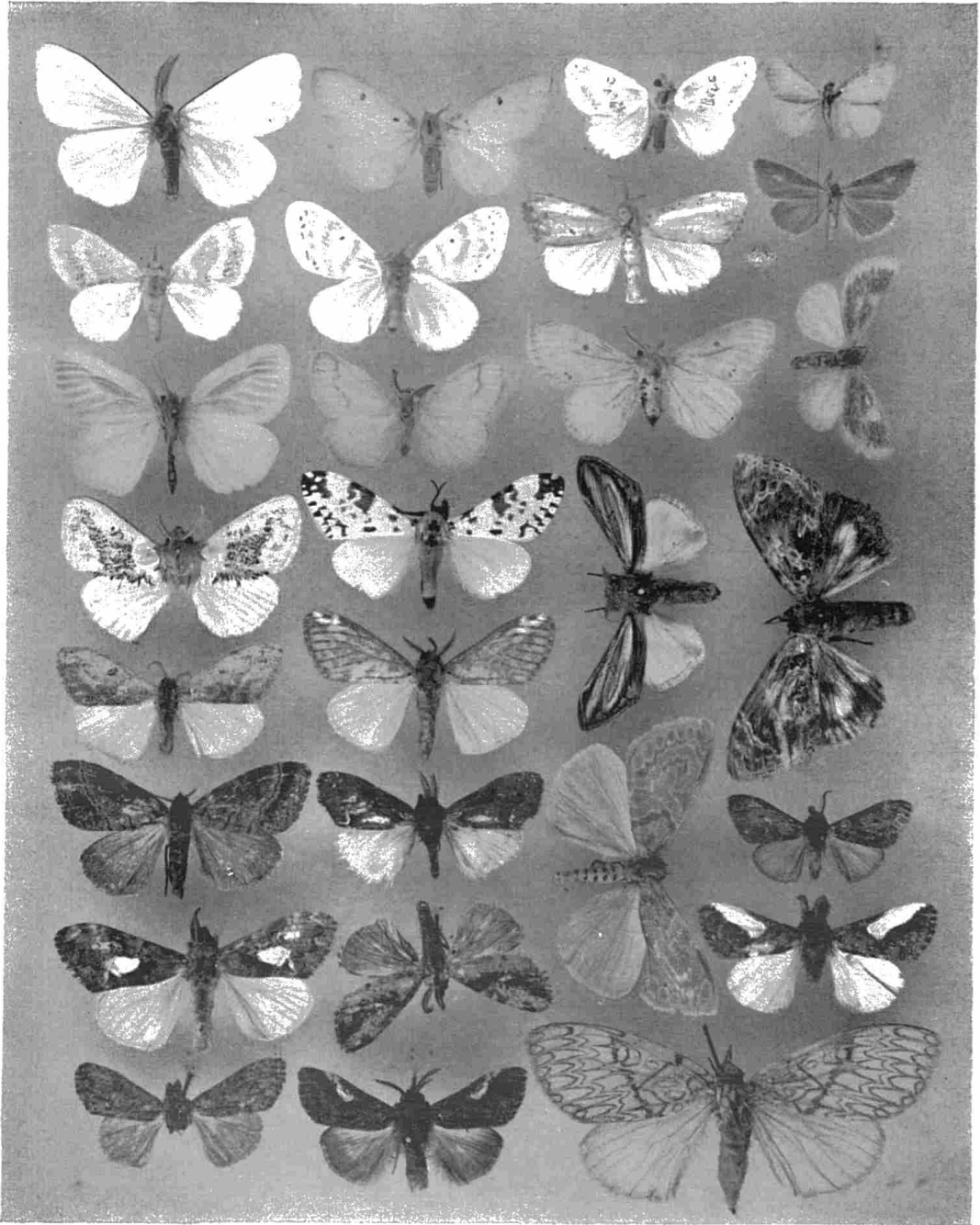
PLATE A

- Fig. 1. — *Conigephyra melanchila* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
2. — *Homoeomeria hypsoides* sp. n., holotype ♀ .
3. — *Euproctis sankuru* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
4. — *Carpenterella miltophleba* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
5. — *Euproctis lusambo* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
6. — *Euproctis cryphia* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
7. — *Laelia lutulenta* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
8. — *Laelioproctis thysanota* sp. n., holotype ♀ .
9. — *Cropera xanthophaes* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
10. — *Crorema unipunctata phaedra* subsp. n., holotype ♂ .
11. — *Euproctis monoides* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
12. — *Sankurua fontainei* gen. and sp. n., holotype ♀ .
13. — *Euproctis ceramozona anepsia* subsp. n. holotype ♂ .
14. — *Rhypropteryx dysbata* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
