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NEW INDIAN CURCULIONIDAE (COL.)

BY

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ABSTRACT.

Marshall, G.A.K. New Indian Curculionidae Ind. For. Rec. (Entomology) 3, 9, pp. 159—185, 1 pl. (1938).

The following new genera and new species are described:—*Xanthochelus blumeae* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Pachytychius viciae* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Drepanoscelus* gen. n. with genotype *D. gardneri* sp. n. (United Provinces : Mussoorie) ; *Thamnobius fasciatus* sp. n. (Bengal : Kurseong ; Malay Peninsula : Singapore) ; *Balaninus fulvus* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Balaninus punctum* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Balaninus roridus* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Apion nalderae* sp. n. (Simla Hills : Naldera) ; *Rhadinomerus rugirostris*, sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Rhadinomerus lenis* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Cryptorrhynchus corni* sp. n. (United Provinces : Garhwal) ; *Lobotrachelus laporteeae* sp. n. (Bengal : Kalimpong, Buxa Dooars, Lebong ; Assam : Khasi Hills) ; *Chelothippia* gen. n. with genotype *C. buteae* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Podeschrus fuscoturalis* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Dinobaris* gen. n. with genotype *D. longirostris* sp. n. (Bengal : Kalimpong) ; *Baris achyranthis* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Baris celosiae* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Acythopeus bispinosus* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Cossonus albizziae* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Macrorrhyncholus ventilaginis* sp. n. (United Provinces : Dehra Dun) ; *Phloeophagosoma subcaecum* sp. n. (United Provinces : Almora) ; *Exodema ilicis* sp. n. (United Provinces : Almora) ; *Coptus anamalainus* sp. n. (S. India : Anamalai Hills).

Footnote :—*Thamnobius fasciatus* was previously described as *Hexeria concinna* Pascoe., see p. 163.

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The species described below have all been bred from various host-plants at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The types have been deposited in the British Museum and cotypes are contained in the collections at Dehra Dun.

Subfamily CLEONINAE.

Xanthochelus blumeae, sp. n.

♂♀. Black or piceous, with fairly dense grey pubescence; rostrum with dense pubescence; prothorax with a median grey stripe which is dense near the apex but diffuse behind, and a well-defined lateral grey stripe which is practically straight on its lower margin and contains three or four small shiny granules; elytra grey, with faint indefinite darker markings produced by a reduction in the density of the pubescence, *viz.*, an oblique stripe from the shoulder to stria 3 at one-third from the base, and a broader irregular oblique patch behind the middle between striae 2 and 4.

Head finely rugulose, with a deep round median fovea. *Rostrum* much shorter than the prothorax (3 : 4), subcylindrical to the antennae and widening at the apex, quite even dorsally, with dense subconfluent punctation and an ill-defined median carina (sometimes absent). *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad (6 : 7), subconical, shallowly constricted at the apex, with well-marked postocular lobes; dorsum coarsely rugose, with a few scattered shiny granules and a lenticular shallow median longitudinal impression, which is finely rugose, broad at the middle and narrowing to base and apex, and contains a short low median carina; on each side behind the middle a large shallow rounded

impression. *Elytra* rather narrower than usual, broader than the prothorax, with sloping shoulders, and jointly rounded at the apex; the scutellar area flattened or feebly impressed, interval 3 with a granular elevation at the base. *Legs* with uniform grey pubescence without black spots. *Underside* not irrorated with black; ventrite 1 with a transverse row of six bare round spots and one in the middle of the base, 2 with a triangular group of three spots on each side and a much smaller one laterally, the last three ventrites each with four spots in the ♂ but the ♀, has only two spots on the anal ventrite.

Length 11—13 mm., breadth 4.5—5.1 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Dehra Dun, 2♂♂, 2♀♀, bred from roots of *Blumea wightiana*, v.-vi, 1936 (J. C. M. Gardner).

The nearest ally of this species is *X. miscellaneus*, Fst., from Burma, which may be distinguished by the absence of the basal elevation on interval 3 of the elytra, and by the fact that the femora, sternum and basal ventrite are irrorated with small black dots.

Subfamily ERIRRHININAE.

***Pachytychius viciae*, sp. n.**

♂♀. Piceous, with the apical half of the rostrum, the antennae and the tarsi testaceous; prothorax with a large lyre-shaped median patch of dense brown scales (sometimes mixed with grey) and with a broad lateral grey stripe; elytra with dense grey scaling and a broad brown sutural stripe extending to stria 2, the posterior declivity mottled with brown.

Head with dense grey scaling. *Rostrum* longer than the head and pronotum, moderately curved, with two sulci and two carinae on each side of the middle line, fairly densely squamose from the base to the antennae in ♂, more sparsely in ♀. *Prothorax* transverse, gradually widening from the base to the middle, then almost parallel-sided, and abruptly narrowing at the apex, the base somewhat obliquely truncate on each side; dorsum rather flat, with dense punctation that is entirely hidden by scaling, all the scales being broad. *Scutellum* with dense grey scaling. *Elytra* at the shoulders distinctly wider than the prothorax (5 : 4), parallel from there to two-thirds, jointly sinuate at the base, the external angles scarcely projecting forwards; the dorsal outline quite flat from the base to two-thirds and rather steeply declivous behind, the narrow striae containing elongated close punctures which are almost concealed by the dense scaling, only the narrow scale in the puncture being visible; the intervals flat, 2 deeply impressed

on the declivity; the scales broad and dense throughout; entirely concealing the integument, the scale-like setae recumbent and inconspicuous. *Legs* with fairly dense uniform grey scaling; hind femora with only a minute tooth, hind tibiae with a very small apical mucro.

Length 3.0—3.4 mm., breadth 1.1—1.3 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Dehra Dun, 8♂♂, 4♀♀, bred from pods of *Vicia sativa*, iv.-v.-1936 (*J. C. M. Gardner*).

P. mungonis, Mshl. 1915, from South India, is a larger insect, with the prothorax nearly as broad as the elytra and less narrowed at the base, the striae on the elytra become much broader and deeper near the apex, and the hind femora have a large triangular tooth.

P. indicus, Tourn. 1873, from Bombay, is unknown to me and may prove to be the same as *mungonis*, but the punctures on the prothorax are described as being confluent, which is not the case in the latter species.

P. illectus, Fst. 1889, from Afghanistan, is described as being clothed only with narrow setiform scales which do not conceal the integument, and probably belongs to the genus *Aubeonymus*.

Subfamily PRIONOMERINAE.

Drepanoscelus, gen. n.

This genus agrees with the description of *Opseoscapha*, Fst. 1888, except as follows:—The scape shortly exceeds the front margin of the eye; the prothorax is truncate at the base; the hind femora reach the apex of the elytra, the lateral margins of which are not excised near the base; and the metasternum is longer than a median coxa.

Whereas in *Opseoscapha* the scape does not reach the eye; the prothorax is bisinuate at the base; the hind femora reach only the apex of ventrite 4; the lateral margins of the elytra are excised for the reception of a projection of the metepisternum; and the metasternum is only as long as a median coxa.

Genotype: *Drepanoscelus gardneri*, sp. n.

Drepanoscelus gardneri, sp. n. (fig. 1.)

♂♀. Dull brownish black; the prothorax and legs red-brown; with the tibiae and the tooth on the femora infuscated, the tarsi paler.

