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NEW INDIAN CERAMBYCIDAE

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Noserius indicus n. sp.

Male.—Mostly reddish testaceous, the elytra a little paler distally and faintly smoky at the apex (not apparent in all specimens) antennae with scape testaceous, the following segments dark brown; abdomen brown; femora black at apical margin; tibiae dark brown, paler apically. The upper surface with very short inconspicuous pale setae.

Head and thoracic segments covered with fine granulations which are coarser on ventral surfaces of head and prothorax. Antennae with sparse ventral fringe of hairs and with last three segments projecting beyond elytra; scape stout (except at base), granulate; third segment a little longer than the fourth or fifth which are equal. Prothorax about as long as wide, rounded laterally and with scarcely a trace of a lateral tubercle; posterior margin with a wide but not very strong median lobe; the disc somewhat flattened. Elytra elongate, with three very weak costae; rather finely and closely punctured to near the apex; the apex rounded, with no acumination. Abdomen narrow. Femora strongly compressed, widely fusiform, without ventral carinae. Hind tarsi with first segment rather longer than the remaining segments together. Length 8 mm. to 14 mm.

Female.—Differs from male in the antennae extending not quite as far beyond elytral apex; the pronotum is distinctly wider than long and the abdomen is not narrowed. Length 8 mm. to 17 mm.

A series of 32 males and 22 females was reared from wood of *Xylia dolabriformis* sent from N. Kanara, Bombay (B. M. Bhatia).

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

There is some variation in this series in the colouration of the third and following segments of the antennae which may be dark red instead of dark brown or blackish and this applies particularly to the males.

This appears to be the first species of the genus recorded from India. Another species attacks *Xylia dolabriformis* in Burma but in this each elytron is narrowly pointed at the apex.

***Diorthus sericeus* n. sp.**

Colour from dark brown to reddish brown, the legs and antennae reddish brown. Head with fairly dense yellowish pubescence. Antennal scape with apical cicatrice ; the third and short fourth segments nodose at apex ; antennae about twice as long as the body, and thinly pubescent in the male, extending slightly beyond the elytra and more closely pubescent in the female. Prothorax rather more regularly transversely rugose than in *D. cinereus* F.; the median area with rather broad vitta of short silky yellowish pubescence which contrasts with a thinly pubescent blackish area on each side of it. Elytra truncate at apex, the sutural angle with a short spine, the outer angle weakly angulate ; the surface with short dense pubescence, yellowish or yellowish grey in colour, which shows varied silky reflections according to the angle of view. The prosternal process truncate and distinctly protuberant at the apex. The undersurface of the body rather closely covered with silky yellowish pubescence. Length 17 mm. to 20 mm.

Two males and three females reared from *Pterocarpus marsupium* and *Acacia* sp., Palghat, Madras (J. C. M. Gardner).

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

This species is closely allied to *D. cinereus* F. and is distinguished especially by the thicker and silky pubescence of the elytra. The femora are without distinct fine carinae in the new species.

***Trirachys atkinsoni* n. sp.**

Dark brown to blackish ; head and prothorax with some thin pale pubescence ; elytra with short dense pubescence which shows silvery or brown reflections ; undersurface of metasternum and abdomen with thin pubescence.

Head with obtuse ridge between upper lobes of eyes ; this ridge slightly widened beyond the eyes and then continued on to frons, meeting a widely oval smooth median embossment. Eyes

moderately large, the upper lobes well separated, the lower lobes not very close to bases of mandibles. Prothorax wider than long with coarse transverse rugae leaving a more or less smooth median plaque (in the male specimen this plaque is rather strongly rugose; in the two females it is nearly flat); on each side, near the middle, is a small, narrow, apically obtuse, projection. Elytron elongate, without granules and with only exceedingly minute punctuation; apex truncate, the sutural angle with a distinct spine, the outer angle with a right-angled tooth. Prosternal process channelled, the raised margins truncate and somewhat protuberant posteriorly. Anterior coxal cavities moderately angulate externally. Femora linear, without distinct carinae.

