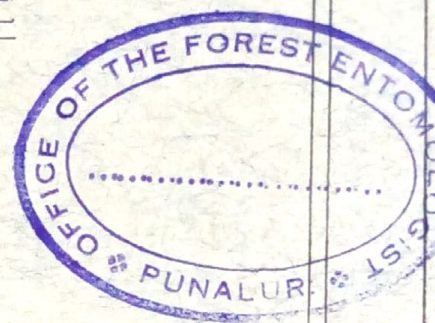


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NEW CERAMBYCIDAE FROM INDIA, II (COLEOPTERA)

BY

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*Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department
of Agriculture.*



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NEW CERAMBYCIDAE FROM INDIA, II*

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Through the courtesy of J. C. M. Gardner, Systematic Entomologist at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, India, the writer has been permitted to study a small collection of cerambycid beetles collected by the entomologists at that institution. Five genera and ten species are herein described as new. Each species is represented by a series of specimens. My sincere thanks are extended to Mr. Gardner for his kindness in allowing me to deposit paratypes of all the new species in the United States National Museum.

OEMOSPILOIDES, new genus

Body elongate, subcylindrical, flattened above. Head not retractile; front transverse. Palpi short, subequal in length; apical segments subtriangular, truncate at apices. Ligula coriaceous. Cheeks very short. Antenna 11-segmented, longer than body, ciliate beneath, slender, unarmed; first segment short, robust, subcylindrical, extending to anterior margin of pronotum, rounded at apex, with an open cicatrix, and subequal in length to third segment, which is slightly longer than the fourth; the following segments subequal in length, and each distinctly longer than the third. Eyes rather coarsely granulated, shallowly emarginate. Pronotum longer than wide, tuberculate at sides. Elytra narrowly elongate, parallel at sides, rounded at apices. Legs long, unequal in length; femora arcuate, strongly pedunculate, strongly clavate at

apices ; tibiae slender, subcylindrical ; first segment of posterior tarsus longer than the following two segments united ; tarsal claws simple, divaricate. Anterior coxae globose, angulated externally, the cavities closed posteriorly. Middle coxal cavities open externally. Prosternal process narrow, strongly declivous anteriorly and posteriorly.

Genotype.—*Oemospiloides bengalensis*, new species

This genus belongs to the tribe Oemini, and is related to *Oemospila* Gahan, but it differs from that genus in having the eyes shallowly emarginate, the third segment of the antenna subequal in length to the first, the pronotum longer than wide and tuberculate on each side, and in having the femora pedunculate.

OEMOSPILOIDES BENGALENSIS, new species

Subopaque, yellowish brown above and beneath, the legs pale yellow, except apical halves of posterior femora, which are dark brown.

Head with the front broadly, deeply, transversely flattened behind clypeus, strongly carinate along antennal cavities, with a longitudinal groove on vertex and occiput, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are scarcely elevated but widely separated ; surface finely, densely granulose, sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs. Antenna slightly longer than body, sparsely clothed with short, semierect hairs, ciliate beneath, with moderately long, erect hairs.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, subequal in width at base and apex ; sides sinuate, feebly constricted near apex and base, with a feeble, obtusely rounded tubercle on each side at middle ; disk moderately flattened and uneven ; surface finely, densely granulose, rather densely clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, four times as long as pronotum ; sides parallel from humeral angles to near the tips, which are separately broadly rounded ; disk moderately convex ; surface rather densely, coarsely, deeply, uniformly punctate, moderately clothed with very short, recumbent, cinereous hairs, and the intervals finely granulose.

Body beneath finely, densely granulose, sparsely clothed with long, semierect, yellowish hairs.

Length 13—16.5 mm., width 2.75—4 mm.

Type locality.—Bagdogra Range, Kurseong, Bengal.

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

Described from six specimens (one female type) all reared during May and June, 1936, from an unidentified wood collected at the type locality by N. C. Chatterjee.