Head coarsely and rugulose punctate dorsally, with short sparse recumbent setae, transversely striolate behind the eyes; the forehead a little more than half the width of the rostrum at the base, with a broad shallow longitudinal impression; the eyes not prominent, rather coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* very elongate, as long as a front femur (2 mm.) in ♂, longer in ♀, subcylindrical but slightly widening at the apex, curved, the antennae inserted at the middle in ♀ and beyond it in ♂; the posterior portion with coarse elongate confluent punctures and a fine median carina (less distinct in ♂), the anterior part with fine separated punctures; the underside with two fine median longitudinal striae and a row of punctures on each side, clothed down the middle with fairly dense short soft suberect setae. *Antennae* elongate, slender, funicle with joint 1 as long as 2+3, the distal joints longer than broad and moniliform. *Prothorax* transverse (9 : 11), moderately rounded laterally, widest at the middle, abruptly narrowed at the apex, the apical margin very obliquely truncate laterally and strongly arcuate dorsally; the dorsum sloping upwards from base to apex, rugose punctate, with fine recumbent concolorous setae which are stouter and more conspicuous along the apical margin; the pleurae with finer deep separated punctures. *Scutellum* subquadrate, testaceous, with dense curved pale setae. *Elytra* much broader at the rounded shoulders than the prothorax and gradually narrowing behind, with the apices broadly and separately rounded, the subapical lateral constriction feeble but the posterior calli prominent, and a broad common transverse impression at one-fifth from the base extending laterally to stria 4; the shallow striae containing large separated punctures on the disk, the lateral striae with much finer closer punctures; the intervals uneven, opaque, finely rugulose, with irregular minute granules, interval 3 gradually rising at about the middle into a high prominence which forms a stout pointed hook posteriorly overhanging the steep declivity, and interval 5 slightly raised for a short distance near the base; the setae minute, recumbent and inconspicuous. *Legs* elongate, finely rugulose, with rather dense recumbent concolorous setae; the femora gradually widening from the base to the large triangular tooth, the front pair thicker than the others and with a much larger tooth, which is straight on its anterior edge; the tibiae sharply mucronate except the hind pair, the front pair deeply sinuate and ciliate in the basal half and the apical half gradually dilated into a very broad lamina; the tarsal claws divaricate and appendiculate.

Length 4.5—5.0 mm., breadth 1.9—2.1 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Mussoorie, 7♂♂, 9♀♀, bred from fruits of *Machilus duthiei*, vii.-1936 (J. C. M. Gardner).

Subfamily ANTHONOMINAE.

Thamnobius fasciatus, sp. n. (fig. 2).

Red-brown, with markings formed of fine golden pubescence ; pronotum with four very indistinct broad pubescent stripes, the discal pair almost interrupted in the middle ; elytra with a basal patch of golden pubescence on intervals 2—7, those on 4 and 7 extending backwards for some distance, the others quite short ; a similar very indistinct patch on 2 and 3 at one-third from the base ; an oblique irregular macular fascia (interrupted at the striae) extending from the middle of the lateral margin to the suture at the top of the declivity, the component spots of unequal length, that on interval 9 much the longest and those on 2 or 4 the shortest ; and a large apical patch of pubescence.

Head with fine rugulose punctation, slightly constricted behind the eyes. *Rostrum* stout, curved, parallel-sided, strongly punctate as far as the antennae (one-third from apex), with a feeble median carina and two very shallow striae on each side and a broad sulcus above the scrobe ; the rostrum only slightly longer in ♀. *Antennae* testaceous ; the funicle only slightly longer than the scape, widening distally, joint 1 as long as 2+3, 3—5 subequal and as long as broad, 6 and 7 transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (5 : 7), rounded laterally, feebly constricted at the apex, which is much narrower than the broadly arcuate base ; the dorsum convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, closely and strongly punctate throughout, without any smooth median line. *Scutellum* small, longer than broad, sparsely pubescent. *Elytra* very broadly ovate, broadly sinuate jointly at the base, with the sides straight and oblique from the basal angle to the humeral callus, almost parallel-sided from the shoulders to the middle, broadly rounded behind, with the apices separately rounded, without any lateral subapical constriction ; the striae deep, with close punctures which diminish behind ; the intervals broader than the striae, slightly convex, finely aciculate, with inconspicuous short recumbent dark setae and brown pubescence on the areas not covered by the pale markings. *Legs* honey-brown, with thin pale pubescence ; femora with a stout sharp tooth and a row of erect pale setae beyond it ; tibiae almost straight, gradually widening from base to apex, the external apical angle rounded.

Length 2.0—2.5 mm., *breadth* 1.4—1.5 mm.

BENGAL : Badogra range, Kurseong, 1♂, 1♀, vii.-1935 (C. F. C. Beeson—type). MALAY PENINSULA : Singapore, 2♂♂ (W. J. Saunders).

Footnote :—Sir Guy Marshall has found that this species was previously described by Pascoe as *Hexeria concinna*. It is regretted that this information came too late for further alteration of this paper.

Subfamily BALANININAE.

Balaninus fulvus, sp. n.

♂♀ Derm testaceous brown, with uniform fulvous scaling above except that on the median basal process of the pronotum the scales are somewhat paler and the inconspicuous scutellum bears whitish scales; underside with dense chalky-white or shiny pearl-grey scaling, the metepisterna and the sides of the mesosternum often with a pale yellow tinge.

Head (in lateral view) forming a continuous curve with the dorsal edge of the rostrum in both sexes, the forehead two-thirds the width of the base of the rostrum and with a low median carina. *Rostrum* similar in the two sexes, except that it is more strongly curved in ♀ and the punctures are stronger in ♂, rather abruptly narrowed at the insertion of the antennae (one-third from the base in both sexes); the basal part with strong longitudinally-confluent punctures and a smooth median carina, the anterior part impunctate in ♀; the scrobes somewhat oblique. *Antennae* with the scape unusually short, only as long as the two basal joints of the funicle, stout, straight, gradually clavate, scarcely reaching the eye; funicle comparatively short, joint 1 shorter than 2+3, 7 about as long as broad; club with the two basal joints subequal and transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (3:4), widest at the base, subconical, with the sides quite straight, the base deeply bisinuate; the dorsum with close shallow punctures, without any median carina, the short narrow transverse scales not entirely concealing the derm. *Scutellum* small and rather inconspicuous, being partly covered by the scales projecting from the median prothoracic lobe, round, and not impressed. *Elytra* a little longer than broad, much wider than the prothorax at the prominent rounded shoulders and rapidly narrowing behind, the apices almost jointly rounded, the base jointly trisinate, the basal angles embracing the base of the prothorax, the suture only shallowly impressed at the base, without any glabrous depression on each side of the scutellum; the striae narrow, with shallow punctures, each containing a recumbent whitish seta; the intervals broad, flat, asperate, the suture with recumbent interlocking squamiform setae on the apical half. *Legs* flavo-testaceous, with dense whitish scaling, the apical setae on the tibiae black; all the femora with a small triangular tooth; hind tarsi with joint 2 not longer than 3. *Sternum* with the mesosternal process very broad, wider than a coxa, without any tubercular prominence. *Venter* only slightly curving upwards behind; ventrite 1 behind the coxae longer than 2, 2 longer than 3 and moderately angulated laterally, 5 with a very shallow

median impression and subtruncate at the apex; pygidium broadly exposed in both sexes, subvertical, with the scales converging to a point in the middle.

Length 2.5—3.0 mm., *breadth* 1.5—1.7 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Dehra Dun, 3♂♂, 2♀♀, bred from fruits of *Ficus glomerata*, v.-1937 (*J. C. M. Gardner* type). BIHAR: Pusa, 2♂♂, 3♀♀, from fruits of banyan (*Ficus*), vi.-1907, v.-1908.

