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NEW INDIAN CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

BY

J. C. M. GARDNER,

Branch of Forest Entomology, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

In this paper I describe fourteen species of Clytini which I assume to be new since I can find no descriptions which definitely apply to any of them. In many cases I have found difficulty in comparing with allied species because published descriptions deal more with colour pattern than with structure.

Types and paratypes will be kept for the present in the Forest Research Institute ; under more peaceful conditions Types will be deposited in the British Museum.

Demonax salemensis, new species.

Black. First two segments of antennae more or less dark reddish, remainder black. Legs blackish except femora which are all red. Head with thin grey pubescence. Prothorax with some faint grey pubescence posteriorly, nearly nitid on disc. Scutellum black. Elytra with thin dark pubescence and with three pure white spots on basal third, one slightly elongate on suture a short way behind scutellum, and one nearly circular on the disc of each more posteriorly ; a white transverse band of white pubescence behind the middle and a similar band at the apex. Under-surface blackish except for pure white spots on mesepisternum, metepisternum, and postero-laterally on metasternum and first abdominal segment.

Antennae reaching to or slightly beyond the post-medial white band of elytra ; segments 3, 4 and 5 each with distinct spines, that on 4 very long, that on 5 much shorter.

Prothorax globose, a little longer than wide, strongly curved laterally, the surface with rather large vague circular depressions the anterior margins of which are slightly raised causing a subasperate appearance; near the posterior margin the surface is almost smooth. Elytra strongly overlapping anterior part of metepisternum, strongly sinuate; surface with not very close punctures, almost impunctate near base; apically truncate with distinct external points. First segment of hind tarsi not quite twice as long as the next two segments together. Length 6 mm. to 7.5 mm.

Described from a long series collected in North Salem, Madras (Forest Research Institute Sandal Insect Survey). The insects were collected by sweeping and most are incomplete.

The new species is closely allied to *D. formicoides* Lmre. but differs from that in the less sharply defined asperation of the pronotum, the red colour of all the femora and the three basal spots of the elytra being white and (the posterior pair at least) not elongate.

***Demonax sonneratae*, new species.**

Black, including legs and antennae. Head, antennae and legs with thin grey pubescence. Pronotum with short thin grey pubescence, a little thinner on the disk, with no distinct black spots. Scutellum greyish. Each elytron with thin dark brown or blackish pubescence and with grey pubescence as follows: a continuous basal patch; an oblique straight line from near suture behind scutellum (but touching neither) and extending to middle of disc not far from middle of elytron; a complete transverse band behind the middle, narrow laterally, widened along the suture, its posterior margin nearly straight; and finally a larger apical band at the apex. The under-surface with dense whitish pubescence on mesothoracic and metathoracic episterna, on posterior margin of metasternum and posteriorly on first two abdominal segments; prosternum and middle of mesosternum with thin grey pubescence, the remaining under surface dark with only faint pubescence.

Head with antennal supports angulate. Antennae reaching to apical fourth of elytron in male; third and fourth segments with rather short slender spines, fifth with minute point. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, not much narrower at anterior margin than at middle where the curvature is slight, more abruptly narrowed at base; surface very closely and finely rugulose-punctate. Elytra closely micro-punctured; the truncate apex weakly angulate externally; anterior lateral margin not strongly overlapping metepisternum. First segment of hind tarsi less than twice as long as the next two segments together. Length 7 mm.

Described from five specimens reared from *Sonneratia apetala*, Sunderbans, Bengal (C. F. C. Beeson).

***Demonax blairi*, new species.**

Black, with rather thin grey pubescence, the elytra with brownish black markings. Antennae black with grey pubescence. Pronotum uniformly covered with grey pubescence which does not entirely conceal the derm; without black spots. Scutellum and elytron with not very thick grey pubescence; each elytron with a black discal spot at some distance from the base; a black band extending obliquely from external margin (at about one-third of the elytral length from the base) to the suture where it meets its fellow at about a right angle; behind the middle is a complete broad black band which however is shorter than the remaining apical grey part of the elytron. Under-surface almost uniformly covered with moderately dense white pubescence, that on the last three abdominal segments a little thinner. Legs blackish with thin pale pubescence.