Female.—Antennae slightly longer than body, the scape gradually widened towards the apex and only very weakly rugulose beneath; third and fourth segments moderately thickened and not expanded at apex; segments five to ten flattened and with the apex angulate, becoming more acute towards the distal segments, on the anterior side; segments three to ten each with a distinct apical spine posteriorly; the spines are stronger on segments five, six and seven. Length of female 32 mm. to 40 mm.

Male.—Antennae distinctly longer than body (the two apical segments missing in unique specimen); scape only slightly irregular beneath; third and fourth segments nodose apically; fourth shorter than scape and much shorter than third; segments 5 to 9 slightly angulate externally at the apex; segments 3 to 9 each with an apical spine posteriorly at apex; the spines are minute on segments 3, 8 and 9, larger on 4 and 7 and distinctly larger on 5 and 6. Length of body 40 mm.

Two females (one type) and one male (allotype) reared from *Pentacme suavis*, Myitkyina, Burma (D. J. Atkinson).

Type and allotype in Forest Research Institute.

This species differs from *T. orientalis* Hope, from China, in the external angle of elytron being only dentate and not spinose; in the less rugulose antennal scape and in the much smaller spine on the third antennal segment. In general appearance the species resembles an *Aeolesthes* in which however the prothorax is unarmed laterally.

Merionoeda phoebe n. sp.¹

Male.—Testaceous, except antennae, clavate part of hind femora, hind tibiae and tarsi, abdomen and hind wings. Antennae dark brown and dull except scape which is reddish and glossy.

¹ Referred to under the name *Merionoeda testaceipenne* Gardner by Beeson and Bhatia, *Ind. For. Records, Ent.* 5 p. 137 (1939).

Club of hind femora black. Hind tibiae and tarsi dark brown, the former testaceous at the base. Abdomen blackish. Hind wings smoky black.

Head shining, almost impunctate except for numerous fine punctures near upper lobes of eyes. Eyes large, very prominent, rather narrowly separated above, the lower lobes extending very closely to base of mandibles. Antennae extending (by length of last segment) beyond elytral apex; first segment curved, gradually thickened apically; third, fourth and fifth segments equal in length, the following segments shorter and rather wider. Prothorax about as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly; with five glossy more or less oval embossed areas, one median before base (continuous anteriorly with a narrow raised line which conjoins with the anterior raised margin), one large, slightly oblique, on each side of middle line, and one, smaller and lateral on each side; these tubercles separated by rather deep grooves which carry a few punctures.

Elytra about two and a half times as long as prothorax, divergent from before the middle, narrow and acute apically; with rather widely spaced coarse punctures except on shoulders and a weak apical ridge. Abdomen with first segment large, as long as following segments together; the second segment about one half as long as first. Middle leg with tibia asymmetrically expanded apically, the ventral surface concave and with the first two joints of the tarsus strongly widened. The tibiae and tarsi of anterior and posterior legs normal. Posterior leg much larger than others, the femur expanded apically into a large ovate club which bears a few suberect setae; hind tibia with two rows of short spines along its length and two apical spines, one small, one long and acute.

Undersurface of body with thin pale pubescence. Length 7 mm. to 8 mm.

Female.—Eyes distinctly smaller than in male, more widely separated above. Antennae not extending to elytral apex. Middle legs normal. Abdomen testaceous, the first segment very large, the second short, deeply cleft medially.

Described from a series of sixteen females and twenty-nine males reared from wood of *Phoebe lanceolata*, Golatappar, Dehra Dun, U. P. (C. F. C. Beeson).

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

The modification of the middle leg in the male suggests that this species should be placed in the subgenus *Ocytasia* Pascoe. The species appears to be very near *Merionoeda taprobanica* Gah.

