XI THE ANTHRIBIDAE IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM

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The Anthribidae of continental India are but little known. The majority of the species of this family being of small size and, as a rule, of a cryptic colouration, it requires some skill and experience in order to be successful in collecting these beetles. The number of species described from the Malayan Islands is much larger than that of forms known from India. Fewer Anthribidae have been recorded from continental India inclusive of Burma and Tenasserim than from Perak, for instance. The superiority in Anthribidae of the Malayan countries over India is, I think, more apparent, however, than real, being mainly due to the better exploration by experienced collectors of the Malay Peninsula and the Sunda Islands.

As many of the Indian species are of large or medium size, we may safely assume that the species recorded fall far short in number of the species actually existing, especially in the case of small forms. Although the family is very poorly represented in the Palaearctic Region and therefore cannot be expected to occur in abundance at the higher altitudes in the Himalayas, the foot-hills and plains undoubtedly harbour a much larger number than have as yet been found. There are a few dozen of still undescribed Indian Anthribidae in the British Museum, particularly in the Fry collection, which contains a first set of the Coleoptera collected by W Doherty in Assam and Burma. But even with these included the total remains excessively small.

Besides the forms here enumerated the Indian Museum contains nine species which are only represented by unique specimens (some badly preserved) and which, for various reasons, cannot be identified or described at present.

The types of the new forms, if not otherwise stated, are in the Indian Museum.

Eugigas, Thoms. (1857).

The buccal plate (or labiophore) bears a large median tooth.

1. Eugigas goliathus, Thoms. (1857).

Eugigas goliathus, Thoms., Arch. Ent. 1, p. 436, t. 17, fig. 2, ♀ (1857) (Java).

One ♂ from Sinkip Is., off Sumatra (*Moti Ram*).

Meganthribus, Jord. (1913).

Labiophore without median tooth, and tarsal claws simple. Both this and the preceding genus are purely Oriental.

2. **Meganthribus sulphureus,** Waterh. (1876).

Mecocerus sulphureus, Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 24 (1876) (Andamans; "Cambodia" *alia spec.*).

A series from the Andamans.

3. **Meganthribus harmandi tessellatus,** Jord. (1895).

Eugigas tessellatus, Jord., Stett. Ent. Zeit. p. 369. no. 2 (1895) (Assam; Calcutta; Darjiling).

Sikkim.

Mecocerus, Schönh. (1833).

Restricted to the tropics of Africa and Asia; not known from the Malagassic and Papuan subregions, Sumbawa being the most eastern point from which *Mecocerus* has been received and South India the most western.

Some of the species are apparently very common.

4. **Mecocerus allectus elegans,** Jord. (1906).

Mecocerus allectus elegans, Jord., Nov. Zool. p. 408, no. 1 (1906) (South India).

Malabar.

5. **Mecocerus allectus maculatus,** Jord. (1884).

Mecocerus allectus ab. *maculatus,* Jord., *l.c.* p. 599 sub no. 11 (1894) (Burma).

Tavoy; Thingannyinaung to Sukli, Dawna Hills, 900—2000 ft., 23—27-xi-1911 (*F. H. Gravely*).

6. **Mecocerus gazella guttatus,** Jord. (1894).

Mecocerus gazella ab. *guttatus,* Jord., *l.c.* p. 598 sub no. 9 (1894) (Perak; Sumatra; Bunguran).

Johore, Mal. Pen., and Sinkip Is., off Sumatra (*Moti Ram*).

7. **Mecocerus asmenus,** sp. nov.

♂ ♀ *Niger, olivaceo-tomentosus, luteo-ochraceo et nigro signatus, fronte carinata, spinis pectoris* (♂) *furcatis.*

One ♂ from Cachar (*J Wood-Mason*); a ♀ from Sadiya, North-East Assam (*W Doherty*) in the British Museum from the Fry collection.

The buff-ochraceous and black markings are prominent and well defined. The rostrum bears a buff-ochraceous median stripe

which is continued by two stripes on the head; a short streak below the eye, a stripe on the upperside of the first and second segments of the ♂-antenna and the entire segments 7 and 8 of the ♀-antenna of the same colour (segments 6—11 of the antenna missing in the ♂). The two stripes of the head are continued over the thorax in an oblique direction and each is divided in the middle of the thorax into two stripes, between which there are two velvety black spots, one a short distance in front of and the other behind the carina; a third black spot at the outer side of the undivided apical portion of the stripe, and a vestige of a fourth coupled with a small buff-ochraceous dot laterally behind the middle. The four buff-ochraceous stripes of the basal half of the pronotum are continued on to the elytra, the lateral ones turning laterad behind the humeral callosities, and the central ones terminating on a level with the former. The alternate interspaces of the elytra are conspicuously chequered with buff-ochraceous and black, there being a round spot on the feebly convex subbasal callosity and another between stripes 1 and 5 in the centre, both being much larger than the other spots, interspaces 2, 4, 6 and 8 not spotted, and wider than 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9. Pygidium with a thin median stripe and a lateral one buff-ochraceous.