ENTETRAOMMATUS, new genus

Body elongate, slender. Head not retractile ; front quadrate. Palpi rather short, apical segments oblong, the maxillary palpi slightly longer than the labial palpi. Cheeks very short. Ligula coriaceous. Antenna 11-segmented, one-half longer than body in male, slightly longer than the body in female, slender, ciliate beneath, unarmed ; first segment short, robust, strongly angulated at apical angle, with a double cicatrix at apex, two-fifths as long as the third segment, which is subequal in length to each of the following three segments ; seventh to eleventh segments gradually diminishing in length. Eyes coarsely granulated, divided. Pronotum longer than wide, unarmed at the sides. Elytra narrow, converging posteriorly, rounded at apices. Legs long, unequal in length ; femora strongly pedunculate, posterior pair not extending to tip of abdomen ; middle and posterior tibiae slender, cylindrical ; anterior pair sinuate, feebly expanded at apices ; first segment of posterior tarsus subequal in length to the following two segments united ; tarsal claws divaricate. Anterior coxae globose, angulated externally, the cavities open posteriorly. Middle coxal cavities open externally. Prosternal process very narrow the coxae nearly contiguous.

Genotype.—*Entetraommatus quercicola*, new species

This genus belongs to the tribe Oemini, and is related to *Tetraommatus* Perroud, but it differs from that genus in being more slender, in having the first segment of the antenna with a double cicatrix at apex, the antennal tubercles strongly elevated and contiguous at their bases, the femora strongly pedunculate, abruptly clavate at the apices, and the posterior pair not extending to the tip of the abdomen, the anterior coxae not entirely separated, the first segment of the posterior tarsus not longer than the following two segments united, and in not having the antenna of the male twice as long as the body.

ENTETRAOMMATUS QUERCICOLA, new species

Moderately shining ; head, pronotum, and elytra reddish brown ; antenna, underside of body, and legs brownish yellow.

Head strongly convex, with a deep, longitudinal groove extending from occiput to clypeus ; antennal tubercles strongly elevated, contiguous at bases ; surface coarsely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish hairs. Antenna finely, transversely rugose, indistinctly punctate, densely clothed with long, erect, yellowish hairs ; third segment with numerous small, blackish tubercles.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, narrower at base than at apex, widest at apical third; sides arcuately rounded anteriorly, more obliquely converging posteriorly; disk feebly, longitudinally flattened; surface coarsely, irregularly granulose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish hairs, and with numerous very small, erect, acute tubercles at the sides posteriorly, the intervals finely alutaceous.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, nearly five times as long as pronotum; sides obliquely converging from humeral angles to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded; disk slightly flattened; surface rather densely, finely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent hairs, which are longer and more erect at sides and toward apices, the intervals finely, densely granulose.

Body beneath finely alutaceous, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish hairs.

Length 14 mm., width 2.5 mm.

Type locality.—Gwaldam, Garhwal, United Provinces, India.

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

Described from three specimens (one male type), all reared June 12, 1937, from *Quercus incana* collected at the type locality by J. C. M. Gardner.

NEACHRYSON, new genus

Body elongate. Head not retractile; front transverse. Palpi short, apical segments elongate-triangular; maxillary palpi longer than the labial palpi. Cheeks very short. Antenna 11-segmented, as long as the body, slender, unarmed, not ciliate beneath; first segment short, robust, cylindrical, not cicatricose at apex, slightly shorter than the third segment, which is distinctly longer than the fourth, the following segments each longer than the third. Eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate. Pronotum subquadrate, unarmed at sides. Elytra elongate, rounded at apices. Legs moderately long, equal in length; femora gradually clavate toward apices, posterior pair not extending to tip of abdomen; tibiae subcylindrical, feebly flattened, and expanded to apices; first segment of posterior tarsus as long as the following two segments united; tarsal claws divaricate. Anterior coxae globose, not angulated externally, the cavities closed posteriorly. Middle coxal cavities open externally. Prosternal process narrow, strongly declivous anteriorly and posteriorly.

Genotype.—*Neachryson orientale*, new species

This genus belongs to the tribe Achrysonini, and is related to *Achryson* Serville, but it differs from that genus in having the anterior coxae distinctly separated, and the coxal cavities closed posteriorly, the antenna not ciliate beneath, but with the fourth segment distinctly shorter than the fifth, and in having the pronotum quadrate, with the sides sinuate and the surface uneven.

