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# INDIAN FOREST

## RECORDS

(New Series)

### ENTOMOLOGY

Vol. II.

No. 4.

#### NEW INDIAN CERAMBYCIDAE

BY

J. C. M. GARDNER,

*Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.*

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## NEW INDIAN CERAMBYCIDAE

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*Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.****Obrium unicolor* sp. n.**

Reddish testaceous, the elytra a little paler. Front of head with a few punctures. Eyes very large, narrowly separated above in both sexes. Antennae not much longer in male than in female, extending only a short distance beyond elytral apex, the 3rd and 4th segments equal, the basal segments with a few fine hairs. Prothorax distinctly longer than wide, narrower at base than at apex, with a rather large blunt tubercle near the middle of each side; glossy, with sparse very fine punctures, each with an erect hair; with two very weak dorsal swellings before the middle and a vague median swelling behind those. Elytra wider behind the middle, with fine setiferous punctures mostly arranged in longitudinal rows; on the apical third or so the punctures are minute; apices rounded. Metasternum and first abdominal segments glossy with sparse extremely fine setiferous punctures. Length 4 mm.—6.5 mm.

Described from a series from North Salem, Madras (Forest Research Institute Sandal Insect Survey).

Type in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

This species is distinguished from *O. randiae* Gard. (in which the antennae of the male are also rather short) by the lack of black pigmentation on front of head and apices of elytra, the much finer punctures on the pronotum and the finer punctures on the elytra.



**Necydalis indica** sp. n.

*Male*.—Head, thorax and coxae black. Antennae uniformly blackish. Abdomen, above and below, dark brown or blackish. Elytra blackish (sometimes reddish at the shoulder or wholly dark red). Legs blackish, the femora dark red towards the apex, the tibiae usually reddish except at base and apex. Wings smoky brown, the anterior veins dark brown or black, the others paler. There is no dense pubescence; sparse and rather long pale hairs are present on the head, pronotum, scutellum, on elytra and on under side of thorax; the abdomen very thinly pubescent.

Head concave between antennae, rather short in front, wide behind the eyes and then abruptly constricted into a distinct neck; a fine median impressed line extends from the posterior constriction on to the front where it meets the angulate clypeus; punctures fine and not very close on front, more conspicuous above and laterally. Eyes finely faceted, deeply emarginate. Antennae filiform extending nearly to apex of abdomen, the first segment rather short and stout, rather closely punctate except an outer smooth space at apex; 3rd and 4th segments subequal, shorter than 5th. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, wider at base than at apex; with a well marked transverse groove well removed from apex and with another groove near the base; obtusely rounded on each side between the two grooves; the disk with an almost impunctate smooth space which has three obscure elevations, two anterior, one posterior; remainder of upper surface with not very close fine punctures; laterally the prothorax is irregularly rugulose-punctate. Elytra rather longer than combined width, not extending beyond hind coxae; broadly and separately rounded apically; closely and finely punctate especially towards the apex, the prominent rounded shoulder however is shining and almost impunctate. Scutellum rather large, narrowed behind. Anterior coxae prominent, angulate externally, very narrowly separated; coxal cavities open behind; a fine raised line extends from outer angle of coxal cavity towards anterior margin of prothorax. Middle coxal cavities open externally. Metasternum large, finely and rather closely punctate especially on episterna which are wide but narrowed posteriorly. Abdomen elongate, somewhat fusiform, surface with fine punctures; posterior sternum longer than wide, convex, slightly narrowed towards the truncate apex; the posterior part of the last segment is covered by a short declivous operculum. Legs with femora fusiform clavate, the middle legs with a short, the hind legs with a longer, peduncle; tibia of hind leg more than twice as long as first tarsal segment which is longer than the other tarsal segments together. Length 10 mm.—15 mm.



*Female*.—First five segments of antenna (except first at base and fifth at apex) dark reddish, the remainder black. Elytra uniformly dark red or dark brown and paler at the shoulders. Legs dark red except femora and tibiae at base where they are blackish. Abdomen dark brown to black (testaceous in ? immature specimens). Prothorax not quite as long as wide. Antennae not reaching beyond second abdominal sternum. Last abdominal tergum and sternum longer than wide, truncate with rounded angles; no operculum. Length 14 mm.—17 mm.