This small species is notable for its very short scape, the rather abrupt narrowing of the rostrum at the insertion of the antennae, and the oblique scrobes; but I know several other undescribed species which belong to the same group. From all of these *B. fulvus* differs *inter alia* in its unusually broad mesosternal process.

***Balaninus punctum*, sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, with regularly intermingled fuscous and whitish scales dorsally, the fuscous predominating on the pronotum and the whitish ones on the elytra; in the middle of the base of the pronotum a subtriangular patch of dense white scales continuous with the white scutellum; the antennae, the apical half or two-thirds of the male rostrum, and the femora pale testaceous, the tibiae and tarsi somewhat infuscate; underside with broader white scales, which are very dense on the lower surface of the head, on the middle of the prosternum, on the mesosternum and the apex of the metepisterna.

Head (in lateral view) forming a continuous curve with the dorsal edge of the rostrum in both sexes, the forehead two-thirds the width of the base of the rostrum and with a low median carina. *Rostrum* of ♂ as long as the head and pronotum, almost straight to the insertion of the antennae (three-fifths from base) then curving downwards, rather strongly punctured in rows on the basal part, with a smooth median carina and a very fine one on each side of it, the apical part with fine, longitudinally confluent punctures; rostrum of ♀ longer than the head and pronotum (4:3), with the antennae inserted behind the middle of the rostrum (three-sevenths from base), the apical part almost impunctate. *Antennae* with the scape as long as joints 1—4 of the funicle, abruptly clavate, curved near the apex and reaching the eye; funicle with joint 1 as long as 2+3, the distal joints 1.5 times as long as broad; club with the two basal joints subequal and transverse. *Prothorax* slightly transverse (4:5), subconical, widest at the base, with the sides almost straight, the base moderately bisinuate, with the median lobe truncate; the dorsum with close shallow punctation, without any median carina, the short narrow transverse scales not entirely concealing the derm. *Scutellum* shortly ovate, with

dense white scaling. *Elytra* a little longer than broad, much wider than the prothorax at the prominent rounded shoulders and rapidly narrowing behind, the apices feebly rounded separately, the base jointly trisinate, the external angles embracing the base of the prothorax, suture very shallowly impressed at the base, without scutellar depressions; the striae deep and narrow, with shallow punctures without setae; the intervals broad, flat, asperate, the suture with interlocking recumbent setae on the apical half. *Legs* with rather sparse whitish setiform scales, the apical setae on the tibiae black; femora with a sharp triangular tooth, that on the front pair much smaller than the others; hind tarsi with joint 2 not longer than 3. *Sternum* with the mesosternal process much narrower than a coxa, with a low obtuse prominence. *Venter* only slightly curving upwards behind; ventrite 2 as long as 1 behind the coxae but shorter than 3 and strongly angulate laterally, 3 on a much lower level than 2 (especially in ♂) and longer than 4; 5 in ♂ broadly impressed, very deeply excised at the apex, with the sides laminate and bearing long erect setae; 5 in ♀ much produced behind and strongly arcuate at the apex; pygidium fully exposed, sloping in ♂ and with stiff erect black setae, subhorizontal and shallowly concave in ♀, with recumbent white setae.

Length 3.0—3.5 mm., *breadth* 1.5—1.7 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Dehra Dun, 4♂♂, 6♀♀, bred from fruits of *Ficus glomerata*, v.-1937 (*J. C. M. Gardner*).

Balaninus roridus, sp. n.

♂♀. *Derm* red-brown, the dorsum with fairly dense greyish-brown scales and scattered whitish ones; pronotum with the brown scales much predominating and with the following small indefinite spots formed of few whitish scales: three along the basal margin (one at the apex of the median lobe, and one on each side opposite interval 5 on the elytra) and one on each side of the disk a little behind the middle; scutellum with dense pure white scales; elytra with numerous variable spots formed of a few whitish scales along the striae; underside with broader pearl-grey scales which are dense throughout.

Head (in lateral view) forming a continuous curve with the dorsal edge of the rostrum in both sexes, the forehead as wide as the base of the rostrum, with a low median carina. *Rostrum* of ♂ a little shorter than the head and pronotum (10 : 11), straight from the base to the antennae (inserted at three-fifths) and there closely punctate, with a smooth median carina and two fine ones on each side of it, the apical part with fairly close fine punctures;

rostrum of ♀ a little longer than the head and pronotum (12 : 11), evenly curved, with the antennae inserted at only one-third from the base, and the apical part almost impunctate. *Antennae* as in *B. punctum* sp. n. *Prothorax* transverse (8 : 11), almost parallel-sided in the basal half, then gradually narrowing to the apex, the base shallowly bisinuate ; the dorsum with close shallow punctation and a low median carina, which is partly covered by the transverse scales. *Scutellum* shortly ovate, not impressed. *Elytra* shaped as in *B. punctum*, except that they are strongly rounded separately at the apex ; the striae narrow and rather shallow, the punctures each containing a recumbent white seta ; the intervals flat and asperate, the suture with short recumbent interlocking scales on the apical half. *Legs* red-brown, with fairly dense grey scaling ; femora with a sharp tooth, that on the front pair smaller ; hind tarsi with joint 2 a little longer than 3. *Sternum* with the mesosternal process much narrower than a coxa, with a low obtuse prominence. *Venter* of ♂ as in *B. punctum*, except that ventrite 2 is much less angulate laterally ; ventrite 5 of ♀ not produced at the apex, subtruncate ; pygidium fully exposed but vertical in both sexes, that of ♂ only with short erect stout setae.

Length 3.0—3.5 mm., *breadth* 1.5—1.7 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES : Dehra Dun, 1♂, 4♀♀, bred from fruits of *Ficus glomerata*, ix.-1937 (*J. C. M. Gardner*).

Subfamily APIONINAE.

Apion nalderae, sp. n. (fig. 3.)

♂. Entirely dull black or piceous, with short recumbent white setae.

Head finely rugulose, with sparse recumbent setae and without striae ; eyes not projecting beyond the temples, which are as long as the eyes and parallel. *Rostrum* as long as the head and prothorax, strongly curved, cylindrical (except for the obtuse dilatation above the antennae), rugulose very nearly to the apex. *Antennae* stout, inserted at one-fourth from the base, the scape nearly as long as the three basal funicular joints ; funicle parallel-sided, joint 1 as long as 2+3, 2 distinctly longer than broad, 3—7 subequal, as long as broad or very slightly longer ; club free, elongate, elliptical. *Prothorax* as long as broad, nearly cylindrical, being only very slightly narrower at the apex than at the base, without any lateral constrictions, truncate at base and apex ; the dorsum slightly convex longitudinally, highest behind the middle, finely but rugosely punctate, with an elongate fovea in the middle of the base ; the sparse setae lying almost in longitudinal lines. *Scutellum* small,

punctiform, bare. *Elytra* very narrow and elongate (7 : 4), three times as long as the prothorax, almost cylindrical, wider at the obliquely rounded shoulders than the base of the prothorax ; the deep striae with catenulate punctures, each containing a short recumbent seta ; the intervals as broad as the striae, flat, transversely rugulose, each with a single row of recumbent setae which overlap to form a continuous line, but intervals 1—3 and 8 with additional setae. *Legs* stout, simple ; joints 1 and 2 of the hind tarsi longer than broad, and 2 longer than 3, the claws simple.

Length 2.5 mm., breadth 0.7 mm.

SIMLA HILLS : Naldera, 6,500 ft., Koti State, 7♂♂, bred from a green thistle (*J. C. M. Gardner*) ; all more or less teneral.

Belongs to the *seniculus* group, but distinguished from all the known Indian species of the genus by its elongate head and narrow cylindrical elytra.