NEACHRYSON ORIENTALE, new species

Subopaque, uniformly reddish brown above and beneath, and each elytron ornamented with two small, yellowish-white, pubescent spots at base.

Head uneven, flattened behind clypeus, with a deep, transversely arcuate depression on the front, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are feebly elevated, and rather widely separated; surface coarsely foveolate-punctate, without distinct pubescence. Antenna with the segments feebly flattened, slightly expanded at apices; basal segment coarsely, confluent punctate, the following segments finely, confluent punctate, and rather densely clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs.

Pronotum subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides parallel at anterior and posterior angles, feebly, arcuately expanded at apical fourth, and more broadly expanded at middle; disk uneven; surface glabrous, coarsely foveolate-punctate.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, nearly three times as long as pronotum; sides nearly parallel from humeral angles to apical fifth, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded; disk moderately convex, feebly, transversely depressed in front of middle; surface finely foveolate-punctate basally, finely, confluent punctate apically, sparsely clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, more coarsely on prosternum, rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish hairs, which are denser at sides of abdominal sternites.

Length 8—9 mm., width 2—2.25 mm.

Type locality.—Jawalagiri, North Salem, Madras, India.

Other localities.—Uddupurani and Aiyur, North Salem, Madras India.

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

Described from ten specimens (one type). The type was collected at the type locality during April 1930 by B. Singh, and nine paratypes were collected at Uddupurani and Aiyur during May and June, 1930, in connection with the Forest Research Institute Sandal Insect Survey.

PACHYDISSUS XYLIAE, new species

Male.—Subopaque, uniformly brownish black, except the legs, which are reddish brown.

Head transverse, uneven, with a deep depression inclosing a triangular elevation on the front, and with a short, rather deep groove between the antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated; eyes separated from each other on the top by about the width of the upper lobe. Antenna one and three-fourths times as long as the body, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, the seven basal segments densely ciliate beneath with short, erect, whitish hairs, and segments three to five subnodose at apices; first segment slightly shorter than the fourth and one-half as long as the third; fifth segment subequal in length to the third.

Pronotum as wide as long, slightly narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides arcuate and strongly protuberant; disk very uneven, transversely grooved near base and anterior margin, coarsely, irregularly protuberant, with an elongate, elevated, smooth, median space; surface sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, cinereous pubescence.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum; sides parallel from humeral angles to apical fifth, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are separately obliquely truncate, with a short tooth at external and sutural angles; disk moderately convex, with a rather broad, elongate depression behind the scutellum; surface densely, finely, uniformly punctate, rather densely clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous, cinereous pubescence, which does not conceal the surface.

Body beneath indistinctly punctate, rather densely clothed with recumbent, cinereous hairs; last visible abdominal sternite broadly truncate at apex; femora feebly fusiform, slightly flattened, the middle and posterior pairs distinctly, longitudinally carinate. Prosternal process strongly bituberculate at apex.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antenna shorter than the body and not ciliate beneath, and in having the last visible abdominal sternite rounded at the apex.

Length 32—40 mm., width 9—11 mm.

Type locality.—Dawmebauk Res., Ataran, Burma.

Type.—In the British Museum. *Allotype* in the United States National Museum, Washington.

Described from a male and female (male type) reared during October 1936 and 1937, from *Xylia dolabriformis* by R. Hla Ogh.

This species resembles *Pachydissus birmanicus* Gardner, but it differs from that species in having the legs reddish brown, the pronotum with an elongate, elevated, smooth, median space, and the surface clothed with cinereous pubescence, the pubescence on the elytra shorter, and in having the middle and posterior femora distinctly, longitudinally carinate.

