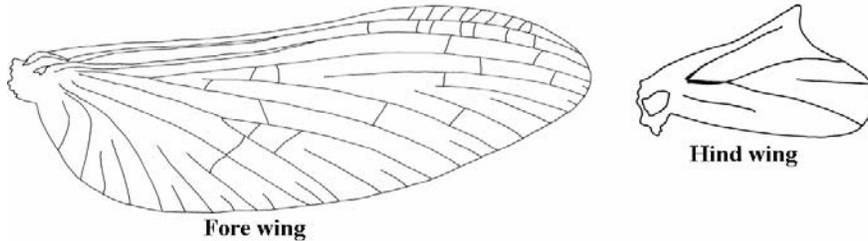


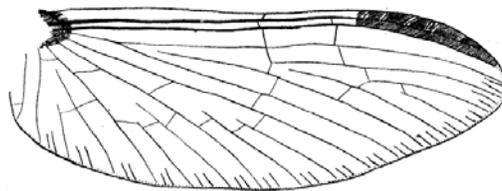
**Keys to the families of adult mayflies known in Western Ghats, India**

- 1. Hind wings absent or very small and with not more than 3 longitudinal veins.....2
  - Hind wings large, if hind wings are small, they always have numerous veins.....5
- 2. Two caudal filaments (lateral cerci) present.....3
  - Three caudal filaments (two lateral cerci and one terminal filament) present.....4
- 3. Forewing slender; stigmatic area with numerous cross veins reaching subcostal vein; vein MP<sub>2</sub> long, free or connected to MP<sub>1</sub> and CuA by cross veins; hind wing with 3 longitudinal veins; claws of all legs dissimilar, one obtuse, the others hooked .....
 

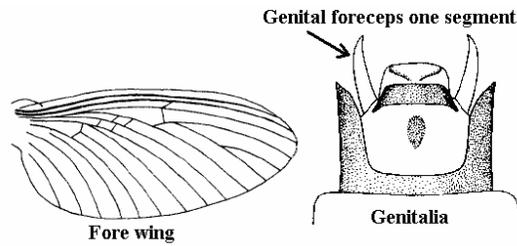
.....**Teloganodidae** .....go to VIII



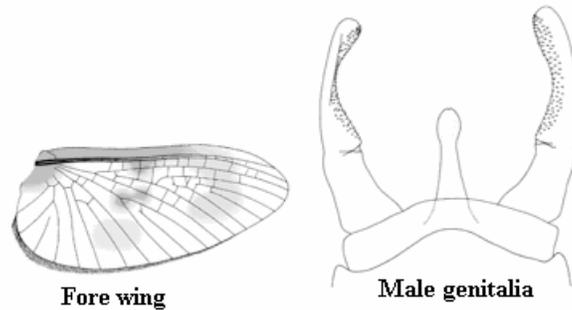
- Forewings narrow, with well developed cross veins and free intercalary veins at margin of wing; hind wings sometimes absent.....**Baetidae** .....go to VII



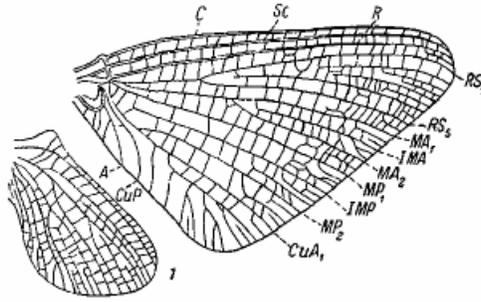
- 4. Forewings broad, with one row of cross veins, no intercalary veins at margin of wing; posterior margin of wings with fringes of hair; hind wings always absent; male genital forceps with one segment .....**Caenidae**.....go to V



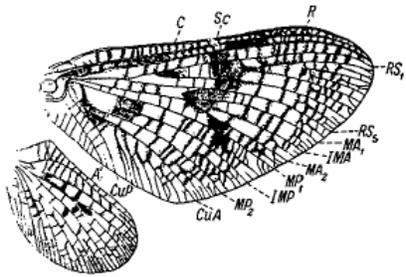
- Forewings with numerous cross veins, posterior margin covered with fine hairs, diminishing distally; hind wing absent; male genital foreceptors 2 or 3 segments...**Tricorythidae**....go to XIII



- 5. Cross veins are present .....6
- Cross veins are absent.....14
- 6. CuA of fore wings curved at the base and sharply diverging from MP<sub>1</sub>.....7
- MP<sub>1</sub> and CuA running almost parallel at base of forewings, diverging slightly; CuA without sharp bend.....11
- 7. Fore and hind wings of imago dull, milk white or dirty brownish.....8
- Wings transparent, with dark veins, sometimes with dark spots.....9
- 8. Forewings brownish, corrugated, Sc of anterior wings fused with C apically; branches of RS and MA close together at the apex, forming 3 pairs of adjacent veins.....**Palingeniidae**
- Forewings milk white, not corrugated, Sc of forewing well separated to apex of wing; no paired adjacent veins.....**Polymitarcidae**.....go to XI



9. A<sub>1</sub> branching into several (usually about 10) straight, parallel veins on posterior margin of wing. A<sub>1</sub> not bifurcate, wings often with dark spots and dark spots near cross veins.....  
 .....**Ephemeridae**.....go to...III



- A<sub>1</sub> branching into two cross-veins or none towards posterior margin of wing. A<sub>1</sub> almost always bifurcate, wings not spotted.....10

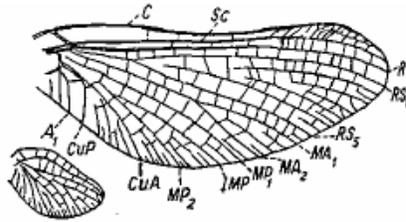
10. Fore wing with 1A forked near wing margin; eyes of male close together; distance between eyes of male not more than half diameter of eye; sides of abdominal segment IX without processes .....**Potamanthidae**.....go to X

- Fore wing with 1A not forked and eyes of male widely apart, distance between them greater than diameter of eye; sides of abdominal segment IX with long processes which reach posterior margin of segment X in both sexes.....**Neophemeridae**.....go to IV

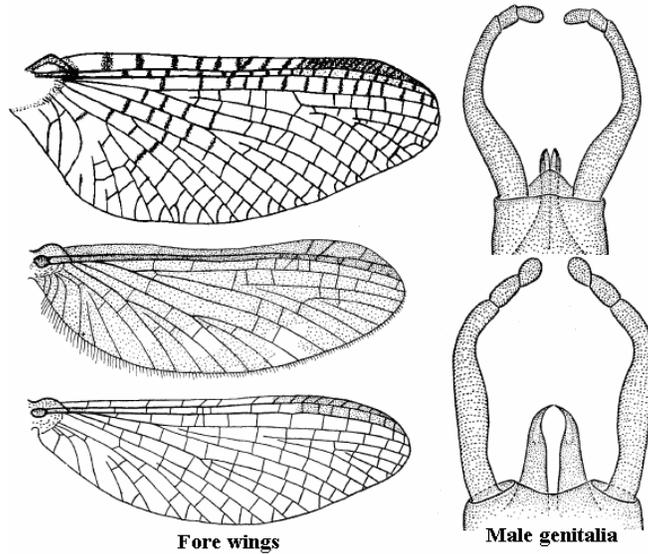
11. Tarsi of hind legs 4 segmented; if 5 segmented, 5<sup>th</sup> segment little differentiated from tibia, and immovable.....12

