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Some New Indian Cerambycidae

By

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Some New Indian Cerambycidae

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J. C. M. GARDNER,

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Cyriopalpus wallacei Pasc.

Cyriopalpus wallacei Pasc. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1866, p. 530, plate 42, fig. 3; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) III, 1869, p. 513.

This species, previously recorded from Penang (type locality) and Borneo, is now recorded from Burma. Two beetles (1 ♂, 1 ♀) were taken from *Pentacme suavis*, Myitkyina, Burma, 28th April, 1928 by D. J. Atkinson.

Pascoe's description is based on the male beetle and the female is now described.

Female.—Differs from the male as follows: Antennae (fig. 10) reaching to about the middle of the elytra, apparently twelve-jointed, the last apparent joint, however, fused with the eleventh; joints 3 to 11 each with the external margin flattened and produced apically into a strong, very acute flattened spine, the longer spines each about one-half as long as the main shaft of the corresponding joint, those on joints 3 and 11 shorter; the apparent twelfth joint flattened and shorter than joint 11, narrowing beyond the middle to the subacute apex. Elytra slightly widened behind the middle. Middle and posterior femora with no apical excavation on the lower margin such as is found in the male. Length 55 mm.

In this specimen the elytra are only angulate externally, not spined as in the male.

Perissus dalbergiae sp. n.

(Fig. 1).

Male.—Very dark brown, the antennae dark reddish brown. Head rather densely covered with sordid grey pubescence. Prothorax with

rather dense pubescence (ashy-grey below, sordid-grey above) except for a wide sub-nude band above and two post medial circular sub-distinct dark spots. Scutellum black, slightly greyish along apical margin. Each elytron with sparse dark pubescence interspersed with grey hairs and with sordid-grey pubescence as follows: (1) a faint band on base and shoulders, (2) a sutural line which commences near scutellum and extends nearly to the apical third of the elytron; this line has two lateral extensions, one, before the middle extends half-way to margin and does not quite meet an oblique marginal line, the other is behind the middle, triangular and does not quite meet a small marginal spot of similar colour, (3) the apex with a rather faint patch. Underside of body with rather dense ashy pubescence.

Antennae reaching to about middle of elytra, the first five or six joints with faint grey pubescence, the distal joints slightly widened with extremely short pubescence; terminal joint nearly three times as long as wide.

Prothorax about as wide as long, sub-globose, with a slight transverse depression above before middle; coarsely asperate above along the dark band and with smaller scattered lateral asperities.

Elytra obliquely truncate apically, the external angle with a minute, the sutural angle with a still smaller, point.

Legs sparsely pubescent; hind femora extending slightly beyond apex of elytron. Length 7-11 mm.

Female.—Antennae not reaching to middle of elytra; terminal joint about twice as long as wide. Hind femora reaching to about apex of elytra. Length 7-12 mm.

Variation.—The two lateral extensions of the sutural grey line on elytron may join up with the corresponding marginal marks. Certain parts, *e.g.*, frons, shoulders and sutural region of elytra, may show a dark reddish tinge. The circular dark spots on pronotum are more distinct in some specimens than in others.

Type and allotype in British Museum; paratypes in collection of Forest Research Institute.

Described from a long series reared from *Dalbergia Sissoo*, Multan, Punjab (R. N. Parker, 1929); there are also numerous specimens in this collection reared from the same host tree collected in Dehra Dun, United Provinces.

Olenecamptus anogeissi sp. n.

(Fig. 3).

Male.—Dark red brown (the elytra somewhat paler) with conspicuous white marks above; antennae with first two joints reddish, subsequent

joints testaceous, infuscated apically; prothorax blackish basally; underside of body blackish (the abdomen somewhat variably so) with thin ashy pubescence; legs with femora blackish on apical half or so. Body above with very faint pubescence (except for the white markings). Head with thin white pubescence on frons, with an elongate posteriorly widened white spot on each side above, behind eyes. Prothorax with an elongate white mark on each side reaching from base to behind the middle, where it is narrower. Each elytron with the following white marks (1) a subtriangular spot, behind scutellum and not quite reaching the suture, which may or may not be conjoined with a small circular spot postero-lateral to it; (2) an elongate bilobed spot at the middle, the anterior lobe obal and discal and connected with the somewhat irregular posterior lobe, the inner margin of which is straight and closely parallel to suture, (3) three small spots between the last and apex, the middle spot near the suture, the other two discal.

