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XXI.—On new Species of Indian Curculionidæ.—Part I.
By GUY A. K. MARSHALL.

HYPERINÆ.

Hypera medicaginis, sp. n.

H. plantaginis statura et colore simillima, sed thorace minus transverso et minus rotundato, elytris in dorso deplanatis, humeris magis prominentibus et subrectangulariter rotundatis, squamis latioribus et magis profunde excisis.

Colour black, clothed with dense greyish-white or brownish-grey scales, the thorax with two broad dorsal brownish stripes (often indistinct in the middle) enclosing a narrow pale median line; these stripes are continued on to the elytra, forming a conspicuous dark brown patch at the base of intervals 2 and 3; the lateral and apical areas of the elytra are darker than the disk, being lighter or darker brown, with rows of ill-defined brown or blackish spots on the intervals, the inner margin of the dark area running as follows:—from below the shoulder obliquely to interval 5 at about one-third from the base, then straight along interval 5 for nearly another third of its length, and thence again obliquely to the suture, reaching it at the top of the declivity; the first, or sutural, interval usually with a row of dark spots from before the middle to the apex.

Head with the front nearly as broad as the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* a little shorter than the prothorax, gradually dilated from base to apex, thinner than the front femora, closely punctured and without any trace of a carina; mandibles red-brown. *Antennæ* red-brown, the scape just reaching the front margin of the eye, joint 1 of the funicle longer than 2. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, the sides moderately rounded, broadest a little before the middle, only slightly narrowed behind. *Elytra* with the shoulders roundly prominent, the sides subparallel to beyond the middle; the finely punctured striæ entirely hidden by the dense scaling, each scale very broadly emarginate for about one-third of its length, the two projecting points being almost hair-like; each interval with a row of stout suberect bristles.

Long. 4-4½, lat. 2 mm.

BENGAL: Pusa (*H. Maxwell Lefroy*).

Types, ♂ ♀, in the British Museum.

In size and colouring very similar to *H. plantaginis*, de G.,

from which it differs in its much narrower and less rounded prothorax and more oblong elytra, the shoulders forming almost a rounded right angle. In *H. plantaginis* the scales are also distinctly narrower and more deeply divided, and the elytra are more convex, both longitudinally and transversely. In general shape *H. medicaginis* more closely resembles *H. variabilis*, Hbst., but apart from its smaller size and very different coloration, the former species differs *inter alia* in its much broader front, more transverse prothorax, more prominent shoulders, and distinctly broader scales.

All the three species mentioned belong to that section of the genus to which Capiomont, in his 'Révision des Hypérides' (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1867 & 1868), restricted the name *Phytonomus*, Schönh., a course which has unfortunately been followed by Dr. Karl Petri in his admirable monograph of the group (Siebenbürg. Ver. Naturwiss. Hermanstadt, 1901). Schönherr held the opinion that all the generic names of Curculionidæ should be masculine (Disp. meth. Curcul. 1826, p. v), and this appears to be the only reason why he substituted the name *Phytonomus* for that of *Hypera*, Germ. As, however, his genus is absolutely synonymous with *Hypera*, the name cannot properly be used for any subdivision of Germar's genus. Moreover, as Dr. Petri admits, the two sections merge into one another in such a way that certain species might with equal justice be placed in either of them, so that there is obviously no need for a new generic name, for Germar's genus forms a very homogeneous and natural assemblage.

Mr. Lefroy records this species as doing considerable damage to lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) at Pusa. *H. variabilis*, Hbst., has also been sent by Mr. Lefroy from the same locality. The only other species hitherto recorded from India is *H. imbecilla*, Fst. (Stett. ent. Zeit. 1886, p. 150), which has been omitted from Dr. Petri's monograph.

CLEONINÆ.

Epilectus baluchicus, sp. n.

Ater, alutaceus, supra squamis pallide ochraceis maculatim irregulariter obsitus, subtus dense squamosus, abdomine fasciis latis nudis nitidis ornato; femoribus præcipue nudis, tibiis tarsisque densissime ochraceo-pilosis; thorace atro opaco, confertim punctato, ochraceo-bivittato, fovea magna utrinque pertuso et in medio basi impresso; elytris leviter et regulariter punctato-striatis, interstitiis fere planis æqualibus.

Dull black, with the following markings formed of pale ochreous scales:—two stripes in the rostral furrows, a transverse band on the vertex of the head, a curved lateral stripe on each side of the thorax, and numerous irregular blotches on the elytra, many of them often coalescing to form an uneven humeral and a postmedian lateral patch.