- Tarsus of hind legs distinctly 5 segmented and movable.....13

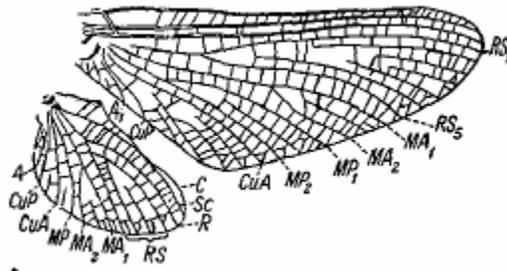
12. Two intercalary veins between IMP and MP<sub>2</sub> and between MP<sub>2</sub> and CuA; forceps usually with a short terminal segment.....**Ephemerellidae**...go to VI



- No intercalary veins in cells mentioned above; forceps with 2 terminal segments .....  
.....**Leptophelebiidae**.....go to I

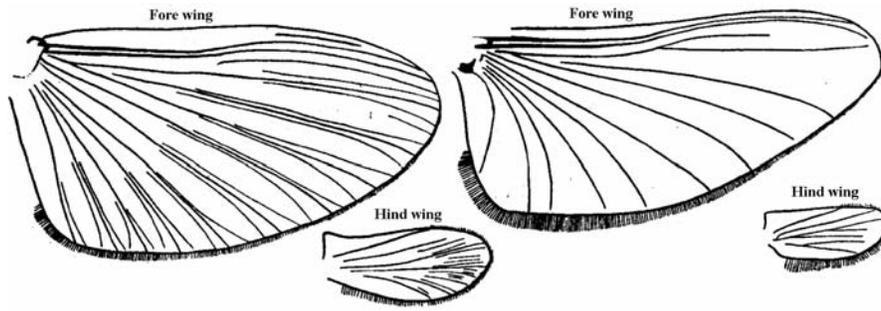


13. Two pairs of intercalary longitudinal veins in cubital cell; shorter pair close to CuA.....  
.....**Heptageniidae**.....go to II

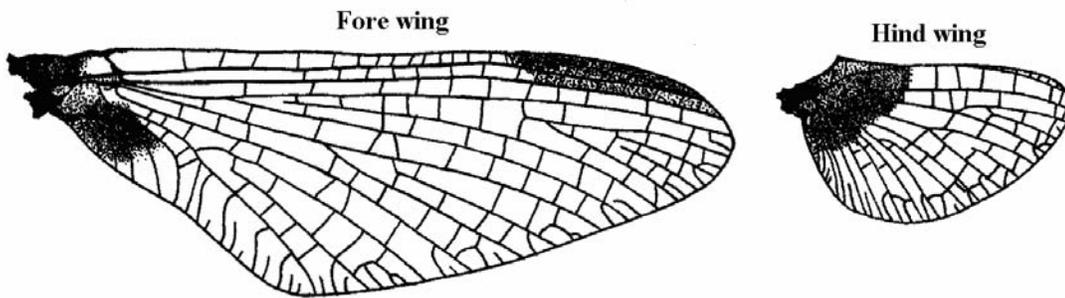


- Fore wings are not as above.....14

14. Fore wings have deep marginal intercalaries near the longitudinal vein and without cross veins in males; but intercalaries absent in female; hind wings with more than 3 longitudinal veins as in figures .....**Prosopistomatidae**.....go to XII



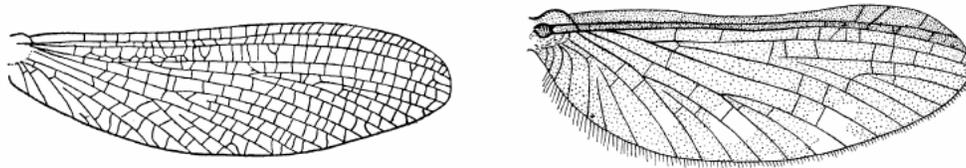
- Fore wings have marginal intercalaries between longitudinal vein and with cross veins in male and females, costal projection of hind wings acute; posterior margin of pronotum without indentation, caudal filaments about equal to body length .....**Ameletidae**....go to IX



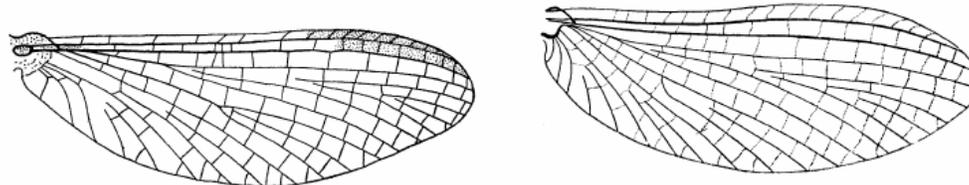
**I. Key to genera and species of Leptophlebiidae family**

1. Hind wings present (although sometimes small).....9
- Hind wings absent.....2

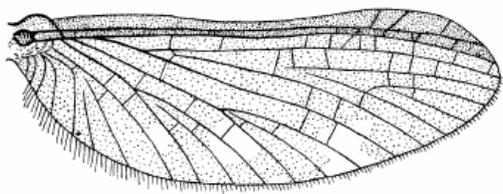
2. Vein MP, attached to vein MP<sub>1</sub> to form a fork .....3



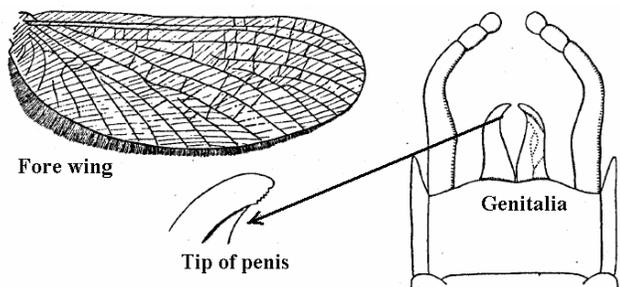
- Vein MP<sub>2</sub> attached at base to vein MP, by a cross vein .....5



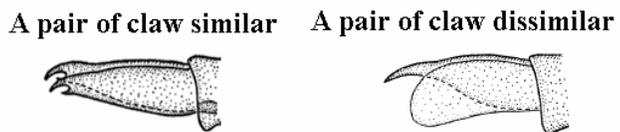
3. Cilia present on posterior margin of fore wings; abdominal terga extend around onto venter of abdomen, this most marked on segment 7 and scarcely on segments I and II.....  
 .....Genus: *Isca*.....4



4. Posterior margin of wing clothed with fine hairs extending from just below apex to wing root, longest in CuA; forceps scarcely tapered, penes closely appressed at base, diverging distally, but the tips turned sharply at apex.....*Isca purpurea*

