

THE ANNALS
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CONDUCTED BY

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posteriorly, not hairy, basal area rather small, rugulose; tegulæ not enlarged, almost black, the outer margin fringed with hair; wings hyaline, faintly dusky; stigma rather light brown, nervures very pale brown; second submarginal cell very narrow, receiving recurrent nervure a little before end; legs simple, slender, black except for the pale tarsi; abdomen rather broad, shining, not constricted between the tergites, sides of tergites with bands of pale tomentum, on third and fourth tergites extending right across, but not very conspicuous; fourth sternite with dense pale hair except at sides and extreme base.

Katanga: Lubumbashi, Jan. 20, 1921 (*Michael Bequaert*)

There are other species with the antennæ abruptly black at ends: *N. arnoldi* Friese, *N. meadewaldoi* Brauns and *N. senegalicola* Strand. I saw *N. arnoldi* in the Rhodesian Museum, and noted: larger than male *N. albitarsis* Friese, abdomen broad, with five white bands; basitarsi pale yellow; flagellum red beneath, black at end. Very near *N. meadewaldoi*, but much more robust. *N. meadewaldoi*, seen in the British Museum, has the tegulæ bright apricot colour. *N. senegalicola* has the anterior wing 6.2 mm. long; tegulæ light yellowish, darker on inner side. There is also *N. zuala* Strand, with the legs mainly yellow.

VIII.—*New Indian Curculionidæ (Col.)*. By Sir GUY
A. K. MARSHALL, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.

THE types of the following new species are in the British Museum (Natural History):—

Subfamily OTIORRHYNCHINÆ

Myllocerus salemensis, sp. n.

♀. Derm piceous, with dense, pale green or greyish-green scaling.

Head with large dorsal subcircular eyes, the forehead as wide as or slightly narrower than an eye and only slightly wider than the narrowest space between the scrobes. Rostrum longer than the head (5:4), very nearly as long as broad, gradually narrowing from base to apex, the sides quite straight and continuous with those of the head; scrobes entirely dorsal, very broad, nearly as wide posteriorly as the median dorsal area, which is

sharply defined laterally, parallel-sided and with a fine bare median carina that shortly ascends the forehead, the lower margin of the scrobes continuing right up to the eye. *Antennæ* red-brown; funicle with joints 1 and 2 equal, 3 longer than 4. *Prothorax* transverse (7:9), almost parallel-sided in the basal third or fourth, then very gradually narrowing to apex with a very slight curve, moderately bisinuate at the base; dorsum with dense coarse punctures which are entirely concealed by scaling and recumbent pale setæ. *Scutellum* not squamose but with a few short setæ. *Elytra* gradually widening from the shoulders to behind the middle (♀), jointly rounded at the apex; the shallow striæ appearing through the dense scaling as very narrow lines, the deep punctures in them almost entirely hidden, but the minute recumbent seta in them usually visible; the intervals broad and flat, with numerous irregular short subrecumbent curved white setæ. *Legs* red-brown, with fairly dense greenish scaling; femora with a single sharp tooth; front tibiæ shallowly bisinuate internally.

Length 4.0–4.5 mm., breadth 1.9–2.0 mm.

MADRAS: North Salem, Ayur, 5 ♀, v.–viii. 1930.

Belongs to the group of *viridanus* F., and in my key to the genus (Faun. Brit. Ind., Curc., pt. i. p. 293) it would run down to *delicatulus* Boh., owing to the shape of the prothorax; but the latter species is much smaller, with bright green scaling; the forehead is much narrower than the space between the scrobes, which are only about half the width of the median dorsal area; the prothorax is transversely depressed on the basal third and the margin more deeply sinuate.

It must be noted that, in the key referred to, the sides of the prothorax are described as straight in *evasus* Mshl., whereas they are really sinuate.

Myllocerus lucens, sp. n.

Of the same size as *delicatulus* Boh., with similar bright green scales, though these are often mixed with grey or coppery ones; but structurally agreeing with the description of *salemensis*, sp. n., except in the following particulars:—

Head with the forehead not wider than the space between the scrobes. *Rostrum* a little shorter than the

head, strongly transverse (3:5); posterior angle of epistome less acute. *Prothorax* with the concealed punctures smaller and less dense. *Scutellum* with green scaling. *Elytra* dehiscent at the apex, the striæ less covered by scaling, so that the punctures are conspicuous, especially on the basal half; the setæ much smaller and closely appressed.