15. — *Dasychira pheosia ophioides* subsp. n., holotype ♂ .
16. — *Hemerophanes larvata* SCHULTZE, neallotype ♀ .
17. — *Pyrrhopteryx lowa* sp. n., holotype ♀ .
18. — *Rhypropteryx celetica* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
19. — *Dasychira innupta* sp. n., holotype ♀ .
20. — *Dasychira nioka* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
21. — *Euproctoides acrisia katanga* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
22. — *Rhypropteryx capnitis* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
23. — *Dasychira ooidophera* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
24. — » *theata* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
25. — » *callistoides* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
26. — » *stauropoides* sp. n., holotype ♂ .
27. — » *callista topica* subsp. n., holotype ♂ .
28. — *Lymantria dictyodigma* COLLENETTE, neallotype ♀ .



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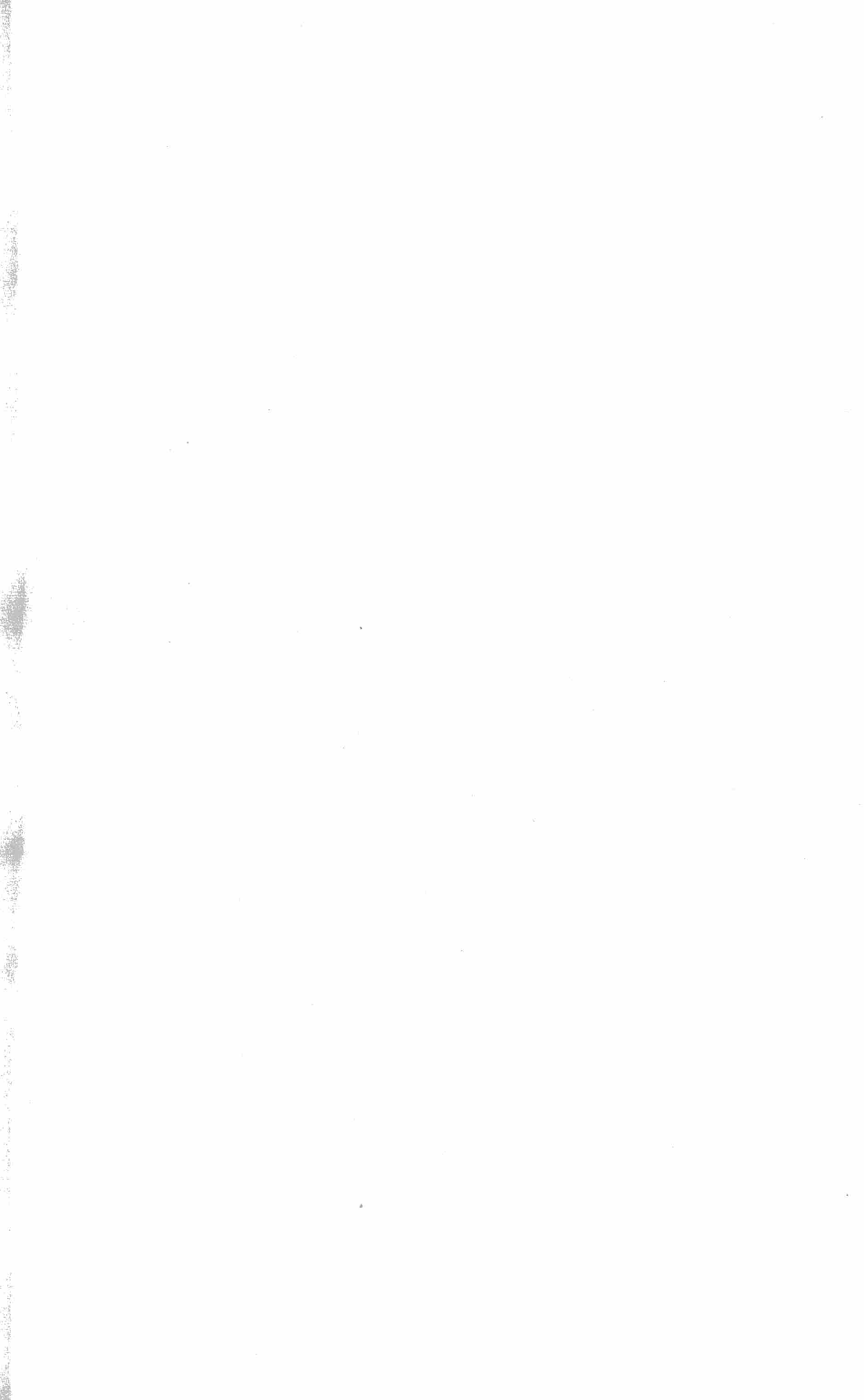