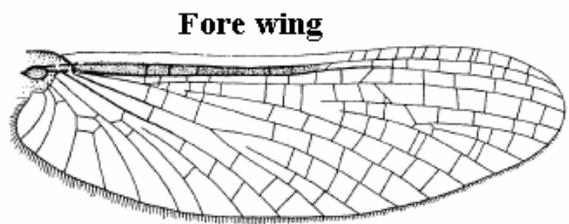


5. A pair of similar claws, each apically hooked, with an opposing subapical hook.....  
 .....Genus: *Nathanella*.....7

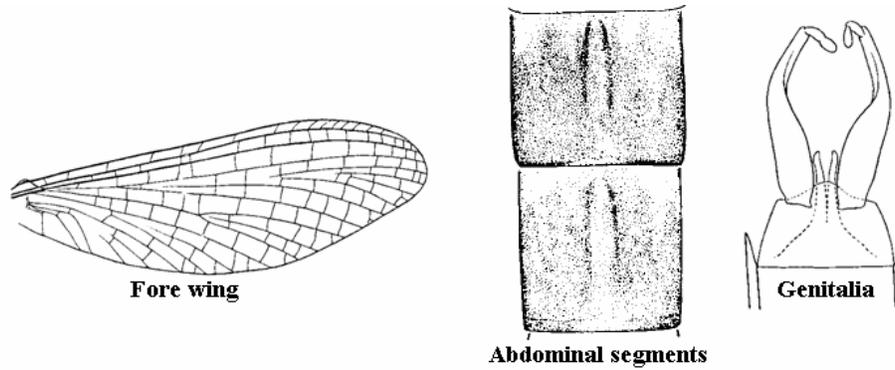


- A pair of dissimilar claws, one apically hooked, the other obtuse, pad-like .....6

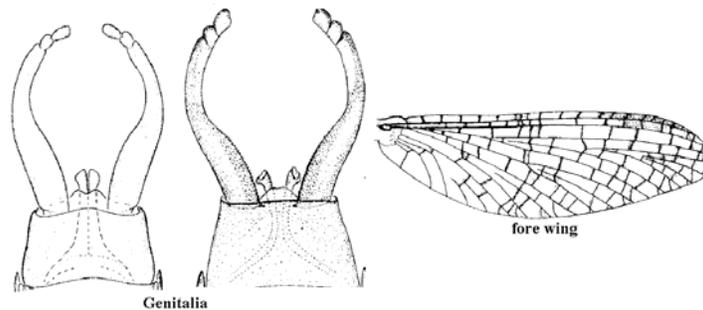
6. Membrane of anal area of fore wings enlarged posteriorly; fork of vein MA symmetrical; cilia present on posterior margin.....*Genus: Notophlebia*...8



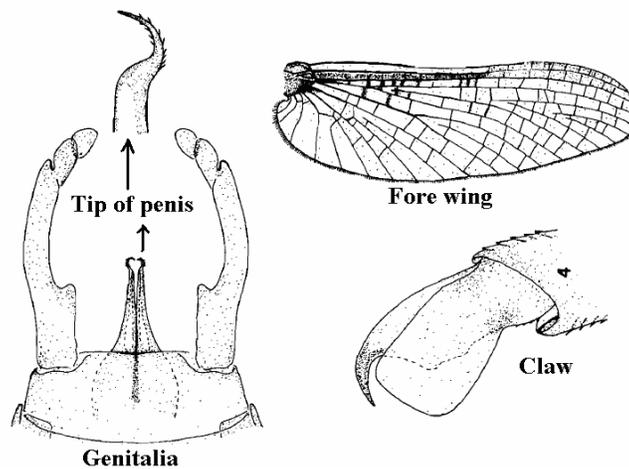
7. Membrane of fore wing golden brown, cross veins in cells C and Sc narrowly clouded with brown; abdominal terga 3-7 of dark brown except irregularly pale apically; dorsal margin of styliger plate of male broadly convex .....*Nathenella indica*



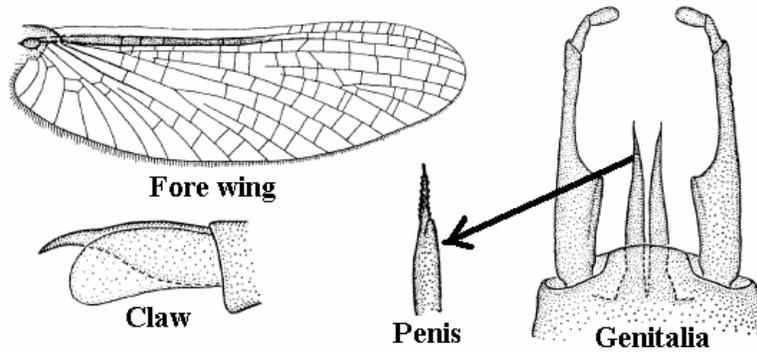
- Membrane of fore wing hyaline with weak brown tint, veins in fore wing broadly clouded with dark brown; maculae on male abdominal terga 3-7; dorsal margin of styliger plate of male convex with a median shallow depression.....*Nathanella saraswathiae*



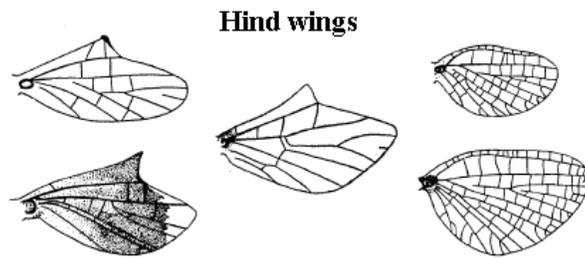
- 8. Inner margin of genital forceps forms a knob-like projection; and apex of each penis lobe is inwardly curved; abdominal segments 1-2 are translucent light brownish-yellow, segments 3-7 are hyaline, and segments 8-10 are opaque brownish-yellow.....*Notophlebia jobi*



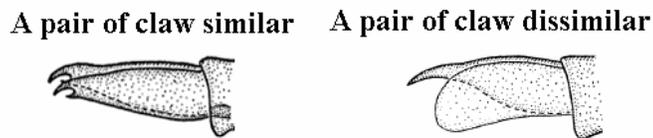
- Inner margin of genital forceps almost knob like projection and apex of each penis lobe is not inwardly curved but straighten; abdominal segments 1-7 hyaline, segments 8-10 chestnut brown; terga 2-7 with a narrow posterior, chestnut brown band, faded laterally.....  
.....*Notophlebia hyalina*



9. Costal projection of hind wings less development, either acute, or absent, or if rounded, with apex of projection located nearer middle of wings than apex; dorsal surface of penes of male not serrate .....10