Antennae reaching to about the middle of the elytra in the female, longer, but not reaching the apex in the male; 3rd and 4th segments with slender spines, 5th with minute spine. Prothorax subglobose, a little longer than wide, more gradually narrowed anteriorly; surface with fine reticulation showing through pubescence. Elytron not deeply overlapping metepisternum; the external angle of sinuately truncate apex with very small tooth. Legs with a few pale erect hairs; first segment of hind tarsi twice as long as next two together. Length 7 mm. to 8 mm.

Described from a long series reared from an unknown creeper, Jalpaiguri, Bengal (N. C. Chatterjee). Another series, also from a creeper, is from Kalimpong, Bengal (Balwant Singh).

The species appears to be near *D. bowringi* Pascoe from Hong-kong, which however, is described as having two black spots on pronotum. Named after Dr. K. G. Blair.

***Demonax limoniae*, new species.**

Black with dull grey, somewhat yellowish pubescence which is rather paler beneath. Head with sculpture, except for a few rather large punctures between eyes above, hidden by pubescence. Antennae with first six segments black; segments 7, 8 and 9 with close white pubescence, 10 and 11 dark but 10 may have some white pubescence. Prothorax with close pale pubescence (rather thinner postero-medially) which almost completely hides the sculpture and with two large transverse and very narrowly separated black spots across the middle. Scutellum black. Each elytron

black at the base except for an oblique pale line internal to shoulder ; next, in the basal half, a broad pale band which is extended anteriorly along the suture (but does not reach scutellum) and reaches lateral margin of elytron ; the anterior margin of this band irregular laterally, the posterior margin moderately obliquely inclined backwards towards suture ; across the middle is a broad black band (occupying nearly one-third of the elytron) which is slightly narrowed towards suture ; this band is divided into an apical part and a rather broader posterior part by a narrow pale transverse band which does not, however, reach the suture ; the apical part (nearly a third) of the elytron grey, more darkly shaded towards the extremity. Ventral surface of prothorax with fairly dense pale pubescence ; of mesothorax with dense pale median and lateral spots ; of metathorax entirely densely pale ; first abdominal segment black, in sharp contrast to the following four segments which are covered with close pale pubescence. Legs black, distal joint of tarsi reddish.

Antennae reaching slightly beyond apex of elytron in male, shorter in female but reaching well over the basal two-thirds of elytra ; segments 3 and 4 each with a small but distinct apical spine. Prothorax with even surface, a little longer than wide in both sexes, rounded laterally, gradually narrowing from middle towards anterior margin ; surface with close punctures which are more distinct on the black spots. Scutellum slightly transverse, with rounded hind margin. Elytra broadly truncate, sharply pointed at the external angles ; the sides weakly sinuate, only slightly overlapping anterior margin of metepisternum. Length 7 mm. to 10 mm.

Described from five specimens from a stump of *Limonia acidissima*, South Mangalore, Madras (J. C. M. Gardner).

The new species seems to be quite distinct from any other described from the Indian region though perhaps nearest *D. mulio* Pasc. The contrast between the black and immaculate first abdominal segment (which has only an extremely thin pale pubescence) and the following densely pubescent segments is striking.

***Demonax atkinsoni*, new species.**

Elongate, narrow. Ground colour black, pubescence dull lead-grey with certain black markings. Head closely pubescent with a group of large punctures on each side of vertex. Antennae with close ashy pubescence. Prothorax with close but short pubescence which does not entirely hide the sculpture and with two small widely separated spots before the middle. Scutellum—closely pubescent, pale. Elytron closely covered with pale pubescence

and with black markings as follows : a lateral mark near base ; a straight and moderately oblique line extending from near scutellum (but distinctly separated from that and sutural margin) to about middle of disc and along about the basal third of the elytron ; an oblique band (forming about a right angle with its fellow) near the middle, extending to both margins and moderately expanded at lateral margin ; a broad band separated by about its own width from the apex, and extending to both margins (this band slightly variable in width, more or less shading into brown posteriorly). Episterna of mesothorax and metathorax white, the remainder of the under-surface more or less closely covered with grey, a little denser at posterior angles of first two abdominal segments.

Antennae reaching a little beyond middle of elytron ; 3rd segment with shorter, 4th. with long, spine. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, distinctly and evenly curved laterally ; there is a vague longitudinal ridge posteriorly ; surface with fine reticulation showing through the pubescence, the contained areas flat. Scutellum transverse, triangular. Elytron elongate, feebly dentate at external angle of truncate apex ; the sides only moderately sinuate, the metepisternum almost parallel sided. First segment of hind tarsi twice as long as next two together. Length 10 mm. to 12 mm.