Head closely and finely punctate, the rostral carinæ continued on to the front. *Rostrum* with three carinæ, enclosing two very broad and deep furrows, which extend from the insertion of the antennæ to the front of the head; the central carina equally narrow throughout; the apical portion of the rostrum not impressed or carinate. *Antennæ* slender, with only joint 7 of the funicle attached to the club, joint 6 distinctly narrowed towards the base, joint 2 half as long again as joint 1. *Prothorax* slightly longer than its basal width, parallel-sided from the base to two-thirds of its length, then abruptly constricted, the basal and apical margins rounded, the ocular lobes well developed; the upper surface dull, shagreened, with moderately close shallow punctation, a large deep fovea on each side behind the middle and a shallow impression in the centre of the base; the irregular lateral band of scaling passes through the deep fovea and includes anteriorly a small bare shining spot; prosternum clothed with dense scaling. *Elytra* broadly ovate, with regular narrow punctured striæ, the intervals finely shagreened, slightly convex and of about equal width on the disk, with a few small scattered granules near the base; scales feathery, each scale bearing a fringe of long bristles. *Legs* black, the femora for the most part bare and shining, but with some thin scaling about the base; the tibiæ and tarsi clothed with long dense tawny hairs; the tarsi comparatively short, joint 3 being evidently shorter than 2. *Venter* with dense scaling similar to that of the elytra; segments 2-4 each with a broad bare shining band occupying the apical half of the segment, but not reaching the sides; segment 1 with a deeper band, which is produced in the centre towards the base; segment 5 with only a small central bare patch.

Long. 23-27, lat. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm.

BALUCHISTAN: Quetta and Nusikki district.

Types, ♂ ♀, in the British Museum; cotypes in the Calcutta Museum.

The only two other known species of *Epilectus*, Fst. (D. e. Z. 1904, p. 208) are *E. lehmanni*, Mén. (Turkestan), and *E. gigas*, Marseul (Algeria), and they may both be distinguished from *E. baluchicus* (apart from their very different upperside colouring) by the absence of the thoracic

foveæ and of the long fulvous hairs on the tibiæ, and by the dark bands clothed with brown hairs on the *bases* of the ventral segments. In addition, *E. lehmanni* differs in having two shiny discal patches on the prothorax, as well as numerous shiny granules, and each elytron is distinctly bicostate at the base; while *E. gigas* has a fine central carina on the prothorax, and the intervals 1 and 3 of the elytra are raised behind.

ATELABINÆ.

Apoderus sissu, sp. n.

Saturate testaceus, capite, prothorace, sterno, elytris nigro-limbatis, scutello et maculis novem in elytris nigris; ♀ pedibus omnino testaceis—♂ tarsis et tibiæ dimidio apicali nigris. Capite glabro, in fronte striolato, postice in medio tenuiter striato; prothorace subconico, nec longiore quam in basi latiore, oblique punctato-plicato, antrorsum in medio sulcato; elytris nitidis, oblongis, prope basin conjunctim transverse impressis, evidenter usque ad apicem punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis coriaceis.

Dark testaceous, with the sides of the head and prothorax (broadly), the scutellum and the sides (or sometimes the whole) of the sternum, black, and with the following black markings on the elytra:—a small spot on the humeral angle, a sutural patch just behind the scutellum and a small dot on each side of it, a large round spot at the middle on intervals 3 to 5, a smaller one at the apex of intervals 4 and 5, and a marginal stripe extending from about one-third from the base to the apex; legs entirely testaceous in ♀, but with the tarsi and the apical half of the tibiæ black in ♂.

Head of ♂ about as long as the prothorax, subtriangular, the sides being straight from behind the eyes to the basal constriction, the forehead coarsely striolate, the posterior parts with faint transverse wrinkles and with a shallow longitudinal stria; head of ♀ slightly shorter, more convex, the sides rounded behind the eyes, and the transverse wrinkling almost obsolete. *Rostrum* glabrous, with a shallow central furrow between the antennæ and a rounded dorsal impression on the anterior part. *Antennæ* testaceous brown, with the club fuscous. *Prothorax* subconical, about as long as the basal width, the sides moderately rounded, the anterior and posterior constrictions distinct, the front margin deeply sinuate, the base subtruncate, the dorsum coarsely punctate and with deep oblique wrinkles, except on the central anterior portion, which is smooth, with a few punctures and a short central furrow. *Scutellum* semicircular, with coarse