Length 3-4 mm., breadth 1.4-1.6 mm.

MADRAS: Kodai Kanal, 8 ♂, 13 ♀ (*T. V. Campbell*).

Very closely resembling *delicatulus* Boh., which differs in its narrower forehead and scrobes, broader interscrobial space, and shorter antennal scape; the prothorax is depressed towards the base, with the basal angles more acute; and the striæ and punctures on the elytra are less conspicuous.

Subfamily EREMNIÆ.

Cyrtapistomus subcosticollis, sp. n.

♂♀. Derm red-brown to piceous, with dense scaling; colour very variable, the ground-colour shading from brownish grey to dark brown, sometimes almost uniform, but usually with vague whitish spots, or dark brown patches, or both on the elytra; when dark patches are present there is nearly always an irregular transverse brown band behind the middle.

Head finely striolate, but the sculpture entirely concealed by scaling and with a row of short suberect setæ by the eyes; forehead broader than an eye, depressed, with a short median stria visible through the scaling. *Rostrum* about as long as its basal width, parallel-sided in its basal half and moderately dilated at the genæ; the dorsal area much narrower than usual, at its narrowest but little wider than a scrobe, depressed, its lateral carinæ almost parallel, the interscrobial area bare, with two large foveæ separated by a narrow carina; scrobes much broader than usual and rather sharply delimited behind by an almost transverse carina; the lower surface of the rostrum from the base to the front margin of the submentum as long as the space between the submentum and the apex of the mandibles. *Antennæ* with the scape curved, gradually clavate, with dense broad scales and stiff suberect setæ; funicle squamose on joints 1-5, 2 a little longer than 1. *Prothorax* parallel-sided or shallowly sinuate in the basal half, with the basal angles very slightly projecting,

gradually narrowing to apex but not constricted, post-ocular lobes strongly developed and with short vibrissæ, the dorsal apical margin truncate, the base deeply bisinuate with the median lobe acute; dorsum uneven, the very coarse punctures almost entirely concealed by scaling and recumbent spatulate setæ, with an obtuse median costa in the basal half, which is lower, narrower and squamose in ♂, and higher, broader and bare in ♀, and a deep sub-basal depression on each side which is limited laterally by a low ridge. *Scutellum* almost round, squamose. *Elytra* much wider at the roundly rectangular shoulders than the prothorax, slightly wider behind the middle, separately angulate at the apex; the shallow striæ with bare separated punctures that show clearly through the scaling and contain a minute seta; intervals 1, 3, 5 slightly more raised and a shallow transverse impression at one-fourth from base; the scales round and overlapping, a row of subrecumbent spatulate setæ on each interval but more numerous on the higher ones. *Legs* with dense grey or brown scaling, the front tibiæ very feebly bisinuate internally. *Venter* of ♂ with a very shallow depression at the base of ventrite 1, in which the scales are smaller.

Length 4.5–6.5 mm., *breadth* 2–3 mm.

SIKKIM: Mungphu, 3 ♀ (*E. T. Atkinson*); Lebong, 5,000 ft., 3 ♀, ix. 1908 (*H. M. Lefroy*); Rungbong Valley, Gopaldhara, 4700 ft., 4 ♂, 8 ♀, 1916 (*H. Stevens*-type); Darjiling, 7000 ft., 1 ♀, viii. 1924 (*Major R. W. Hingston*). ASSAM: Shillong, 5000 ft., 13 ♂, 8 ♀, ix. 1917, vi.–ix. 1918, viii.–x. 1919, x. 1920 (*T. B. Fletcher*, *Y. Ramachandra Rao*).

An aberrant species, readily recognized by its costate and basally deeply bisinuate prothorax; but the broad posteriorly delimited scrobes and the foveæ in the bare interscrobial area are also peculiar to it. "*Cyphicerus*" *deplanatus* Fst., which must be transferred to *Cyrtepis-tomus*, is the nearest ally but may be easily distinguished by its unusual prothorax, the posterior angles of which are produced obliquely backwards into a long sharp point that reaches the shoulder of the elytra.