CLEOMENELLA, new genus

Body very elongate, narrow. Head not retractile ; front transverse. Palpi short, cylindrical, subacute at apices ; maxillary and labial palpi subequal in length. Cheeks short. Antenna 11-segmented, shorter than body, unarmed, gradually expanded toward apex, not ciliate beneath ; first segment short, subcylindrical, without a cicatrix at apex, subequal in length to the fourth segment, which is slightly longer than the third, the following segments flattened and more or less serrate. Eyes moderately large, finely granulated, deeply emarginate, widely separate on top ; lower lobes subtriangular, upper lobes narrow. Pronotum longer than wide, unarmed at sides. Elytra narrowly elongate, parallel, flattened on top, emarginate at apices. First abdominal sternite shorter than the following two sternites united. Legs long, unequal in length ; femora arcuate, strongly pedunculate, abruptly clavate at apices ; the posterior pair shorter than abdomen ; tibiae slender, subcylindrical ; first segment of posterior tarsus longer than the following two segments united ; tarsal claws simple, divergent. Anterior coxae globose, not angulated externally, the cavities open posteriorly. Middle coxal cavities closed externally. Prosternal process narrow, declivous posteriorly and anteriorly.

Genotype.—*Cleomenella singhi*, new species

This genus belongs to the tribe Cleomenini, and is related to *Cleomenes* Thomson, but it differs from that genus in having the upper surface of the body pubescent, the front of the head transverse, but the lateral margins not elevated along the eyes, the eyes smaller, deeply emarginate, but not strongly convex, the outer segments of the antenna more or less serrate and the third segment shorter than the first or fourth segments, the first segment of the posterior tarsus longer than the following two segments united, and in having the anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly.

CLEOMENELLA SINGHI, new species

Strongly flattened above, feebly shining, pale brownish yellow, except the ten apical segments of the antenna, apical halves of elytra, abdomen, tibiae, tarsi, and clava of middle and posterior femora, which are brownish black.

Head with the front slightly uneven, feebly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are scarcely elevated but widely separated; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, with a few long, recumbent, yellowish hairs. Antenna extending to apical third of elytra, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish-brown hairs, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, narrower at apex than at base, widest behind the middle; sides obliquely diverging from apical angles to behind middle, where they are arcuately rounded, then parallel to the posterior angles; disk feebly, uniformly convex; surface rather finely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra distinctly wider at base than pronotum behind middle, four times as long as pronotum; sides parallel from humeral angles to near the tips (feebly, broadly constricted in front of middle), which are separately arcuately emarginate; surface coarsely, rather densely, uniformly punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, semierect, inconspicuous, yellowish hairs.

Body beneath indistinctly punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, yellowish hairs intermixed; last visible abdominal sternite truncate at apex.

Length 7—9 mm., width 1.25—1.75 mm.

Type locality.—Aiyur, North Salem, Madras, India.

Other localities.—Jawalagiri, North Salem, Madras, India.

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

Described from eight specimens (one female type). The type and two paratypes were collected during May and June, 1930, at the type locality by B. Singh, and five paratypes were collected during May 1930 at Jawalagiri by the same collector.

PARAMIMISTENA, new genus

Body elongate, narrow. Head not retractile; front transverse. Palpi very short, cylindrical, subequal in length, truncate at apices. Cheeks short. Antenna 11-segmented, as long as body in male, shorter than body in female, unarmed, slender, densely ciliate beneath; first segment [short, subcylindrical, expanded toward

apex, without a cicatrix at apex, slightly longer than the third segment, which is subequal in length to the fourth, the following segments subequal in length. Eyes finely granulated, divided; upper lobes small, oblong; lower lobes round. Pronotum longer than wide, unarmed at sides. Elytra narrowly elongate, flattened on top, not carinated laterally, rounded at apices. Abdomen oblong-oval; first sternite nearly as long as the following sternites united. Legs long, unequal in length; femora strongly pedunculate, the posterior pair extending to tip of abdomen; middle and posterior tibiae slender, subcylindrical, the anterior pair shorter and expanded toward apices; first segment of posterior tarsus as long as the following two segments united; tarsal claws simple, divaricate. Anterior coxae globose, not angulated externally, the cavities closed posteriorly. Middle coxal cavities closed externally. Prosternal process narrow, declivous anteriorly and posteriorly.