PLATE B

Male genitalia of *Leucoma*.

- Fig. 1. — *Leucoma xanthosoma* (HOLLAND), 1893. The summit of each valve is folded over inwardly, with one to six stout dark spines rising from its upper edge.
- Fig. 2. — *Leucoma aristera* sp. nov. The summit of each valve is folded over inwardly with a collection of long and dense dark hairs ranged along its upper edge. Left valve larger than right, overlapping it when seen « dry ».
- Fig. 3. — *Leucoma luteipes* (WALKER). From type of *L. ogovensis* (HOLLAND). Each valve long and thin, the summit covered thickly with short hair.
- Fig. 4. — *Leucoma fletcheri* COLLENETTE. Valves symmetrical, smooth and shining, without hair or spines, hooked inwardly at summit.
- Fig. 5. — *Leucoma liriocessa* sp. nov. Valves somewhat resemble those of *L. fletcheri*, but lack a sharply-pointed hook at summit and are slightly asymmetrical. Aedeagus very large, see description of species.
- Fig. 6. — *Leucoma dicella* sp. nov. Valve having an upward and forward projection of inner margin, in the form of a slender pointed spine with dark tip, the two spines parallel and adjacent.
- Fig. 7. — *Leucoma dextera* sp. nov. Right valve very large, tipped with dense cornuti. When *in situ* this valve is folded over and obscures the much smaller left valve.