ASPIDOMYCTER, gen. n.

Head with the dorsal area of the rostrum broadly ascending the anterior part of the forehead and terminated

posteriorly by a deeply impressed transverse line ; eyes almost round, only slightly convex. *Rostrum* very broad, scarcely narrower at the base than the head, not or but slightly widened at the apex ; the dorsal area elevated, almost parallel-sided in the basal half, dilated in front, without any median sulcus or carina ; epistome elongate, its margin strongly carinate and forming an acute angle behind ; scrobes short, curving inwards, rapidly effaced behind ; the lateral areas even, without sulci or carinæ ; oral aperture oblique, longer than the submentum ; mentum with 4 or 5 setæ. *Antennæ* with the scape curved, gradually clavate, squamose ; funicle squamose, joint 2 longer than 1, the rest longer than broad. *Prothorax* deeply bisinuate at the base, the apical margin arcuate dorsally, the postocular lobes moderate or feeble, with distinct vibrissæ. *Elytra* widest behind the middle, with obliquely prominent shoulders, strongly and separately arcuate at base, obliquely truncate at apex, intervals with very numerous irregular recumbent scale-like setæ. *Legs* with a small sharp femoral tooth ; hind tibiæ with the corbels fully enclosed, *i. e.*, with two rows of setæ on the external edge.

Genotype : *Aspidomycter lunatus*, sp. n.

Corigetus validus Fst., 1897, must also be referred to this genus.

Differs from all the known genera of Cyphicerini in the form of the rostrum, the dorsal area of which forms a sort of raised plate which ascends the forehead, and also in having the hind corbels fully enclosed. *Stelorrhinus* Mshl., 1916 (Otiorrhynchinæ), has a similar rostrum and closely resembles the present genus in other respects, but differs in that the prothorax has no postocular lobes or vibrissæ and the corbels of the hind tibiæ are entirely open.

Aspidomycter lunatus, sp. n.

♂♀. Derm red-brown, with dense dark brown scaling above and yellow and pale green markings ; prothorax with four pale green or yellowish stripes above, the sublateral ones rather narrower than those on the disk, the underside pale green ; elytra dark brown, the suture (entirely) and the basal half of intervals 3 and 5 yellow (sometimes greenish), the lateral areas bright pale green up to stria 6, but the apical part of interval 8 usually brown in ♂ and rarely so in ♀, a broad sublunate transverse

bright green band at the top of the apical declivity between striæ 1 and 6, and a short apical green stripe on interval 3; sides of sternum bright green, rest of underside greenish grey.

Head with the forehead only slightly wider than the dorsal area of the rostrum and separated from it by a very deep incision; eyes large. *Rostrum* almost parallel-sided in the basal half and somewhat dilated at the genæ; the dorsal area with its base raised well above the forehead, its basal part parallel-sided or slightly narrowed in front and almost flat but shallowly depressed near the epistome, where the angulated transverse carina is almost obliterated. *Antennæ* with joint 2 of the funicle half as long again as 1. *Prothorax* transverse, not or but slightly narrower at apex than at base, very slightly rounded laterally, widest at about the middle, the postocular lobes very feeble, the apical margin strongly arcuate dorsally; dorsum with the strong punctation hidden by scaling and with a trace of an obtuse median carina, shallowly impressed transversely at one-third from apex and with a deep impression on each side behind the middle. *Scutellum* subquadrate, with dense pale green scaling. *Elytra* with the distant round punctures in the striæ not concealed by scaling; the dorsal intervals somewhat convex, being higher on the external edge, and all equally raised, the broad scale-like setæ recumbent. *Legs* with dense greenish scaling, the hind femora with a brown mark on the clavate part. *Venter* of ♂ with dense soft erect setæ, which are longer and much denser on ventrite 5 and in the middle of 1; venter of ♀ without such setæ, but ventrites 1 and 2 coarsely rugose.

Length 5.2–8.0 mm., breadth 2.0–3.5 mm.

