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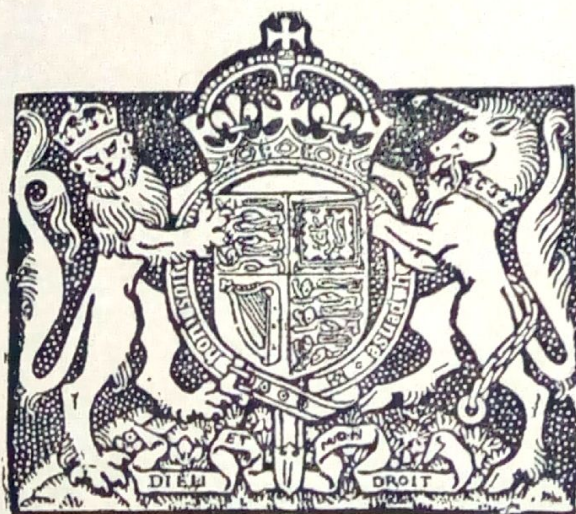
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ON SOME INDIAN CERAMBYCIDAE

BY

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Aseminae.

Gahan (1906, *Fauna Brit. India*, Col. I: 94) records only three species of this subfamily from India and Burma: *Criocephalus exoticus* Sharp, *C. unicolor* Gah. and *Tetropium oreinum* Gah. Since then *Nothorhina gardneri* Plavilst., *Criocephalus tibetanus* Sharp and *C. brunneus* sp. n. have been found in India. All species attack coniferous trees.

Key to genera.

1. Eye divided into two widely separated parts connected by a fine non-faceted raised line *Tetropium* (*oreinum* Gah. 1906).

Eye not divided (2).

2. Eye only very slightly emarginate anteriorly. Prothorax nearly parallel sided at middle, only slightly narrowed anteriorly, more strongly posteriorly; upper surface with smooth median slightly raised space, without distinct foveae *Nothorhina* (*gardneri* Plavilst. 1934).

Eye distinctly emarginate. Prothorax strongly rounded laterally, with one or two discal foveae *Criocephalus*.

Criocephalus Mulsant.

Sharp 1905, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* p. 145.

Gahan 1906, *Fauna Brit. India*, Col. I: 96.

Key to species from Indian region.

1. Pronotum with broad shallow median depression, without paramedian depressions. Elytron spined at apical sutural angle (Assam, Burma, Japan) . *unicolor* Gah. 1906.*
 Pronotum with a fovea on each side of middle line. Elytron not spined apically (2).
2. Third segment of hind tarsi cleft less than half way. Pitchy black . . . (3).
 Third segment of hind tarsi cleft to near base. Brown (Almora, U. P.) . *brunneus* n. sp.
3. Elytra very faintly punctulate. Second segment of antenna in male about as long as first (according to Sharp 1905 ; but Gahan says "second nearly half as long as the first") (Burma) . *exoticus* Sharp, 1905.
 Elytra strongly punctured. Second segment of antennae in male much shorter than first (Himalayas ; Tibet) . *tibetanus* Sharp, 1905.

Criocephalus brunneus new species.

Male : Brown, with a reddish tinge which is not so apparent on elytra, the latter with a short pale brownish pubescence which does not conceal the derm ; head and pronotum with very thin pubescence. Body slender.

Head above with very distinct rather coarse punctures, most of the latter well separated ; a median impressed line distinct ; ventral surface transversely rugulose, with sparse punctures and longish setae anteriorly and smoother with very sparse coarse punctures posteriorly. Eyes rather weakly emarginate, coarsely faceted, with long hairs. Antennae reaching about to elytral apex, the first 6 or 7 segments with sparse, fairly long setae ; first segment not reaching hind margin of eye, second nearly as long as first, third slightly longer than fourth and longer than first. Prothorax not much wider than long, rather strongly rounded or subangulate at middle of sides ; the disc with two shallow paramedian depressions ; the dorsal and lateral surfaces with moderately coarse and close punctures, laterally with a few obscure granules ; a vague median line sparsely punctured ; prosternum with sparse longish hairs,

* *C. unicolor* may be only a variety of the Tibetan species *C. oberthuri* Sharp see Gahan *lit. cit.*

transversely and finely rugulose anteriorly, shining with a few punctures posteriorly. Elytra with coarse punctures mixed with finer punctures; two dorsal costae on each quite well defined; apex of elytron subangulate at the suture; surface with rather close short brownish pubescence which is rather longer at the apex. Metasternum shining, with rather sparse punctures bearing longish hairs; episternum finely punctate granulate. Abdomen beneath more closely (but not very closely) punctate, with a thin longish pubescence; last sternite transverse. Claws of hind tarsi cleft nearly to base. Length 12 to 17 mm.