confluent punctation. *Elytra* longer than broad and slightly dilated behind, the humeral callus small and rounded, the sulci broad and deep, closely punctate, and continued right to the apices, which are separately rounded, the intervals even and coriaceous, with a few very short recumbent setæ, a shallow common transverse impression a little behind the scutellum. *Legs* with the tibiæ distinctly furrowed in ♂, and the front pair slightly bent towards the apex; ♀ with the front tibiæ normal and the furrows indistinct. *Sternum* with the punctation coarse and confluent at the sides, but sparse in the centre, the meso- and metasternal epimera densely pubescent.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Dehra Dun (*E. P. Stebbing*). BENGAL: Pusa (*H. M. Lefroy*).

Types, ♂ ♀, in the British Museum.

Belongs to Jekel's section *Strigapoderus*, but has the short head of typical *Apoderus*. The markings of the elytra vary somewhat, the anterior spots being rarely absent, while occasionally all the spots are enlarged and more or less confluent.

Both Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Stebbing record this species as doing considerable damage to sissu-trees (*Dahlbergia sissoo*), which it defoliates.

Apoderus lefroyi, sp. n.

Flavo-testaceus; capite (rostro et collo exceptis), elytrorum area basali, fascia apicali, maculis duabus duplicatis singulatim in declivitate, piceo-brunneis; scutello et prothorace, punctis duobus rufo-flavis exceptis, nigro-piceis; sterno late ad latera, anguste in medio metasterni, plaga media in segmento 1° abdominis, maculis lateralibus subrotundatis in segmentis 1–3 nigro- aut brunneo-piceis; pedibus flavo-testaceis, femoribus annulo lato juxta-apicali nigro-piceo. Prothorace transverso, rude plicato, in medio sulcato; elytris subquadratis, ad apicem late truncatis, humeris acute rectangulatis, lateribus prope basin parallelis dein ad apicem leviter ampliatis, supra rude punctato-sulcatis, tuberculis tribus conicis acutis singulatim in serie obliqua ab humero ad medium obsitis, tuberculo postico aliis multo majore.

Head pitch-brown, the rostrum and neck testaceous yellow; prothorax brownish black, with two small dorsal reddish-yellow spots; scutellum black; elytra with the anterior two-thirds pitchy brown, except the basal margin, which is yellowish, the posterior third testaceous yellow, with a common transverse row of four pairs of brown spots on the

declivity, and a broad apical brown band; legs testaceous yellow, with a brown ring near the apex of the femora; underparts yellow, the sternum with a broad lateral and a narrow central stripe black, the venter with a triangular central black patch on segment 1 and rounded brown lateral spots on segments 1-3.

Head divided by a transverse furrow behind the eyes; the front portion with coarse scattered punctation, a very deep central furrow which is abbreviated anteriorly, and an oblique stria on each side in front which is continued on to the base of the rostrum; posterior part of head glabrous and impunctate, very convex, with the sides strongly rounded and with a distinct central furrow. *Rostrum* fairly closely punctate above, with a broad furrow between the antennæ and a shallow rounded impression on the anterior part. *Antennæ* entirely testaceous yellow. *Prothorax* evidently broader than long, the anterior and posterior constrictions distinct, the apical and basal margins truncate, broadest at the base, the sides strongly rounded, the dorsum very coarsely and irregularly wrinkled, with a deep central furrow which reaches neither base nor apex. *Scutellum* transverse, subtrapeziform, the sides moderately rounded, the apex sinuate, so that two projecting angles are formed; disk shiny, almost impunctate, and with a shallow impression on each side at the base. *Elytra* as broad as long, broadly truncate at the apex, the shoulders sharply rectangular, the sides parallel from there for about one-third of their length, then roundly dilated, the greatest breadth being quite close to the apex; upperside with broad shallow sulci containing large punctures, the intervals bare, shiny, and very narrow, being no broader and scarcely higher than the transverse ridges between the punctures, intervals 3 and 5 slightly more raised; an oblique row of three sharply conical tubercles from the shoulder to the middle: the first very small and immediately above the humeral angle; the second about twice as large, situated a little further back, with its base extending from the fourth to the fifth interval; the third much larger still, placed about the middle, its base extending from interval 2 to 5. *Legs* with the internal edge of the tibiæ not denticulate and the outer apical spine bent inwards almost at right angles.

Long. 6, lat. $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 mm.