Described from three specimens (apparently females) reared from *Phyllanthus emblica*, Maymyo, Burma (D. J. Atkinson). Another specimen from the same locality is labelled "ex *Quercus* sp."

Demonax buteae, new species.

Black. Antennae with first segment reddish ; second segment dark reddish to blackish ; remainder blackish with faint grey pubescence. Head and prothorax with uniform but very thin faint grey pubescence which does not hide the sculpture ; without spots or marks. Scutellum black. Elytra with thin dark brown pubescence and each with two fine very distinct lines of thick white pubescence : the first oblique, extending from behind scutellum near sutural margin (but well separated from each) to middle of disc to rather less than one-third the elytral length ; the second line is complete and transverse, a little way behind the middle ; faint patches of greyish pubescence are present at base and over shoulder and at the apex. Under-surface with pure white pubescence on mesothoracic and metathoracic episterna, across posterior margins of metasternum and first abdominal segment and over most of second abdominal segment ; prosternum and mesosternum with faint greyish pubescence ; remaining under surface blackish, legs with very faint pubescence.

Head closely punctulate, shallowly concave between eyes. Antennae not reaching to near elytral apex; segments 3 and 4 with small but distinct points, 5 with small point. Prothorax of female almost globose, scarcely longer than wide, of male slightly longer; the surface with fine clearly defined isodiametrical reticulation, the interspaces flat. Elytra closely micropunctate; the truncate apices with small external teeth; rather strongly overlapping anterior margin of metepisternum. First segment of hind tarsi about twice as long as next two together. Length 4 mm. to 7 mm.

Described from five specimens reared from living stems of *Butea frondosa*, Dehra Dun, United Provinces (A. K. Sharma).

***Perissus quercus*, new species.**

Ground colour of head, prothorax and ventral surface black; of antennae, legs and elytra very dark brown. Head with very thin greyish pubescence, some longer hairs below the eyes. Antennae with basal four segments subnude, the following segments dull, with close extremely short tomentum. Prothorax almost nude on disc, with grey pubescence which is very thin laterally, rather longer and denser ventrally. Scutellum blackish, subnude. Each elytron dull, with very short brown and thin tomentum with three ashy white pubescent marks as follows: (1) a curved line, bordering scutellum, running along scutellum and then curving out to the external margin; (2) near the middle a patch which is acutely continued some distance anteriorly along the suture and laterally (slightly obliquely) towards the margin but separated from an isolated small submarginal spot; (3) a small elongate sutural spot between the last and the apex. Ventral surface with some rather shaggy grey pubescence which is rather denser on mesepisternum (a narrow line), on metepisternum and on first two or three abdominal segments. Legs with very thin hairs.

Head with front wider than high, rugulose punctate; vertex and genae more coarsely punctate. Antennae of male reaching a little past the middle of the elytra, shorter in the female; 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th segments almost equal. Prothorax longer than wide, more or less cylindrical, with a slight rounded protuberance on each side behind the middle; the anterior margin strongly carinate, the surface rather coarsely and closely punctured and with coarse transverse asperities (some very large, including one near middle) on rather less than the anterior half, along the median line and dorso-laterally on each side (leaving a punctate oval space on each side of disc behind middle). Elytra very closely micropunctured; the apices obliquely subtruncate, the external angles bluntly angulate. First segment of hind tibia quite twice as long as the next two together. Length 10 mm. to 13 mm.

Described from three specimens extracted from wood of *Quercus incana*, Airadeo, Almora U. P. (J. C. M. Gardner).

This species appears to be quite distinct from any other known Indian species. The strongly raised anterior margin and coarse asperities of pronotum are particularly striking.

***Perissus chatterjeei*, new species.**

Head, thorax and under surface black, elytra dark brown but ferruginous at base; antennae and legs (the hind femora darker) ferruginous; with close yellow pubescence on head, thorax, elytra and nearly all the ventral surface.

Front of head with black nude median line; pronotum with six large black spots; two discal, (the anterior one a little longer than wide, the posterior one transverse, near the base) and two, subcircular; on each side, one in front of the other. Scutellum yellow. Elytron subnitid and ferruginous at base, on shoulder and behind scutellum; a dark brown band extends from external margin (at about one-third of its length from base) and curves forward along middle of disc; a dark brown band extends from margin a little behind middle, slightly obliquely forward to suture along which it is very narrowly produced anteriorly; about half way between that band and the apex is a large brown spot or band which extends from outer margin towards, but not reaching, the suture.