The female differs in having shorter antennae reaching to about the middle of the elytra; the second segment is distinctly shorter than the first; the last sternite is longer than wide, its posterior margin rounded.

Described from five males (one type) and four females reared from *Pinus longifolia*, West Almora, United Provinces, India.

Criocephalus tibetanus Sharp.

Sharp 1905, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* p. 159.

This species was based on a specimen from Tibet. The Forest Research Institute has two specimens from India determined by C. J. Gahan and several others which appear to be identical. Sharp's description is very brief.

The body is very dark brown with very thin pubescence. Head very finely punctured, very closely so posteriorly. Eyes without long hairs. Antennae much shorter than body in both sexes; second segment about two-thirds as long as first in male, a little shorter in female. Prothorax distinctly transverse with two distinct foveae on each side of middle line; a slight median basal fovea; surface very finely and closely punctured, with a few coarse granules laterally; prosternum punctate rugulose with long pale hairs. Elytra with rather coarse punctures of various sizes except towards apex; in addition there is an extremely fine punctuation; two dorsal costae are distinct, the inner one joining a third rather less distinct lateral costa near the apex; apex of elytron not angulate; venter closely and very finely punctured; the last sternite distinctly transverse in male; nearly as long as wide and with rounded hind margin in female. Third segment of hind tarsus cleft less than half way. Length 20 to 26 mm.

Type locality Tibet; in Forest Research Institute from Baluchistan, Kashmir, Punjab (Simla, Kulu) and United Provinces (Chakrata). Host plants so far recorded are *Pinus longifolia*, *P. excelsa*, *P. gerardiana*, *Cedrus deodara* and *Picea morinda*.

Cerambycinae.**Ceresium nigromaculatum** new species.

Testaceous red, each elytron with three black spots : one lateral, not far from base ; one discal, transversely suboval, at about one-third from base and one obliquely transverse, irregular at about two-thirds from base. Pubescence very thin but thicker white spots are present on each side of base of prothorax (narrow) and above coxae, on mesepisternum and on each side of abdominal sterna.

Antennae with third segment little longer than first and much longer than fourth. Prothorax about one third longer than wide, only very slightly rounded laterally, narrower anteriorly ; the surface dull and smooth with a narrow median more shining line, and two paramedian irregular lines from base to beyond middle which are vaguely rugulose. Elytra with punctuation rather coarse at base, gradually diminishing to apical third where it is very fine ; sinuate laterally near the middle. Legs with rather long peduncles ; clavate parts moderately large, fusiform ; tibiae finely carinate. Length 10 mm.

Described from six specimens from North Salem, Madras (Balwant Singh).

Distinguished from other Indian species particularly by the elytral markings.

Dere White.*Key to species from Indian region.*

1. Each elytron acutely bispinose at apex,
the outer spines the longer (2).
Elytron only weakly pointed or angulate
at extremities (4).
2. Elytra dark metallic blue (N. India) *affinis* Gah. 1906.
Elytra wholly or mostly fulvous red (3).
3. Elytra wholly fulvous red. Hind femora
with carinae (S. India) *fulvipennis* Gah.
1906.
Elytra dark brown at apex. Hind
femora without carinae (Ceylon) *apicalis* Gah. 1906.
4. Elytra fulvous with black apex (S. India) *posticata* Gardn.
1939.
Elytra black, dark blue or dark green (5).

5. Head and ventral surface of abdomen
red. (Central Provinces) *acaciae* Gardn. 1939.
Head and abdomen black (6).
6. Pronotum closely and deeply rugulose-
punctate (Burma) *cassiae* Gardn. 1939.
Pronotum with more widely spaced punctures,
not rugulose (N. India) *grahami* sp. n.

***Dere grahami* new species.**

Entirely black but prothorax dark red except anterior and posterior margins. Underside of thoracic segments and of abdomen with silvery pubescence.

Head with rather coarse, separate punctures on frons, more closely punctured above. Antennae reaching to about the middle of the elytra in the male, shorter in female; fourth and fifth segments nearly equal. Prothorax distinctly longer than wide, evenly rounded laterally; the surface with very distinct, moderately coarse circular punctures, most of them well separated, the interstices more or less flattened; punctuation near anterior margin smaller and denser; a fairly distinct median longitudinal line is smooth. Elytra very closely punctured, each truncate at the apex and with a small subacute tooth (not a spine) at the internal and external angles. Femora distinctly punctate, each with two longitudinal carinae which are very distinct on the two posterior pairs. Length 7 to 8 mm.

Described from five specimens from Dehra Dun, United Provinces (Balwant Singh) the species is named after Lt. Col. J. A. Graham who has frequently given valuable insect material to the Forest Research Institute.