Genotype.—*Paramimistena polyalthiae*, new species

This genus belongs to the tribe Cleomenini, and is related to *Mimistena* Pascoe, but it differs from the description given for that genus in having the fourth and fifth segments of the antenna subequal in length, the eyes broadly divided, the first segment of the posterior tarsus subequal in length to the following two segments united, and in having the basal sternite of the abdomen distinctly longer than the following two segments united.

PARAMIMISTENA POLYALTHIAE, new species

Strongly flattened above, rather strongly shining, uniformly dark reddish brown above and beneath, and each elytron ornamented with a transversely oblique, white spot in front of middle.

Head with the front nearly flat, feebly, broadly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are scarcely elevated but widely separated; surface coarsely, shallowly foveolate-punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous hairs. Antenna sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish hairs, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed.

Pronotum cylindrical, twice as long as wide, subequal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel, slightly constricted near base; disk moderately convex, feebly, transversely flattened along anterior margin, rather deeply, transversely depressed near base; surface coarsely, deeply foveolate-punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect, whitish hairs, and densely clothed with recumbent, whitish hairs in the transverse basal depression.

Elytra slightly wider and longer than pronotum; sides nearly parallel from humeral angles to near the tips (feebly, broadly constricted in front of middle), which are separately broadly rounded;

disk rather strongly flattened, longitudinally depressed behind the scutellum ; surface very sparsely, shallowly, indistinctly punctate, with a few short, erect hairs.

Body beneath sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, whitish hairs, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed ; proster-num coarsely, shallowly foveolate-punctate ; abdomen finely, irregularly punctate, the last visible sternite truncate at apex.

Length 3.25—6 mm. width 0.75—1.5 mm.

Type locality.—Samsing, Kalimpong, Bengal.

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

Described from twelve specimens (one male type), all of which were reared during April 1935 from *Polyalthia simiarum* collected at the type locality by N. C. Chatterjee.

EUPOGONIOIDES BRUNNEUS, new species

Elongate, subcylindrical, subopaque, uniformly yellowish brown, the antennae slightly darker.

Head with the front subquadrate, longer than wide, moderately convex, with a narrow, longitudinal carina on occiput ; surface rather densely, coarsely, deeply punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect, and shorter, recumbent, yellowish white hairs intermixed ; eyes very large, deeply emarginate, strongly convex, nearly contiguous at vertex. Antenna slightly shorter than body, rather uniform in width from second segment to apex, rather densely clothed with short, semierect, yellowish-white hairs, and with numerous long, flying hairs intermixed ; first segment robust, gradually expanded toward apex ; third and fourth segments each subequal in length to the first ; the following segments gradually diminishing in length to the eleventh, which is acute at apex.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle ; disk moderately, uniformly convex ; sides arcuately rounded ; surface rather densely, coarsely, deeply, uniformly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, and long, erect, yellowish-white hairs intermixed.

Elytra distinctly wider at base than pronotum, four and one-half times as long as pronotum ; humeral angles broadly rounded ; sides parallel from humeral angles to near the tips, which are separately broadly rounded ; surface coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, the punctures becoming slightly finer toward apices, sparsely clothed with hairs similar to those on the pronotum.

Abdomen beneath finely, inconspicuously punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white hairs. Anterior coxal cavities close to the anterior margin of prosternum, and closed posteriorly.

Length 5.5—8.5 mm., width 1.5—3 mm.

Type locality.—Aiyur, North Salem, Madras, India.

Other localities.—Fraserpet, Coorg, India ; Jawalagiri and Denkanikota, North Salem, Madras, India.

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

Described from nine specimens (one type), all of which were collected in connection with the Institute Survey of the insect fauna of sandal, *Santalum album* Linnaeus.

This species is allied to *Eupogonioides gardneri* Fisher, but it differs from that species in being much smaller and of a brown color, without any white pubescent markings, and in having the front of the head longer than wide. There is a slight color variation in the specimens examined, some of which have the elytra pale yellowish brown, with the antenna black, whereas in other specimens the elytra are nearly black on the median parts, with the margins yellowish brown.