SIKKIM: Gopaldhara, Rungbong Valley, 6 ♂, 34 ♀ (*H. Stevens*—type); Darjiling, Nurbong, 2000 ft., 8 ♀ (*H. Stevens*, *W. K. Webb*).

A. lunatus lefroyi, subsp. n.

♂♀. Differs in having an additional transverse greenish band about the middle on intervals 4–6, the posterior band not lunate and ceasing internally on interval 3, the stripe on which is normally continuous from base to apex, the quadrate brown patch between the two green bands containing 1–3 small green spots. The dorsal area of the rostrum much more raised above the forehead, more

convex on its basal half and more deeply depressed in front; the dorsal apical margin of the prothorax less arcuate.

BENGAL: Kooch Behar, Buxar Duars, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, v. 1907 (*H. M. Lefroy, D. Nowrojee*).

The only other known species referable to this genus is *Corigetus validus* Fst., from Burma, which is a uniformly pale green or grey insect; the rostrum is scarcely dilated at the genæ, and its dorsal area is not higher at the base than the forehead, which is much wider owing to the much smaller eyes; the prothorax is widest at the base, gradually narrowing in front, with the sides straight; venter of ♀ not rugose.

Subfamily CLEONINÆ.

Ammocleonus ramakrishnai, sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black, with dense variegated grey and brown scaling; prothorax with a grey lateral stripe, which is not very sharply defined internally and continuous externally with the grey colouring of the pleuræ, the dorsum broadly brownish, with a very narrow short median pale line on the anterior third (often indistinct or abraded) and on each side of it a broader curved grey line (concave externally), which posteriorly joins the lateral stripe at the middle and behind this an anteriorly angulate short transverse pale line; elytra mottled with grey and brown, the brown markings forming two very indefinite irregular bands, one near the base, the other behind the middle, and intervals 1, 3, 5, 7 narrowly pale buff throughout, the general pattern being similar to that of *Neocleonus sannio* Hbst.; underside grey, ventrites 2-5 with a transverse basal row of four brown spots, the lateral ones much smaller and often indistinct, all the spots on 5 sometimes obsolescent, the two outer spots on 2 rarely uniting to form a band on each side, 1 and 2 with a spot in the middle of the apical margin, that on 2 much smaller, hind coxæ without any bare black margin.

Head with an elongate deep frontal fovea and a carina on each side continuous with those on rostrum. *Rostrum* shorter than a front femur, straight, its dorsal outline slightly sinuate near base; the median carina bare, strong and without any median stria, the lateral carinæ much narrower, bare and extending almost to apex. *Prothorax* transverse, parallel-sided from base to beyond middle,

then roundly narrowed and shallowly constricted at apex ; dorsum with dense minute punctures and a few distant larger shallow ones ; without any median carina or sulcus, but with a shallow transverse furrow just behind middle which is partly hidden by scaling and broadly interrupted on the disk, and with a few low shiny granules laterally. *Elytra* with a very shallow transverse impression near base and separately rounded at apex, scarcely striate, the rows of punctures very shallow and almost vanishing behind, all of them entirely hidden by scaling.

Length 10.5–13.0 mm., *breadth* 4.5–5.5 mm.

BALUCHISTAN : Dalbandin, 12 ♂, 12 ♀, ii. 1931 (*Y. Rama-krishna Rao, A. C. Sen*) ; Nushki, 8 ♂, 3 ♀, iii. 1931 (*Y. R. R., A. C. S.—type*) ; Taffii, 1 ♀, iv. 1931 (*A. C. Sen*).

Most nearly allied to *A. ashabadensis* Fst., which is a larger species and has a broad bare margin round the hind coxæ, and ventrites 2–5 bear a single abbreviated transverse basal brown band ; the pronotum is much more coarsely punctate ; the elytra have a much deeper basal impression and the striæ are clearly visible through the scaling.

Subfamily HYLOBIINÆ.

Euthycus costalis, sp. n.

♂♀. Dull black, with very short recumbent fulvous setæ, which are sparse on the prothorax and on the elytra are almost confined to the elevated ridges ; underside with similar sparse setæ, which become much longer and erect near the apex of ventrite 5.

