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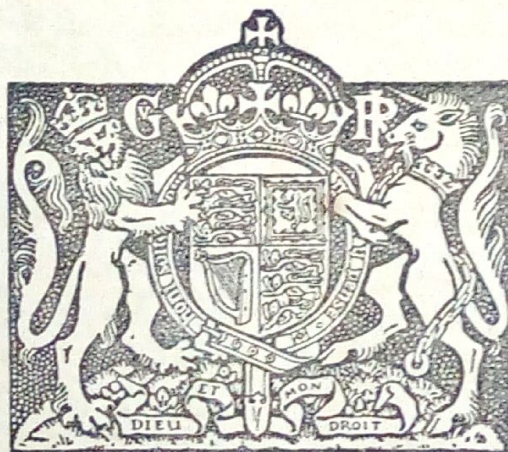
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NEW CERAMBYCIDAE FROM INDIA
(COLEOPTERA)

BY

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NEW CERAMBYCIDAE FROM INDIA.

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Ipocregyes terminaliae, new species.

Male.—Elongate, robust, and slightly flattened above; above uniformly brownish black, densely clothed with whitish and brownish yellow pubescence, and each elytron ornamented behind the middle with one or two transversely oblique, black pubescent fasciae; beneath dark brown, with a distinct reddish tinge, and clothed with whitish pubescence.

Head with the front slightly transverse, nearly flat, rather strongly, broadly depressed behind the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and strongly elevated, and with a narrow longitudinal groove extending from occiput to epistoma; surface finely, densely punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, dark brown, brownish yellow, and whitish pubescence, which conceals the surface; eyes rather coarsely granulated, nearly divided, the lobes connected to each other by a narrow black band without facets, the lower lobes subequal in length and width, and the eyes separated from each other on the top by four times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slightly longer than the body, finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish white pubescence, except the first, second, and eleventh joints, and the apices of the other joints, which are black, and all the joints densely ciliate beneath with long, erect, white hairs; first joint robust, moderately long, reversed subcone shaped, with a distinct, open cicatrix at apex, slightly shorter than the third joint, which is distinctly longer than the fourth, the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides vaguely, arcuately rounded, and unarmed; disk moderately convex, slightly uneven, and armed at middle with three obtusely rounded tubercles, triangularly arranged, two in front and one behind; surface rather densely, coarsely punctate, and densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, dark brown and brownish yellow pubescence intermixed. Scutellum strongly transverse, broadly rounded at apex, and densely pubescent.

Elytra three and one-half times as long as pronotum, considerably wider than it at base, and widest at middle; sides parallel for a short distance behind base, feebly, arcuately expanded along middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly rounded; disk uneven, broadly, transversely depressed in front of middle, broadly, longitudinally depressed along the sutural margins behind the middle, and each elytron abruptly declivous at the sides with the lateral margin narrowly flattened, and with a longitudinal obtuse basal crest; surface rather densely, coarsely punctate, densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, whitish and brownish yellow pubescence intermixed, and each elytron ornamented with black pubescence as follows: A triangular spot at scutellum, a narrow, elongate, oblique spot behind the humerus, and a narrow, transversely oblique fascia extending from sutural margin at middle obliquely backward to the lateral declivity at apical third; behind this fascia a similar, less conspicuous fascia, and the whitish pubescence more conspicuous in front of these oblique fasciae.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence (brownish yellow on last abdominal sternite), and with numerous long, erect, white hairs, especially on the legs. Last abdominal sternite long, subtruncate at apex, and with a narrow, longitudinal, median groove extending from base to middle of sternite. Prosternal process very strongly elevated between the anterior coxae, strongly, obliquely declivous in front and behind, and triangularly expanded posteriorly. Mesosternum truncate in front, and unarmed at apex. Legs rather short and subequal; tarsi not dilated; tarsal claws divergent.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae shorter than the body.

Length, 6—8 mm.; width, 2.5—3.2 mm.