10. Claws of a pair similar..... 11

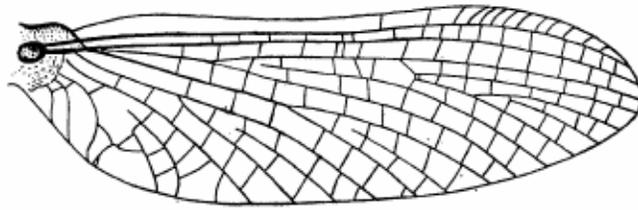


- Claws of a pair dissimilar, one hooked, the other obtuse, pad-like ..... 12

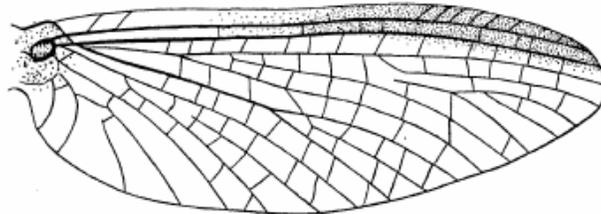
11. Costal projection rounded with hind wing, located less than 1/2 distance from the base, fore wing vein MP<sub>2</sub> attached at base to vein MP<sub>1</sub> (and sometimes to CuA) with a cross vein; cubital area with 2 intercalaries; a pair of claw similar; outer margin of apical half of each penis lobe without a row of spinules .....*Genus: Petersula*....13

- Costal projection of hind wing, venation of forewing and penis is not as above...  
.....12

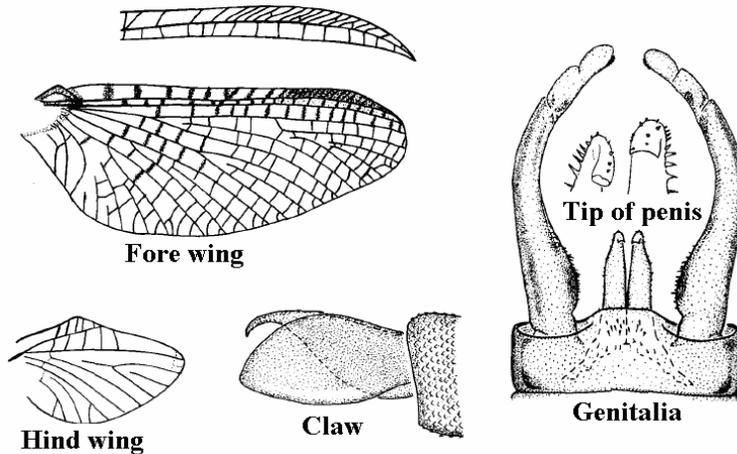
12. Veins Rs and MP forked almost equidistant from base of wings to margin; vein MA symmetrical, 3 cubital intercalaries in fore wings .....*Genus: Indialis*....14



- Vein MP forked much nearer to base of wings than vein Rs; fork of vein MA symmetrical, 2 intercalaries in cubital area of fore wings .....Genus: *Thraulus*.....15

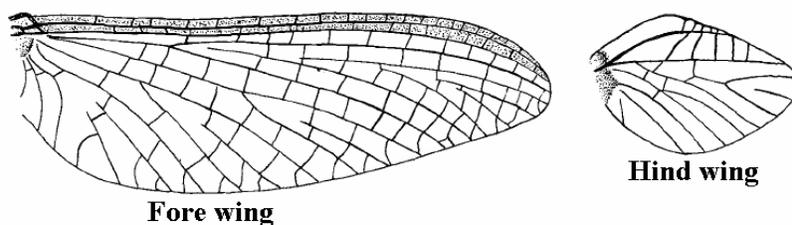


- Vein Rs forked little more than 1/4 of distance from base to margin; vein MA forked 1/2 of distance from base to margin, vein ICu<sub>1</sub> attached to the CuA with a cross vein numerous; apex of each penis lobe curved ventrally, outer margin of apical half of each penis lobe with a row of spinules.....Genus: *Edmundsula* ..... *Edmundsula lotica*

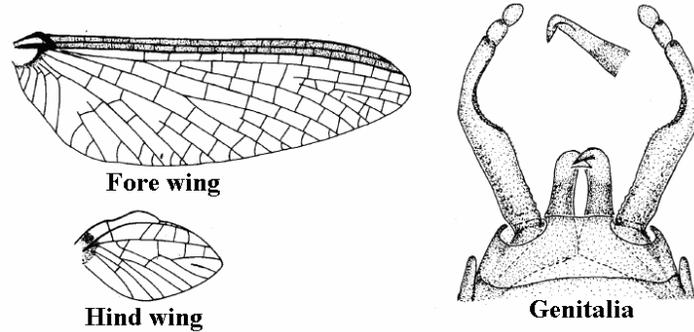


13. Terga 1-7 are translucent yellowish brown and washed with brown terga 8- 10 are opaque brown; paired longitudinal, submedian lines are present on terga 3-5; length of spine-like projection arising from near apex of each penis lobe is nearly 1/3 length of penes.....

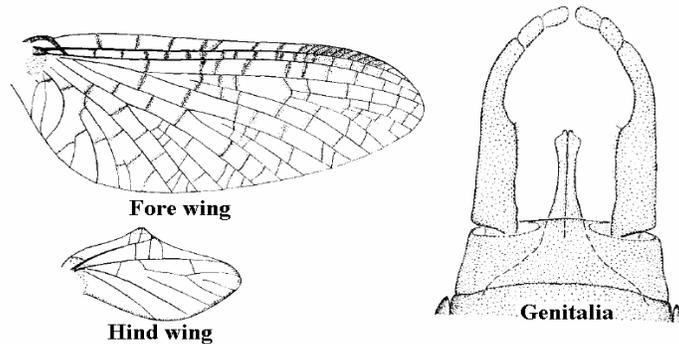
.....*Petersula nathani*



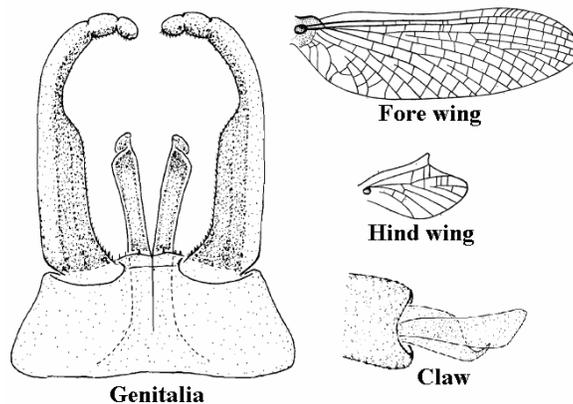
- Terga of segments 1-9 opaque, brownish yellow, tergum 10 opaque brown; a dark brown, narrow, transverse band on posterior margin of all terga; faint, longitudinal, median line on terga 2- 10; length of spine-like projection arising near apex of each penis lobe 1/5 length of penes.....*Petersula courtallensis*



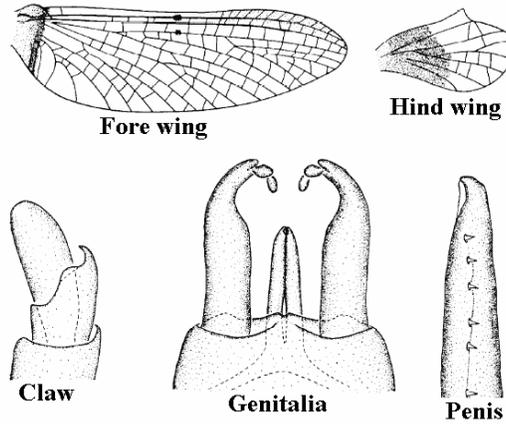
14. Vein Rs and MP are forked nearly equidistant from the base; eyes of male are separated on the meson of the head by a length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as the maximum width of a lateral ocellus; abdominal segments 1-7 are translucent and washed with brown, penes of apex lobe-like narrow distal end than base. ....*Indialis rossi*