Head shallowly and rugosely punctate, the forehead nearly as wide as the base of the rostrum ; eyes quite flat, temples vertically striolate. *Rostrum* as long as the pronotum, stout, with large shallow subconfluent punctures and five low narrow sinuous carinæ, the broader declivous apical part finely punctate and with a broad median sulcus. *Antennæ* with joint 2 of the funicle longer than 1, the distal joints as long as broad or slightly transverse. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, regularly rounded laterally, widest at the middle, not constricted at the apex, shallowly bisinuate at the base, truncate or feebly rounded at the apex which is two-thirds the width of the base, the postocular lobes feeble, the gular margin shallowly sinuate ; dorsum with an almost parallel-sided complete broad median area, which contains an obtuse punctate median

carina from near apex to one-fifth from base and on each side of it a shallow sulcus, the sulci uniting behind, the whole surface of this median area covered with dense, more or less confluent punctures, without granules; on each side of the median area a broad deep sulcus, the surface of which is very uneven but not punctate; the lateral areas much more coarsely and rugosely punctate, with the intervals sometimes partly granulate. *Elytra* narrowly elongate, gently rounded laterally in ♂, a little more so in ♀, widest at the middle, somewhat wider at the base than the prothorax, the apical area produced backwards so that the posterior declivity is not steep (about 45°), the apex itself produced downwards in both sexes; dorsum only moderately convex longitudinally, with paired rows of large shallow foveolæ which are more or less confluent laterally, so that intervals 2, 4, 6 are more or less obliterated, 1, 3 and 7 elevated throughout their length, 3 being dilated at the base, 5 flattened at the base, then elevated as far as the prominent posterior callus, all these raised intervals with numerous minute irregular granules, 2 with an obtuse granular tubercle at the apex. *Legs* with shallow confluent punctation and sparse fulvous setæ; femora with a small tooth; tibiæ not dilated on inner edge. *Sternum* with the mesepisterna and mesepimera opaque and distinctly punctate.

Length 9–11 mm., breadth 3.5–4.5 mm.

SIKKIM: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*Sir J. D. Hooker*); Mungphu, 2 ♀ (*E. T. Atkinson*). ASSAM: 2 ♂, 1906 (*W. F. Badgley*—type); N. Khasi Hills, 1 ♀ (*Col. Godwin-Austen*); Shillong, 1 ♀, vi. 1918 (*A. G. R.*); Garo Hills, 3500–3900 ft., above Tura, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, vii.–ix. 1917 (*S. Kemp*).

Allied to *E. incisus* Pasc., which may be distinguished by the following characters:—the prothorax is very deeply constricted laterally, the constriction uniting with the deep sublateral sulci, and the raised median area is broadly dilated in front; interval 2 on the elytra lacks the tubercular prominence at the apex; and the side-pieces of the mesosternum are shiny and obsoletely punctate.

Subfamily TRACHODINÆ.

Ancylocnemis sternalis, sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black to piceous; prothorax with the whole of the prosternum and the sides of the pronotum broadly

covered with dense pale fawn scaling, the median area much darker, occupying two-fifths to half the width at the base and narrowing anteriorly; elytra with greyish-brown scaling variegated with indefinite variable paler and darker markings, the lateral scaling of the pronotum extending on to the shoulders, and interval 1 usually fulvous, more or less interrupted by blackish patches; underside with dense cream-coloured scales, often with darker spots on the venter.