Subfamily CRYPTORRHYNCHINAE.

Rhadinomerus rugirostris, sp. n.

♂♀. Dull black or piceous, entirely devoid of scaling, but set with sparse erect setae.

Head opaque, with rugose punctation and a deep frontal sulcus, the forehead flattened and somewhat lower than the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* as long as the pronotum, strongly punctate throughout in both sexes, very rugose on the basal half, with a fine median carina, which is almost complete in ♂ and obliterated in front and behind in ♀. *Antennae* inserted at (♀) or a little beyond the middle (♂) ; the funicle with joint 1 glabrous and as long as 2—3, 2—7 subequal in length, all being transverse and densely pubescent. *Prothorax* much more elongate than usual, very nearly as long as broad, almost parallel-sided from the base nearly to the middle, then gradually narrowing in a curve to the apex, which is very shallowly constricted, the base shallowly bisinuate ; the dorsum slightly convex longitudinally, highest behind the middle, with coarse reticulate punctation, the narrow intervals opaque and rather uneven, except on the apical area where they are smooth and shiny, without any trace of a median carina. *Scutellum* round, bare, convex and shiny. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, narrower than usual at the obliquely rounded shoulders, with the basal angles only very slightly projecting forwards, the subapical lateral constriction feeble and the posterior calli obsolescent ; the quadrate punctures not diminishing behind, each containing a minute horizontal seta ; the opaque intervals about as broad as the punctures and somewhat uneven, each with a row of erect

yellow setae. *Legs* piceous, with the tarsi paler, rugosely punctate, with sparse narrow scales and erect setae; femora with a small obtuse tooth, tibiae normal. *Underside* with large subreticulate punctures; metasternum with a large subtriangular fovea in the middle of the apical margin; ventrite 2 with the punctures as large as those on 1, 3 and 4 each with a row of strong punctures.

Length 3.2—3.4 mm., breadth 1.3—1.4 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Dehra Dun, 1♂, 3♀♀, vii-viii. 1936
(*J. C. M. Gardner*).

The general facies of this species rather suggests that of *Calandra rugicollis*, Casey. Its small size, the complete absence of scaling on the body, the oblique narrow shoulders of the elytra, the very rugose rostrum, and the unusual structure of the antennae, are all very distinctive characters.

Rhadinomerus lenis, sp. n.

♂♀. *Derm* piceous to red-brown, with fairly dense pale fulvous or grey-brown scaling; prothorax with the scaling often sparser on the disk; elytra uniform in colour or faintly variegated with slightly paler scales, and set with pale broad compressed suberect setae; underside with isolated elongate pale fulvous scales in each puncture.

Head bare and rugosely punctate on the vertex, densely squamose anteriorly, the frontal sulcus broad and deep. *Rostrum* strongly punctate and tricarinate basally, the antennal insertion at the middle in ♀ and beyond it in ♂. *Antennae* honey-brown, rather short; the funicle with joint 1 longer than 2, 3—5 as long as broad, or sometimes transverse like 6 and 7. *Prothorax* transverse (3 : 4) rounded laterally, broadest at or a little beyond the middle, shallowly constricted at the apex; the dorsum with large subreticulate punctures, but the intervals between them even and shiny, without any median carina, the oblong scales largely concealing the sculpture when not abraded, the setae short, clavate and suberect. *Scutellum* small, round, convex, bare. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle, jointly trisinate at the base, with the basal angles projecting forwards, the posterior calli inconspicuous; the large subquadrate punctures greatly diminishing behind the middle, each containing a horizontal scale but no granule; the septa between the punctures as broad as the intervals on the basal half and densely squamose. *Legs* with uniform dense light brown scaling; the tooth on the anterior pairs of femora very small, that on the hind pair larger and acute; the tibial unci normal. *Underside*: metasternum with large reticulate punctures and a deep median fovea at base and apex united longitudinally by a

sulcus ; the punctures on ventrite 1 large and close, those on 2 much shallower and separated by their own width, 3 and 4 with a transverse row of punctures.

Length 3.5—5.0, breadth 1.5—2.2 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES : Lachiwala, Dehra Dun, 7♂♂, 7♀♀, bred from unknown wood, x. 1936 (*J. C. M. Gardner*).

This uniformly coloured species closely resembles small specimens of *R. diversipes*, Mshl. (Bull. Ent. Res., xii, 1921, p. 172), which however may be distinguished *inter alia* by the much more rugosely punctate and opaque prothorax, which is almost bare of scales except along the apical margin ; further the basal angles of the elytra do not project forwards, and the hind tibiae of the male have a very characteristic structure (*op. cit.* p. 174, fig. 9).

Cryptorrhynchus corni, sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black to piceous ; prothorax and elytra with pale brown recumbent scales and erect black ones, the only definite marking being a small spot of white scales on interval 4 of the elytra a little before the middle.

Head with rugose punctation (hidden by scaling), the forehead much narrower than the base of the rostrum, with a small deep fovea. *Rostrum* as long as the prothorax in ♂, a little longer in ♀, rapidly narrowing from the base to the antennae, which are inserted at the middle in ♀ and a little beyond it in ♂, the basal part rugosely punctate and with a distinct median carina, the apical part finely and sparsely punctate in both sexes. *Prothorax* transverse (3 : 4), parallel-sided in the basal third, then roundly narrowing to the apex without any lateral constriction ; the dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, with large reticulate punctures and a complete narrow sinuous median carina ; most of the punctures covered by a large recumbent brown scale, others with their margins somewhat elevated and containing a rather long stout clavate erect black scale, these forming a group on each side of the carina beyond the middle and others scattered near the apex and laterally. *Scutellum* longer than broad, convex, bare, except for a few minute setae. *Elytra* comparatively elongate (13 : 8), much broader at the roundly rectangular shoulders than the prothorax, parallel-sided to the middle, with distinct subapical depressions ; the striae with deep subquadrate punctures, each containing a recumbent scale and partly encroached on by the general scaling ; the intervals about as broad as the striae, rugulose and with a few minute granules showing through the scaling on the basal half ; all the intervals with a row of very broad spatulate suberect black scales. *Legs* with

rather sparse fuscous and pale brown scales, the hind femora with a conspicuous pale dorsal patch beyond the middle; the femora with a well-marked bare sulcus beneath and a single tooth, the posterior pairs more compressed than usual and only slightly narrowing towards the base; the tibiae parallel-sided dorso-ventrally, not angulate dorsally, nor sinuate beneath. *Sternum* with the mesosternal receptacle rather longer than broad, with the margin wide and overhanging at the apex.

Length 5.0—5.5 mm., *breadth* 2.2 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Gwaldam, Garhwal, 1♂, 5♀♀, bred from dead wood of *Cornus capitata*, vi.-1937 (*J. C. M. Gardner*).

The discovery of this species necessitates a remodelling of the key to the Indian species of *Cryptorrhynchus* (*Ind. For. Rec.*, i, No. 11, Feb. 1936, p. 217) so far as concerns items 7 to 13. It must be noted that I have been unable to find any character to separate *C. brandisi*, Stebb. 1911, from *C. rufescens*, Roel. 1875, described from Japan, and Roelofs' name must therefore be adopted for this species. To the following key the genotype, *C. lapathi*, L., has been added for comparison.