Head distinctly asperate frontally. Antennae long and slender, with an apparent twelfth joint, the basal articulation of which is somewhat obscure; the basal three joints asperate, the fourth minutely so, the following joints with some minute points on underside. Prothorax elongate, transversely strigose. Elytra parallel-sided, narrowing near the apex; apices obliquely truncate, the external angles each with a small point; puncturation moderately fine basally, finer towards the apex. Legs elongate, the femora (especially the anterior pair) wide and very strongly compressed; anterior tibiae curved.

Female differs in having shorter antennae, shorter prothorax and in having the elytra slightly expanded behind the middle. Length 11 mm.

Type in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute. Description based on five specimens reared from *Anogeissus latifolia*, Bilaspur, Central Provinces, 1928 (B. M. Bhatia).

Other specimens in this collection, apparently conspecific with the above, and associated with the same host tree, have been obtained from North Kanara, Bombay; East Kurnool, Madras; Rewah State, Central India; Hoshangabad, Central Provinces and Gonda, United Provinces. One of these specimens (East Kurnool) was seen and labelled by Mr. C. J. Gahan in 1910 as "*Olenecamptus curbipes* Chevr. (in litt.)." These specimens show considerable colour variation; the white dorsal spots may vanish or leave only one or two minute spots behind the middle of the elytron; the bilobed spot may be separated into two, or on the other hand, may be continuous with the most proximal of the three subapical spots; the elongate marks on head and prothorax may also be partially reduced; and the underside of the abdomen may be almost entirely black or only infuscated at the hind margins of the segments. Some of

these specimens are as long as 15 mm. and it is possible that the shorter length of the type series was due to adverse rearing conditions.

Cylindrepomus andamanicus sp. n.

(Fig. 2).

Male.—Black or very dark brown, with broad white bands above, the darker parts of body very thinly pubescent. The dorsal white pubescent markings as follows : (1) On head, a band which passes between the antennae, bifurcating above frons and again near base of head ; (2) on prothorax, a very wide median band extending from base to apex, with a median elongate black mark ; also on each side, a fine white line just above coxae ; (3) on each elytron, a wide band along the disc from base to apex ; each band with a small indentation on exterior margin near the middle. Scutellum white. Underside of body with greyish pubescence (tinged with brownish) on metathorax and abdomen ; the former with a dark wub-glabrous streak on each side, the latter with a pair of dark lateral spots on each segment. Antennae and legs dark red-brown to nearly black.

Head with sparse small granules on frons. Antennae very long and slender, the first four joints asperate, the fifth with a few minute points. Prothorax elongate, roundly protuberant on each side before the sub-basal constriction ; faintly transversely strigose above. Each elytron parallel-sided to near the apex ; the latter sub-truncate the external angle with a small acute point, the sutural angle rounded ; rather finely punctate along the dark zones, the punctures obscure apically. Legs very long ; femora slender, the anterior pair asperate and with a rather strong groove beneath on distal two-thirds ; anterior tibiae more finely asperate. Length 17 mm.

Female.—Prothorax only slightly longer than wide ; anterior femora not asperate, flattened beneath, hardly grooved. The antennae are damaged but the remaining joints are rather thicker than those of the male. Length 20 mm.

Type in British Museum.

Described from three specimens, somewhat damaged, from the British Museum collection, labelled " Andaman Islands."

Atimura combreti sp. nov.

Male.—Head with fairly dense dark and light-brown pubescence in parts vaguely whitish ; with two small distinct white spots above near the base. Antennae dark brownish, the joints narrowly pale

basally. Prothorax with very thin pubescence above, with a nearly nude obscurely M-shaped mark on basal two-thirds and a small median apical dark spot which is bisected by a light brown line; there is also a short median light brown line at the base; disc and sides with a little whitish and light-brown pubescence.