Head with dense light brown and grey scales, without the usual two frontal tufts. *Rostrum* of ♂ longer than pronotum (5 : 4), with coarse confluent punctation and three distinct carinæ; ♀ similar, but with the punctures finer. *Antennæ* honey-brown; funicle with fine white setæ, joint 2 only slightly shorter than 1 and longer than 3 + 4. *Prothorax* transverse (4 : 5), almost parallel-sided from base to beyond middle, then very abruptly narrowed (with a sharp angle) to apex; dorsum with dense subreticulate punctures which are entirely concealed laterally by the broader overlapping scales but partly visible in the median area, where the dark scales are narrower and less dense; beyond the middle a transverse row of four conical scale-tufts (the outer ones on the sub-apical angles) and two smaller ones in the middle of the apical margin. *Scutellum* squamose, longer than broad, raised in front into a small conical prominence. *Elytra* widest at the prominent roundly-rectangular shoulders, thence rapidly narrowing to the separately rounded apices; the striæ containing deep oblong punctures which are partly concealed by scaling, each containing a narrow recumbent scale; the intervals broader than the striæ, rugosely punctate and subgranulate beneath the scaling, bearing the following scale-tufts: interval 3 with one near base, one before middle (the largest on the elytra), and two behind middle; 5 with a row of five; 7 with one behind the shoulder and another before middle; scales flat, much smaller than those on pronotum, not overlapping and not entirely concealing the derm. *Legs* with mixed fawn and whitish subcontiguous scales; anterior pairs of femora with a small sharp triangular tooth and hind pair with a very large one; all the tibiæ with a sharp squamose angulation not far from base on the dorsal edge and with a sharp tooth at the upper dorsal end of the corbel, front pair almost straight on the inner edge, which has a dense

patch of fine recumbent setæ on its apical third, and hind pair with a long sharp tooth on the inner edge at about one-fourth from apex and on a level with the upper angle of the corbel ; tarsal claws appendiculate. *Sternum* with a large conical squamose tubercle on the mesosternal process.

Length 3.5–4.0 mm., breadth 1.7–2.0 mm.

MADRAS : North Salem, Jawalagiri, 1 ♂, iv. 1930 (*type*) ; N. Salem, Noganoor, 1 ♂, v. 1930 ; N. Salem, Ayur, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, viii. 1930. MYSORE : Saralu, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, on *Capparis sepiaria*, vi. 1921 (*T. V. Subramaniam*). BOMBAY : 1 ♂.

The species of this genus are very similar in facies (see *Ann. & Mag. N. H.* (9) vi. 1920, pl. xiii. f. 2), but the present one can be readily distinguished from the three previously-described species (see Heller's Key, *Ent. Blätter*, xxvi. 1930, p. 5), by the prominent tubercle on the mesosternum.

The genus has not previously been known from the Oriental Region, and it therefore seems desirable to put on record a second species, even though it is represented by a single specimen only.

Ancylocnemis canescens, sp. n.

This species is larger and paler than *A. sternalis*, sp. n., the elytra being yellowish grey, with an ill-defined common subquadrate blackish patch in the middle extending laterally to stria 3, a short sutural blackish stripe on the declivity, and a very indefinite narrow macular blackish band across the declivity including the apex of the suture.

The description of *A. sternalis* applies to this species, except in the following particulars :—

Head with two very low scale-tufts in the middle. *Rostrum* more coarsely punctate, with the carinæ narrower and only evident on the apical half. *Antennæ* dark brown, with broader white setæ, joint 2 of funicle not longer than 3+4. *Prothorax* slightly less transverse. *Elytra* with the apices separately acuminate ; the striæ only partly visible as very narrow lines, the punctures being entirely hidden by the dense scaling ; scale-tufts arranged as follows : the largest in the middle of interval 3 with two in front of it and only one on the declivity ; 5 with only four ; 7 as in *sternalis* ; 9 with three small ones, one not far behind the shoulder and two on the declivity ; scales larger and overlapping, so that the integument is entirely concealed. *Legs* with a more obtuse triangular tooth on the anterior

pairs of femora ; front tibiæ bisinuate on the inner edge and without any patch of dense setæ, hind tibiæ with the tooth on the inner edge nearer the middle and above the level of the upper angle of the corbel. *Sternum* without any mesosternal tubercle.

Length 4.7 mm., *breadth* 2.4 mm.

MADRAS : North Salem, Ayur, 1 ♂, ii. 1931.

This species is more nearly related to the African genotype, *A. fasciculata*, Mshl. (Ann. & Mag. N. H. (9) vi. 1920, pl. xiii. f. 2), which differs, *inter alia*, in having a much more slender rostrum, the scales in the middle of the pronotum are as wide as those at the sides and conceal the derm, the front tibiæ are sharply angulate on the inner edge, and the inner tooth on the hind tibiæ is much longer.