- 7 (2) Tibiae parallel-sided dorso-ventrally.
- 8 (8a) Mesosternal receptacle with the margin narrow and not overhanging posteriorly; metepisterna broadly dilated behind *lapathi*, L.
- 8a (8) Mesosternal receptacle with the margin broad and its posterior edge overhanging (except in *raja*)*; metepisterna parallel-sided or only slightly widening behind.
- 9 (13b) Femora with a tooth; apical margin of receptacle broad and strongly overhanging.
- 10 (12) Prothorax without a trace of a median carina; elytra with an oblique pale humeral stripe.
- 11 (11a) Rostrum as long as or longer than pronotum; forehead much narrower than base of rostrum; scutellum convex, squamose; elytra with the shoulders oblique, the erect scales very short; femora with a well-marked bare sulcus beneath and a small second tooth *inglorius*, Boh.
- 11a (11) Rostrum shorter than pronotum; forehead nearly as wide as base of rostrum; scutellum small, submerged, bare; elytra with the shoulders roundly rectangular, the erect scales long; femora with the sulcus indistinct and squamose, with only a single tooth *quercus*, Mshl.
- 12 (10) Prothorax with a fine sinuous median carina; elytra without a humeral stripe.

* In this species the margin of the receptacle is broad at the base and narrows behind, with the posterior edge scarcely overhanging—thus being intermediate between the two forms of receptacle.

- 13 (13a) Elytra without erect scales ; scutellum as broad as long, densely squamose, with a bare median carina ; ventrite 2 not shorter than 4 *rufescens*, Roel.
- 13a (13) Elytra with very broad suberect scales ; scutellum longer than broad, almost bare, not carinate ; ventrite 2 shorter than 4 *corni* sp. n.
- 13b (9) Femora without any tooth ; apical margin of receptacle narrow, scarcely overhanging *raja*, Stebb.

Subfamily ISORRHYNCHINAE.

Lobotrachelus laporteeae, sp. n.

♀. Shiny black, with recumbent black setae and markings of white scales ; prothorax with a dense white basal band starting on a level with stria 5 and passing laterally on to the mesosternum, a sparser band on the apical margin of the pleurae, and a dense patch on the median basal lobe only (not extending on to the base of the prothorax) ; elytra with the following markings formed of rather sparse white setae : a broad common basal band as far as stria 3 (sometimes continued narrowly to 6), behind the middle a narrower sinuous macular band extending to stria 8, and a sparse apical band (often ascending the suture for a short distance) ; underside with fairly dense white scaling, which is denser at the sides of the sternum.

Head with rather strong shallow punctures and a smoother space across the middle, the eyes separated by a narrow line of white scales. *Rostrum* comparatively short and stout, almost similar in the two sexes, nearly as broad as and much shorter than a front femur, almost straight, with the dorsal outline only slightly lower than that of the forehead, with strong longitudinally confluent punctures and a sharp median carina (which is lower in ♀) and with sparse white setae in ♂. *Antennae* inserted at one-third from the apex in both sexes, short, honey-brown with the club fuscous ; joints 5—7 of the funicle transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (2 : 3, without the basal lobe), subconical, with the sides almost straight ; the basal lobe rather short, not concealing the scutellum, with a small carina which is entirely hidden by the dense white scaling ; the dorsum convex longitudinally, highest behind the middle, rather shiny, with distinct small separated punctures (leaving a smooth median line) which become a little larger and denser along the lateral margins of the dorsum ; the middle of the pleurae with punctures that are only a little larger and more distant than those on the disk, becoming much denser and obliquely confluent in the apical angles. *Scutellum* small, bare. *Elytra* with deep, shallowly punctate striae, the intervals finely rugulose, with fine black recumbent setae on the dark parts

2—3 across each interval. *Legs* entirely black, with lines of white setae, only the tibial unci honey-brown; femora rugosely punctate, subsulcate, with a very small tooth. *Underside* with the scales in the middle of the metasternum and ventrite 1 strongly plumose.

Length 3.0—3.5 mm., breadth 1.5—1.8 mm.

BENGAL: Samsingh, 1,800 ft., Kalimpong, 5♂♂, 2♀♀, bred from *Laportea terminalis*, iv.-1934 (*Balwant Singh*—type); Buxa Doars, 1♂, v.-1907; Lebong, 5,000 ft., 1♂, ix.-1908 (*H. M. Lefroy*).
ASSAM: Khasi Hills, 1♂, 2♀♀.

Very closely allied to *L. nitidicollis*, Fst. 1898, from South India, which is a rather smaller narrower insect; the punctures on the disk of the prothorax are much finer and sparser, increasing in size laterally, those on the pleurae being much larger and closer than those on the disk, and on each side of the disk near the base there is always a small group of 4—6 narrow white scales; the basal lobe of the prothorax is broader and much longer, entirely concealing the scutellum; the postmedian white band on the elytra does not extend beyond stria 4, and the mesepimera bear white scales only on their posterior edge.

Subfamily ZYGOPINAE.

Chelothippia, gen. nov.

The single species upon which this genus is based is extremely similar to *Othippia*, Pasc. 1874, but differs from that genus in having the tarsal claws distinctly appendiculate and the scutellum surrounded by a deep furrow; the hind femora do not exceed the apex of the elytra.

Genotype: *Chelothippia buteae*, sp. n.

Chelothippia buteae, sp. n. (fig. 4).

♂♀. Derm piceous, variegated with rather sparse fulvous whitish and black scales; pronotum with a rounded patch in the middle of the disk formed of converging fulvous scales and surrounded by an almost bare ring, behind this a large subtriangular patch in the middle of the base formed of larger and usually brighter fulvous scales, the lateral and apical areas with sparse fulvous and whitish scales, and near the front margin a transverse row of four spots formed of larger scales, which are sometimes distinct and sometimes very indefinite; elytra with sparse pale fulvous scales, a short denser whitish stripe at the base of intervals 2 and 3, an indefinite irregular common transverse band of black scales before the middle extending to interval 5 and delimited laterally

by a patch of brighter fulvous scales behind the shoulder, and behind this a very indefinite broad common fulvous band.

Rostrum slightly longer than the pronotum, rapidly narrowing from the base to the antennae, then widening again to the apex, the ♂ with the apical part wider and with a shallow transverse dorsal impression at the narrowest part; the basal area coarsely punctate and with narrow transversely-placed scales, with a single smooth median carina and sloping steeply to the sides, the apical area sparsely punctate. *Antennae* testaceous, inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) the middle; the basal joint of the funicle as long as 2+3. *Prothorax* transverse, widest at the base, which is twice as wide as the apex, with the sides almost straight in ♀, slightly more rounded in ♂; the dorsal outline rather strongly convex, highest at the middle, with close shallow punctures, which are ocellated on the disk, and without any smooth median line. *Scutellum* surrounded by a deep sulcus, with fulvous scaling. *Elytra* with distinct obtuse humeral calli and deep striae containing shallow punctures, each with a pale seta; the intervals broader than the striae, very rugose. *Legs* red-brown, with rather dense fulvous setae on the femora, the hind pair with a single black carina on the outer face.

Length 2.8—4.1 mm., *breadth* 1.5—2.3 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Dehra Dun, 2♂♂, 2♀♀, bred from living twigs of *Butea frondosa*, v.-1936 (A. K. Sharma).

Subfamily MENEMACHINAE.

***Podeschrus fuscoturalis*, sp. n.** (fig. 5).

♂♀. Piceous black, sparsely clothed with very short scale-like grey setae, mottled with very indistinct spots and patches of similar blackish setae; elytra with interval 1 bearing a stripe of more conspicuous longer suberect blackish setae, interrupted behind the middle by a quadrate spot of yellowish or whitish setae and with a similar smaller spot at the apex; underside with sparse longer whitish setae, without denser patches except for a small white spot on the metasternum just in front of the external angle of the hind coxae.