Type locality.—Tansa, E. Thana, Bombay, India.

Other localities.—Bhagwati, North Kanara, Bombay, India; Sappal, Palghat, and Aiyur, North Salem, Madras, India.

Type.—British Museum. *Paratypes* in the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun, and the United States National Museum, Washington.

Described from seven examples (one male type). The type and two paratypes reared from *Terminalia belerica* collected at the type locality during 1929 and 1930 by C. F. C. Beeson; one paratype reared from the same host collected at Bhagwati, North Kanara, Bombay, November 4, 1929, by B. M. Bhatia; two paratypes collected at Sappal, Palghat, Madras (1,700 feet elevation), May 15, 1930, by J. C. M. Gardner; and one paratype collected at Aiyur, North Salem, Madras, October 23, 1930, in connection with the Forest Research Institute Sandal Insect Survey.

The black pubescent markings on the elytra are more or less variable, and in some of the examples examined the posterior oblique fasciae are only feebly indicated, while in one of the paratypes from Sappal they are absent.

This species is allied to *Ipocregyes newmanni* Pascoe, but it differs from that species in not having the fourth antennal joint strongly swollen, and in the different coloration and pubescent markings on the dorsal surface.

***Dystasia cristata*, new species.**

Female.—Robust, broadly elongate, strongly convex, dark brown, and irregularly variegated with white, yellowish, and blackish pubescence.

Head with the front slightly longer than wide, feebly convex, deeply depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are narrowly separated and strongly elevated, arcuately emarginate at the apices, with the exterior angles of the emargination acute, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from occiput to epistoma; surface slightly uneven, very sparsely, coarsely punctate or granulose, densely clothed with short, recumbent, dark brown and brownish yellow pubescence intermixed, with a few long, erect, dark hairs, and ornamented on the occiput behind each eye with a black pubescent spot; eyes rather coarsely granulated, very deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by four times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna not quite as long as the body, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown pubescence, ornamented with small white, pubescent spots, the outer joints broadly annulated at bases with white pubescence, and densely ciliate beneath with long, erect hairs; first joint short, robust, subpyriform without a cicatrix at apex, and subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is distinctly shorter than the third, the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum considerably wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel, sinuate, and irregularly rugose; disk uneven, narrowly, transversely depressed along base and apex, and armed with two rather long, erect, acute tubercles arranged transversely on the middle of disk; surface densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown, yellow, and white pubescence, with a few long, inconspicuous, erect hairs intermixed, irregularly ornamented with small black pubescent spots, and with a more conspicuous black pubescent spot at middle along anterior margin, and a similar spot in front of the scutellum, the pubescence concealing the surface. Scutellum as wide as long, broadly rounded at apex, and densely clothed with yellow pubescence at middle and black pubescence at the sides.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and one and one-half times as wide as it at base; sides feebly, obliquely narrowed from base to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly, obliquely subtruncate; humeral angles broadly rounded; disk uneven, and each elytron armed with a narrow, longitudinal, strongly elevated crest near sutural margin at basal fourth, a round, acute tubercle in front of crest near basal margin, and with numerous coarse, round tubercles on basal half, the tubercles arranged in more or less irregular rows toward lateral margin; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown pubescence, irregularly variegated with yellowish pubescence and small, round, black pubescent spots, with a few long, inconspicuous, erect hairs along the lateral margins, and ornamented with a narrow, transversely oblique, black pubescent fascia on each elytron behind the basal crest, a small, white pubescent spot on sutural margin in front of middle, and a more or less conspicuous heart-shaped, white pubescent design common to both elytra just behind the middle.

Body beneath densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, more or less variegated with yellowish pubescence, with a number of small, brown, pubescent spots on the abdomen and legs, and with numerous long, flying, white hairs, especially on the legs. Last abdominal sternite feebly emarginate or subtruncate at apex, and with a feeble, longitudinal, median groove. Prosternal process strongly elevated between the anterior coxae, and arcuately declivous anteriorly and posteriorly. Mesosternum truncate in front, and armed with a rather broad, feebly elevated tubercle.