Chakrata, United Provinces 8,000' (J. C. M. Gardner). Eighteen males and six females. Larva, pupae and immature adults were extracted from hard dead wood of *Quercus dilatata*, *Q. semecarpifolia* and *Q. dilatata*; adults were kept alive as long as possible but it is probable that in certain individuals full colouration did not develop.

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

***Molorchus darjeelingensis* sp. n.**

*Male*.—Head, thorax and underside of body black; antennae, elytra and legs (except peduncles of middle and hind femora which are pale brown and almost colourless near the base) blackish or very dark red. Flying hairs dark.

Front of head with sparse coarse punctures, with a fine median line; upper part of head with fine striations between the antennae and coarsely punctate posteriorly. Antennae distinctly longer than body, with eleven segments, the last with a slender appendage; third slightly shorter than fourth, both weakly nodose apically; the fifth much longer, gradually thickened (not nodose) at the apex. Prothorax robust, moderately longer than wide, widest behind the middle, gradually narrowed anteriorly and abruptly to the base; there is a slight lateral angulation at the widest part but no very distinct tubercle; surface (except striate areas at extreme base and apex) coarsely and irregularly punctate reticulate; on each side above is a very weak ill-defined ridge which is less closely punctate and therefore more glossy; short pale pubescence thin and present only across the base and in a rather large posterior patch on each side. Elytra longer than prothorax and longer than combined width, extending to hind coxae; each elytron rather narrowly rounded or even slightly angulate at the sutural margin; basal two-third finely punctate at base and elsewhere with sparse coarse punctures which are however rather dense along a median depression; the apical third or so of the elytron is convex and glossy, separated from anterior punctate zone by a transverse impression. Legs shining, with sparse hairs; posterior femora fusiform clavate. Prosternum



punctate rugulose, the intercoxal process very narrow; anterior coxal cavities closed behind. Mesosternum with short pubescence, the process narrow. Metasternum glossy, sparsely punctate. Abdomen glossy, with small patches of silvery pubescence on the segments laterally and as transverse bands on third and fourth segments. Length 6.5 mm.—9 mm.

*Female*.—Resembles male in colour. Antennae much shorter, moderately thickened apically, the five basal segments very dark red and shining; third segment slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax stouter, the greater or expanded, part almost circular but still wider posteriorly; the disk more even than in male. Length 7 mm.—8.5 mm.

Darjeeling, Bengal. Sixteen males and five females reared from dry wood of *Symplocos theaeifolia*.

Type, allotype in British Museum. Paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

### ***Molorchus hederæ* sp. n.**

*Male*.—Head, thorax and abdomen black. Antennae with four basal segments dark reddish, the following segments rather darker, the last two or three blackish. Elytron blackish on apical third or so, paler on basal two-thirds, the division oblique, the blackish colouration extending further along outer than sutural margins; the paler basal zone is brownish at the shoulder and behind it, and pale testaceous on the inner side. Femora of all legs with black clubs and dark red peduncles; tibiae and tarsi dark red to blackish. Flying hairs pale for the most part.

Front of head with very distinct moderately close punctures; vertex somewhat rugulose-punctate. Antennae long, eleven-segmented, the last compressed at the tip; third segment distinctly shorter than fourth; third, fourth and fifth nodose apically. Prothorax moderately longer than wide, widest before the base behind which it is rounded and then strongly constricted, gradually and slightly narrowed anteriorly; disk with two weak lateral shining and almost impunctate longitudinal callosities (usually more evident at rounded extremities) and a short median posterior callosity; the intervening spaces closely and rather finely punctate; a rather dense short yellowish pubescence covers the sides and extends across a weak anterior transverse groove and across the basal constriction. Elytra longer than prothorax and longer than combined width, separately and rather narrowly rounded apically; depressed behind scutellum and along the middle as far as the convex black apex; surface, including apex, distinctly and moderately closely punctate, with numerous rather long pale



hairs. Femora with rather stout fusiform shining clubs. Under-side of body nearly uniformly covered with fairly dense yellowish pubescence. Length 7 mm.—8.5 mm.