(described from the female) but in that the third and fourth antennal segments are stated to be each shorter than the fifth which is not the case in the new species.

Kunbir salemensis n. sp.

Male.—Testaceous reddish, each elytron with a rather large isolated glossy black or dark brown spot near the apex; hind legs black except peduncles of femora which are testaceous; under-surface of mesothorax, metathorax and abdomen black. Metathorax and abdominal segments with white pubescence laterally.

Head with eyes prominent, distant from prothorax; with numerous punctures on frons and posteriorly. Antennae extending beyond elytral apex by a little more than the length of the last segment: first segment moderately clavate, third shorter than the first or fourth. Prothorax with a weak oval tubercle on each side, one on each side above and one postero-median; narrowed anteriorly; surface mostly shining but there are several rather coarse punctures. Elytron slender, weakly narrowed near the middle, rather narrowly rounded at apex; the basal two-thirds with thin pubescence and with rather coarse and not very close punctures; the apical third or so with rather dense pale pubescence except for the subapical blackish discal spot. Abdomen with first segment as long as second and third together, the second about as long as the next two. Hind legs with femora fusiform clavate, extending a little beyond elytral apex; tibiae not denticulate, with two apical spines; tarsi with first segment longer than the next two together, the second segment distinctly longer than wide. Body and legs with numerous scattered erect setae. Length 8 mm. to 10 mm.

Female.—Antennae distinctly shorter than body. Eyes rather less prominent. Abdomen with first segment rather longer than following segments together, the second widely emarginate medially, densely fringed with yellow hairs; following segments depressed. Length 9 mm. to 10 mm.

Fourteen specimens from North Salem, Madras (F. R. I. Sandal Insect Survey).

Type in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

Distinguished from *K. telephoroides* Lmre. especially by the isolated dark glossy spot near (but not at) the elytral apex, the testaceous antennae and the black abdomen of the female.

Thranium triplagiatus Gahan.

A series of twelve females and fourteen males was reared from the wood of *Litsaea citrata* and *Machilus edulis* collected at Debrepani, Darjeeling (Gardner). Gahan's description applies only to the female.

Male.—Differs from female as follows: Elytron almost uniformly dark brown to blackish, usually slightly paler near commencement of the attenuated part and sometimes paler near scutellum. Metathorax dark brown laterally. Posterior leg with expanded part of femur and apex of tibia black or dark brown. Eyes much larger and more protuberant, the frons narrower. Length 9 mm. to 12 mm. (Length of female 14 mm. to 23 mm.).

Clytus minutus n. sp.

Head black; prothorax black to dark reddish. Elytra blackish with testaceous markings within basal two-thirds. Antennae and legs dark reddish. Numerous fairly long erect or suberect pale hairs are present on head, pronotum, elytra and legs, including femora.

Head rugulose-punctate with some sparse pale pubescence. Antennae short, reddish basally, infuscated apically. Prothorax about as wide as long, the sides only very slightly curved, nearly straight, moderately narrowed at extremities, slightly widest behind the middle; with only very thin shorter pubescence in addition to the longer erect hairs. Scutellum not longer than wide, with pale pubescence posteriorly. Elytron blackish except for (1) a transverse testaceous band behind the shoulder, narrow at external margin, broader at the suture and continuous with a broad basal area on each side of scutellum; the shoulder is thus left with a triangular black mark and (2) a testaceous band commencing from external margin behind the middle, curved forward and meeting or nearly meeting the anterior band along the suture; both bands with thin yellowish pubescence; the dark areas of elytron with short black pubescence, not concealing the derm, arising from a close punctuation; there is some thin yellowish pubescence at the apex but the underlying derm is not testaceous here as it is in the anterior bands; apex of elytron subtruncate the angles with only minute angulations. Legs dark reddish, the tibiae and tarsi often blackish. Pygidium with fairly dense pale pubescence. Ventral surface dark brown to black, shining, dense pale pubescence present on mesothoracic episternum, posteriorly on metathoracic episternum and in medially broken transverse bands posteriorly on the first two abdominal segments. Length 6 mm. to 7 mm.