Head with coarse close punctures and blackish setae, except for a few white ones in the middle of the vertex; eyes narrowly separated. *Rostrum* as long as the pronotum, with a median carina on the basal half in ♂ and two shallow punctate striae on each side of it, the apical half very finely punctate dorsally, more strongly so laterally; the basal punctures more restricted in ♀, the apical ones much finer. *Antennae* inserted at (♀) or beyond

the middle (δ), testaceous; funicle with joint 2 as long as 1, 3 and 4 longer than broad, the rest about as long as broad. *Prothorax* transverse (3 : 4), almost parallel-sided in the basal fourth, narrowing with a strong curve to the apex, which is rather broadly constricted and little more than half as wide as the base; the dorsum convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, with small dense rugulose punctures, without any trace of a smooth median line. *Scutellum* sloping backwards with the apex depressed, rugulose and surrounded by a deep impression. *Elytra* ovate, distinctly wider on the shoulders than the prothorax, narrowing from a little behind the shoulders to the broadly rounded apex; the deep striae containing shallow punctures, the intervals much broader than the striae, coarsely rugulose, interval 1 deeply depressed behind the scutellum, the humeral callus with its apex bare and smooth. *Legs* piceous, with the tarsi honey-brown, very rugosely punctate, with sparse pale setae; the front femora larger and with a larger tooth than the others.

Length 3.0—3.5 mm., *breadth* 1.6—2.0 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Lachiwala, Dehra Dun, 2♂♂, 4♀♀, x.-1936 (*J. C. M. Gardner*).

Meneudetus chatterjeei, Mshl. (Ind. For. Rec., Ent. i, 1936, p. 223) must be transferred to the genus *Podeschrus*, Roel. 1876. It is a smaller insect, with more definite pale markings and a pale sutural stripe; the prothorax is longer, scarcely constricted at the apex, with much shallower and less rugose punctation, and with a smooth median line.

Subfamily BARIDINAE.

Dinobaris, gen. nov.

Rostrum unusually elongate, longer than the head and thorax in δ and at least as long as the elytra in ♀ , slightly raised at the base, separated from the rostrum by a transverse impression, compressed laterally at the base and dorso-ventrally at the apex, with the antennae inserted at the middle in δ and behind it in ♀ ; mandibles bidentate and interlocking. *Antennae* unusually short, with the scape distant from the eye, as long as the funicle and club in ♀ , a little longer in δ ; the funicle gradually widening distally, joint 7 not annexed to the club, the basal joint of which is sparsely pubescent. *Elytra* subcuneate, much broader at the shoulders than the prothorax and narrowing rapidly behind, jointly subtruncate at the apex. *Wings* functional. *Legs* elongate, the femora gradually clavate, not dentate or sulcate, but very deeply sinuate on the lower surface near the apex, the hind pair reaching

the apex of the elytra ; tibiae widening externally at the apex, with a long sharp uncus but no mucro ; tarsi with joint 3 broadly bilobate, the claws small and connate. *Sternum* with the front coxae moderately separated, the prosternum with a deep transverse sulcus near the apex and a bituberculate prominence behind the coxae ; mesosternum deeply depressed at the base, the median process rather wider than a coxa and broadly subtruncate behind ; metasternum as long as a median coxa, its episterna strongly curved on the lower edge. *Abdomen* with the three median ventrites very strongly curved laterally ; pygidium fully exposed in both sexes, vertical.

Genotype : *Dinobaris longirostris*, sp. n.

An isolated genus having a dorsal aspect somewhat suggestive of the Cryptorrhynchine *Rhadinopus*, Fst. Of the Oriental genera it comes nearest to *Apotomorrhinus*, Boh., which however has a more normal *Baris*—like facies with much less prominent shoulders to the elytra ; the femora are dentate, the tibiae not wider at the apex, and the claws are free ; the prosternum is not tuberculate behind the coxae, and the mesosternum is only shallowly impressed.

Dinobaris longirostris, sp. n. (fig. 6).

♂♀. Derm black ; prothorax with scattered dark red-scales ; elytra with dense orange-brown and yellowish scales from near the base to the top of the declivity, irregularly interrupted across the middle with patches and spots of erect black scales ; underside with separated grey scales.

Head opaque, with close shallow punctures, each containing a narrow reddish scale. *Rostrum* of ♂ almost straight or gently curved, slightly widened at the base, middle and apex, with dense elongate punctures throughout, which are more or less longitudinally confluent especially on the apical half, and with a narrow smooth median line from near the base to beyond the middle (widening between the antennae), the base obtusely elevated in the middle ; rostrum of ♀ very long, longer than the elytra, strongly curved, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, except near the base which is opaque and rugose laterally. *Antennae* with joint 1 of the funicle as long as 2 + 3, 3 and 4 a little longer than broad, the remainder transverse. *Prothorax* somewhat transverse, parallel-sided in the basal third, then roundly and rapidly narrowed in front, with a strong broad apical constriction ; the apex arcuate dorsally, about half as wide as the deeply bisinuate base ; the dorsum convex longitudinally, highest behind the middle, opaque, with strong close subreticulate punctures, and an abbreviated low

smooth median carina ; on each side of the median carina a broad stripe of narrow suberect black and red scales, the lateral scales subrecumbent. *Scutellum* strongly transverse, broadly truncate behind, bare, punctate. *Elytra* longer than broad (16:13), a little wider in ♀, separately rounded at the base, widest at the very prominent, obtusely rounded shoulders, then gradually narrowing to the broadly rounded apex, the posterior calli prominent ; the dorsal outline convex, rising rather rapidly from the base to one-third, then sloping with a gradual curve to the apex ; the strongly punctate striae deep and somewhat sinuous, much broader and deeper at the base ; the intervals broader than the striae, very rugosely punctate, somewhat uneven, with rather variable tufts and patches of erect black scales, there being one at about the middle on interval 2, three or four on 3 (the two median ones sometimes uniting to form a single elongate patch), and three on 5 and 7. *Legs* black, rugosely punctate, with separated fulvous scales ; the mucro on the hind tibiae bifid in ♂, simple in ♀. *Abdomen* with the pygidium slightly convex in ♂, and deeply impressed in ♀ with a dense fringe of short erect setae along the apical margin.

Length 6.5—7.0 mm., *breadth* 3.5—4.0 mm.

BENGAL : Jaldhaka, Kalimpong, 7♂♂, 9♀♀, bred from seeds of *Polyalthia simiarum*, ix-x. 1936.

Baris achyranthis, sp. n.

♂. Black, with fairly dense, dark pink scales, variegated with spots of white and black scales ; prothorax with mixed pink, white and black scales, the white ones usually also forming two small spots on each side, one in the basal angle and one in the apical constriction ; elytra with the scales on intervals 2, 4, 6, 8 almost entirely pink, interval 1 with alternating single pink and white scales, the remainder with alternating spots of pink, white and black, 3 with two larger white spots one at the base, the other behind the middle and followed by a long black stripe ; underside with pink scaling, more or less variegated with white on the sternum and with a large dense white patch on the posterior half of the metepisterna.