*Female*.—As in male but antennae much shorter, thicker distally; third and fourth segments subequal; prothorax shorter, more robust; femoral clubs distinctly smaller. Length 7 mm.—9 mm.

Punjab: Kulu, 8,500'. Fourteen males and thirteen females reared from wood of *Hedera helix* (C. F. C. Beeson).

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

Distinguished from *M. darjeelingensis* by the colour, the more evident smooth callosities and finer punctuation of the prothorax as well as by the more abundant pubescence on prothorax and elytra.

#### ***Epania cingalensis* sp. n.**

*Male*.—Head, thorax and underside of body, black. Antenna dark brown or blackish except the first two segments which are dark red. Elytra black except an inner more or less triangular pale brownish area enclosed by most of the sutural margin and rather more than half of the basal margin. Legs with coxae, and clubs of first and middle femora reddish; club of hind femur usually darker but not black as in female; peduncles of middle and hind femora almost colourless; tibiae dark brown, usually with a pale streak along dorsal margin near base. Wings smoky, the veins mostly black. Sparse but conspicuous long pale flying hairs arise from the greater part of the body including the legs. Pronotum with two medially broken transverse bands of short silvery pubescence, one anterior, one posterior; similar silvery pubescence is found on the sides of mesosternum, metasternum and abdominal segments.

Head with fine and deep separate punctures in front and above; the clypeal region dark reddish and more finely punctured. Antennae much longer than body; the first segment rather stout, punctured; 3rd to 5th gradually increasing in length, somewhat nodose apically. Prothorax moderately longer than wide, slightly narrowed apically and more strongly at base; the sides only very slightly outwardly curved; the surface between the transverse grooves regularly punctate-reticulate, the punctures shallow but the interstices well raised; on the ventral surface the punctures are more separate. Stridulatory striae absent, this area pubescent. Scutellum with dense pale pubescence. Elytra broadly ovate, shorter than combined width; with rather coarse asperate punctures which are well separated basally but distinctly closer towards



the apex. Femur of anterior leg with short peduncle and well developed smooth club ; club of middle femur rather large ; femur of posterior leg with elongate fusiform and rather large club which is finely punctate rugulose. Length 5 mm.—8 mm.

*Female*.—Antennae wholly blackish except a trace of red at base of first segment. Clubs of anterior and middle femora red as in male but that of hind femur black. Antenna slightly thickened distally, short, scarcely reaching beyond elytra ; the scape distinctly more slender than in male. Prothorax slightly more convex at sides than in male. Length 6.5 mm.—8 mm.

Ceylon, Mahaoya (Gauri Dutt). Described from 20 males and 15 females from wood of *Diospyros ovalifolia*. The attacked wood was sent to Dehra Dun where the beetles emerged.

Type (male), allotype and four paratypes in British Museum, remaining paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

There is no perceptible lateral emargination or constriction near the middle of the prothorax, which distinguishes this species from those hitherto described from India.

#### *Epania mundali* sp. n.

*Male*.—Black. Antennae with two basal segments dark reddish, the others dark brown to blackish. Elytron with a pale dull yellowish, fusiform streak which reaches from near the middle of the base to near the apical third or so of the sutural margin leaving the basal sutural angle and the greater outer part of the elytron black ; the pale streak is extended into a pale outer spot near the middle. Legs dark red, the peduncle of middle femur pale, of hind femur colourless. Flying hairs reddish ; pale silvery pubescence present as narrow posterior lateral lines on abdominal segments, not conspicuous on pronotum. Thoracic sterna with sparse rather long hairs.

Front of head slightly irregular and with a few rather coarse punctures ; a median impressed line is distinct on lower half. Antennae distinctly longer than body. Prothorax distinctly longer than wide, with a shallow subapical groove ; the sides nearly straight except for a slight constriction near the middle and an abrupt basal constriction ; the surface uniformly punctate reticulate except for the anterior and posterior margins which are glossy and smooth. Elytron nearly twice as long as wide, reaching almost to hind coxae ; asperate punctures sparse on pale zone and coarser but less well defined on darker zone. Metasternum obscurely punctate ; abdominal sterna glossy. Legs with club of posterior femur elongate fusiform, shining, with few punctures. Length 6.5 mm.