Described from eight specimens reared from *Tectona grandis*, Nilambur, Madras (C. F. C. Beeson).

Type in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

The prothorax varies from entirely black to nearly entirely dark red. The postmedial transverse band does not always quite meet the anterior pale band at the suture.

Two specimens in this collection were labelled by B. Schwarzer as *Clytus minutus* n. sp. but no description appears to have been published.

Clytus ceylonicus n. sp.

Head black; antennae dark testaceous, infuscated apically, pronotum dark red (usually blackish at extreme apex); elytra blackish except a basal area and a transverse band beyond the middle which are pale; legs reddish. The dorsal parts of the body and the legs (including femora) with rather long erect scattered hairs.

Head with only extremely sparse pubescence, coarsely and rather shallowly punctuate, the interstices tending to form a reticulation. Antennae short, not extending back far beyond scutellum. Prothorax very slightly longer than wide, slightly wider behind the middle and thence weakly narrowing anteriorly, rather more abruptly at the base; the surface granulate, almost nude except for erect hairs and a few recumbent short pale setae. Scutellum slightly transverse, blackish and nude except for a thin marginal pubescence. Elytron blackish except for two transverse testaceous bands, one extending from external margin behind shoulder to suture (where it is widest) and extending along suture and thence some way along the base (i.e., the shoulder itself is left black); the second is behind the middle and extends from near the external margin, gradually widening, to the suture; the anterior pale band is very sparsely, the posterior rather densely, covered with yellowish pubescence; the surface rather closely punctuate, with thin pubescence and sparse sub-erect hairs; apex truncate, the inner angle rounded off, the external angle very weakly angulate. The prothorax ventrally with a black area between legs and anterior margin; mesosternum red; metasternum black, shining, sparsely pubescent except for a posterior marginal band of pale pubescence; abdomen black, shining, with sparse erect hairs, the posterior margins of first and second segments each with a medially broken band of white pubescence. Length about 6 mm. to 7 mm.

Twenty eight specimens reared from *Vitex altissima*, Mahaoya, Ceylon. (F. R. I. collection).

Type in British Museum ; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

This species has much the same type of colouration as *C. minutus* n. sp., in the latter however the post-medial band of the elytron is curved forward towards the suture while in *C. ceylonicus* it is directly transverse, although gradually expanded towards the suture.

***Xylotrechus subcarinatus* n. sp.**

Head black with dense yellow pubescence. Prothorax black with dense yellow pubescence above, except two paramedian nude spots before middle, one, subdistinct, median, behind the middle and one on each side at the base. Scutellum with yellow pubescence. Elytra dark brown but reddish testaceous below the yellow bands of pubescence ; the yellow markings as follows : one at base extended posteriorly at shoulder and also along the suture to join a second band which extends obliquely to the external margin before which it is roundly expanded ; the third band is postmedial with straight transverse hind margin, the anterior margin acutely produced along suture to near the middle of the elytron ; the apex of the elytron is broadly yellow ; there are thus three intermediate dark brown and sparsely pubescent intermediate bands, all rather broad as are the yellow markings. Mesosternum and metasternum with thin pale pubescence medially, the former with a small rounded spot laterally, the latter with episternum entirely covered with dense yellow pubescence. Abdomen dark brown with continuous transverse bands of dense yellowish pubescence on five segments. Antennae reddish testaceous, a little darker distally. Legs also reddish, the hind femora darker distally.

Head with dense punctuation which is hidden by pubescence except a small patch behind each antenna ; lateral frontal carinae fine, straight and parallel, extending below eyes ; median carina single, inconspicuous, visible as a fine line on ventral half of frons. Antennae distinctly widened distally.