- Vein MP is forked more basally than the fork of vein Rs; eye of male are separated on the meson of the head but not as above; penes of apex lobe-like broader distal end and almost parallel width of penis of base and distal end.....*Indialis badia*



15. Fore wings with narrow dark brown band between the costal brace and vein  $A_2$ , the bullae of veins  $Sc$  and  $R_2$  have a small dark brown macula; the basal  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the hind wings is brown and the apex is bluntly rounded; each penis has a single longitudinal row of spine like setae on its dorsal surface.....*Thraulius gopalani*



- Adult description unknown .....*Thraulius mudumalaiensis*

## II. Key to Genera and species of Heptageniidae family

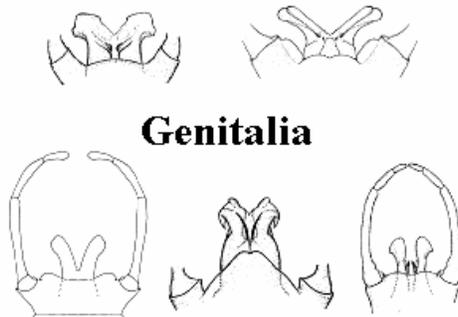
1. Mesonotum without apparent transverse suture; fore-tarsi with segment length I and II equal.....2



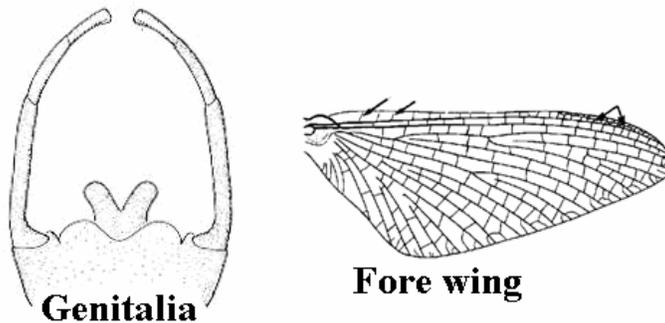
- Mesonotum with apparent transverse suture; fore-tarsi variable, but usually with segment 1 shorter than segment 2 and claw of forelegs of male different.....3



2. Penes usually apically expanded or fused in basal half; titillators present; basal cross-veins of forewings less well developed and abdominal terga with large pale spots and dark median line.....3



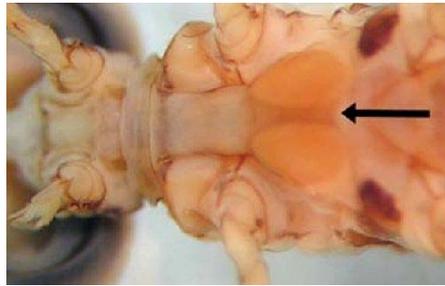
- Penes with median titillators minute or absent; stigmatic cross veins anastomosed and basal cross veins of fore wing well developed.....*Genus: Iron*



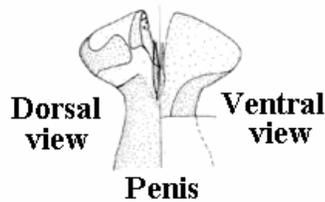
3. Fore-tarsi shorter than fore-tibiae or fore-tarsi longer than tibiae.....4
4. Medial depression of furcasternum of mesothorax narrowed anteriorly .....*Genus: Epeorus*  
Adult description unknown.....*Epeorus gilliesi*



- Medial depression of furcasternum of mesothorax sub-parallel or slightly divergent anteriorly .....5



- 5. Penes triangular with well-developed lateral and apical sclerites; dorso-lateral spines absent or minute; hind tarsi of I segment always as long as 2<sup>nd</sup> segment, or longer .....  
 .....*Genus: Ecdyonurus*.....10

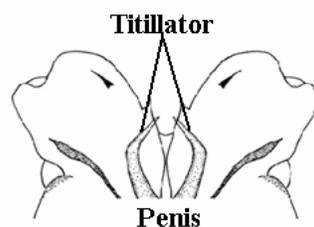


- Penes with slightly expanded; hind tarsi of segment I shorter than segment II or rarely longer .....  
 .....*Genus: Heptagenia*
- 6. Titillators are present on ventral or median .....8
- Titillators widely separated or absent .....7

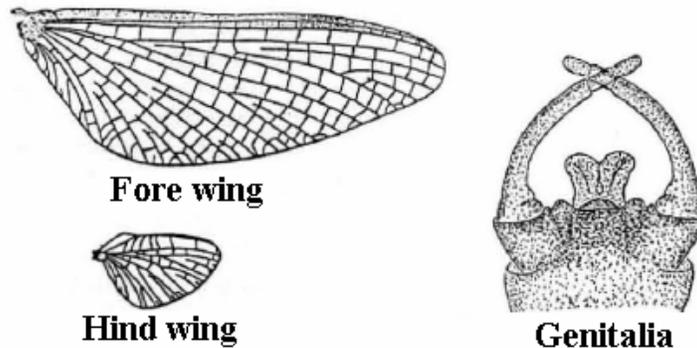
- 7. Hind wing never with marginal brown staining.....*Genus: Afromurus*.....12

- 8. Ventral titillators' present but median titillators are absent; penes of male deeply divided to margin of sternum; tarsus of foreleg of female slightly more than half as long as tibia; tibia 1.25 times as long as femur .....*Genus: Rhithrogena*

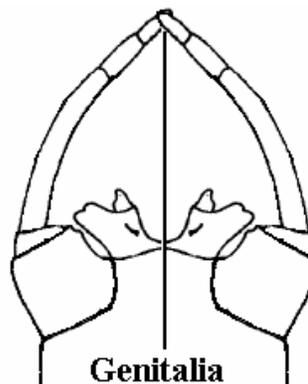
- Titillators present, closely situated medially.....9



9. Anterior margin of head distinctly produced; abdomen sometimes with dorsal ridge.....*Genus : Notacanthurus*
- Head and abdomen not as above; forewings with brown or no staining between costa and subcostal; penes with distinct lateral sclerites and expanded apico-laterally .....  
.....*Genus: Thalerosphyrus*.....11
10. Thorax with two white stripes in front; a black stripes on later side of abdomen; legs with some black bands; forewing wing of costa clouded with brown.....*Ecdyonurus annulifer*
- Adult description unknown.....*Ecdyonurus keralensis*
11. A dark brown spot near the bulla of subcostal vein of forewing; genitalia as is in figure.....*Thalerosphyrus floweri*