*Female*.—Colour as in male but basal antennal segments very dark; legs with femora (except peduncle of hind femur) much darker, almost black. Front of head rather wider between the eyes. Antennae short, moderately thickened distally. Prothorax stouter but still longer than wide, the slight constriction near the middle evident. In one specimen there is silvery pubescence on each side of pronotum anteriorly. Length 8 mm.—10 mm.

Mundali, Chakrata, United Provinces; three specimens, one male (type) and two females, collected on flowers (S. Bahadur).

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

The elytra are more elongate in this species than in *cingalensis* Gard., *amoorae* Gard., *calophylli* Gard. or *assamensis* Gard.

### **Leptepania** Heller.

The following characterization of the genus is given by Heller.<sup>1</sup> “*Leptepania* g. n. A genere *Epania* differt: oculis lateralibus, rotundatis, convex, sat minutis, mandibulorum basi distantibus, fronte convexa, oculi singuli diametro multo latiore; antennis (♀) ex abdominis apice haud extantibus, articulo tertio scapo vix longiore; prothorace latitudine maxima prope basin, multo longiore; prosterno utrinque fossa permagna elliptica, fundo livido-pilosa; tarsus anticis articulo primo intus dilatato (fere securiformi) margine interno manifeste verticillato-setosis.” The genotype is *Epania* ? *longicollis* Heller<sup>2</sup> from Luzon.

The description of a new species from India given below is based on both sexes and it becomes evident that Heller's characterization applies to the male but not entirely to the female for in this the prothorax has less evident and non-pubescent hollows and the anterior tarsi are normal.

The characterization of the genus may be adjusted as follows: Head short, the front transverse and weakly convex. Eye with lower lobe small and completely separated from the very small upper lobe (not stated for *longicollis*). Antennae short in both sexes, not reaching apex of abdomen. Prothorax elongate, widest before the constricted base; with a large pubescent cavity on each side in the male and a shallow nude hollow in the female. Elytra not reaching beyond hind coxae, longer than combined width, separately rounded apically. Legs with first segment of anterior tarsus expanded inwardly into a flat axe-shaped structure (male) or normal (female); hind femora much shorter than abdomen.

<sup>1</sup> Ent. Blatt. 20, 1924, p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Philipp. Jnl. Sci. 10, 1915, p. 35, fig.



**Leptepania indica** sp. n.

*Male*.—Head castaneous. Antennae reddish-testaceous, the apical three or four segments darker. Prothorax castaneous to black the extreme basal margin reddish. Elytron with apical half or so dark brown to black; basal half divided into a dark brown basal part followed by a straw coloured band of about the same length; this pale area somewhat irregular in shape, usually narrowed towards outer margin. Underside of body dark brown to blackish. Legs reddish to dark brown, the clubs of the femora dark brown or blackish. Flying hairs mostly pale, reddish on antennae.

Head short, the front wide, slightly convex and reticulate punctate. Upper lobe of eye very small completely separated from the small rounded lower lobe. Antennae short, reaching about to second abdominal segment; third segment slightly longer than fourth which is slightly shorter than fifth; distal segments subequal. Prothorax twice as long as its width near anterior margin; widest and very slightly swollen on each side before the constricted base; the sides nearly straight and weakly convergent anteriorly; upper surface rather shallowly reticulate-punctate except anterior margin which bears a few separate punctures, posterior constricted area which has a few separate punctures with some transverse striation and a short smooth longitudinal groove near middle of disk; on each side of prothorax, nearer coxae than anterior margin, is a large more or less oval cavity thickly set with pale pubescence; between these depressions the sternum is transversely striate with a few punctures. Elytra extending to above hind coxae, much shorter than prothorax and longer than combined width, each rather more than twice as long as wide, broadly rounded at apex; coarsely and sparsely punctate, the punctures more numerous on inner basal half and very sparse, although coarse, on the shining blackish apical zone. First four abdominal sterna with a transverse groove across the middle; anterior to this a few punctures, otherwise smooth and glossy. Femora with ovate shining clubs, those of middle more abrupt than those of hind femora. First tarsal segment short, that of anterior tarsus very distinctly expanded inwardly (anteriorly) into a rectangular blade fringed with yellowish setae. Length 5 mm.—7 mm.