Scutellum light-brown. Each elytron dark-brown with shoulders, posterior declivity (except for some dark spots) and sutural margin at intervals, light-brown; the middle half or so with faint whitish pubescence, in some specimens more marked as an ante-median transverse band. Underside of body brownish with faint white pubescence. Legs dark-brownish with some paler pubescence and sparse, short white setae on femora and tibiae.

Head with small distinct punctures on vertex. Antennae reaching just beyond elytral apex. Pronotum about as wide as long, very slightly widened near the middle; rather closely covered with moderately fine punctures (finer than in *A. terminata* Pasc.)

Elytra from base to apex more coarsely and less closely punctured than prothorax; each parallel sided as far as the rather steeply curved posterior declivity, then narrowing to the slightly obliquely truncate apex; each with four distinct nearly equidistant costae (in addition to a short basal costa near the suture); the first costa (nearest suture) arises at base and after four or five interruptions, extends as far as the declivity where it is slightly stronger; the second, also interrupted, arises from base and extends to about the middle of the declivity where it appears as a usually blackish ridge; the third costa is weaker and continuous, arising near middle of elytron and reaching the declivity; the fourth (sub-marginal) costa is also continuous, arising rather nearer the base than the third and nearly reaching the extreme apex of the elytron. Underside of thorax and first two abdominal segments rather closely and finely punctured. Anterior coxae each with a small acute spine. Length 5-7 mm.

Female.—Antennae not quite reaching elytral apex. Anterior coxae without spines. Length 7-8 mm.

Described from nine specimens reared from twigs of *Combretum decandrum*, Dehra Dun, United Provinces (J. C. M. G.)

Type and allotype in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

This species has a superficial resemblance to *A. terminata* Pasc. but is easily distinguished from that by the interrupted elytral costae, slightly stouter build, differences in colouration and punctuation, etc. The declivous part of the elytra in *A. terminata* has the appearance of more abrupt truncation owing to the stronger crests found there.

Pothyne combreti sp. n.

(Fig. 5).

Dark brown, with greyish and ferrugineous pubescence. Head with rather dense grey pubescence on frons; lower lobes of eyes bordered, narrowly anteriorly and more widely posteriorly, by ferrugineous. Antennae with scape reddish-brown, following joints testaceous brown, fuscous apically, with very sparse pubescence. Prothorax with faint grey pubescence and with ferrugineous markings as follows: three lines above (one median) and, on each side, a lateral line which is partly fused with a supra-coxal patch. Scutellum ferrugineous, with a median glabrous line which, however, is possibly not constant. Each elytron with some vague ashy pubescence which is rather denser on the basal half; a more or less triangular basal zone and a vague post-medial patch are fuscous owing to the thinness of grey pubescence there; each elytron with the sutural and external margins, and the following lines ferrugineous: two lines starting from base and joining into a single line some way before the apex; one line which starts from shoulder and reaches to, or nearly to, the apex; there is also a short basal line near the suture. The underside of the body rather densely grey, tinged with reddish laterally. Legs dark-brown with some grey pubescence.

Head punctate in front, but the punctures obscured by pubescence; frons very slightly convex; lower lobes of eyes much higher than wide, the genae short. Antennae twelve-jointed, nearly twice as long as the body in the male; the basal joints with short ciliae. Prothorax about as long as wide, with small punctures; with a distinct transverse groove a short distance before the base, and as a result, a slight constriction on each side. Elytra parallel-sided to near the apical fifth or so; apically truncate, the angles without points; punctures rather fine, especially towards the apex. Hind femora short, reaching to about the apex of the first abdominal sternite. Length 9.5 to 15 mm.

Type in British Museum.

Described from thirteen specimens reared from stems of *Combretum decandrum*, Dehra Dun, United Provinces, April, 1929, (J. C. M. Gardner).

Pothyne acaciae sp. n.