EXOCENTRUS CHAMPIONI, new species

Male.—Moderately convex, dark yellowish brown, with the median part of pronotum more or less brownish black ; elytra ornamented with rows of slightly separated, elongate, whitish pubescent spots, and each elytron with a distinct, transversely oblique, brownish-pubescent spot behind the middle ; body beneath dark reddish brown, with the legs in part paler.

Head strongly transverse and feebly convex in front, subequal in width to pronotum at apex, feebly, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are scarcely elevated but widely separated, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from clypeus to occiput ; surface finely, densely granulose, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white hairs, which do not conceal the surface, and with numerous long, erect hairs of the same color intermixed ; eyes large, deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna about one and one-fourth times as long as the body, moderately robust, uniformly yellowish brown, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few longer, erect hairs intermixed, and densely ciliate beneath with long, erect, brown

hairs ; first segment long, robust, cylindrical, slightly expanded at middle, extending to basal third of pronotum ; third segment subequal in length to the first, and distinctly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum one and one-half times as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle ; sides strongly, arcuately diverging from apical angles to a large, obtuse tooth on each side just behind the middle (the tooth pointing obliquely backward), then strongly, obliquely converging to the base ; surface moderately convex, feebly, transversely depressed along base and apex, densely, finely granulose, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white hairs, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle ; sides parallel from humeral angles to apical fourth, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded ; disk moderately convex, feebly, transversely depressed in front of middle ; surface coarsely, rather densely, irregularly punctate basally, more sparsely, finely punctate toward apices, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence, with numerous long, erect, blackish hairs intermixed, and each elytron ornamented with whitish-pubescent spots.

Body beneath densely, finely granulose, more or less finely, transversely rugose, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the legs ; last visible abdominal sternite broadly subtruncate at apex.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antenna about as long as the body, and the last visible abdominal sternite strongly convex, broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex, triangularly depressed behind the apical margin, and with a narrow, longitudinal, smooth, median carina.

Length 5.5—6.5 mm., width 2—2.5 mm.

Type locality.—Konain, altitude 7,850 feet, Chakrata, United Provinces, India.

Other localities.—Kanasar, altitude 6,750 feet, Chakrata and Kumaon, United Provinces, India.

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

Described from ten specimens (one male type). The type and six paratypes were reared from unidentified dry sticks collected at the type locality by J. C. M. Gardner ; two paratypes were reared from "chamloi" collected at Kanasar by Mr. Gardner ; and one paratype was collected during June 1917, at Kumaon by H. G. Champion.

This species resembles *Exocentrus grewiae* Fisher, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum yellowish brown, with the median part brownish black, and without the white-pubescent vittae, the elongate, white-pubescent spots on the elytra not distinctly separated, and the erect hairs more slender and not stiff as in *grewiae*, and in not having the antennal segments distinctly annulated with white pubescence at bases.

EXOCENTRUS TRANSVERSIFRONS, new species

Male.—Moderately convex, dark brown, the legs and antenna slightly paler, and the elytra ornamented with yellowish-white-pubescent markings.

Head strongly transverse and feebly convex in front, subequal in width to pronotum at apex, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are feebly elevated and widely separated, and with a distinct, narrow, longitudinal groove extending from clypeus to occiput; surface densely, finely granulose, densely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, with a few long, erect, brownish hairs intermixed; eyes large, deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna nearly one and one-half times as long as the body, moderately robust, uniformly yellowish brown, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few longer, erect hairs intermixed, and densely ciliate beneath with long, flying, brownish hairs; first segment long, robust, cylindrical slightly expanded at middle, extending to middle of pronotum; third segment subequal in length to the first and fourth segments.

Pronotum one and one-half times as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides obliquely converging anteriorly and posteriorly, with a long, acute tooth on each side at middle (the tooth slender and pointing obliquely backward); surface slightly convex, feebly transversely depressed along base and anterior margin, densely, finely granulose, rather densely, uniformly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from humeral angles to middle, feebly, arcuately expanded behind middle, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded; disk moderately convex; surface coarsely, rather densely, irregularly punctate basally, the punctures becoming sparser toward apices, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, with numerous long, erect, rather stiff, blackish hairs intermixed, and each elytron variegated with small, dark-brown spots, with a large, irregular spot of the same color at apical third.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, densely, uniformly clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs on the legs; last visible abdominal sternite broadly rounded at apex.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antenna about one and one-third times as long as the body, the eyes separated from each other on the top by three times the width of the upper lobe, and in having the last visible abdominal sternite strongly convex, broadly depressed at apex, and with a narrow, longitudinal, median carina.