*Female*.—Colouration as in male but on the whole darker, antennae with three basal segments red the following segments darker at the apex or entirely dark. Antennae slightly shorter. Prothorax segments of anterior tarsus normal. Abdominal sterna with transverse grooves as in male. Length 5 mm.—7.5 mm.



Madras, Anamalai Hills, four males and three females reared from dry twigs ; Madras, Palghat, three males and three females reared from *Albizza lebbek* (J. C. M. Gardner).

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

The new species differs from the description of *L. longicollis* Heller in that the elytra are dark brown at the base and not uniformly testaceous anterior to the apical dark area ; other distinctions require actual comparison of the two species. In both species the front of the head is reticulate and not merely punctate. *L. minuta* Gressitt<sup>1</sup>, described from a male specimen from Formosa, is much smaller (length 3.75 mm.) ; the pale antemedian band on the elytron forms an irregular triangle with its base at the middle and its apex near the base of the elytron (in *L. indica* this band is distinctly transverse) ; also no mention is made of a glossy median line on the pronotum.

***Perissus bauhiniae* sp. n.**

*Male*.—Black. Front and sides of head with fairly dense ashy pubescence which does not entirely conceal the derm. Antennae black, the apical four or five segments dark brown. Prothorax with a thin ashy pubescence except for a nearly nude oval or circular space posteriorly on the disk. Scutellum ashy except at base. Elytron with very faint brownish pubescence and with four white pubescent bands : the first along the base near the scutellum ; the second, on the basal third, is narrow and commences a short distance behind the scutellum, diverges from the inner margin and curves outwards and forwards to near the outer margin ; the third is postmedian, transverse, expanded at the inner margin, extending nearly to outer margin, the anterior margin convex, the posterior concave ; the fourth is a rather broad apical band reaching both outer and inner margins. Legs blackish, the two apical tarsal segments reddish brown ; with thin pubescence and some longer hairs ventrally. The under surface with silvery pubescence on prothorax, an oblique line above the middle coxae and on most of metasternum ; the abdomen of the female is mostly covered with silvery pubescence but in the male this is more noticeable on the first two segments only.

Prothorax slightly longer than wide, a little wider posteriorly the sides weakly curved ; the upper surface closely punctured and with coarse asperities from base to apex. Elytron broadly truncate apically with a minute sutural angulation and a rather larger outer one. Antenna of male extending well beyond the postmedian band of pubescence on elytron, the apical segment slender, longer than

<sup>1</sup> Gressitt, J. L., *Philipp. Jnl. Sci.* 58, 1935, p. 265.



tenth ; of female extending to about the basal third of the elytron, the apical segments thickened and shorter. Length 6.5 mm. to 9.5 mm.

Described from a long series bred from *Bauhinia vahlii*, Dehra Dun, United Provinces (Balwant Singh).

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

The new species, judging from Pascoe's description of *P. aemulus* from Sarawak, appears to be closely allied to that. Specimens of *P. bauhiniae* sent to Mr. G. J. Arrow at the British Museum were pronounced by him to be distinct from *P. aemulus* Pase.

### ***Nida kala* sp. n.**

Black, the distal segments of antennae dark brown, elytra very dark brown, with dense white pubescence in a C-shaped band on each side of prothorax, laterally on mesosternum and metasternum and on each side of first two abdominal segments. Sparse, rather long, erect hairs are present on prothorax, elytra, undersurface and legs.

Head punctate-rugulose, with thin pale hairs. Antennae extending a short way beyond elytral apex with very short pubescence and a few long hairs on basal segments. Prothorax elongate, widest near the middle and slightly wider basally than apically, with close, deep and moderately coarse punctures, almost impunctate on each side anteriorly and less closely punctate within the C-shaped bands ; across the disk before the middle is a vague ridge ; on each side of the base is a small smooth spot. Elytra rather closely and almost uniformly punctate from base to apex, with thin pale oblique hairs along sutural half and shorter hairs on outer half ; apex rounded externally, feebly angulate internally. Undersurface of thoracic segments punctate and with thin pubescence medially ; abdominal segments sparsely punctate but smooth and shining near posterior margins. Length 10 mm.—11 mm.