Dark red-brown, with rather weak yellowish-grey pubescence. Head rather densely pubescent. Antennae reddish-brown, some of the joints whitish basally, infuscated apically. Prothorax nearly uniformly yellowish-grey above, without distinct lines of pubescence. Scutellum yellow-grey. Each elytron faintly pubescent except for nine denser lines; of these the 1st runs along the suture and the 9th along the

external margin; the 3rd, 5th and 7th are moderately wide, while the 2nd, 4th and 8th are finer. The underside of the body more or less uniformly pubescent.

Head with scattered frontal punctures, which however are partially obscured by pubescence; the frons nearly flat; lower lobes of eyes much higher than wide. Antennae twelve jointed, nearly twice as long as body in male, the basal joints with short ciliae. Prothorax weakly transverse, distinctly punctate, and weakly transversely rugulose; with a distinct transverse groove shortly before the base, and, on each side, a corresponding constriction. Each elytron punctate from base to near the apex; nearly parallel-sided, the apex truncate, rounded at the angles. Length 15 to 18 mm.

Type in British Museum.

Type and paratypes consist of ten specimens reared from stems of *Acacia Gageana*, Dehra Dun, United Provinces, May and June 1919 (J. C. M. Gardner).

Pothyne convexifrons sp. n.

Head nearly black, with thin ochreous pubescence on frons and a denser patch behind each eye. Prothorax nearly black with three lines above, and a broad lateral band above each coxa, dull ochreous. Scutellum dull ochreous. Elytra dark red-brown, each with the sutural margin and five fairly distinct lines parallel to it, pale; two of these lines fainter and greyish (one of them sometimes very fine), the remainder yellowish. Antennae red-brown; basal joints with blackish ciliae which are of considerable length on joints 2 to 5. Legs dark-brown, thinly pubescent. Underside of body thinly pubescent except for denser dull ochreous pubescence, on each side, continued from the lateral prothoracic bands along the mesothoracic and metathoracic episterna.

Frontal surface of head markedly convex, coarsely punctate; lower lobes of eyes only slightly higher than wide, Antennae distinctly more than twice as long as body. Prothorax longer than wide, nearly cylindrical and without a distinct transverse groove before the base; with some fine punctuation. Elytra together not much wider than prothorax, each parallel-sided to near the apex, the latter truncate, the angles not distinctly pointed; distinctly punctate to near the apex, each puncture with a short pale seta. Hind femora reaching to about the middle of the second abdominal segment. Length 14 to 16 mm.

Type in British Museum.

Described from a male specimen taken at light, Dehra Dun, July 1929. Four specimens reared from *Saccharum spontaneum*, Pusa, Bihar and Orissa, and sent by the Imperial Entomologist, are referred to the same species.

Serixia andamamica sp. n.

Male.—Reddish testaceous with antennae, eyes, apices of mandibles and the greater part of the hind wings, blackish; covered with very short pale silky pubescence which is very faint on frons, vertex of head, and pronotum; in addition, some longer suberect hairs arising from moderately coarse punctures.

Head (including eyes) distinctly wider than prothorax, slightly concave on frons between the eyes; anterior margin of frons produced above labrum into a short, curved, median flattened lobe; frons and vertex with moderately coarse scattered punctures.

Antennae about three times as long as body, black or nearly black, with very short black pubescence, the basal four or five joints with sparse ciliae in addition; scape cylindric, slightly narrowed basally and distinctly shorter than joint 3; joints 3 to 8 subequal, the following joints gradually increasing in length to the very long terminal joint.

Prothorax transverse, with coarse scattered punctures above; with a weakly raised impunctate median callus near posterior margin and with a few long fine lateral hairs. Scutellum transverse, rectangular.

Each elytron rather coarsely punctate on basal three-fourths, the punctures serially arranged except near the sutural margin where they are closer and irregular; apex gradually rounded with a very small sutural point (fig. 9).

Abdominal sternites 2, 3 and 4 short, subequal, each about one-half as long as sternite 5 (fig. 6). Length 7.5 to 8.0 mm.

