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**Schwedisch-chinesische wissenschaftliche Expedition nach den nordwestlichen Provinzen Chinas,**

unter Leitung von

**Dr. Sven Hedin** und Prof. **Sü Ping-chang.**

**Insekten**

gesammelt vom schwedischen Arzt der Expedition

**Dr. David Hummel** 1927—1930.

48.

**Coleoptera.**

**9. Curculionidae (Col.)**

By

**SIR GUY A. K. MARSHALL.**

Mitgeteilt am 14. Februar 1934 durch Y. SJÖSTEDT und E. STENSIÖ.

The Curculionidae collected by Dr. SVEN HEDIN in Mongolia and Western China comprise 72 species, of which 10 are here described as new. Unfortunately no less than 16 species that cannot be determined with certainty are represented by single specimens only, several of which are in poor condition.

I am much obliged to my friend Professor Dr. Y. SJÖSTEDT for kindly giving me the opportunity to study this collection and especially for his presentation of duplicates wherever these were available.

The types of the new species are in the Royal Museum, Stockholm, and cotypes of nearly all of them in the British Museum.

## Subfamily Brachyderinae.

*Dactylotus calvus* sp. n.

♂♀. Black, moderately shiny, devoid of scaling or pubescence.

*Head* not separated from the rostrum by a transverse stria and not constricted behind the eyes, the vertex with small sparse punctures: the forehead gently convex transversely (especially in ♀), with close coarse punctures, which are longitudinally confluent laterally, an impunctate median stripe, and a large deep rounded median fovea; each puncture with a short pale recumbent seta. *Rostrum* as long as broad, narrowing from the base to the antennae and more or less dilated at the apex (especially in ♂), very shallowly and confluent punctate, with a tridentate transverse ridge beyond the middle having the three points directed backwards, the median one extending almost to the base as a distinct carina. *Antennae* red-brown: the funicle with the two basal joints equal, 3 a little longer than 4, 4 as long as broad, 5 and 6 slightly transverse, 7 strongly transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (5:7), moderately rounded at the sides, widest beyond the middle, narrowed but not constricted at the base; the dorsum only slightly convex longitudinally, with separated punctures rather smaller than those on the forehead and becoming confluent at the base, leaving a smooth lenticular median patch which is minutely punctulate, as also are the spaces between the punctures; laterally the punctures become denser and gradually are replaced entirely by granules. *Elytra* subglobose (6:5), strongly rounded laterally, widest slightly before the middle, rather deeply striate, with separated punctures which are much larger than those on the pronotum; the intervals on the disk sparsely punctulate, the lateral ones with sparse minute granules; the setae irregular and minute, almost obsolete on the disk.

Length, 5.0—5.75 mm.; breadth, 3.0—3.6 mm.

China: Tjagga-la, S. Kansu<sup>1</sup>, 1 ♂ (type), 5. ix. 1930 (Dr. HUMMEL); Katiengo, S. Kansu, 1 ♀, 3. ix. 1930.

The other non-squamose species, such as *semipubens*, *egenus*, *roborovskyi* and *nitidulus*, appear to differ from *calvus* in having the rostrum separated from the head by a transverse stria.

*Catapionus ballioni* Fst. — 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Kuldja, Tien-Shan.

<sup>1</sup> S. Kansu, N.E. Szechuan, Tien-Shan, coll. Dr. HUMMEL.

*Catapionus viridanus* TOURN. — 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Kuldja, Tien-Shan.

*Tanymecus (Megamecus) urbanus* GYLL. — 4 ♀♀, S.W. Mongolia, vi—vii. 1928 (SÖDERBOM).

*Phacephorus nebulosus* IHS. — 1 ♂, S.W. Mongolia (SÖDERBOM).

?*Pseudotanymecus* sp. — 1 ♀, S. Kansu, 15.viii. 1930. It is with some doubt that I refer this specimen to the genus recently described by Voss (Wien. Ent. Zeit. 49, 1932, p. 290) from Szechuan, because the characters given are hardly sufficient for precise determination.

*Leptomias (Heteromias) clavipes* FST. — 1 ♂, S. Kansu, V. 1930.

*Piazomias faldermanni* FST. — 1 ♀, S. Kansu, 30.X. 1930.

#### *Piazomias hummeli* sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black, with separated grey scales (often with a slight coppery reflection) above and below; the elytra with a lateral stripe (confined sharply to intervals 9 and 10) of much denser and usually paler scales.