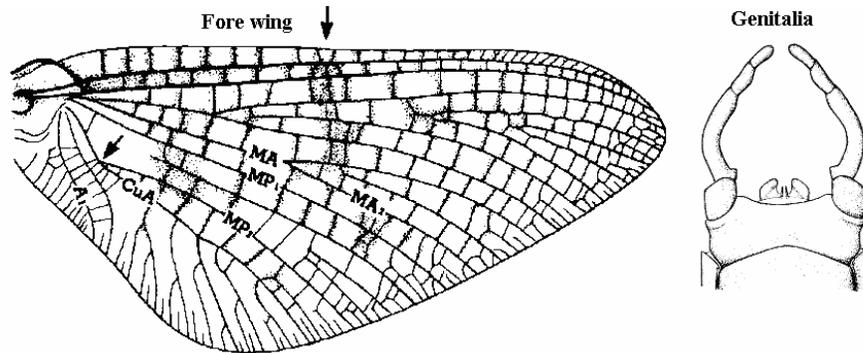


12. Outer lobule of each penis lobe broad and flat apically; titillators of penis are prominent; postero-lateral edges of abdominal terga clear without any markings.....  
.....*Afronurus kumbakkariensis*

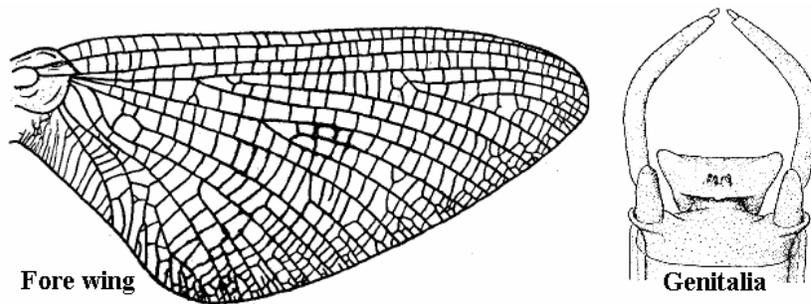


### III. Key to genera and species of Ephemeridae family

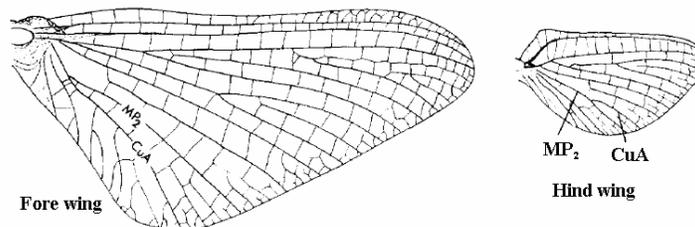
1. Cross-veins of fore wings crowded together at bullae; three to more veins connect vein A<sub>1</sub> to wing margin; wings more or less dark spotted; tarsal claws of males fore legs are never hooked; Genital forceps four-segmented; terminal filament as long as cerci.....  
 .....Genus: *Ephemera*.....2



- Cross-veins of fore wings not crowded near bullae; 5-11 veinlets between A<sub>1</sub> and anal margin; cubital area heavily reticulated; A<sub>1</sub> paralleling but arching less than CuP; A<sub>2</sub> indistinct, anal area with vein-lets only. Genital forceps three segmented; terminal filament vestigial.....  
 .....Genus: *Eatonigenia*.....9

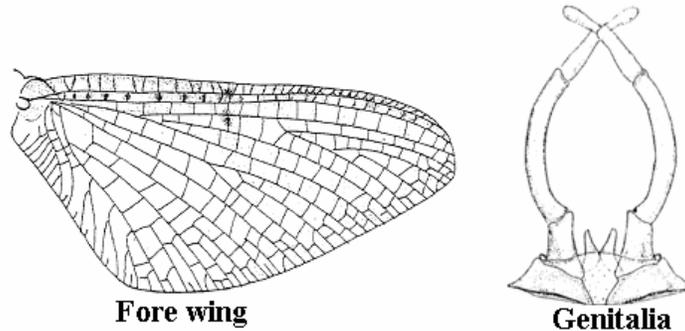


2. Forewings with out dark brown spots at bullae of veins Sc and R<sub>1</sub> and MP<sub>2</sub> joining CuA at the basal curvature; at least 1 longitudinal intercalary between R<sub>2</sub> and IR<sub>3</sub> of hind wing; subanal plate of female with posterior margin variously convex....Subgenus: *Ephemera*.....3

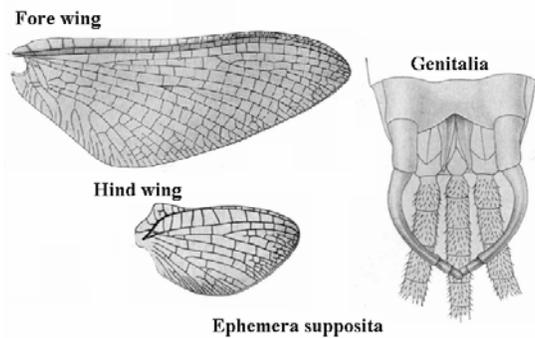


- Forewings with dark brown spots at bullae of veins Sc and R<sub>1</sub>; anterior five cross veins at the base of subcostal region with dark brown clouds; cross veins in distal costal area

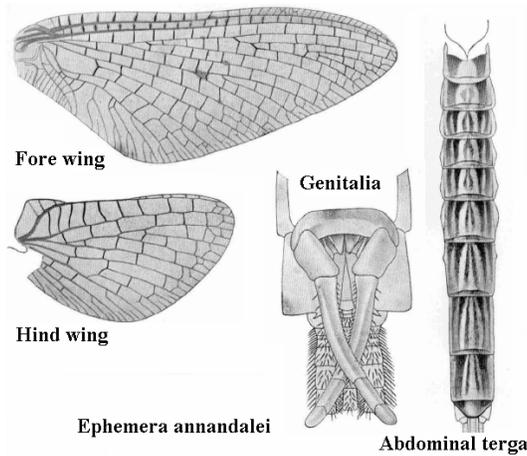
anastomosed; penes blunt with apex narrower than median portion and the sub-genital plate broadly concave.....Subgenus: *Aethephemera*.....*E. nadiniae*



- 3. Abdominal terga III–IX with one pair of longitudinal dark stripes .....4
- Abdominal terga III–IX with two or three pairs of longitudinal dark stripes .....5
- 4. Hind wings without spot but forewing have 4 spots; ventral side of abdomen a pair of streaks present segment 1 to 9; penes blunt with apex broader than median portion and sub-genital plate broadly concave.....*Ephemera supposita*



- Abdominal terga VII – IX with one pair and III – VI with two pair of longitudinal dark stripes.....*Ephemera fulvata*
- 5. Abdominal terga with 3 pairs of longitudinal dark strips and hind coxa having one spot; penes short and triangular with apically very slightly round.....*Ephemera annandalei*

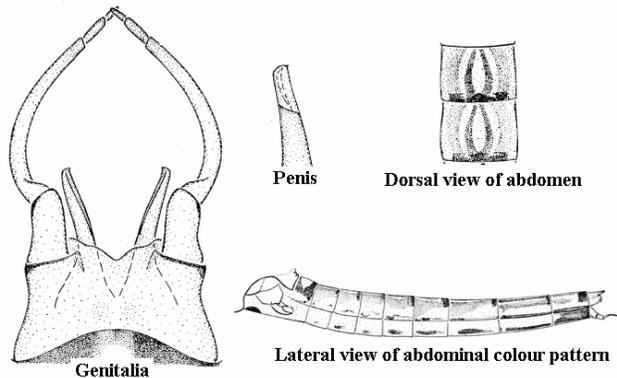


- Abdominal terga with less than 3 pairs of longitudinal dark stripes and hind coxa having any spots.....6