ASSAM: Nongpoh, Khasi Hills (Pusa coll.).

Types, ♂ ♀, in the British Museum.

This striking species belongs to Jekel's subgenus *Hoplapoderus*, its nearest ally being *A. vitticeps*, Jek., from China, which is similar in general facies. But apart from various

differences in colour (the elytra being obscure red with large black patches), the latter differs in having all the tibiæ denticulate internally; on the elytra the supra-humeral tubercle is hardly perceptible, and the other two are blunter, the third being placed well behind the middle, while in front of it is a broad oblique impression in which the sulci are obliterated; the sulci elsewhere are distinctly deeper and posteriorly almost catenulate rather than punctate, while the intervals are evidently carinate; further, the apices of the elytra are much narrower, being separately rounded and not truncate.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this species to my friend Prof. H. Maxwell Lefroy, who has done such excellent work in the position of Imperial Entomologist to the Government of India, from which he has just retired.

COSSONINÆ.

Cossonus binodosus, sp. n.

Elongatus, modice convexus, omnino ater, nitidus, antennis tarsisque piceis. Rostrum antice non dilatatum, subparallellum, ad basin leviter angustatum, supra obsoletissime punctatum. Prothorax in medio triangulariter levissime impressus, impressione (fere ad apicem extensa) et lateribus rude punctatis, area longitudinali angusta in dorso utrinque impunctata. Elytra oblonga, modice convexa, striis profundis punctis magnis obsitis; interstitiis 2, 3, 7, 9 postice conjunctis et costam latam obliquam elevatam formantibus; interstitiis dorsalibus angustis subplanis impunctatis.

Shiny black, with the antennæ and tarsi piceous. *Head* impunctate on the vertex, the forehead with a large deep central fovea and a few scattered punctures. *Rostrum* subparallel-sided anteriorly and slightly narrowed towards the base, the lower edge of the scrobe projecting slightly when viewed from above; the upper surface almost impunctate, except for a few coarse punctures at the extreme base, the sides also punctured towards the base. *Prothorax* broadest near the base, roundly narrowed in front, and with a distinct apical constriction, the base strongly bisinuate; the dorsum with a very shallow median triangular impression (almost reaching the apex), which is very coarsely punctured and has an irregular central carina; on each side of this is a rather narrow, obliquely longitudinal, impunctate area, the entire lateral area beyond this being very coarsely and closely punctured. *Elytra* oblong, moderately convex, the sides parallel from the shoulders to well beyond the middle, thence slightly narrowed and very broadly rounded at the apex;

the striæ broad and deep, containing large punctures which hardly diminish posteriorly, the intervals rather narrow, almost plane and impunctate; intervals 2, 3, 7, and 9 are united posteriorly, where they form a broad, obtusely elevated, oblique costa, which gives the elytra their characteristic oblong shape; when viewed obliquely from behind this costa has the appearance of an obtuse prominence. *Legs* comparatively finely punctured.

Long. 5, lat. 2 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Sansi Gorge, Chinese frontier, 6000-8000 feet, Dec. 1910 (*Dr. C. W. Beebe*).

Type, ♂, in the Calcutta Museum.

Described from a single example. The species may be readily distinguished from any previously described Eastern *Cossonus* by the curious posterior elevations on the elytra. In other respects it is closely allied to *C. foveicollis*, Fst.

The whole of the sternum (except the middle of the metasternum) and the sides of the first two ventral segments are closely covered with very coarse punctures, the rest of the venter being glabrous except for some scattered punctures in the middle of the first and last segments and a single transverse row on the third and fourth.

XXII.—*Descriptions of Two new Fishes from Paranagua, Brazil, presented to the British Museum by Herr A. Rachow.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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Characidium (Jobertina) rachovii.

Depth of body nearly equal to length of head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ in the length of the fish. Snout shorter than diameter of eye, which is 3 in the length of head and greater than the interorbital width. Nostrils well separated. Maxillary barely reaching the vertical from anterior margin of eye; teeth tricuspid. 32 scales in a longitudinal series, 12 in a transverse series from dorsal to pelvic fins, 6 or 7 in the lateral line, which does not extend to below the dorsal fin. Dorsal 13-15; origin equidistant from end of snout and base of caudal, or a little nearer the former; longest rays $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. Anal 8-9. Pectorals reaching pelvics, which are inserted below the fourth or fifth ray of dorsal and reach the anal. Caudal forked. A dark stripe from snout