*Head* somewhat rugulose on the vertex, with very shallow sparse punctures, and sometimes a few inconspicuous granules; the forehead flattened (especially in ♂), often quite smooth and with small sparse punctures, but usually sculptured like the vertex, the frontal fovea normally absent, rarely present and then very variable in size, but the rostral median sulcus never ascending the forehead; the eyes strongly convex, elliptical. *Rostrum* somewhat longer than broad, parallel-sided; the dorsal area flat, smooth and sparsely punctate (rarely rugulose), with a well marked carina on the lateral margins and a narrow median sulcus, which varies much and is rarely entirely obsolete; in the ♀, sometimes slightly convex transversely and the lateral carina less prominent, the median sulcus usually deeper and often abbreviated; the mandibles red-brown. *Antennae* black, without scaling, the scape extending a little beyond the middle of the eye; the funicle with the distal joints all much longer than broad, 7 longer than 6, and 6 longer than 5, which is the shortest. *Prothorax* of ♂ as long as broad (or nearly so), globular, very strongly convex longitudinally, widest at or behind the middle, shallowly constricted at the apex, more deeply constricted at the base, with a transverse basal sulcus, the margin being sharply cari-

nate and wider than the apex, the dorsum finely granulate between the scales and without any median stria; prothorax of ♀ more transverse, much less convex longitudinally, and with the basal sulcus much less evident. *Elytra* of ♂ narrowly subelliptical and usually narrower than the prothorax, those of ♀ broadly ovate, more acuminate behind and wider than the prothorax; constricted at the base, with the margin sharply carinate, the striae very shallow and with small separated punctures; the small round scales not contiguous except at the margins, the irregular setae very short and inconspicuous. *Legs* black, with sparse scaling: the front femora strongly inflated and with granules on the lower face; the front tibiae with long stout teeth on the lower edge, those on the posterior pairs much smaller.

Length 6.5—8.5 mm.; breadth 2.0—3.5 mm.

China: S. Kansu, 24 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, vi. 1930 (Dr. HUMMEL-type); N.E. Szechuan, 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, v. 1930 (Dr. HUMMEL).

*Piazomias hummeli* var. *herbeus* nov.

Most of the specimens from Szechuan exhibit a striking colour variation in which nearly all the scales are pale green instead of grey, even the paler lateral stripes on the elytra being greenish.

China: N.E. Szechuan, 16 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, v. 1930 (Dr. HUMMEL).

This species is nearly allied to *P. globulicollis* FALD., which however differs in having a median stria on the pronotum, and the lateral stripe on the elytra covers intervals 8—10.

*P. validus* MOT. is a much larger insect with an abbreviated stria on the pronotum; the rostrum is more steeply declivous at the apex, the median sulcus is broader and deeper and ascends the forehead; the eyes are much less convex; and the lateral stripe on the elytra covers intervals 8—10.

*P. faldermanni* and *imitator* FAUST differ in having the base of the elytra immarginate and the apices mucronate.

*Sympiezomias velatus* CHEV. — 1 ♂, N.E. Szechuan, v. 1930.

*Polycleis confossus* FAIRM. — 1 ♂, 1 ♀, N.E. Szechuan, v. 1930.

*Chlorophanus lineolus* MOT. — 3 ♀♀, N.E. Szechuan, v. 1930.

*Chlorophanus roseipes* HELLER. — 3 ♂♂, N.E. Szechuan, v. 1930; 1 ♂, S. Kansu, vii. 1930.

**Chlorophanus kansuanus** sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black, with dense dull bluish green scaling; interval 8 of the elytra paler, yellowish, the pale colour not passing over on to 7 posteriorly; all the legs with the tibiae and apical half of the femora with more or less coppery scales.

*Rostrum* a little longer than broad, parallel-sided, with a strong median carina and the lateral margins more obtusely carinate (often less so in ♀) but entirely parallel and without any deep sulci adjoining them; the apical margin scarcely turned upwards in ♂; the scrobes distinctly curved downwards and somewhat remote from the eyes. *Antennae* with the funicular joints comparatively short and broad, joint 7 being nearly as broad as long; the apex of the club acuminate. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long (8:7), parallelsided from the base to beyond the middle, thence narrowing anteriorly, with a distinct constriction near the apex; the dorsum flattened in the middle, with rather indistinct transverse wrinkles; the scaling on the dorsum much sparser than on the pleurae and the two areas divided by a yellowish stripe along the dorsal margin. *Scutellum* forming almost an equilateral triangle. *Elytra* with all the intervals of the same height, the apical processes rather short and conical in ♂, a little longer and sharper in ♀; the striae shallow, containing small punctures separated by the length of their own diameters; interval 8 flat posteriorly. *Legs* similar in structure to those of *C. sibiricus* GYLL. *Sternum* with the prosternal lamella of ♂ feebly developed.

Length 8.0—9.5 mm.; breadth 3.0—3.75 mm.

China: S. Kansu, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (Dr. HUMMEL).