6. Terga III – IX having two pairs of longitudinal dark stripes and hind coxa with spot; fore wing with 3spots and spotless hind wing; sterna 2-9 with small triangular spot at the base.....*Ephemera pulcherrima*

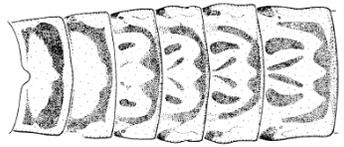
- Terga III – IX having two pairs of longitudinal dark stripes and hind coxa without spot; fore and hind wing without spots.....7

7. Ventral of abdominal segment two black maculae present (one meso and another one metanotum); forewing with 3 marking; forceps yellowish, lightly marked with brown at basal joint and joint of segments 1 and 2; distal end of segment 2 and segments 3 and 4 darker .....*Ephemera distincta*



- Ventral of abdominal segment without maculae, but a pair longitudinal line presents.....*Ephemera exspectans*

8. Terga III-IX with 2 pairs of longitudinal brown marks; terga I-VII with pair of lateral brown marks curving inward posteriorly and joining, forming U-shaped mark; tergum X with 1 pair of brown longitudinal marks; Sterna II-IX or III-IX with pair of brown longitudinal marks, broken on II if present, curved on III-VI, subparallel on VII-IX.....*Ephemera nathani*

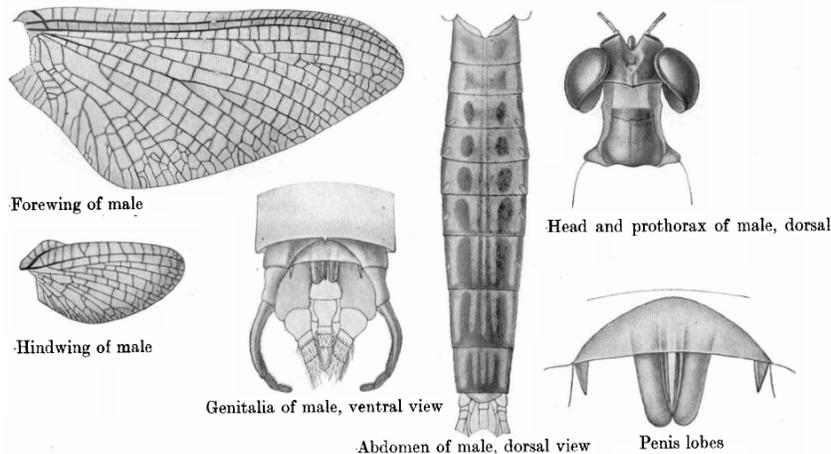


Dorsal abdominal colour pattern



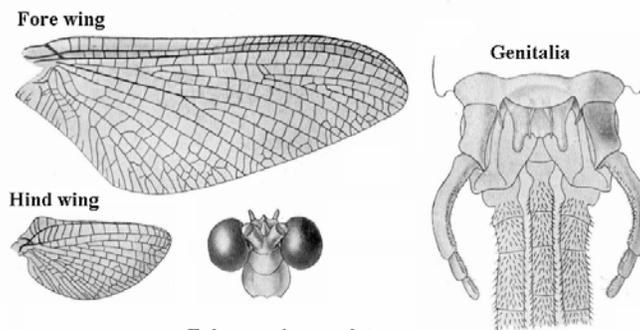
Ventral abdominal colour pattern

- Terga III – IX with 2 pairs of longitudinal brown marks and without lateral marking, sterna IX – X with whitish spot; penis lobes being shorter.....*Ephemera diffusa*



*Ephemera diffusa*

- Fore and hind wing without spots; legs of first pair being very long than 2nd and 3rd pairs.....  
.....*Ephemera immaculata*



*Ephemera immaculata*

9. Adult description unknown.....*Eatonigenia trirama*

#### **IV. Key to genera and species of Neophemeridae family**

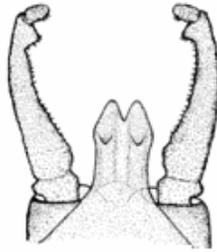
1. Wings with purplish brown markings; hind wings with round basal costal projection; abdomen segment 6–8 without posterolateral projections; penis either greatly furcated or widely separated beyond sub-genital plate, forceps rudimentary, 2 or 3-segmented, terminal filament with minute.....*Genus: Potamanthellus*  
Adult description unknown.....*Potamanthellus ganges*

#### **V. Key to genera and species of Caenidae family**

1. Fore-wing elongate, narrow; pro-sternum narrow, 2 to 3 times longer than broad, Head with produced clypeus..... *Genus: Caenis*.....2  
- Fore-wing not so elongate and narrow only 1 to 1½ than broad, head without produced clypeus .....*Genus: Clypeocaenis*  
Adult description unknown.....*Clypeocaenis bisetosa* and *Clypeocaenis multisetosa*
2. Head brownish yellow with line in the margin; thorax tawny-yellow, oblique furrow of the line is drawn at mesonotum, the midst of the front in the confluence of the rainbow when compare, with the linen across into the metanotum, black; foreceps pale colour with hairs in the obliquely inserted.....*Caenis nigrostriata*

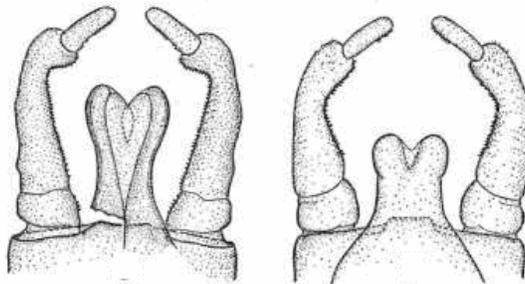
#### **VI. Key to genera and species of Ephemerellidae family**

1. Hind tibia almost twice as long as tarsus. Long segment of forceps tapering apically .....*Genus: Ephemerella*...3  
- Hind tibia less than twice as long as tarsus, or of same length. Long segment of forceps expanded at articulation with last segment; Ends of penes without elongate processes .....2
2. Second segment of forceps with well-marked constriction; last segment of forceps with rounded apex, almost less than twice as long as wide .....*Genus: Torleya*.....4



**Genitalia**

- Second segment of forceps more or less constriction at apex, last segment of the forceps being two or three times long as wide; penes being without lateral tubercles, lobes or dorsal or ventral spines.....*Genus: Drunella*



**Genitalia**

- 3. Forewing with stigmatic area opaque, whitish, the cross veins anastomosed; 2 intercalary veins between median intercalary and posterior branch of M, latter vein and Cu<sub>1</sub>; hind wing Sc arched.....*Ephemerella indica*
- 4. Adult description unknown.....*Torleya nepalica*