Prothorax slightly longer than wide, the sides only weakly curved ; closely and somewhat reticulately punctured ; not carinately raised along middle line. Elytron broadly rounded (roundly truncate) at apex, the internal angle with a minute point. Posterior legs with femora slender and elongate. Length 7-10 mm.

Eight specimens reared from *Phoebe lanceolata*, Dehra Dun, U. P. (C. F. C. Beeson).

Type in British Museum ; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

Agalophis longispinis n. sp.

Head reddish, with fairly dense grey-yellow pubescence; antennae reddish-testaceous, the segments darker at their apices. Prothorax dark brown but with fairly dense grey yellow pubescence, a fairly distinct transverse dark band across the middle and a denser pale pubescence, extending to the base, laterally. Elytra red-brown to dark brown with grey-yellow pubescence except (1) a dark basal area which is black medially and below the shoulders which are reddish, (2) two dark brown bands (the posterior one rather vague) conjoined at suture and, with those of the other elytron forming a depressed X, (3) a dark, rather broad slightly curved band separated by a narrow band of yellowish pubescence from the apex which is also dark brown. Legs red-testaceous, the expanded parts of femora with a darker patch. Scutellum with yellowish pubescence. Mesothoracic episternum and base of metasternum with dense whitish pubescence; the remainder of the ventral surface with thin pubescence which however is thicker on the second abdominal segment; the first abdominal segment with a shining nude space on each side.

Antennae extending a little beyond elytral apex in male, to just beyond the middle of the elytra in the female; the third segment with a very small apical spine. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, narrowed basally and very slightly apically; strongly convex dorsally and broadly protuberant dorsolaterally. Elytron narrow, with distinct basal crest and humeral carina; the apex truncate, the external angle with a strong spine which is about as long as the truncate apical edge; the inner angle slightly angulate. Legs with rather fine basal stalks, ovally clavate distally. The upper part of the body with sparse sub-erect hairs. Length 9 mm.

Two males and two females reared from stem of *Beilschmiedia sikkimensis*, Lopchu, Darjeeling (J. C. M. Gardner).

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

This species has very much the same elytral pattern as has *A. fasciatus* Thoms. but differs in being smaller, more slender, lighter in colour and particularly in having a relatively much longer spine at the external apex of the elytron.

Epipedocera chakhata n. sp.

Black; elytron near the middle with a very narrow straight ivory band which reaches rather near to the suture; silvery pubescence is present as small spots on mesothoracic episterna and posterolaterally on metasternum and as very thin lines laterally on abdominal sterna; there are no basal spots of white pubescence

on prothorax. Antennae reaching to about the apex of the elytron in the male, to just beyond the ivory band in the female.

Head reticulate-punctate. Prothorax globose, about as wide as elytral base, not as strongly narrowed at apex as at base; finely and regularly reticulate-punctate up to the posterior margin. Scutellum with white pubescence, longer than wide. Elytron with small and deep punctures which although numerous are not close enough for the intervals to have a finely reticulate appearance; the intervals are more or less glossy; the apex with two acute and rather long spines. Femora rather closely punctate. Abdomen beneath shining, sparsely punctate, with a few scattered setae. Length 5 mm. to 8 mm.

Six males and six females from Chakhata Range, Haldwani U. P. taken on dry fallen trees (S. N. Chatterjee). Also two males and one female from Dehra Dun, U. P. (J. C. M. Gardner).

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

This species differs from *E. acaciae* n. sp. in the longer antennae, the closer punctuation and the much stronger apical armature of the elytra, etc.