Belongs to section 3 of REITTER's key to the genus (Wien. Ent. Zeit. xxxiv, 1915, p. 173) and most nearly allied to *sibiricus* GYLL., which is a larger species and differs as follows: the rostrum has the lateral carinae more strongly developed and slightly sinuate above the antennae, and adjoining them internally is a more or less deep longitudinal sulcus (especially in ♀), the apex of the rostrum is distinctly up-turned in the ♂, and the scrobes are straighter, almost reaching the lower angle of the eyes; the funicular joints are much more slender, 7 being much longer than broad; the striae on the elytra are deeper, and the punctures larger and more widely separated.

*C. mimus* HELLER (Wien. Ent. Zeit. xlvii. 1930, p. 106), described from a single female, appears to differ as follows: the apex of the antennal club is obtuse, the prothorax is conical and bears oblique wrinkles dorsally, the scutellum is twice as long as broad, and interval 8 on the elytra is convex posteriorly.

*Eusomus ovatulus* GERM. — 1 ♀, Urumchi, 1928 (Dr. HUMMEL).

### Subfamily Otiorrhynchinae.

?*Parameira* sp. — 1 ♀, S. Kansu, 14.vii.1930.

*Otiorrhynchus balassogloi* STIERL. — 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Fu-Shu-Shan, 1800—2000 m., Tien-Shan.

*Ptochus deportatus* BOH. — 1 ♀, S. Kansu, ix.1930.

*Phyllobius viridiaeris* LAICH. — 2 ♀, Fu-Shu-Shan, 1800—2000 m., Tien-Shan.

*Phyllobius* sp. — 1 ♂, S. Kansu.

*Myllocerus* sp. — 1 ♀, N.E. Szechuan, 11.v.1930.

### Subfamily Ereminae.

#### *Pseudoeneorrhinus squamosus* sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black, with dense sand-coloured scaling more or less covered with earthy indumentum; the elytra with a transverse brown band across the top of the declivity extending to stria 3 on each side.

*Head* separated from the rostrum by a shallow depression containing two or three erect scale-like setae on each side. *Rostrum* a little longer than broad, parallelsided but constricted at the base; the dorsal area broadly depressed in the middle, with recumbent scalelike setae, which are mostly brown in front and pale near the base; the epistomal carina high and sharp, the area immediately behind it not bare but thinly squamose, the apical angles produced outwards in a curve in ♂ and simply rounded in ♀. *Antennae* with the scape very broadly spatulate at the apex, quite concealing the eye in the position of rest and exceeding its posterior margin; joint 1 of the funicle very stout, conical, longer than 2, 3—7 strongly transverse; the club testaceous brown. *Prothorax* transverse (2:3), moderately rounded at the sides, broadest at about the middle, narrowed in front, somewhat produced in the middle of the base, the postocular lobes rather feeble; the dorsum with a shallow transverse impression on each side in the apical half, and sparsely set with erect peg-like light and dark setae, which are shorter and much narrower than those on the elytra. *Elytra* subglobose in ♂, more suboblong in ♀, with the base truncate laterally and sinuate only in the middle between the third intervals; the striae almost concealed by the scaling;

the intervals each with a row of very broad erect subtriangular scale-like setae with their apices broadly truncate. *Legs* sandy, the femora with a broad brown patch at the middle, the tibiae with both brown and pale setae. *Venter* with ventrite 5 in ♂ much shorter and more broadly truncate at the apex than in ♀.

Length 3.0—3.5 mm.; breadth 2 mm.

China: S. Kansu, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 4.x. (Dr. HUMMEL).

### *Pseudocneorrhinus alternans* sp. n.

♀. Derm black, with dense sand-coloured scaling; the elytra with a narrow transverse common brown band at the top of the declivity extending to stria 3 on each side.

*Head* separated from the rostrum by a shallow impression and with four erect clavate setae above each eye. *Rostrum* slightly longer than broad, almost parallel-sided, but narrowed at the base; the dorsal area broadly and shallowly impressed down the middle, with subrecumbent pale scale-like setae; the epistomal carina sharp, with the apical angles projecting shortly forwards, the area immediately behind it squamose. *Antennae* with the scape reaching only the posterior margin of the eye, its apex much narrower than the eye; joint 1 of the funicle a little longer and stouter than 2, 3 and 4 slightly longer than broad, 5—7 about as long as broad; the club dark brown. *Prothorax* transverse (2:3), moderately rounded at the sides, widest at the middle, narrowed in front, strongly arcuate at the base, the postocular lobes small; the dorsum with a very feeble impression on each side in the anterior half, and with numerous light and dark recumbent scale-like setae in the middle of the disk and at the sides, which are as large as or even larger than those on the elytra. *Elytra* broad, oblong-ovate, with the base deeply sinuate from the basal angles; the dorsal outline less convex than usual, highest at the middle and forming an almost continuous curve with the pronotum; the intervals each with a row of suberect pale and dark spatulate setae (which are much more numerous on 1, 3, 5) and 3 and 5 a little higher than the others on the declivity. *Legs* sandy, or with the femora brown on the basal two-thirds.