Female.—Differs from male as follows: Anterior margin of head capsule straight, with a minute glossy callus instead of a distinct median projection. Antennae less than twice as long as body; joints 3 and 4 subequal, the following joints slightly shorter; the terminal joint only slightly longer than joint 10. Abdominal sternite 5 about twice as long as sternites 2, 3 and 4 taken together (fig. 7). Length 7.5 to 10.5 mm.

Type and allotype in the British Museum; paratypes in the collection of the Forest Research Institute.

Described from a long series reared from *Myristica andamanica* North Andaman, April 1929 (B. M. Bhatia).

Glenea gahani sp. n.

(Fig. 8).

Head black, with dense ochreous pubescence except for two black spots behind each eye. Prothorax with dense ochreous pubescence except for three black lines on each side; these lines are nearly nude and

reveal the rather close punctuation. Scutellum ochreous. Elytra reddish brown to dark brown, each with the following ochreous pubescent markings: a sutural line from scutellum to apex, this line with a quadrate spot joined to it near the middle; a narrow line running back from base just above humeral carina and not quite reaching an apical patch of similar colour; a short line from middle of base and running back for about one-fourth of the elytron; and a narrow line between humeral and sub-humeral carinae. Antennae blackish except the basal three joints which are reddish. Legs red-testaceous. Underside of body with fairly dense yellowish pubescence, except for a subnude black line on metathoracic episternum and a pair of black lateral spots on each abdominal segment.

Antennae with third joint much longer than first. Prothorax wider than long. Elytron with both humeral and sub-humeral carinae distinct, the latter more sharply defined in apical half; apex produced externally into a long acute tooth; sutural angle with a small spine; rather deeply punctate on the dark areas which have very short pubescence. Body slender. Length 11 mm.

Burma: Ruby Mines (Type locality); Karen Mountains.

Type in British Museum.

Glenea plagiata (Gahan M. S.) sp. n.

(Fig. 4).

Black with dull ochreous pubescent markings. Head ochreous with a median black line above extending from base and ending acutely between antennal supports, and a black basal spot on each side.

Antennae black with faint pale pubescence. Prothorax densely ochreous except for a black median line (reaching neither base nor apex) and a somewhat vague blackish line above each coxa. Each elytron black with ochreous markings as follows: a sutural line which expands basally on each side of scutellum and also into a large apical patch, and, between base and apex, into three transverse, slightly recurved bands extending to the humeral carina, the most posterior of these bands sometimes narrowly separated from the sutural line; the deflected portion of the elytron between humeral and sub-humeral carinae narrowly ochreous. Underside of body, and legs black with yellowish pubescence.

Antennae with third joint slightly longer than scape. Pronotum slightly transverse, with very small scattered punctures. Elytron strongly and rather closely punctate, the punctures apparently smaller on yellow areas; humeral and sub-humeral carinae distinct, the latter especially so in apical half; apex of elytron obliquely truncate and

slightly emarginate, external and sutural angles each feebly pointed. Hind tarsi with joint 1 about as long as joints 2 and 3 together. Body form moderately stout. Length 13 mm.

Bhutan (Durel 1899, 3 specimens); also from Naga Hills, Assam (Doherty, 1905, 2 specimens). Type in British Museum.

Glenea (Stirolenea) bifasciata sp. n.

(Fig. 11).

Head with pale yellowish pubescence (which is more distinctly yellow on the frons) except for a broad black band along the posterior margin, which is narrowly connected with another broad black median frontal line. Antennae almost black, with short pale pubescence. Prothorax yellowish grey with two broad transverse bands, the anterior of which is rather longer and narrowed at its extremities. Elytra with golden yellow pubescence on the basal fourth and greyish-yellow behind this; each elytron with a large discal transverse black spot before the middle, and, before the apex, two narrowly separated transverse bands which extend from the external margin almost to the suture; apex of elytron narrowly pale. Legs and underside of body reddish testaceous with golden pubescence; last abdominal sternite and a spot lateral to each middle coxa, black.