Front of head distinctly higher than wide. Antennae short and stout, not reaching far beyond shoulders of elytra; third segment a little shorter than first. Prothorax very little longer than wide, the sides nearly straight but narrowed at the extremities; surface (as revealed on the nude black spots) very closely and finely punctate rugulose. Elytra elongate, with small points at internal and external truncate apices. Legs rather closely punctate-subasperate with numerous longish pale hairs; first segment of hind tarsi about as long as remaining segments together. Length 9 mm. to 10 mm.

Described from ten specimens reared from a woody climber Jalpaiguri, Bengal (N. C. Chatterjee).

The species appears to be near *P. dohertii* Gahan but with different markings.

***Rhaphuma chatterjeei*, new species.**

Head and thorax black; femora and under surface black or dark brown; antennae elytra and remainder of legs dark brown; head with thin grey pubescence; antennae, legs and pronotum

with very faint pubescence, the last without discal marks but with thin line of dense white pubescence along postero-lateral margins. Scutellum blackish. Each elytron with faint brownish tomentum and the following white pubescent markings: (1) a line starting behind scutellum, running a short way along suture then gradually diverging and at one-third from the base, extending transversely to near margin; (2) a post-medial line from suture (along which it is slightly extended anteriorly) crossing slightly obliquely backwards to margin and (3) an apical spot across the inner angle. The under-surface with thin grey pubescence but with denser white spots laterally on mesothorax, metathorax and first four abdominal segments. The body is without longer suberect hairs.

Front of head transverse. Antennae reaching to, or nearly to, elytral apex. Prothorax longer than wide, subcylindrical, the sides slightly curved, very slightly narrowed towards anterior margin, more abruptly at base; surface very closely and finely punctate, with a finely granulate appearance, with an obtuse but quite distinct median longitudinal ridge on basal half. Elytra slightly curved down antero laterally; apices truncate emarginate, the inner angle with a small, the outer with a minute, point. Femora not carinate, the hind pair extending beyond elytral apex. Hind tarsi with first segment about twice as long as next two together. Length 9 mm. to 10 mm.

Described from six specimens collected at Muktesar, Nainital, U. P. (N. C. Chatterjee).

A small dark species quite different from any other *Rhaphuma* described from the Indian region.

***Rhaphuma desaii*, new species.**

Ground colour black or nearly black. Head with rather close white pubescence. Antennae with close but extremely short pale pubescence. Pronotum subnude with very faint pale pubescence but with dense white pubescence on each side along base. Scutellum thinly pubescent except along posterior margin. Each elytron with thin, obscure dark brown tomentum but faintly ashy at base and with three sharply defined white and rather narrow pubescent bands: the first, starting very near scutellum, runs a short way along suture then diverges, and at about the limit of the basal third extends transversely to the outer margin; the second post-medial is transverse, extending from near lateral margin to suture, slightly widened towards suture (the posterior margin transverse, anterior margin very slightly oblique); the third band is apical but a little thinner at extreme apex. Underside of thoracic segments with fairly densely white pubescence medially; dense white

pubescence is found as follows : a spot on mesothoracic episternum, the whole metathoracic episternum and hind margin of sternum, extensively laterally and posteriorly on the first two abdominal segments and, more narrowly, on posterior margin of the next two segments. Legs with short close pale pubescence. Long fine erect hairs are present on the body and legs and more numerous on the prothorax.

Head with front higher than wide. Antennae extending a little beyond elytral apex in male, a little shorter in female. Pronotum longer than wide, feebly curved at sides, slightly narrower anteriorly than posteriorly ; surface very closely and finely punctate ; with a suggestion of a slight, obscure longitudinal swelling posteriorly. Elytra distinctly curved downwards antero-laterally, nearly directly truncate apically, feebly pointed at the angles. Femora not carinate. Length 8 mm.

Described from two specimens reared from wood of *Castanopsis argyrophylla*, Maymyo, Burma (M. H. Desai).

This species rather closely resembles *R. chatterjeei* n. sp. in general appearance but is distinguished by having long erect setae on the prothorax, etc. ; also the median ridge of the pronotum is barely perceptible.