Length 4.25—4.5 mm.; breadth, 2.4—2.5 mm.

China: S. Kansu, 1 ♀, 26.vi.1930, 1 ♀, 4.x. 30 (Dr. HUMMEL).

*Pseudocneorrhinus minimus* ROEL. — 2 ♀, N.E. Szechuan, v. 1930.

***Pseudocneorrhinus sellatus* sp. n.**

♀. Derm black, with dense sandy-grey scaling; the elytra with a somewhat indefinite large mottled brown triangular basal patch, having its apex on the middle of the suture, and a broad common transverse brown band at the summit of the declivity extending to stria 5 or 6.

*Head* with a broad frontal impression and two short erect acuminate setae above the eye. *Rostrum* longer than broad, widening from the base to the genae; the dorsal area broadly and shallowly impressed down the middle, showing a trace of a low narrow bare median carina, the setae all pale, acuminate and subrecumbent; the epistomal carina high and sharp, its apical angles produced forward into a short sharp point, and the area immediately behind it sparsely squamose. *Antennae* with the scape comparatively slender and reaching the hind margin of the eye; the funicle with joint 1 a little longer and stouter than 2, 3 and 4 longer than broad, 5—7 as long as broad. *Prothorax* transverse (5:7), parallel-sided from the base to three-fourths, then narrowing to the apex, strongly arcuate at the base, the postocular lobes well developed; the dorsum without definite impressions, with numerous compressed recumbent setae in the middle of the disk and a few at the sides, the setae being as large as those on the elytra. *Elytra* ovate, broadest at about the middle, the base deeply sinuate from the basal angles; the dorsal outline strongly convex, rising steeply from the base and highest at about the middle; the striae distinct, but with the punctures hidden by scaling; the intervals all of equal height, gently convex, each with a row of compressed subrecumbent setae; the scales recumbent, densely overlapping, fluted, and without any indumentum between them.

Length 5.5 mm.; breadth 3 mm.

China: S. Kansu, 1 ♀, 3.ix. 1930 (Dr. HUMMEL).

The following key will serve to distinguish the three new forms described above from the six previously known species. *Ps. hirsutus* FORMANEK, was erroneously described as a *Rhino-dontus* (Wien. Ent. Zeit. xxxv, 1916, p. 33) and certainly belongs to the present genus. The species was recorded from Kuku-Nor, Tibet, and has been erroneously attributed to Faust in WINKLER'S Cat. Col. Reg. Pal p. 1438.

Key to the Species of *Pseudocneorrhinus* ROEL.

- 1 (16). Hind tibiae not denticulate on inner face; elytra widest at or behind middle.
- 2 (5). Scape of antennae shortly exceeding hind margin of eye, its apex about as wide as an eye and entirely

concealing the eye in a position of rest; base of elytra truncate laterally and sinuate only in the middle between the third intervals.

- 3 (4). Setae on the tibiae all grey; erect scale-like setae on elytra elongate, rounded at the apex . . . . . *hirsutus* FORM.
- 4 (3). Tibiae with mingled brown and grey setae; scale-like setae on elytra very broad, subtriangular, widest at the truncate apex . . . . . *squamosus* sp. n.
- 5 (2). Scape of antennae not exceeding hind margin of eye, its apex not entirely concealing the eye; base of elytra broadly sinuate from the basal angles.
- 6 (9). Setae on elytra scale-like, obtuse or truncate at the tip, absent or much less numerous on intervals 4 and 6.
- 7 (8). Elytra widest much behind the middle, their dorsal curvature strongly convex, forming a marked angle with the outline of the pronotum; elytra with the base gently sinuate, the intervals of equal height on the declivity . . . . . *setosus* ROEL.
- 8 (7). Elytra widest at or before the middle, their dorsal curvature much flatter and continuous with that of the pronotum; elytra with the base deeply sinuate, intervals 3 and 5 higher than the rest on the declivity . . . . . *alternans* sp. n.
- 9 (6). Setae on elytra much narrower, acuminate, occurring equally on all the intervals.
- 10 (13). First joint of funicle as long as or longer than 2 + 3; elytra with erect spine-like setae.
- 11 (12). Carina delimiting the epistome high and sharp, with only a narrow bare area behind it; postocular lobes of prothorax feeble; elytra widest at middle, their basal sinuation broadly rounded . . . *minimus* ROEL.
- 12 (11). Carina delimiting the epistome low and obtuse, with a broad bare space behind it; postocular lobes well developed; elytra widest-behind middle, their basal sinuation forming a wide obtuse angle *adamsi* ROEL.
- 13 (10). First joint of funicle only slightly longer than second.
- 14 (15). Rostrum almost parallel-sided; scales erect, with only the apices bent horizontally, the interstices between the scales filled with earthy indumentum; setae erect . . . . . *obesus* ROEL.
- 15 (14). Rostrum dilated from base to genae; scales recumbent, simply overlapping, fluted, without indumentum; setae subrecumbent . . . . . *sellatus* sp. n.