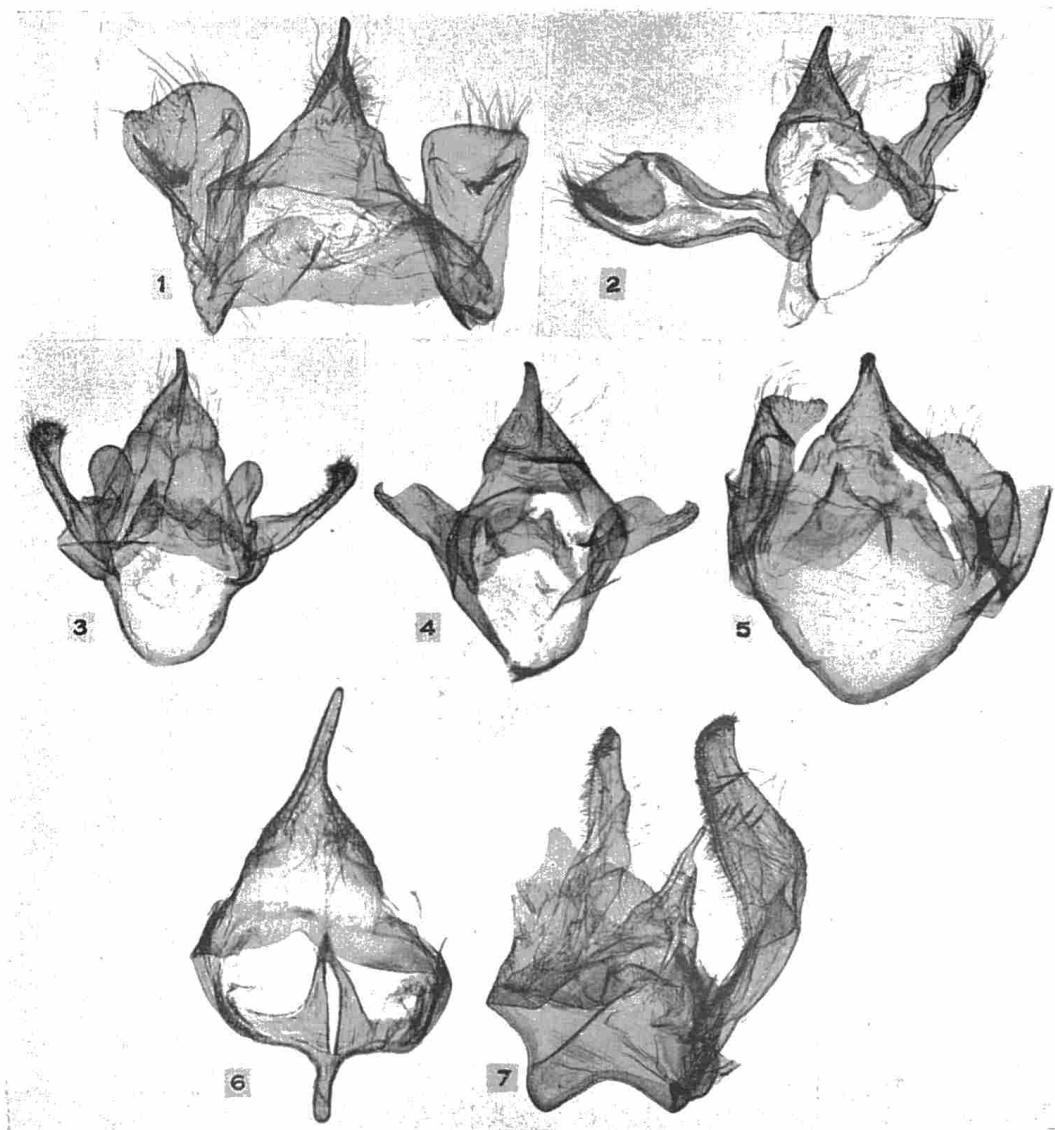
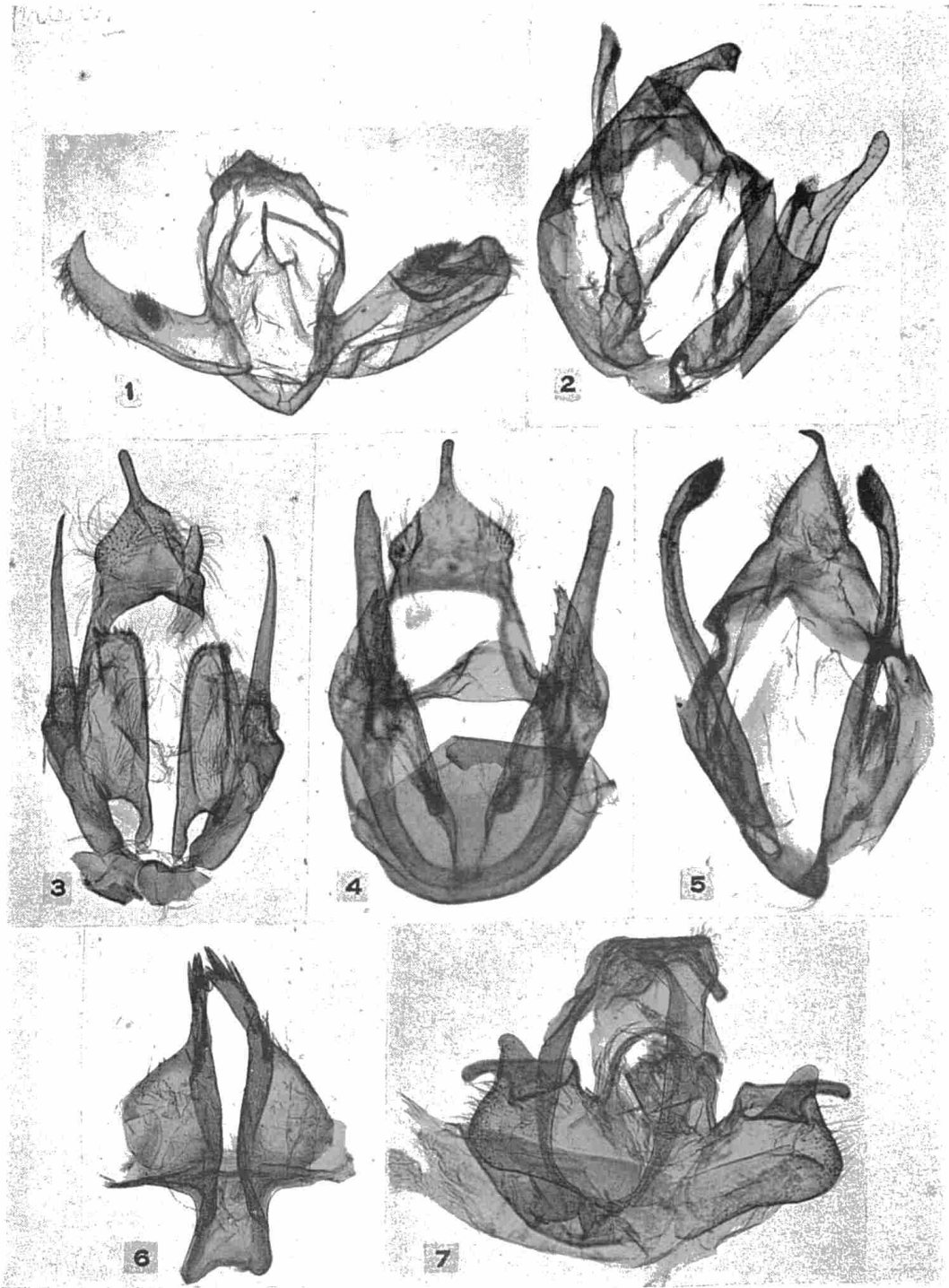