***Rhaphuma suthra*, new species.**

Ground colour of head, prothorax and under side black ; of antennae and legs (except hind femora and hind tibiae which are dark brown) reddish testaceous ; elytra reddish testaceous, rather dark on distal half where there are two large blackish spots on each. Head and prothorax with close yellow pubescence, the latter with two wide nude longitudinal black marks above which reach neither base nor apex and are wider posteriorly and rather narrowly separated, also with a similar rather large mark, of irregular shape, laterally. Antennae and legs with only very faint pubescence. Scutellum with some yellow pubescence. Each elytron with a thinly pubescent red-testaceous space, over the shoulder, which is narrow posteriorly and extends to about basal third of disc ; at some distance from scutellum and not reaching the middle, is a very narrow brownish nude sutural line ; a little behind the middle is a large transverse dark brown or blackish spot extending from margin (or near it) but well separated from suture ; between this and apex (but nearer the apex) is a larger dark brown or blackish spot which is usually slightly elongate oval, and does not reach suture but may or may not reach external margin ; the remaining surface covered with close yellow pubescence which anteriorly extends along the suture and is expanded at base on each side of

scutellum. Under-surface with dense, very pale yellowish pubescence on prosternum, on most of mesosternum, anteriorly posteriorly and laterally on metasternum and on the first four abdominal sterna except that each of the latter has a rather large nude blackish anterior patch on each side of the middle line. Body without fine erect hairs.

Front of head distinctly higher than wide. Antennae extending beyond middle of elytra in female, not quite to the apex in the male. Prothorax longer than wide, narrower than elytral base, distinctly curved at sides (more so in the female where the prothorax is rather stouter), gradually but distinctly narrowed anteriorly (where it is slightly narrower than at the base) and rather abruptly at the base; the surface as revealed by the nude marks, closely punctate regular; there are no distinct ridges. Elytra distinctly curved downwards antero-laterally; the apices nearly directly truncate, the angles feebly pointed. Femora not carinate. Length 7 mm. to 10 mm.

Described from a series of fifteen caught by sweeping, North Salem, Madras (Forest Research Institute Sandal Insect Survey). Most are in rather a battered condition, few specimens having all the appendages intact.

The markings appear to be quite distinct from those of previous described species from the Indian region.

***Rhaphuma quercus*, new species**

Ground colour black, including legs and antennae. Head with close yellowish grey pubescence. Antennae and legs with close but extremely short greyish or greenish pubescence. Pronotum, scutellum and elytra densely covered with dull greenish yellow pubescence; the pronotum with two small dark brown spots sometimes vague on each side of disc near middle; each elytron with (1) a dark brown line on basal third which starts some way behind scutellum running parallel to and well separated from suture, then bending transversely and continued forward to shoulder as an extremely fine line which may be very vague and discontinuous; (2) a dark brown band at the middle from the margin to near the suture; this band of irregular shape, expanded along margin, constricted medially (sometimes leaving only a fine connecting line) and expanded near suture which it does not touch and (3) a dark brown spot half way between the last and the apex; this spot reaching or nearly reaching outer margin but not the suture, its anterior margin concave, its posterior margin convex. Under surface nearly uniformly densely covered with pale faintly greenish pubescence.

Antennae reaching to apical fourth of elytron in male. Prothorax longer than wide, not as wide as elytral base, slightly curved laterally, with transverse groove across base, without distinct dorsal ridges. Elytra moderately curved downward antero-laterally, the truncate apices with small external teeth. Middle femora not carinate; hind femora extending well past elytral apex in male. Length 12 mm. to 13 mm.

Described from 6 specimens labelled "ex bark *Quercus* sp.", Maymyo, Burma (D. J. Atkinson).

In general appearance the new species seems to approach *R. manipurensis* Gah. but the dark markings of the elytra are different.

***Rhaphuma salemensis*, new species.**

Head, antennae, pronotum, legs (except that the hind tibiae and distal part of hind femora are dark brown) testaceous red; elytra testaceous red (but the apical third more or less infuscated) and with white spots or bands. Head with thin grey pubescence on front. Pronotum with very sparse rather long yellowish pubescence, the posterior margin (except medially) narrowly bordered with dense pale pubescence. Scutellum whitish. Each elytron with very thin yellowish pubescence except two spots and one band of whitish pubescence: one spot discal on basal fourth, very small, slightly transverse; the band rather narrow, extending from near the margin well behind the middle, curving forwards and produced along the suture (the elytron behind this band usually dark brown at least in part); the remaining spot touches the suture some distance from the apex; obliquely oval, considerably larger than the anterior spot. Under-surface black (except anterior part of prosternum) with white pubescence posteriorly on prosternum, laterally and medially on mesosternum, on episterna and anterior and posterior margins of metasternum and as large lateral spots on each abdominal segment; the less thickly pubescent areas of under-surface rather coarsely punctate (very closely on abdomen) with thin rather long pubescence.