- 16 (1). Hind tibiae denticulate on the inner face; elytra widest at one-fourth from base and rapidly narrowing from there to the apex . . . . . *bifasciatus* ROEL.

*Calomyeterus strigiceps* sp. n.

♂♀. Derm piceous, with rather thin scaling which does not entirely conceal the integument; the head, rostrum and disk of the prothorax with sparse pale scales having a green or coppery reflection; the elytra with denser mottled brown and grey scales, the paler ones with metallic reflections; the underside with sparse narrow pale scales and subrecumbent setae.

*Head* with numerous fine longitudinal striolae, without any definite transverse impression between the forehead and the rostrum and without a frontal fovea; the eyes ovate, almost flat, widely separated. *Rostrum* about as long as broad, at its base as wide as the head, slightly narrowing to the antennae, and with the genae only slightly dilated; the whole upper and lateral surfaces longitudinally striolate, the dorsal area broadly and shallowly impressed down the middle, with its margins carinate and parallel, and with a narrow median carina which terminates at the base in an elongate fovea. *Antennae* with the scape reaching the middle of the prothorax, gradually clavate, and with recumbent pale setae; the funicle with joint 1 slightly longer than 2, 3 a little longer than 4, 4 and 5 equal, 6 shorter than 5, 7 as long as 3 and longer than the first of the club. *Prothorax* transverse (3 : 4), rounded at the sides, laterally constricted at the base, widest at the middle; the base truncate and as wide as the apex, which is truncate dorsally or shallowly sinuate in the middle, the post-ocular lobes well marked; the dorsum strongly convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, coarsely punctate, with an abbreviated and variable smooth median stripe; the scales narrow and very sparse on the disk, denser and broader on the pleurae; the setae short and quite recumbent. *Elytra* broadly ovate in ♂, subglobose in ♀, widest at the middle, jointly truncate at the base, with shallow punctate striae; the dorsal outline convex in ♂ and highest behind the middle, much more convex in ♀, rising very steeply from the base and highest at the middle; the intervals broad, slightly convex, with a row of short erect setae (less regular in ♀ than in ♂), each seta arising from a minute granule; the scales small, ovate. *Legs* with sparse greenish scales, which are denser towards the apex of the femora; the femora with a

small sharp tooth; the posterior pairs of tibiae with a small mucro in ♂, obsolescent in ♀.

Length 3.5—4.5 mm.; breadth 1.6—2.5 mm.

China: S. Kansu, 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 4—5. X. (Dr. HUMMEL).

Nearly allied to the genotype, *C. setarius* ROEL. 1873, from Japan, which has the scales of a uniform yellowish-grey colour, denser, and rounded; the rostrum is rather more narrowed from the base to the antennae; the scape is clothed with narrow clavate scales; the funicle is less elongate, being only as long as the scape (whereas in *C. strigiceps* it is longer, 1.25:1), and joint 7 is not longer than 6 or than the first of the club; the prothorax is parallel-sided in the apical two-thirds and narrower at the base, the dorsum is flat longitudinally, without any bare median line, and the setae are erect. ROELOF'S erroneously stated that in his species the femora were unarmed, but in the typical specimens all the femora bear a small sharp tooth.

*Heteroptochus temperans* FST. — 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, S. Kansu, ix.—xi. 1930.

*Heteroptochus subsignatus* FST. 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀. S. Kansu, vi, ix, x. 1930.

*Heteroptochus* sp. — 1 ♀, in bad condition, S. Kansu, 29.ix. 1930.

*Heteroptochus* sp. — 1 ♀, in bad condition, S. Kansu, 1.xi. 1930.

*Corigetetus* sp. — 1 ♀, S. Kansu, 4.x. 1930.

### *Corigetetus hedini* sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black, with dense metallic green scaling and dark markings; head and rostrum with a bare median stripe; pronotum with a broad dark stripe on each side which is as broad as or broader than the median green stripe, the latter narrowing to a point at the base; elytra with numerous variable and irregular dark patches, chiefly on the disk; the underside with grey scaling which is almost entirely replaced by metallic green scales at the sides of the metasternum and venter.