Four specimens reared from *Phoebe lanceolata*, Dehra Dun, United Provinces. (C. F. C. Beeson).

Type in British Museum ; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

This species closely resembles *N. andamanica* Gah. and differs from that in having the C-shaped white band on each side of the prothorax well defined, the punctuation generally coarser, the pubescence on head and elytra still thinner.



**Eunidia bicolor** sp. n.

Fulvous except antennae, all tibiae and tarsi, and apical fourth of the elytra, which are black ; the short pubescence denser above than on ventral surface.

Head with a fine median impressed line along dorsal surface and continued on to front ; a fine close punctuation is partly obscured by pubescence ; lower lobe of eye about two-thirds as wide as high and not reaching very closely to the base of the mandibles. Antennae with third segment not longer than the width of the strongly widened and externally angulate apex. Prothorax transverse, with two distinct shallow transverse grooves (one near base, one near apex), the intervening space convex and somewhat protuberant laterally. Elytra closely and rather finely punctate to near the rounded apex. Legs with tibiae gradually and rather strongly widened from base to apex. Length 7 mm.—9 mm.

Madras : Vellore, Salem ; seven specimens (F. R. I. Sandal Insect Survey).

Type in British Museum ; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

Differs from *E. ceylanica* Thoms., *E. lateralis* Gah., *E. simplex* Gah., *E. variegata* Thoms. in the colouration, the elytral apices black. The lower lobes of the eyes are only moderately high for the genus.

**Serixia inconspicua** sp. n.

*Male*.—Head, prothorax and legs (tibiae and tarsi a little darker) fulvous. Antennae with three basal segments blackish, the intermediate segments dark brown tipped with black, the distal segments blackish. Elytra black with a fulvous basal spot (continued along middle of elytron to apical fourth in 3 specimens) at the middle of each ; the colour is obscured by a short, dense, grey pubescence. Thoracic segments fulvous beneath except metathorax which is black laterally. Abdominal sterna mostly black, narrowly fulvous along posterior margins ; with fine but rather dense grey pubescence.

Front of head flat, moderately transverse, with sparse but distinct punctures and very thin yellow pubescence ; with an extremely minute median tubercle above clypeus. Antennae filiform about three times as long as body. Prothorax wider than long, very slightly narrower at base than at apex ; with scattered distinct punctures and with a silky yellow pubescence ; there is a very slight median swelling near posterior margin. Elytron with fine punctures arranged in longitudinal rows except on apical fourth where they are scattered ; a short suberect hair arises from



each puncture; the elytron is nearly parallel-sided, the external margin rather strongly narrowed apically; the sutural margin terminates in a very weak angulation. Length 5 mm.—7 mm.

*Female*.—Antennae nearly twice as long as body. The black colouration on the first four abdominal segments less extensive than in male; the fifth black, testaceous apically as in male.

Described from 8 males taken on *Michelia champaca*, Kalimpong, Bengal, by a collector of the Forest Research Institute and from one female extracted at the same place from the stem of a climber.

This species has some resemblance to *S. modesta* Pasc. from Sarawak but the latter is described as having the head blackish in front, the prothorax impunctate and the punctures of the elytra entirely hidden by pubescence.

### *Serixia vateriae* sp. n.

Fulvous except antennae and legs in part. Antennae with first three segments black, the remainder nearly black, the fourth paler on basal half. Legs with tibiae and tarsi black; femora pale testaceous at the base and ventrally, black along the upper surface from the apex (where the black colouration is more extensive laterally) to behind the middle; coxae pale. The body is covered with very short golden-sericeous pubescence which does not conceal the punctuation; a few long hairs are present on head and laterally on prothorax; rather short suberect hairs arise from the punctures of the elytra.