Antennae not quite reaching apex of elytra in male, slightly beyond the middle in the female; third segment much longer than first. Prothorax longer than wide, not as wide as elytral base; slightly curved laterally, narrower at apex than at base; surface closely and finely punctured; neither asperate nor carinate. Elytra slightly sinuate laterally; truncate at apex, the external angle only minutely pointed; surface rather coarsely and moderately closely punctate. Middle femora not carinate; hind femora extending well beyond elytral apex in male. Length 8 mm. to 12 mm.

Described from fifteen specimens collected by the Forest Research Institute Sandal Insect Survey, North Salem, Madras.

The new species differs from other species of *Rhaphuma* with reddish thorax described from India in having no definite black spots (although the zone behind the postmedial wide band may be wholly or partially darkened); the white markings are different also.

***Rhaphuma acrocarpi*, new species.**

Ground colour of head, prothorax and ventral surface black; elytra dark brown; antennae reddish; legs reddish testaceous, the middle and hind femora blackish except at base (the black colour not apparent in a few specimens). Head and ventral surface densely and almost uniformly covered with dense pale yellow pubescence; pronotum, scutellum and elytra with dense ochreous yellow pubescence; the pronotum with two thick longitudinal black marks on disc distant from both basal and apex, without lateral marks; each elytron with (1) a dark brown line from well behind scutellum running parallel to suture to the middle of the elytron where it bends outwardly and is then continued directly to the shoulder; (2) a dark brown postmedial transverse spot (anteriorly concave, posteriorly convex) from margin but not extending to suture and (3) a large more rounded brown spot, rather nearer to the last than to the apex, touching lateral margin but not the suture; finally there is a very small brownish spot towards apex of external margin. There are a very few long erect hairs posterolaterally on prothorax.

Front of head higher than wide. Antennae reaching to beyond the middle of elytra in female, a little longer in male. Prothorax longer than wide, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, the sides curved, abruptly narrowed at base; surface sculpture hidden by pubescence; without longitudinal ridges. Elytra slightly downcurved antero-laterally; the apices slightly obliquely truncate, nearly straight, with small external teeth. Femora not carinate. Length 13 mm. to 14 mm.

Described from ten specimens reared from wood of *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*, Kalimpong, Bengal. The wood was sent to Dehra Dun by the forest department.

This species, seems to be very near *R. phiale* Gahan judging from the description of the latter. In *R. phiale* however the longitudinal black bands cover the basal third of the elytron (basal half in the new species) and the antennae and legs are blackish (at least partly red in the new species).

It is just possible however that the type specimens were killed before colour development had completed and that they might have blackened in life. I have another specimen, from Cachar, Assam which differs only from the new species in having the antennae and all the femora black.

Note.

Clytosaurus siamensis Jord. 1894, Nov. Zool. 1, p. 497, pl. 13 f. 9 described from Siam. The Forest Research Institute collection contains two specimens from Burma (Shwegu, C. F. C. Beeson coll. and Pyinmana, D. J. Atkinson coll.) which agree with Jordan's description except that they are smaller (length 15 mm. and 18 mm.) than the type (length 21 mm.).

The genus runs down to *Demonax* in Gahan's key (Fauna of British India 1906) but may be distinguished by the last antennal segment which is curved and strongly narrowed distally.

Summary.

GARDNER, J. C. M. New Indian Cerambycidae (Col.) *Indian Forest Records* VI (6) : 213—225, 1940.—The following new species are described: *Demonax salemensis* from Madras; *D. sonneratae* from Bengal; *D. blairi* from Bengal; *D. limoniae* from Madras; *D. atkinsoni* from Burma; *D. buteae* from United Provinces; *Perissus quercus* from United Provinces; *P. chatterjee* from Bengal; *Rhaphuma chatterjeei* from United Provinces; *R. desaii* from Burma; *R. suthra* from Burma; *R. quercus* from Burma; *R. salemensis* from Madras; *R. acrocarpi* from Burma. *Clytosaurus siamensis* Jordan, previously known from Siam, is recorded from Burma.