Rostrum moderately stout, subcylindrical, slightly compressed in the basal half, abruptly bent down close to the base and gently curved beyond this, with coarse longitudinally confluent punctures throughout, with a smooth median line on the anterior three-fourths. *Antennae* piceous, inserted at a little beyond the middle of the rostrum ; funicle longer than the scape, joint 1 elongate, longer than 2—4. *Prothorax* very nearly as long as broad, almost parallel-sided from the base to beyond the middle, rather abruptly

tubulate at the apex, shallowly bisinuate at the base ; the dorsum slightly convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, with close shallow punctation without any smooth median line. *Scutellum* rhomboidal, with only a few scales. *Elytra* ovate, a little wider than the prothorax with deep narrow striae containing indistinct punctures, the intervals flat and smooth, the apical junction of intervals 3 and 9 with a slight callus ; the white scales mostly broader than the pink, which are broader than the black. *Legs* with pink scaling, turning to white at the base of the femora ; femora with the coarse punctures almost hidden by scaling ; tibiae straight, with the external apical angle rounded and the inner one without a mucro.

Length 2.5—3.3 mm. *breadth* 1.0—1.5 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES : Dehra Dun, 1♂, ix-1933 (*J. C. M. Gardner*), 2♂♂, bred from *Achyranthes aspera*, iv-1934 (*A. K. Sharma*).

***Baris celosiae*, sp. n.**

♂♀. Rather shiny black, with only the tarsal claws flavous.

Rostrum rather stout, subcylindrical, not abruptly bent near the base but regularly curved, with coarse longitudinally confluent punctures and fine narrow carinae, the median one being the least distinct and vanishing in the basal third. *Antennae* inserted at one-third from the apex of the rostrum ; funicle slightly shorter than the scape, joint 1 as long as 2—5. *Prothorax* very nearly as long as broad, parallel-sided in the basal fourth, then gradually narrowing with a curve and shallowly subtubulate at the apex ; the dorsum gently convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, with dense shallow punctures, which become larger and deeper laterally, without any smooth median line ; each puncture containing a minute dark recumbent seta. *Scutellum* small, subrhomboidal, bearing a single puncture. *Elytra* ovate, a little wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the shoulders, with deep striae (becoming broader and deeper near the apex) containing shallow catenulate punctures ; the intervals flat, broader than the striae, with a row of close shallow punctures, which are not transversely wrinkled, each containing a black recumbent seta. *Legs* rugosely punctate, with short pale setae ; tibiae straight, with the outer apical angle rounded, only the front pair with a conspicuous mucro in addition to the uncus. *Sternum* with two elongate foveae on the anterior half of the prosternum. *Venter* with separated punctures, each containing a minute scale-like pale seta ; pygidium very rugosely punctate.

Length 2.5—3.4 mm., *breadth* 1.0—1.5 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES : Dehra Dun, 5♂♂, 3♀♀, bred from *Celosia argentea*, iv-1934 (J. C. M. Gardner).

Acythopeus hispinosus, sp. n.

♂♀. Entirely dull black, with tarsi piceous. *Head* rather sparsely punctate. *Rostrum* of ♂ elongate, longer than the head and prothorax (about 1.5 mm. across the curve), very strongly curved with the apex of the curve at the middle, almost parallel-sided, very rugosely punctate from the base to the antennae (which are inserted at one-third from the apex), with two very indistinct carinae on each side and a broad shallow rugosely-punctate sulcus above the scrobe, the apical part with strong close non-rugose punctures; rostrum of ♀ very similar and of equal length, but with the antennae a little further back, so that the apical part is somewhat longer, shallowly sinuate laterally, and much more finely punctate. *Antennae* with the scape remote from the base of the rostrum and shorter than its apical part; funicle with joint 1 as long as 2—4, 3—7 transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (4 : 5), very gradually narrowing from the base to two-thirds, then rapidly contracted and subtubulate at the apex, with the apical margin sinuate in the middle dorsally; the dorsum with strong obliquely confluent punctures, without any impunctate median line. *Scutellum* trapezoidal, transverse, shallowly impressed in the middle. *Elytra* ovate, broadest at the shoulders and gradually narrowing behind, with deep striae containing catenulate punctures that do not encroach on the intervals, which are broader than the striae and bear a row of transversely wrinkled punctures that diminish behind and turn into granules at the apex; the stout black setae subrecumbent, with a few broader greyish setae at the base of interval 3. *Legs* with coarse rugose punctation and pale subrecumbent setae; tibiae subcarinate, the front pair shallowly sinuate dorsally. *Sternum* of ♂ with two short stout sharp divergent spines on the prosternum in front of the coxae, and on the anterior part two large deep longitudinal impressions clothed with long pale setae; in smaller specimens the spines are reduced to mere tubercles and the impressions are much smaller; in the ♀ the spines are absent and there is a deep smooth transverse sulcus near the apical margin ending in a fovea on each side.

Length 3.6—4.0 mm., *breadth* 1.6—1.7 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES : Dehra Dun, 3♂♂, 3♀♀, bred from *Vallaris heynei*, ix-1934 (Sher Bahadur).

Subfamily COSSONINAE

Cossonus albizziae, sp. n.

♂♀. Black, shiny, the antennae and legs red-brown.

Head with the shiny vertex very sparsely punctate, the forehead strongly and closely punctate, with an unusually deep rounded fovea ; the eyes slightly more convex than the temples. *Rostrum* with the punctation somewhat variable but usually fairly dense throughout ; the apical area rather abruptly dilated, transverse and almost parallel-sided. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad, moderately rounded laterally, widest at about the middle, strongly and abruptly constricted at the apex, the constriction continued both dorsally and ventrally, gradually narrowed at the base and the angles not projecting ; the dorsum with a very shallow median impression on the basal half containing large close punctures and a similar impression on the apical half, the punctures on adjoining part of the disk smaller and less close but rapidly becoming larger and denser laterally, and often longitudinally subconfluent at the dorsal margin. *Elytra* very slightly wider at the shoulders than the prothorax, scarcely flattened dorsally ; striae 1—3 continued deeply to the apex, the large rounded punctures gradually diminishing behind, stria 1 rather strongly curving outwards at the base, stria 9 with fine punctures in the middle which are much smaller than the adjoining ones in stria 10 ; the intervals with a row of minute punctures which are often irregular or duplicated on the broader ones, interval 9 strongly costate on the apical fourth. *Legs* with the front tibiae not angulate on the lower edge. *Sternum* with the prosternal process about as wide as a coxa.

Length 4.3—5.8 mm., *breadth* 1.2—1.8 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES : Malhan, Dehra Dun, 4♂♂, 8♀♀, from a dead *Albizzia* tree, vi-1936 (*J. C. M. Gardner*).

Very closely allied to the South Indian *canarensis*, Faust 1898, which differs as follows :—The anterior part of the vertex is as coarsely punctate as the forehead (in *albizziae* the coarse punctures do not extend behind the level of the eyes) and the median fovea is smaller and much more shallow ; the prothorax is more rounded laterally, widest behind the middle and more narrowed in front, with the posterior angles slightly projecting, and the shallow discal impression not interrupted in the middle ; the punctures on the intervals of the elytra are much stronger at the apex, and the apical costa on interval 9 much broader.

***Macrorrhyncholus ventilaginis*, sp. n.**

Rather shiny black, the antennae and legs red-brown.