Male.—Differs from the female in having the antennae slightly longer than the body, and the last abdominal sternite broadly rounded at apex and without a longitudinal, median groove.

Length, 13—17 mm.; width, 5.5—7 mm.

Type locality.—Anamalai hills, Madras, India.

Type.—British Museum. *Paratypes* in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and the United States National Museum, Washington.

Described from six examples (one female type), all of which were reared from an unidentified rotten climber collected at the type locality during 1930 at an elevation of 2,400 feet by J. C. M. Gardner.

This species is allied to *Dystasia circulata* Pascoe, but it differs from that species in being larger and more robust, the pubescent markings different, the elytra with numerous coarse, round tubercles on basal halves, a small, acute tubercle on each elytron in front of the basal crest, and the pronotum armed on the disk with two strongly elevated tubercles.

Platyzorilispe, new genus.

Head not retractile, the front rectangular, and rather short, cheeks moderately long, antennal tubercles feebly elevated and widely separated. Antennae shorter than body, setaceous, ciliate beneath, and without tufts of dense hairs; first joint short, subcylindrical, without a cicatrix at apex, and subequal in length to the third joint. Eyes rather coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and widely separated on top of head. Palpi with the last joints cylindrical and pointed at apices. Pronotum longer than wide, subcylindrical, and without tubercles at sides or on disk. Elytra elongate, subcylindrical, not declivous at apices, and without basal crests or longitudinal sutural depressions. Legs rather short, subequal in length; femora moderately clavate; anterior and middle tibiae straight and grooved; tarsi short, and the first joint subequal in length to the second and third joints united; tarsal claws simple and divergent. Anterior coxae globose, distinctly separated from each other, the coxal cavities angulated externally and closed posteriorly. Intermediate coxal cavities closed externally. Prosternal process rather wide between the coxae, feebly elevated, obliquely declivous in front, and triangularly expanded posteriorly. Mesosternum flat between the coxae. Body elongate and densely pubescent.

Genotype.—*Platyzorilispe variegata*, new species.

This genus belongs to the tribe Ptericoptini, and is allied to *Zorilispe* Pascoe, from which it differs in being much broader and densely pubescent, the antennae shorter than the body, the eyes widely separated from each other on the top of head, and the anterior tibiae straight.

Platyzorilispe variegata, new species.

Rather narrowly elongate, parallel, subcylindrical, uniformly piceous, densely clothed with brown pubescence which nearly conceals the surface, and irregularly variegated above with small white, pubescent spots.

Head with the front strongly transverse, nearly flat, feebly, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and feebly elevated, the surface sparsely, coarsely punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish white pubescence, with numerous long, erect, inconspicuous hairs intermixed; eyes separated from each other on the top by two and one-half times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna nearly as long as the body, finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish and brownish hairs intermixed, and rather densely ciliate beneath with long, erect, brownish black hairs; first joint robust, subcylindrical, feebly narrowed toward base, subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly shorter than the fourth, the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, feebly narrower at base than at apex; sides nearly parallel and feebly sinuate; disk strongly convex, vaguely, broadly elevated at middle, and with a narrow, transverse depression at basal fourth extending to the lateral margins; surface sparsely, coarsely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brown pubescence, irregularly variegated with a few recumbent, white hairs, and with numerous long, erect, inconspicuous hairs intermixed. Scutellum broadly rounded at apex, and densely pubescent.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and slightly wider than it at base; sides parallel from base to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, obliquely subtruncate, with the outer angle acute, surface slightly uneven basally, coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brown pubescence, irregularly variegated with small white, pubescent spots, and with numerous long, erect, inconspicuous hairs intermixed.

Abdomen beneath finely, vaguely granulose, very sparsely, coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with long recumbent pubescence, with numerous long, erect, white hairs intermixed; last sternite broadly rounded at apex.