*Head* with eyes very large, strongly convex and only narrowly separated from the front margin of the prothorax; the forehead a little wider than the space between the scrobes (6:5), flat, with the low median carina of the rostrum ascending it (sometimes obsolete). *Rostrum* broader than long (5:4).

gradually narrowing from the base to the antennae and with the genae moderately dilated; the dorsal area broadly and rather deeply impressed and carinate laterally, divided by a median longitudinal carina and an angulated transverse one at about the middle; the underside with a low median elevation at the base, and the gular area with a deep round fovea. *Antennae* with the scape stout, gradually widening from base to apex, bent in the middle, set with stiff brown suberect setae and with some narrow whitish scales on the posterior face; the funicle with sparse narrow whitish scales, the two basal joints equal, the distal ones only 1.5 times as long as broad, 7 much shorter than the first joint of the club, which is narrowly fusiform. *Prothorax* somewhat shorter than its basal width, parallel-sided or gently rounded laterally in its anterior half, then rapidly widening to the base, which is deeply bisinuate, with the basal angles acute; the apical margin produced and arcuate dorsally, the postocular lobes obsolete, and the vibrissae reduced to a few short setae; the dorsum saddle-shaped, the dorsal outline highest close to the apex and lowest near the base, with a deep transverse impression on each side behind the middle, and with strong punctures, which are mostly hidden by scaling, being conspicuous only in the dark stripes, where the scales are smaller and sparser; the setae short, erect and directed forwards. *Scutellum* subquadrate, with grey scaling. *Elytra* strongly rounded separately at the base, parallel-sided for a short distance behind the prominent shoulders, then slightly dilated, widest behind the middle, and separately rounded at the apex; the striae fine and closely punctate, the intervals flat, each with a row of short erect pale setae, which arise from a black dot on the green areas. *Legs* slender, piceous to honey-coloured, with sparse pale scaling; the femora with a small sharp tooth.

Length 4.0—4.5 mm.; breadth 1.7—1.9 mm.

China: N.E. Szechuan, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, V. (Dr. HUMMEL).

Although in coloration this species much resembles the genotype, *C. marmoratus* DESBR., in structure it is most nearly related to *sellatocollis* FST. (D. E. Z. 1885, p. 170), which has a similar saddle-shaped prothorax. But *sellatocollis* lacks the dark patches on the elytra, the setae on which are blackish, and is a much larger insect (5.5—7.5 mm.); the eyes are much smaller; and joint 1 of the funicle is longer than 2.

*Chloebius immeritus* BOH. — 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, S.W. Mongolia (SÖDERBOM).

*Chloebius contractus* FST. — 1 ♀, Urumchi, Turkestan, 1928 (HUMMEL).

**Phytoscaphus sinensis** sp. n.

♂♀. Derm piceous, with dense mottled grey and brown scaling, the pronotum brown with two very indefinite discal grey stripes.

*Head* with the forehead slightly narrower than an eye (5:6) and no median fovea visible through the scaling. *Rostrum* slightly longer than its apical width (6.5:6); the dorsal area nearly as wide as the forehead at the base, flat in ♀, in ♂ sulcate in the apical half and there carinate laterally; the interantennal area excavate, with a low median carina (obsolescent in ♂), and with short apical processes in ♂; the lateral areas with a broad sulcus from the scrobe to the eye, a low squamose costa below it, and below that a very shallow sulcus; the lower surface with a shallow transverse basal impression but no median tooth. *Antennae* with dense narrow scales, the scape with suberect setae; the funicle with joint 1 slightly longer than 2 (viewed from below), 3 longer than 4, 4—6 subequal and longer than broad, 7 longer than 6. *Prothorax* slightly transverse in both sexes (5:5.5), moderately rounded at the sides, widest at about the middle, feebly bisinuate at the base, the apex truncate dorsally, the postocular lobes large and with distinct vibrissae; the dorsum convex longitudinally, without impressions, the sculpture entirely hidden by scaling, the setae short and recumbent. *Scutellum* shiny, with a few minute setae. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, parallel-sided in ♂ from the roundly rectangular shoulders to beyond the middle, slightly widened behind the middle in ♀, jointly sinuate at the base, the apices separately rounded; the striae distinct, with the punctures visible though partly concealed by scaling stria 9 without any impression above the hind coxae; the intervals of equal height, slightly convex, each with a row of erect curved setae which are a little longer and thinner than those of *P. triangularis* OLIV.; the scales subcircular and slightly overlapping. *Legs* with dense grey scaling; the anterior pairs of tibiae with a sharp angulation behind the middle on the inner edge (sharper in ♂), the hind tibiae with a single row of bristles on the outer edge of the corbel.

Length 5.5 mm.; breadth, 2.4—2.5 mm.

China: N.E. Szechuan, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2.v. (Dr. HUMMEL).