***Epipedocera acaciae* n. sp.**

Black; each elytron at the middle with a transverse smooth raised ivory band which is very narrow, not quite straight and reaches to rather near the sutural margin; the base of prothorax above with a small spot of white pubescence on each side; spots of silvery white pubescence are present on mesothoracic episterna, on posterior angles of metathorax and on each side of first abdominal segment; the ventral surface of thoracic segments with a thin white pubescence. Antenna in male extending to just beyond the ivory band on elytron; in female not extending to that band. Head reticulate-punctate, more finely anteriorly than posteriorly. Prothorax globose, strongly rounded laterally, as wide as basal width of the elytra; more strongly narrowed at base than at apex behind which there is a slight transverse groove; surface with a shallow regular reticulate punctuation which extends to the posterior margin. Scutellum with white pubescence, not longer than wide. Elytron with numerous small deep punctures, mostly slightly longer than wide; the punctures are well separated from one another, especially posteriorly where the intervals are often larger than the punctures themselves; these intervals are dull, not shining; the apex with a short tooth at the suture and a weak angulation at the external angle. Femora closely and rather coarsely punctate. Abdominal sterna each finely punctate but

smooth posteriorly ; in the male each of the four anterior segments with a regular transverse row of short pale erect setae as well as longer setae laterally ; the female with sparse longer setae only. Length 8 mm. to 9 mm.

Described from three males and three females reared from wood of *Acacia arabica*, East Nasik, Bombay.

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

Distinguished from known Indian species especially by the following characters taken together. The short antennae, punctuation of prothorax extending to basal margin, elytra with very narrow transverse band, with small, not very closely spaced punctures and with weakly pointed apices.

***Dere posticata* n. sp.**

Fulvous except antenna, legs (coxae excepted) and the apices of the elytra which are black. There is some thin pale pubescence on prosternum (except anteriorly) which extends laterally above the coxae, also medially on mesosternum and metasternum ; elsewhere pubescence is extremely thin or almost absent.

Prothorax very slightly longer than wide, widest a little behind the middle, moderately curved ; the surface with small punctures which for the most part are not very close, the interstices flat. Elytron with the apex obliquely truncate, the angles only weakly prominent if at all. Femora of middle and posterior legs each with a fine carina. Length 8 mm. to 9 mm.

Eight specimens from North Salem, Madras (F. R. I. Sandal Insect Survey).

Type in British Museum ; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

This species resembles *D. apicalis* Gah. in the colouration of the elytra but differs in the elytron not being bispinose apically and in the posterior femora being finely carinate. The punctuation of the pronotum is more widely spaced than in the other species now described.

***Dere acaciae* n. sp.**

Head red ; prothorax black above except for a rather narrow median line and the basal and apical margins which are fulvous (in one specimen the red median line is absent) ; scutellum red ; elytra black but narrowly red at the base ; antennae and legs except coxae, black ; undersurface of body fulvous except a blackish area anterior to front coxae.

Prothorax slightly longer than wide, moderately curved laterally; the surface with close rather shallow punctures, the interstices forming an irregular reticulation. Elytron with the apex obliquely truncate, only very slightly concave, the two extremities weakly angulate. Legs with femora thinly covered with grey pubescence; the femora of the middle and posterior pairs each with a fine carina. Pubescence on undersurface of body silvery, thin, rather denser on thoracic segments. Length 8 mm.

Three specimens reared from wood of *Acacia catechu*, Hoshangabad, C. P. (S. N. Chatterjee).

Type in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

The new species differs from *D. cassiae* n. sp. in the less deeply punctate-rugulose prothorax and in the colouration of the head and body.

Dere cassiae n. sp.

Head, antennae, legs and ventral surface of body (except prothorax) black; prothorax dark red, the anterior margin narrowly blackish; elytra dark blue or with a greenish tinge. The undersurface (except a nude anterior band on prothorax) with a rather dense covering of short silver pubescence.

Front of head with short grey pubescence which partially conceals the punctuation. Prothorax ovate, widest near the middle, more strongly narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly; the surface closely punctate, the interstices narrow; the dorsolateral surface is weakly tumid on each side. Elytron extremely closely punctured; the apex somewhat obliquely truncate, slightly concave, only very weakly angulate externally and at the suture. Femora with short grey pubescence, each with a distinct fine carina along the undersurface. Hind tarsus with first segment as long as the next two together. The undersurface of prothorax with the anterior nude band transversely striate; the silvery pubescence covering the remainder of the surface is extended well above the leg. Metasternum with rather dense punctures which are partially concealed by the silver pubescence. Undersurface of abdomen with the silver pubescence denser along each side. Length 8.5 to 10 mm.