**VII. Key to genera and species of Baetidae family**

- 1. Hind wing present.....2
- Hind wing absent.....4
- 2. Fore wing with marginal intercalaries in pair; hind wing much reduced, long and narrow, with or without acute costal projection; with one to three longitudinal veins.....*Genus: Baetis*.....5
- Fore wing with marginal intercalaries in single; hind wing small, long and slender with hooked costal projection; with two longitudinal veins most of species...*Genus: Centroptilum*

3. Hind wing two longitudinal vein; forceps short, apically rounded terminal segment; femur with villopore.....*Genus: Labiobaetis*.....6
4. Posterior margin of head emarginated; fore wing with relatively few cross veins and marginal intercalaries in single; foreleg length shorter than body and tarsi subequal to the tibiae.....*Genus: Cloeon* .....7
  - Posterior margin of head not emarginated; fore wing with red brown spot at the junction of radius and humeral crossing, stigmatic area dark brown with 3-4 simple cross veins.....  
.....*Genus: Procloeon* .....9
5. Hind wing with two longitudinal vein; costal spur of weakly developed; length of body 6-6.5 mm., abdominal tergites 2-6, yellow green, stigmatic vein 6-10.....*Baetis dipsicus*
  - Hind wing with two longitudinal vein; costal spur well developed; length of body 3.5 -4mm, abdominal tergites 2-6 white, stigmatic vein 5-6.....*Baetis fluitans*
6. Hind wing with two longitudinal vein with costal spurless; length of body 4-4.5mm, abdominal tergites 2-6 white, 7-10 opaque cream; stigmatic incomplete veins 4-7; forceps with the large globular terminal joint.....*Labiobatis palmyrae*
  - Hind wing not as above, forewing hyaline, immaculate, three simple stigmatic cross vein; length of body 2.7mm and abdominal tergites with brown longitudinal streaks on the lateral side.....*Labiobaetis rubellum*
7. Wings hyaline with no specific pigmentation.....8
  - Wings not hyaline, vitreous with bistre brown costal and subcostal space including basal humeral cross vein.....*Cloeon marginale*
8. Costal and subcostal space clear with some what faint pigments only.....*Cloeon kimminsi*

- Costal space clay like, subcostal space dark brown.....*Cloeon bicolor*
- 9. Tergites 1 to 6 with a narrow reddish apical line, interrupted at its centre, and tergites 2, 3 and 6 in addition each with a dark reddish-brown triangular spot on each side, tergites 8 to 10 with indefinite fuscous markings; forewing with distinct red spot on posterior end of humeral cross-vein and base of radius; 3 - 4 cross-veins in stigmatic area....*Procloeon bimaculatum*
- Tergites 2 and 3 with a distinct triangular patch in apical angles, 4 and 5 with a narrow apical line interrupted centrally, 6 with a triangular patch in each apical angle, 7 with a pair of less defined reddish patches, 8 and 9 mostly reddish-brown, 10 with a trifold brown mark; forewing with a red-brown dot at junction of radius and humeral cross-vein.....  
.....*Procloeon harveyi*

### **VIII. Key to genera and species of Teloganodidae family**

1. Vein MP<sub>2</sub> of forewing long, 5-6 simple vein in stigmatic area, 3 intercalary veins in cubital area of forewing; gill socket vestiges on segments II–VI; terminal filament absent; cerci whitish with purple rings.....*Teloganodes dentatus*  
Adult description unknown .....*T. kodai & T.insignis*

### **IX. Key to genera and species of Ameletidae family**

- 1 Labial and maxillary palpi present, ventral plate lack in penes, the apical end of lateral lobes of the penes are straight.....*Ameletus primitivus*

### **X. Key to genera and species of Potamanthidae family**

1. MP<sub>2</sub> of hind wings originating from MP<sub>1</sub>, forming symmetrical fork with MP<sub>1</sub>, sometimes coalescing with CuA for short distance near base; sub-genital plate of male concave.....2
- MP<sub>2</sub> of hind wings originating from CuA (MP<sub>1</sub> and MP<sub>2</sub> never forming symmetrical fork); sub-genital plate of male convex..... *Genus: Rhoenanthus*.....3

2. MP<sub>2</sub> of forewings basally connected to MP<sub>1</sub> and compound eyes of male large or MP<sub>2</sub> of forewings basally connected to CuA and compound of eyes of male variable in size .....*Genus: Potamanthus*.....4
3. A<sub>1</sub> of forewings forked twice (with distal and sub-distal fork); penes lobes of male not distinctly narrowed apically.....*Rhoenanthus distafurcus*
4. Cross-veins in subcostal dark; vein MAs slightly longer than MA<sub>1</sub>; MP<sub>2</sub> basally originated from CuA; CuA basally arched, with 3 cubital intercalaries (2 forked); A<sub>1</sub> forked apically; Rs forked slightly beyond mid-length of hind wings; abdomen, ventrally with pair of longitudinal stripes; terga 1-4 and posterior margin of other terga dark.....*Potamanthus subcostalis*

**XI. Key to genera and species of Polymitarcyidae family**

1. Forewing of male slightly translucent; veins of costal margin purplish and others pale, numerous cross-veins and netlike marginal intercalaries. Cubital area with four or more long intercalaries. Hind wing with blunt costal projection.....*Genus: Ephoron*.....6
- Forewing are not as above and hind wing with acute costal projection.....2
2. Fore wings with vein Rs forked about 1/10 of distance and vein MA forked 1/50 to 1/10 of distance from base of vein to margin, vein IMP connected to vein MP<sub>1</sub>, vein MP<sub>2</sub> shorter than vein IMP; two cubital intercalaries in fore wings; cross veins numerous; hind wing with 2 intercalary veins between vein MP and vein CuA .....*Genus: Povilla*.....4
3. Fore wing with M forked beyond the radial sector at the basal 2/5 of the wing, five S-shaped cross veins from the last intercalary to the wing margin, intercalaries absent at the hind margin. Hind wing with the costal process obtuse; first anal area with an intercalary connected with cross-vein, last anal area with three S-shaped cross-veins.....*Euthyplosia punensis*

4. Large conspicuous violet patch at base of forewings; Vein CuA of forewings strongly recurved .....subgenus.....*Languidipes*.....*Povila (Languidipes) corporaali*
- Fore wing not as above; Vein CuA of forewings not strongly recurved.....5
5. Vein MA of fore wings forked about 1/10 distance from base of vein to margin; thorax whitish, washed with black; head whitish.....*Povila (Povila) andamanensis*

**XII. Key to genera and species of Prosopistomatidae family**

- Adult description unknown.....*Prosopistoma indicum*

**XIII. Key to genera and species of Tricorythidae family**

1. Fore wings translucent and costal area with maximally 15 cross-veins (if present, mostly badly visible), ptero-stigma not developed; posterior margin covered with fine hairs, diminishing distally; Penis lobes completely fused, usually forming a rod-like structure, moderately extending basal segment of forceps; penis with round apex, often with apparent medial nick indicating the original separation of mesomeres.....Genus:*Sparsorythus*  
Adult description unknown.....*Sparsorythus gracilis*

Note: All figures and photographs are taken from the species published respective authors as given in the list of species in Western Ghats and bibliography.