Antennae extending very slightly beyond the elytra; third joint longer than the scape, which has a distinct keel. Terminal joint of labial palp very wide and broadly truncate. Prothorax distinctly transverse. Each elytron with the humeral carina disappearing behind the middle; the sub-humeral carina obscure; apex transversely truncate with a minute sutural point and a strong external spine. Body stout. Length 14 mm.

Male.—Antennae distinctly longer than body. Length 10 mm.

Type in British Museum, Fry collection, Patkai Mts., Assam. Two other specimens in the British Museum are labelled. "India Orient, Fry coll. 1905."

The species is closely related to *Stirolenea citrina* Thoms.

Scytasis sericea sp. n.

Male.—Head and thorax red-testaceous, subglabrous. Elytra with shoulders red-testaceous and glabrous (except for a few longish suberect hairs), the remainder of surface nearly black, the area between suture and discal carina with transversely arranged brassy sericeous pubescence. Antennae with basal two or three joints red-testaceous and nearly glabrous; remaining joints darker, with close very short pubescence.

Anterior and middle legs red-testaceous, posterior legs with femora, tibiae and most of tarsal joints black. Underside of body red-testaceous except for abdominal sternites 3, 4, 5 which are dark brown; the first two abdominal segments with fairly dense brassy pubescence.

Antennae reaching to about the elytral apex; scape punctate, subequal to joint 3 which is slightly longer than the following subequal joints. Frons and vertex of head coarsely and rather closely punctate. Prothorax longer than wide, closely and coarsely punctate above, the interstices forming an irregular net work; the following parts are however smooth: a narrow raised discontinuous median line, an irregular spot on each side near middle, and on each side, a dorso-lateral swollen ridge, which terminates before the base; the exceedingly fine prothoracic pubescence (which is difficult to see except from a certain angle) arises from minute punctuation. Each elytron punctured very much as in *S. nitida* Pasc. the three rows of discal punctures somewhat obscured by pubescence; the latero-discal carina sharply defined; between this and suture is a very weak carina, more distinct basally; apex of elytron with two very acute strong teeth, enclosing a deep emargination. Length 15.5 mm.

Female.—Antennae shorter. Frons slightly wider. Pronotum less elongate. Length 20 mm.

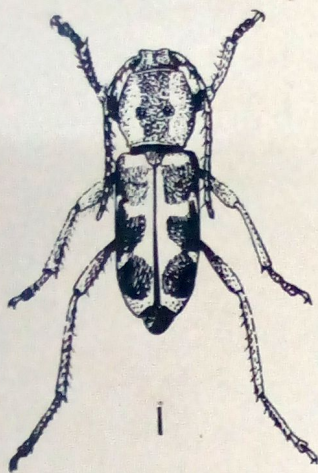
Type in British Museum.

Described from four males and one female (in the British Museum collection), Tenasserim, Burma (1905).

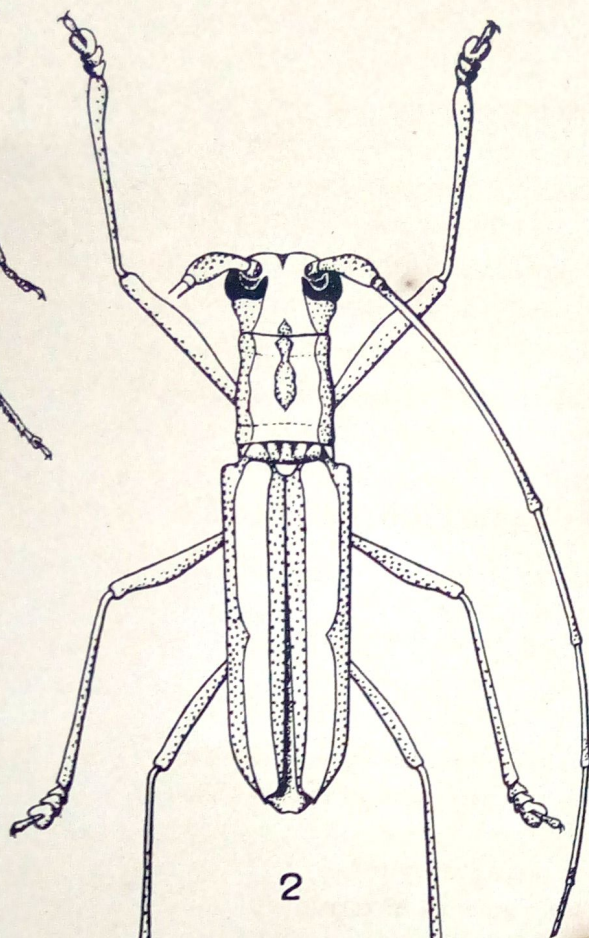
The strongly punctate prothorax and sericeous elytra make this species easily distinguishable.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