***Clytus balwanti* new species.**

Head dark red with transversely arranged yellow pubescence along each side of the front, otherwise (including median area of front) very sparsely pubescent. Antennae reddish, darker on apical half. Prothorax blackish except a red lateral area on each side of basal half, anterior margin with yellow pubescence; posterior margin, except medially, with similar pubescence. Scutellum rather longer than wide, with yellow pubescence. Elytron dull brown (rather paler near base) with (1) a line of pale pubescence which runs along the suture behind the scutellum for about one third of the elytral length and then crosses the elytron obliquely to the outer margin, the longitudinal part of this line rather vague, the oblique part well defined and (2) a moderately fine straight transverse band before the apical

third; there is some very thin white pubescence on basal half; some of which forms a vague streak parallel to the oblique line; the apical third with sparse pale pubescence which is thicker at the extreme apex. Legs dull reddish brown with scattered, rather long, white hairs. The dorsal surface of the body without long hairs.

Antennae short, not extending far behind elytral base; the six apical segments thickened. Prothorax about as wide as long, gently curved laterally, slightly constricted at apex and more strongly at base; surface rather closely granulate; there is no median carina. Elytron rather broadly truncate at apex, each angle with a small but distinct sharp tooth. The undersurface with very thin pubescence except for dense yellow pubescence on epimeron and apex of intercoxal process of mesothoracic, on posterior extremity of metepisternum and continuous bands along posterior margins of each of the first three abdominal sterna. Length 9 mm. to 10 mm.

Nineteen specimens reared from wood of *Zizyphus oenoplia*, and five from *Acacia pennata*, North Salem, Madras (Balwant Singh).

The absence of rather long erect hairs on pronotum and the two distinct apical points of the elytron will help to distinguish this species from *C. ceylonicus* Gardn. and *C. minutus* Gardn.

***Chlorophorus acrocarpi* new species.**

Ground colour of body and appendages black. Head, thorax, elytra and undersurface with dense rather paler yellow pubescence. Pronotum with a small median subcircular black spot which is nearer base than apex and with or without a smaller black spot on each side. Each elytron with a short black line from base extending over shoulder; a black outwardly concave isolated black line on basal third; a rather narrow black line at middle, the hind margin of which is transverse, the anterior margin concave, narrowly produced along suture and less strongly so along external margin; a rounded black spot halfway between the last and the apex may touch the external margin but not the suture. Antennae with thin greyish, legs with thin yellowish, pubescence. Undersurface with dense yellow pubescence which is only slightly thinner medially; a black anterior spot however on each side of mesosternum.

Antennae reaching to near middle of elytra; third segment about equal to first. Pronotum about as long as wide, evenly rounded laterally. Elytra truncate apically with a very small external tooth. Middle femora with two distinct carinae; hind femora only faintly carinate distally. First segment of hind tarsus longer than next two together. Length 10 mm.

Described from three specimens reared from *Acrocarpus fraxinifolia*, Kalimpong, Bengal.

The species somewhat resembles *C. agnatus* Chev. in which however prothorax is distinctly longer than wide, antennae are reddish, the median spot on pronotum is longer and the elytral markings are thicker.

***Chlorophorus laharæ*, new species.**

Ground colour of body and appendages black. Antennae with thin white pubescence. Head femora and prothorax with thin dull yellowish grey pubescence, the pronotum with one very faint median darker (subnude) spot and a vague darker spot on each side. Scutellum grey. Each elytron with dull yellowish grey pubescence as follows: along the base; a line some way behind scutellum on basal third extending along suture a short way then curving out to touch an irregular rather wide patch extending obliquely from external margin towards, but not reaching, scutellum; behind the middle a wide transverse band slightly widened along suture; the remaining apical third or so of the elytron is pubescent but less thickly so on its proximal half so that a shaded darker band is present. Undersurface with dull rather thin pubescence but denser and lighter patches are present laterally on mesothorax, metathorax and first two abdominal segments. Antennae with third segment slightly shorter than first. Prothorax about as wide as long, rounded laterally. Elytron truncate at apex with small external tooth. Middle femora distinctly, hind femora only very vaguely, carinate. First segment of hind tarsus about as long as the three others together. Length 11 mm.

Described from four specimens reared from stem of an unknown climbing plant, Kalimpong, Bengal (N. C. Chatterjee).

Abstract.

Gardner, J. C. M. *Indian Forest Records* (Ent.) 7(2): 66-72. 1941.—The following new species are described: *Criocephalus brunneus* from United Provinces; *Ceresium nigromaculatum* from Madras; *Dere grahami* from United Provinces; *Clytus balwanti* from Madras; *Chlorophorus acrocarpi* and *Chlorophorus laharæ* from Bengal. Also notes on *Criocephalus tibetanus* Sharp.