Length, 8—9.25 mm.; width, 1.75—2.25 mm.

Type locality.—S. Mangalore, Madras, India.

Type.—British Museum. *Paratypes* in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and the United States National Museum, Washington.

Described from five examples (one type), all of which were reared from an unidentified climber collected April 24, 1931, at the type locality, at an elevation of 400 feet, by J. C. M. Gardner.

Neocallia, new genus.

Head not retractile, without distinct antennal tubercles, the front rectangular, rather short, and the cheeks short. Antennae distinctly

longer than body, subfiliform, ciliate beneath, and without tufts of dense hairs; first joint short, reversed cone shaped, without a cicatrix at apex, and subequal in length to the third joint. Eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and the lower lobes subequal in length and width. Palpi with the last joints cylindrical and pointed at apices. Pronotum armed on each side with a small tooth. Elytra moderately convex, elongate, parallel, rounded at apices, and without lateral carinae. Legs short, subequal in length; femora moderately clavate; anterior and middle tibiae not grooved; tarsi short, the first joint slightly longer than the second; tarsal claws appendiculate. Anterior coxae globose, narrowly separated from each other, the coxal cavities angulated externally and closed posteriorly. Intermediate coxal cavities open externally. Prosternum narrow in front of coxae; prosternal process narrow, and longitudinally convex between the coxae, triangularly expanded posteriorly. Mesosternum narrow between the coxae, arcuately declivous in front, and not armed with a tubercle. Abdomen with the three intermediate sternites subequal in length, and shorter than the other sternites. Body elongate, clothed with fine, recumbent and erect hairs.

Genotype.—*Neocallia pubescens*, new species.

This genus belongs to the tribe Calliini, and is closely allied to *Callia* Serville, from which it differs by having the eyes nearly contiguous on top of the head, the pronotum armed on each side with a small, acute tooth, and the mesosternum arcuately declivous in front, and by lacking distinct antennal tubercles.

***Neocallia pubescens*, new species.**

Elongate and moderately convex; head dark brown; pronotum, elytra, and legs uniformly brownish yellow; antennae brown, with the basal joints blackish, and the intermediate joints paler at bases; body beneath reddish brown.

Head with the front strongly transverse, feebly convex, mouth slightly inferior, the surface with a vague, longitudinal groove, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, brownish yellow pubescence, which conceals the surface; eyes separated from each other on the top by one-third the width of the upper lobe. Antenna one and one-half times as long as the body, more or less scabrous, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence, and sparsely ciliate beneath with long, erect, dark hairs; first joint robust, and gradually expanded toward apex; third and fourth joints each subequal in length to the first, the following joints becoming gradually

shorter to the tenth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth, and acute at apex.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, base and apex about equal in width, the sides vaguely, arcuately rounded, vaguely constricted at base, and armed on each side just behind the middle with a small, acute tooth, which points upwards; disk moderately convex, and broadly, feebly, transversely depressed along base; surface coarsely, irregularly punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, brownish yellow pubescence, which conceals the surface. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded at apex, and densely clothed with brownish yellow pubescence.

Elytra nearly four times as long as the pronotum, and distinctly wider than it at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, broadly rounded; surface coarsely, irregularly punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, brownish yellow pubescence, which conceals the surface, the erect hairs arranged in more or less longitudinal rows.

Abdomen beneath finely, vaguely, transversely rugose, and rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish yellow pubescence; last sternite broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum and mesosternum very coarsely, irregularly punctate.

Length, 5.5—7.5 mm.; width, 1.6—2.2 mm.

Type locality.—S. Mangalore, Madras, India.

Type.—British Museum. *Paratypes* in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and the United States National Museum, Washington.

Described from five examples (one type), all of which were reared from *Zanthoxylum rhetsa* collected October 31, 1930, at the type locality, at an elevation of 400 feet, by J. C. M. Gardner.