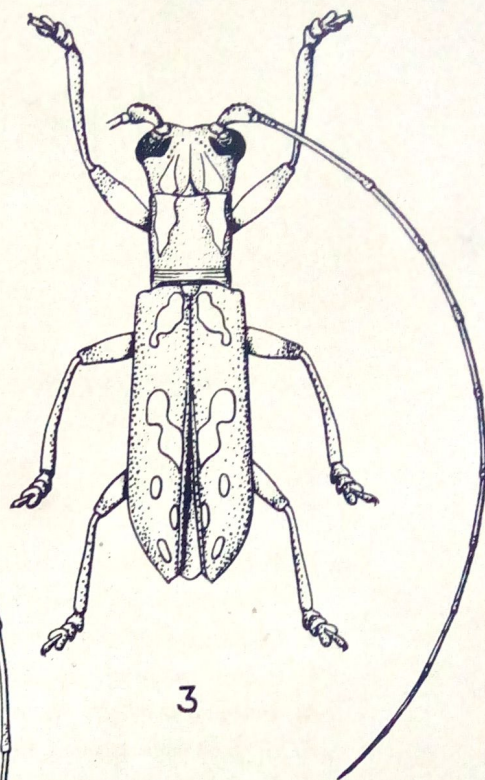
1. *Perissus dalbergiae* sp. n.
2. *Cylindrepomus andamanicus* sp. n.
3. *Olenecamptus anogeissi* sp. n.
4. *Glenea plagiata* sp. n.
5. *Pothyne combreti* sp. n.
6. *Serixia andamanica* sp. n. : ventral view of male abdomen.
7. *Serixia andamanica* sp. n. : ventral view of female abdomen.
8. *Glenea gahani* sp. n.
9. *Serixia andamanica* sp. n. : apex of elytron.
10. *Cyriopalpus wallacei* Pasc. : antenna of female.
11. *Glenea bifasciata* sp. n.



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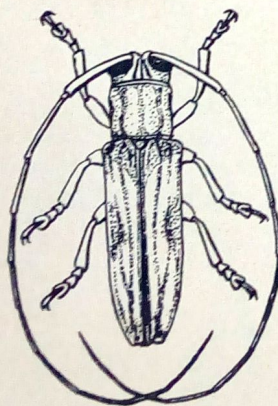
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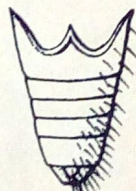
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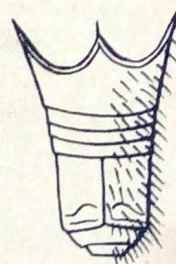
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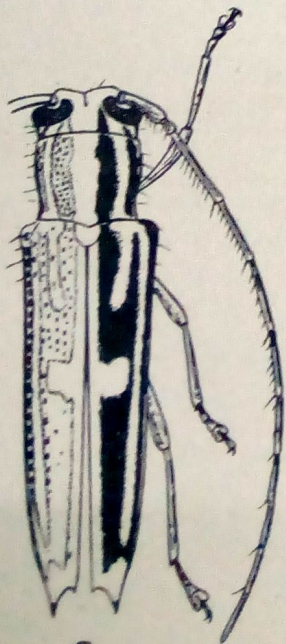
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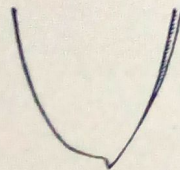
♂ 6



♀ 7



8



9



10



11