Head moderately closely punctate on the front which is weakly convex and wider than high, without carina or tubercle. Antenna very long and slender; scape slender, not much shorter than third; first three and basal half of third segments with sparse ciliae beneath. Prothorax wider than long, with rather sparse punctures, transverse grooves very vague; sides nearly straight; upper surface nearly evenly convex. Elytron with distinct lines of punctures from base to apical fourth where punctures are minute; apically rounded with no apparent sutural point. Length 6.5 mm.—7 mm.

Bombay: S. Kanara. Fifteen specimens reared from *Vateria indica* (B. M. Bhatia).

Type in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

Differs from *S. andamanica* Gard. in colouring of legs, more slender antennal scape and the absence of a small lobe or tubercle on lower margin of front.



**Nupserha ceylonica** sp. n.

*Male*.—Dorsal surface reddish testaceous, ventral surface black, the dividing line being at the level of the elytral margin except on the head where the black colour extends a little higher and includes the antennal supports; the upper margin of the black front of the head is curved or angulate between the antennal supports. Antennae and legs black. Pubescence thin, especially on elytra and on abdomen, reddish above, grey below.

Head with eye not very large, well separated from base of mandible and not extending far on to front which is about as wide as high and sparsely punctured. Antenna extending a short distance beyond apex of elytron. Pronotum wider than long, with two transverse grooves, the space between them moderately protuberant at the sides; the disk with three weak swellings, one median, two near the anterior transverse groove, almost impunctate. Elytron with a carina which is very sharply defined from near the shoulder from where it is continued into a prominent spine at the apex; the apex truncate with a small sutural point; punctuation seriate, moderately coarse basally, finer towards the middle, and minute beyond that; the upper surface with a rather weak costa nearer the carina and a still weaker one nearer the suture. Length 8 mm.—10 mm.

*Female*.—Closely resembles male but front of head wider distinctly transverse, almost impunctate. Pronotum slightly more transverse. Length 10 mm.

Ceylon, Ohiya 5,850'. Four specimens (3♂♂, 1♀) collected by H. G. Champion.

Type in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

Distinguished from other species described from the Indian region by the sharp division of the body, including prothorax and head, into red above, black below. The front of the male is not as narrow as in some species of the genus.

**Momisis nicobarica** sp. n.

*Male*.—Fulvous, with slightly less than the apical half of elytra black, the antennae black or nearly black except that the scape has a reddish tinge at the extreme base.

Front of head with a strong median vertical keel of grotesque shape; the lower half of this keel, which is more prominent, is produced into an abrupt acute and anteriorly directed point at its lower extremity and into a blunt upwardly directed and tufted projection at its upper extremity: on the vertex is a strong transverse tuft of tawny setae; the face is strongly concave and shining



between the median keel and the lateral margins. Between base of antenna and lower lobe of eye are numerous setae. Antenna about one third as long again as the body ; fringed with moderately long setae ventrally and with shorter setae above ; scape with rather dense setae on the outer side of the base, subcylindrical very gradually widened from base to apex, distinctly longer than 3rd segment ; 2nd segment nearly twice as long as wide. Pronotum transverse, weakly curved laterally ; the anterior transverse groove distinct laterally but not dorsally ; the posterior transverse groove well defined, curved back medially ; disk convex, shining with very few punctures ; laterally are a few rather small punctures. Elytron with numerous more or less erect setae ; with numerous punctures, some larger, some smaller which become vague towards the apex ; two feeble costae are present on the disk ; apex rounded. Ventral surface with moderately dense short yellow pubescence in addition to some longer setae ; last abdominal segment not longer than the two preceding segments together and with no median line. Claws appendiculate. Length 10 mm.

*Female*.—Differs from male as follows : Frons slightly convex, with no median keel, with a few punctures, thinly pubescent and with a few longer setae. Antennae not extending beyond elytra. Last abdominal sternite swollen, longer than the two preceding segments together and with a fine median line.

Described from two specimens collected by C. F. C. Beeson, Car Nicobar, 1930.

Type and allotype in British Museum.

The species appears to be near *Momisis singularis* Rits.<sup>1</sup> which was described from a male from Sumatra ; in that however the antenna of the male is described as being of about the same length as the body and only the seven apical segments are stated to be blackish.

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<sup>1</sup> Ritsema, C. Notes Leyden Mus. 1888, 10, p. 253.