Very closely related to *P. triangularis* OLIV., which differs in the following characters: the forehead is much narrower than an eye 3:4 or 2:3) and has a short median stria; the rostrum has no apical processes in the male; the scape of the antennae is clothed with short ovate scales, and joint 7 of the funicle is not longer than 6; the pronotum is much more

convex longitudinally and bears many more setae; the punctures on the elytra are not covered by scaling and appear much larger.

### Subfamily Leptopinae.

*Deracanthus inderiensis* PALL. — 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, S. Mongolia, viii. 1928 (HUMMEL), 1 ♂, viii. 1928 (SÖDERBOM).

*Deracanthus jakovlevi* SUV. — 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, S.W. Mongolia, viii. 1928 (SÖDERBOM). In two males and one female the scaling is blue instead of the usual brownish pink colour.

### Subfamily Sitoninae.

*Sitona ovipennis* HOCHH. — 1 ♂, S. Kansu, ix. 1930.

*Sitona amurensis* FST. var. — 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, S. Kansu, 5.x. 1930.

*Sitona japonica* ROEL. — 9 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, N.E. Szechuan, v. 1930.

### Subfamily Hyperinae.

*Coniatus splendidulus* F. — 1 ♂, 1 ♀, S.W. Mongolia, vi. 1928 (SÖDERBOM).

*Coniatus schrencki* GEBL. — 2 ♂♂, S.W. Mongolia, vi. 1928 (SÖDERBOM).

*Hypera ?mongolica* MOT. — 2 ♂♂, Harbutan, S.W. Mongolia, viii. 1927.

*Hypera obediens* FST. — 1 ♂, S. Kansu, viii. 1930.

### *Hypera aequabilis* sp. n.

♂. Derm black, clothed above and below with coppery (or sometimes greenish grey) hair-like scales; pronotum with three very faint and indefinite paler stripes, which are sometimes obsolete; elytra with a few indistinct round dark spots on intervals 5 and 7, and a short dark stripe at the apex of the suture.

*Head* with the forehead flat, as wide as the space between the antennae, the median fovea indistinct or obsolete. *Rostrum* a little shorter than the pronotum, gently curved, the dorsal outline not forming a continuous curve with the forehead, about as thick as a front femur, with dense confluent punctation, the median carina narrow and obsolescent. *Antennae*

ferruginous, with the clavate part of the scape and the club blackish; scape reaching the middle of the eye; funicle with joints 1 and 2 subequal or 1 a little longer, 3 and 4 equal and slightly longer than broad, 5—7 transverse. *Prothorax* transverse, widening from the base to beyond the middle, there rounded and narrowing rapidly to the apex, no trace of postocular lobes, the basal margin arcuate; the dorsum sloping forwards from near the base, densely, finely and evenly punctate. *Elytra* narrowly ovate, jointly sinuate at the base and there slightly wider than the base of the prothorax, obtusely acuminate behind, with the apices jointly rounded; the dorsal outline gently convex, highest slightly before the middle, all the striae finely punctate, the intervals all even and almost flat, not costate at the apex; all the scales hair-like, the setae entirely recumbent and indistinguishable. *Underside* with the mesosternal process rather narrow, vertical at the base, rounded at the apex; anal ventrite of ♂ with an arcuate median lobe on the apical margin.

Length 5.0—5.5 mm.; breadth 2.5 mm.

Chinese Turkestan: Kuldja, Tien-Shan Mts., 4 ♂♂.

Most nearly related to *H. comata* BOH., which is a longer and much broader species, the rostrum is shorter and stouter, the antennae are entirely ferruginous, the elytra are divergent at the apex, the mesosternal process is not vertical, and the apical margin of the anal ventrite of ♂ is less strongly lobate.

#### Subfamily Alophinae.

*Trichalophus latefasciatus* REITT. — 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Kuldja, Tien-Shan.

*Trichalophus vittatoides* REITT., var. *lineatomaculatus* REITT. — 1 ♂, Kuldja.

*Trichalophus plausibilis* FST. — 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Kuldja.

*Trichalophus marginatus* FST. — 1 ♂, S. Kansu, viii. 1930.

#### Subfamily Cleoninae.

*Liocleonus clathratus* OLIV. — 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, S.W. Mongolia, vi.—vii. 1928 (SÖDERBOM).

*Bothynoderes verrucosus* GEBL. — 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Urumchi, Turkestan, vi. 1928.

*Bothynoderes crispicollis* BALL. — 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kuldja, Tien-Shan.

*Bothynoderes securus* FST. — 1 ♀, S.W. Mongolia iv. 1928 (SÖDERBOM).

*Bothynoderes* sp. — 1 ♀, in bad condition, S.W. Mongolia, vi. 1928 (SÖDERBOM).