Subfamily ZYGOPINÆ.

Phylaitis cryptolepidis, sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black ; head with a large patch of pinkish scales below the eyes ; rostrum with pinkish scales laterally at base ; prothorax with dense white scales beneath, a broad lateral pinkish stripe, a narrower sublateral pinkish stripe, an elongate white patch in middle of base, and the almost bare discal area with sparse narrow white scales ; scutellum with pubescent whitish scales ; elytra with a broad white sutural stripe extending laterally to stria 2 and from the base to the top of the declivity, a sparse patch of pinkish scales before middle on intervals 3-5, interval 5 with an elongate patch of dense white scales at base, 6 with a narrow pinkish stripe from base to beyond middle, the sides and apex with rather sparse mingled white and pinkish scales ; underside with dense white scales and a few scattered pinkish scales at the sides of the sternum.

Rostrum of ♂ piceous, moderately curved, rugosely punctate, the median carina not reaching base, lateral carinæ obsolete ; the sculpture less rugose in ♀. *Antennæ* testaceous, inserted beyond middle of rostrum in both sexes ; funicle with joint 1 a little longer than 2, 7 annexed to and about as long as the club. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, gently rounded laterally, widest at about middle, shallowly constricted at apex ; dorsum convex longitudinally, highest behind middle, with rather rugose dense subreticulate punctures. *Elytra* subtriangular, widest

at base, with a very feeble broad basal depression, the basal margin elevated between striæ 2 and 5, the sutural area feebly depressed at base and not raised behind, the apical margin only slightly denticulate; the striæ deep, with large punctures, each covered by an oblong scale; the intervals as wide as the striæ dorsally, wider laterally, rugulose, 3 and 5 slightly higher than the others and with very small backwardly-directed spines which are more distinct in ♀. *Legs* rugosely punctate, with mixed white and buff scales; femora without any external carina, the anterior pairs with a very small second tooth, hind pair with two long sharp teeth, the outer one more than half as long as the inner, with a small excision externally at its base and a stout seta at its apex; anterior pairs of tibiæ shallowly sinuate dorsally, the hind pair strongly bisinuate dorso-ventrally and with a row of suberect setæ on the basal half of the ventral edge; anterior tarsi of ♂ with a thin fringe of fine hairs. *Sternum* of ♂ with two short stout curved prosternal spines, the space between them flat and clothed with dense broad flat white scales; mesepimera narrower than usual, almost parallel-sided.

Length 3·7–4·5 mm., breadth 1·5–2·0 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Dehra Dun, 3 ♀, bred from *Cryptolepis*, iv. 1901 (*M. Bose*); Dehra Dun, Nakronda, 2 ♂, bred from *Cryptolepis buchmanii*, iv.–v. 1936 (*Sher Bahadur*).

Readily distinguished from the previously-described Indian species of *Phylaitis* by its colour-pattern, and especially by the structure of its hind femora and tibiæ.

Notes on Synonyms and Homonyms in Curculionidæ.

Baladæus Fauvel, 1863 (= *Lepidosomus* Perroud, 1865), and *B. urvillei* Fvl. (= *L. newmani* Perr.).

(*Mylocerus*) *pruinus* Blanch., 1853 (= *Corigetus albovarius* Faust, 1892), belongs to the genus *Deiradolcus* Mshl., 1941.

Platymycterus (*armiger* Faust, 1885) = (*Corigetus*) *trapezicollis* Ballion, 1878.

Corigetus (*fischerianus* Sumakov, 1908) = *C. setulifer* Reitter, 1901.

An examination of the types has shown that *Tanymecus* (*præcanus* Gyll.) is undoubtedly the male of *T. rudis* Gyll.,

which in Catalogus Coleopt. is erroneously recorded as an *Esamus* from India, whereas it is South African.

Platyomicus (rivalis Faust, 1894) = *punctipennis* Thoms., 1858.

In Cat. Coleopt. (pt. 114, p. 29), *Mandalotus leai* was proposed by Schenkling for *mirabilis* Lea, 1926, nec 1907. But *mirabilis*, 1926, was correctly described as a *Leptops* and not as a *Mandalotus*, so that *M. leai* Schenk. refers to something that does not exist. On the other hand, the Catalogus omits all reference to *Mandalotus leai* Oke (Proc. R. Soc. Vict., xliii. (n. s.), 1931, p. 184), which stands.