PLATE C

Male genitalia of *Leucoma* and *Homoeomeria*.

- Fig. 1. — *Leucoma xanthocephala* (HERING). From type male. Valves asymmetrical, right much larger than left, with two stout curved spines at tip, folded inwardly.
- Fig. 2. — *Leucoma aneuphrix* sp. nov. Left valve long, thin and curved, edged inwardly with cornuti; right valve much shorter, bifid, tipped with cornuti on inner and shorter arm.
- Fig. 3. — *Homoeomeria haploa* COLLENETTE. Valves bifid, the upper portion long and thin and tapering to a sharp point, the lower portion broad and square-tipped, toothed along upper edge.
- Fig. 4. — *Homoeomeria euryptena* sp. nov. Valves bifid, the upper portion long, thin and plain, the lower portion broad and coming to a point, the inner edge heavily toothed.
- Fig. 5. — *Leucoma euphrix* sp. nov. Valves symmetrical, long thin and curved, with cornuti at summit.
- Fig. 6. — *Leucoma leucocephala* sp. nov. Valves each extended to a long, narrow arm, edged and tipped with stout spines.
- Fig. 7. — *Homoeomeria hololeuca* (HAMPSON). Valves bifid, the upper portion short with upper angle produced to a narrow arm, slightly curved, the lower portion short, regular and rounded at tip.





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