Seven specimens reared from wood of *Cassia fistula*, Shwebo, Burma (Forest Entomologist).

Type in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute.

This species closely resembles *Dere thoracica* White from China but the latter has more marked basal and apical black areas on

the pronotum, the undersurface is more thinly pubescent, the elytral apex is rather more distinctly pointed at each angle and the femora lack the fine carina which is present on them all in the new species.

Artimpaza dehra n. sp.

Head black. Antennae and legs dark reddish brown. Prothorax black with four transverse lines of silvery pubescence. Scutellum densely covered with silvery pubescence. Elytra blackish with a sordid testaceous stripe running along the disk from near base to near apex. Undersurface black, glossy, except prothorax, with silvery pubescence on each side of mesothorax, on metathoracic episterna and in transverse bands on the first five abdominal sterna; that on the first sternum post-apical and widely broken medially; those on the following segments along the anterior margin and thin or narrowly broken medially. The body and legs with scattered fine erect setae. Length 9 mm.

In colour and structure this species closely resembles *D. obscura* Gardn. but the two species may be separated as follows. In *obscura* the anterior transverse line of silver pubescence on the prothorax is narrowly broken medially, the gap about as wide as the scutellum; also along the external and sutural margins of the elytra, behind the middle, there is close and minute punctuation. In *dehra* the anterior silver line of pubescence on prothorax is much more widely broken medially, the gap a little more than twice as wide as the scutellum; the marginal punctuation of posterior half of elytron coarser, not close and minute.

Fourteen specimens from Golatappar, Dehra Dun, U. P. (C. F. C. Beeson) reared from *Phoebe lanceolata*.

Type in British Museum; paratypes] in Forest Research Institute.

In both *dehra* and *obscura* the prothorax of the male has a large lateral dull patch (with a small glossy spot near upper margin) on each side between the anterior and posterior constrictions.

Notes.

Hoplocerambyx cicatricatus Gardner 1926 is a synonym of *Massicus venustus* Pascoe. The antennal supports are not particularly prominent and acute on the inner side in this species.

Xylotrechus renominatus Beeson 1919 (= *X. gahani* Stebb. 1914, *Indian Forest Insects*, p. 352) from Assam and Burma is identical with *X. magnicollis* Fairm 1888 described from Chinese specimens and falls into synonymy.

Abstract.

Gardner, J. C. M. *New Indian Cerambycidae*. *Indian Forest Records* 6 (1): 1—14, 1939.—The following new species are described: *Noserius indicus* ex *Xylia dolabriformis*, Bombay; *Diorthus sericeus* ex *Pterocarpus marsupium* and *Acacia* sp., Madras; *Trirachys atkinsoni* ex *Pentacme suavis*, Burma; *Merionoeda phoebe* ex *Phoebe lanceolata*, United Provinces; *Kunbir salemensis*, Madras; *Clytus minutus* ex *Tectona grandis*, Madras; *Clytus ceylonicus* ex *Vitex altissima*, Ceylon; *Xylotrechus subcarinatus* ex *Phoebe lanceolata*, United Provinces; *Aglaophis longispinis* ex *Beilschmiedia sikkimensis*, Darjeeling; *Epipedocera chakhata*, United Provinces; *Epipedocera acaciae* ex *Acacia arabica*, Bombay; *Dere posticata*, Madras; *Dere acaciae* ex *Acacia catechu*, Central Provinces; *Dere cassiae* ex *Cassia fistula*, Burma; *Artimpaza dehra* ex *Phoebe lanceolata*, United Provinces. The male of *Thranis biplagiatus* Gahan is described.