Head elongate, nearly as long as broad (4 : 5), parallel-sided in the anterior half behind the eyes and slightly widening at the base, with distinct remote punctures throughout, including the forehead, which is strongly convex transversely and bears a broad

shallow median furrow ; the eyes about one-third the length of the temples and scarcely projecting laterally. *Rostrum* as long as broad, shorter than the head (3.5 : 4), somewhat curved dorsally, almost parallel-sided ; the punctation similar to, but closer than, that on the head, with a deep median sulcus. *Antennae* with the scape longer than the funicle + club ; funicle very short, joints 2—7 strongly transverse and 2 sometimes partly concealed by 1. *Prothorax* longer than broad, strongly rounded laterally, widest at one-third from the base, deeply constricted near the apex, the constriction more or less obsolete dorsally, subtruncate at the base, the dorsum with strong distant punctures and a variable impunctate median line. *Elytra* subcylindrical, not wider than the prothorax, with distinct striae containing separated punctures which diminish behind, stria 10 merging into 9 at the middle ; the intervals broad, slightly convex, with a somewhat irregular row of small punctures, interval 1 dilated at the apex being much broader on the right elytron than on the left, 9 narrowly carinate on its upper edge on the apical half, becoming rather abruptly costate close to the apex, so that when viewed directly from above it forms a slight obtusely-rounded angulation. *Underside* with small distant punctures in the middle of the metasternum, becoming much larger, shallow and subcontiguous laterally ; the punctures on the two basal ventrites small and very sparse.

Length 2.5—4.7 mm., *breadth* 0.7—1.0 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES : Nakronda, Dehra Dun, 5 specimens from *Ventilago calyculata*, vi-xi-1936, iv-1937, 2 specimens from *Ficus glomerata*, vi-1937 (*J. C. M. Gardner*) ; Lachiwala, Dehra Dun, 1 specimen from unknown wood, v-1937 (*J. C. M. Gardner*).

Distinguished by its sulcate rostrum and very short funicle. The Japanese *M. crassiusculus*, Woll. 1873, which somewhat resembles it, differs further in having a much narrower rostrum and less rounded prothorax ; striae 9 and 10 on the elytra are continued separately to the apex ; and the whole lower surface is much more strongly and closely punctate.

***Phloeophagosoma subcaecum*, sp. n.**

♂♀. Piceous black to red-brown, bare, shiny.

Head with a very shallow constriction at a short distance behind the eyes, the vertex with only a few minute punctures, those on the forehead much larger and separated, without any median fovea ; eyes variable, rarely fully developed and very slightly convex, more often much reduced and flattened, or with the facets partly obliterated. *Rostrum* shorter than the prothorax (4 : 5),

rather stout, curved, widening at the base and less so at the apex, with rather strong separated punctures in the basal half, which become smaller apically and somewhat longitudinally confluent laterally; scrobes almost meeting beneath the rostrum and extending forwards beyond the middle in both sexes. *Prothorax* as long as broad, gently rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, shallowly constricted at the apex, the constriction not extending dorsally, with strong punctures that are mostly separated by their own diameters or more and with no smooth median line. *Elytra* a little wider at the shoulders than the prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; the shallow striae containing strong spaced punctures, stria 7 ceasing at one-fourth from the base; the intervals wider than the striae, with a row of fine distant punctures. *Underside* with the intercoxal process of the venter broadly rounded or subtruncate, as wide as the mesosternal process.

Length 2.0—2.6 mm., *breadth* 0.5—0.8 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Airadeo, Almora, 3♂♂, 5♀♀, from *Rhododendron arboreum*, v-1937 (J. C. M. Gardner).

This species seems to be clearly in the process of losing its eyes.

Exodema ilicis, sp. n.

♂♀. Dull black, bare.

Head shallowly constricted behind the eyes, which are moderately convex, the posterior part globular, the vertex sparsely punctate; the forehead depressed below the level of the rostrum, rugosely punctate. *Rostrum* shorter than the pronotum (4 : 5), gently curved from the base, shallowly sinuate laterally in the apical half, with the antennae inserted at one-third from the base; the dorsum strongly convex transversely in the basal half and coarsely punctate (rugose in front of the eyes) with a faint median carina, the apical half closely but much more finely punctate. *Antennae* red-brown, with the scape, stout, straight, gradually widening to the apex; funicle shorter than the scape, joint 1 as long as broad, the remainder transverse and gradually widening distally. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad, feebly rounded laterally, widest not far from the base, very deeply constricted near the apex with the constriction continued shallowly across the dorsum, truncate at the base, which is only slightly wider than the apex; the dorsum flat longitudinally, closely and coarsely punctate, the intervals smooth but opaque. *Scutellum* punctiform, smooth. *Elytra* twice as long as broad, distinctly wider than the prothorax at the roundly rectangular shoulders, parallel to beyond the middle, then obtusely acuminate and jointly rounded at the apex, convex transversely; the broad striae containing large deep punctures; the intervals

as broad as the striae, opaque, with a row of distinct spaced punctures. Legs piceous brown with the tarsi paler, stout, rugosely punctate and sparsely pubescent. *Underside* with rather evenly spaced strong separated punctures, the metepisterna very narrow and impunctate.

Length 2.0—2.5 mm., *breadth* 0.5—0.7 mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Patharia, Almora, 1♂, 7♀♀, from dead stump of *Ilex*, v-1937 (J. C. M. Gardner).

The only other known species, *E. sublutosa*, Woll. 1873, occurs in Japan. It is very similar in general facies to the Indian species, but differs in the following characters: the eyes are almost flat, the forehead is not depressed below the rostrum, which is rugosely punctate throughout, porrect in the basal half, rather abruptly curved downwards at about the middle, and not sinuate laterally the antennae being inserted in the middle; the intervals on the elytra are narrower than the striae and subcarinate; and the legs are much more slender, with the tibial uncus smaller.

***Coptus anamalainus*, sp. n.**

♂. Blackish brown; forehead black; rostrum red-brown, with a median black stripe on the basal half; antennae, legs and a small humeral spot on the elytra, red-brown.

Head shallowly constricted behind the eyes, the vertex impunctate, the forehead with small distant punctures and without any fovea; eyes about as long as, and more convex than, the temples. *Rostrum* as long as the head, gradually widening from base to apex, the separated punctures finer and closer than those on the forehead, the dorsal outline strongly curved; the length of the epistome equal to the width of the scape at its apex, the margin of the rostrum behind the epistome broadly and evenly sinuate; the scrobe only half the length of the rostrum. *Antennae* with the scape exceeding the hind margin of the eye. *Prothorax* somewhat longer than broad, widest at one-third from the base, gradually narrowing to the apical constriction, which is not continued across the disk; the dorsum with fine punctures which are separated by the width of their own diameters or more and not becoming denser laterally. *Scutellum* comparatively large, subcircular. *Elytra* with fine, distinctly punctate striae, stria 10 complete to the apex; the intervals with a row of minute punctures, broader than the striae, gently convex but not costate, except interval 9 which is obtusely costate at the apex.

Length 2.5 mm., *breadth* 0.6 mm.

SOUTH INDIA: Anamalai Hills, 2,400 ft., 2♂♂, v-1930 (J. C. M. Gardner).

The only species of the genus previously known from India is *C. subcarinatus*, Faust (Deut. ent. Zs. 1898, p. 333), which has been omitted from the *Catalogus Coleopterorum*; it is a larger, entirely black insect, in which the temples are longer than the eyes, the epistome is much shorter, the scrobes are two-thirds the length of the rostrum, and the coarsely punctate striae are as broad as the intervals, which are all subcostate. In a paper that is now in the press, I have transferred Faust's species to another new genus.

PLATE I.

NEW INDIAN CURCULIONIDAE.

- FIG. 1. *Drepanoscelus* (g. n.) *gardneri* Mshl., sp. n., ♀.
FIG. 2. *Thamnobius fasciatus* Mshl., sp. n., ♀.
FIG. 3. *Apion nalderae* Mshl., sp. n., ♂.
FIG. 4. *Chelothippia* (g. n.) *buteae* Mshl., sp. n., ♀.
FIG. 5. *Podeschrus fuscoturalis* Mshl., sp. n., ♀.
FIG. 6. *Dinobaris* (g. n.) *longirostris* Mshl., sp. n. ♀.