Length 6—7 mm., width 2—3 mm.

Type locality.—Konain, altitude 7,850 feet, Chakrata, United Provinces, India.

Other localities.—Kanasar, altitude 6,750 feet, Chakrata, United Provinces, India.

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

Described from three specimens (one male type). The type and one female paratype were reared November 27, 1936, and June 14, 1934, from unidentified dry sticks collected at the type locality by J. C. M. Gardner, and one female paratype was reared November 27, 1936, from "chamloi" collected at Kanasar by the same collector.

This species resembles *Exocentrus alni* Fisher, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum uniformly pubescent, with the slender tooth on each side pointing obliquely backward, and in having the elytra more uniformly variegated with small brown-pubescent spots, with a large, irregular spot of the same color on each elytron at the apical third.

EXOCENTRUS CHATTERJEEI, new species

Male.—Moderately convex, uniformly dark brown, the legs slightly paler, and the elytra irregularly variegated with whitish-pubescent spots.

Head strongly transverse and feebly convex in front, subequal in width to the pronotum at apex, feebly, broadly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are vaguely elevated and widely separated, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from clypeus to occiput; surface finely, densely granulose, very sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; eyes large, deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by nearly twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna uniformly reddish brown, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous, pubescence, with numerous long, brownish

hairs intermixed, and rather densely ciliate beneath with long, erect, brown hairs ; first segment long, robust, cylindrical, feebly expanded at middle, extending to middle of pronotum ; third segment slightly shorter than the first, and subequal in length to the fourth.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle ; sides arcuately diverging from apical angles to a long, acute tooth on each side at middle (the tooth pointing obliquely backward), then strongly, obliquely converging to the base ; surface moderately convex, feebly, transversely depressed along base and anterior margin, densely, finely granulose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle ; sides parallel from humeral angles to apical third, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded ; disk moderately convex, feebly flattened in front of middle ; surface coarsely, densely, irregularly punctate from bases to apices, very sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous, brownish pubescence, with numerous long, erect, stiff, blackish hairs or setae intermixed, and irregularly variegated with small, elongate, whitish-pubescent spots.

Body beneath feebly, densely punctate, more or less granulose on sternum, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs, with a few long, erect hairs on the legs ; last visible abdominal sternite broadly rounded at apex.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antenna slightly longer than the body, and the last visible abdominal sternite strongly convex, broadly depressed at apex, and with a narrow, longitudinal, median carina.

Length 4.5—5 mm., width 1.75—2 mm.

Type locality.—Nilambur, Madras, India.

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

Described from four specimens (one male type), collected June 3, 1925, on *Artocarpus integrifolia* at the type locality by S. N. Chatterjee.

This species is allied to *Exocentrus marginicollis* Fisher, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum uniformly dark brown, with the tooth on each side longer and more acute, and in having numerous long, stiff hairs or setae on the elytra.

SUMMARY

Fisher, W. S. New Cerambycidae from India II. *Indian Forest Records E*: VI, 5, pp. 197—212, 1940 :—The following are described :—

Oemospiloides gen. n., *O. bengalensis* sp. n. Bengal ; *Entetraommatus* gen. n., *E. quercicola* sp., n., Garhwal ; *Neachryson* gen. n., *N. orientale* sp. n., Madras ; *Pachydissus xyliae* sp. n., Burma ; *Cleomenella* gen. n., *C. singhi* sp. n., Madras ; *Paramimistena* gen. n., *P. polyalthiae* sp. n., Bengal ; *Eupogonioides brunneus* sp. n., Madras ; *Exocentrus championi* sp. n., United Provinces ; *E. transversifrons* sp. n., United Provinces ; *E. chatterjeei* sp. n., Madras.

J. C. M. G.