Xanthochelus Chev. (Cleoninæ) was erroneously changed to *Xanthoprochilus* by Bedel (adopted in Catalogus Coleop.) on the ground that it was preoccupied by *Xanthochilus* Amyot, but the name *Xanthochelus* is valid.

Cyllorrhampus Er., 1842 = (*Diræus* Mshl., 1936), and *C. tuberosus* Er. = (*D. cristatus* Mshl.).

Desiantha Pasc., 1870 = (*Brexius* Pasc., 1870.)

(*Anisolabus capensis* Voss, 1937) = *Attelabus (Pleurolabus) munroi* Mshl., 1932.

(*Rhadinomerus*) *crinipes* Mshl., 1933, is a *Parendymia*.

Mesitodes, n. n. for *Mesitinus* Voss, 1925, nec Fairm., 1903.

Methodes, n. n. for *Methone* Pasc., 1875, nec Doubleday, 1847 (Lep.).

Neos, n. n. for *Nea* Heller, 1910, nec Billb., 1828 (Aves).

Nertinus, n. n. for *Nertus* Schönh., 1844, nec Boie, 1828 (Aves).

Nesiobius, n. n. for *Nesiotes* Woll., 1861, nec Martens, 1860 (Moll.).

Odontomycter, n. n. for *Odontorrhynchus* Chev., 1880, nec Pelzeln, 1868 (Aves).

Ænopus, n. n. for *Ænochroma* Pasc., 1872, nec Guenée, 1857 (Lep.).

Oligoscelus, n. n. for *Oligopus* Kirsch, 1875, nec Risso, 1810 (Pisces).

Ophthalmus, n. n. for *Oops* Germ., 1848, nec Agassiz, 1846.

Oreocalus, n. n. for *Oreocharis* Broun, 1886, nec Salv., 1875 (Aves).

Metaplesius, n. n. for *Paraplesius* Hartm., 1904, nec Förster, 1868 (Hym.).

Rhabdoscelus, n. n. for *Rhabdocnemis* Faust, 1894, nec Pomel, 1872 (Spong.).

Scambanus, n. n. for *Scambus* Schönh., 1844, nec Hartig, 1838 (Hym.).

Scolinus, n. n. for *Scolithus* Pasc., 1871, nec Hald., 1840 (Vermes).

Sipalinus, n. n. for *Sipalus* Schönh., 1825, nec Fischer, 1813 (Mamm.).

Talimanus, n. n. for *Talima* Heller, 1932, nec Walk., 1855 (Lep.).

Tarastes, Kirsch, 1868, is preoccupied by Lowe, 1843 (Pisces), but another name is available for the genus, viz., *Ectinura* Pasc., 1871.

Tituacus, n. n. for *Tituacia* Pascoe, 1870, nec Walk., 1864 (Lep.).

Trinacus, n. n. for *Trinacria* Casey, 1922, nec Mayer, 1868 (Moll.).

Pterotylus, n. n. for *Tylopterus* Leconte, 1876, nec Capiom., 1868.

IX.—A *Preliminary Revision of the axillaris-group of the Genus Catantops Schaum, 1853 (Orthoptera, Acrididæ)*.
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THE *axillaris*-group of the genus *Catantops* includes species of large size, rather heavily built, with the male cercus laterally compressed, somewhat recurved and more or less roundly truncate. Karny, in his revision of the genus (Sitzber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, mat.-nat. Kl., cxvi. 1907, pp. 319-320, 342-344, Nos. 56-61), has placed six species of this group side by side, thus correctly indicating their affinity, and two more Indian species of Walker, *pulchellus* and *erubescens*, not known to Karny, also belong to this group.

While eight species, with one additional subspecies, are recognized below, it will be seen that some of the species may require subspecific division when more abundant series are available for study. On the other hand, transitional forms may be found, which might make it necessary to reduce some species to subspecific rank. In the meantime, however, the following preliminary revision should