***Stephanocleonus divisiventris* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, variegated with grey scaling; the rostrum with a narrow grey marginal stripe on each side; the forehead grey with a median bare V-shaped black patch; the prothorax with a narrow interrupted grey dorsal stripe on each side which curves strongly inwards in the apical third, and a narrow abbreviated indistinct sublateral stripe, the pleural grey patch scarcely reaching the dorsal margin and irrorated with blackish spots; the elytra grey with a very irregular broad macular black band before the middle and another behind the middle, these bands uniting longitudinally on intervals 6—8 or 7—9, interval 1 black throughout, and black spots at the base of 3, 5, 9 and behind the subapical callus; the underside grey irrorated with black spots, the venter with a broad median black stripe throughout.

*Head* with fine subconfluent punctation and larger scattered punctures; the forehead flattened, slightly raised laterally above the eyes, and with a small median fovea. *Rostrum* strongly curved, parallel-sided in the basal half and roundly dilated at the apex, with a broad high median costa (bearing a low smooth narrow median carina) which is dilated in front and narrows to a point behind where it slopes gradually to the base; the dorsal margins obtusely rounded in the apical half and sloping steeply downwards near the base; the epistome quite undefined. *Prothorax* a little broader than long (5:4), subquadrate, parallel-sided from the base nearly to the apex and there abruptly constricted, the apical margin truncate dorsally, the base truncate laterally and slightly produced in the middle; the dorsum with large round separated punctures and a narrow short median carina in the apical half, followed by a broad median sulcus in the basal half. *Elytra* narrowly elliptical in ♂, broader in ♀, with the basal margin a little wider than the base of the prothorax and a shallow transverse impression just behind it, the apices separately rounded, and a distinct callus at the apex of interval 5; the striae deep and strongly punctate on the bare areas, and intervals 3 and 5 slightly more raised than the others; the clothing formed of very narrow small scales. *Legs* with grey scaling and black spots, the apex of the femora bare; the front tarsi with joint 2 longer than 3.

Length 11.5—13.0 mm., breadth 5—6 mm.

S. Mongolia: Laohukeotze, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 29.viii.1927.

In FAUST's key to *Stephanocleonus* (Deut. Ent. Zeits. 1904, p. 243) this species runs down to the section containing *lobatus* CHEV., and *hirtipes* FST. Both these species differ in having the rostrum parallel-sided and the dorsum does not slope downwards laterally at the base, and they have a carina on the forehead.

*Stephanocleonus paradoxus* FHS. — 1 ♂, S. Mongolia 1927 (HUMMEL).

*Stephanocleonus bicostatus* GEBL. — 1 ♂, 1 ♀, S. Mongolia, 1927 (HUMMEL).

*Conorrhynchus verecundus* FST. — 1 ♀, S.W. Mongolia, iii.1928 (SÖDERBOM).

*Lepyrus nebulosus* MOT. — 1 ♂, Chao-Choa, 600—900 m., N.E. Szechuan, v.1930.

#### Subfamily *Erirrhinae*.

*Echinocnemus ?truncatus* CHEV. — 1 ♀, N.E. Szechuan, 22.v.1930.

*Bagous* sp. — 1 ♂, S.W. Mongolia, 17.vi.1928 (SÖDERBOM).

*Derelomus* sp. — 1 ♀, N.E. Szechuan, v.1930.

#### Subfamily *Balaninae*.

*Balaninus* sp. — 1 ♀, S. Kansu, ix.1930.

#### Subfamily *Apioninae*.

*Apion vicinum* KBY. — 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, S. Kansu, x.1930.

*Apion* sp. — 1 ♂, Hutjertu, Gol, S. Mongolia, 1927.

#### Subfamily *Anthonominae*.

*Anthonomus* sp. — 1 ♂, in bad condition, S. Kansu, viii.1930.

*Rhynchaenus* sp. — 1 ♀, S. Kansu, 28.ix.1930.

## Subfamily Gymnetrinae.

*Miarus campanulae* L., var. *ursinus* AB. — 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, S. Kansu, vi. 1930.

## Subfamily Centhorrhynchinae.

*Mononychus vittatus* FALD. — 4 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, S. Mongolia, viii. 1927 (HUMMEL). In three of the females the disk of the prothorax and alternate intervals on the elytra are much darker than usual, so that the insects are much more conspicuously vittate.

*Mononychus ireos* PALL. — 5 ♂♂, Kuldja, Tien-Shan.

*Ceuthorrhynchus* (*Sirocalus*) sp. — 1 ♀, S. Kansu, 3.v. 1930.

## Subfamily Baridinae.

*Baris* sp. — 1 ♂, in bad condition, S. Kansu, 23.viii. 1930.



Tryckt den 27 juni 1934.

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