Underside with sharply marked buff ochraceous spots; the mesosternal process, a spot on the coxae, one on the fore- and midfemora and two on the hindfemur, a small basal ring and a larger median one on the tibiae, the first tarsal segment with the exception of its apex, and a spot on the fourth segment also buff-ochraceous

The prosternal groove of the ♂ deep, longer than broad; the spine, which stands at each side of it and is separated from the coxal cavity by a very narrow interspace, is divided at the apex into two short obtuse branches, which are almost horizontal, the anterior branch being longer than the posterior one. The velvety median patch of the metasternum (♂) is very large.

Physopterus, Lac. (1866).

For the synonymy etc. *cf.* Nov. Zool. 1913, p. 261.

8. Physopterus agrestis, Boh. (1833).

Phloeophilus agrestis, Boh., in Schönh., Gen. Curc. 1, p. 157 (1833) (Bengal).

One ♀ from Calcutta (*J Wood-Mason*).

This species is not represented in the collection of the Tring Museum.

Acorynus, Schönh. (1833).

This genus and the following one, although but very scantily represented in the Indian Museum, are excessively numerous in species. They appear to be less abundant, however, in Northern

India than in the Malayan subregion. The species of *Acorynus* may be recognized by the slender club of the antenna having the tenth segment short. There are still many undescribed species in collections.

9. **Acorynus striolatus,** Jord. (1894).

Acorynus striolatus, Jord., Nov. Zool. p. 618, no. 44 (1894) (Perak).

One ♂ from Perak ex Mus. Tring.

10. **Acorynus cylindricus,** Jord. (1894).

Acorynus cylindricus, Jord., *l.c.* p. 619, no. 46 (1894) (Perak).

One ♂ from Perak ex Mus. Tring.

11. **Acorynus passerinus,** Pasc. (1860).

Litocerus passerinus, Pasc., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 5, p. 45 (1860) (Borneo).

One ♀ from Peradeniya, Ceylon, 18-v-1910.

Litocerus, Schönh. (1833).

The tenth segment of the antenna is long. Judging from the material in the collections of the British and Tring Museums, *Litocerus* is more abundantly represented in continental India than *Acorynus.*

12. **Litocerus macrophthalmus luteus,** subsp. nov.

♂ ♀ *L. m. crucicolli similis, sed pedibus pro maxima parte ut antennarum basi rufis, angulo prothoracis carinae minus rotundato.*

Andamans, four ♂ ♂ and one ♀ in the Tring Museum and two ♂ ♂ in the Indian Museum; type at Tring.

The pronotum bears a clayish ochraceous cross, the stem of which is again dilated right and left into a spur in front of the carina. The clayish ochraceous sides of the pronotum bear two black spots. The angle of the carina is a little over 90° with the extreme tip slightly rounded off. The elytra are characterized by a round black spot on the subbasal callosities, and by the clayish ochraceous postmedian band being oblique from stripe 3 and produced forward in interspaces 2 and 3 to nearly the oblong sutural antemedian spot, which the projections often join. The band is not connected with the antemedian limbal spot. The sterna and abdomen are without brown spots. The antennae are rufescent brown, with the proximal segments, sometimes the whole shaft, pale rufous. The legs also are rufous, the centre of the femora, the apex of the tibiae and the first tarsal segment being usually more or less brownish.

13. **Litocerus paviei,** Lesne (1891).

Litocerus paviei, Lesne, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 91 (1891) (Siam).

Kawkareik, Amherst district, Lower Burma, 19—20-xi-1911 (*F H. Gravely*).

14. **Litocerus moestus andamanicus,** subsp. nov.

♂ *Elytrorum maculis luteis minus numerosis quam in L. m. moesto.*

Andamans, two ♂ ♂ in the Tring Museum (type) and a discoloured ♀ in the Indian Museum.

The eighth segment of the ♂-antenna is as long as the tenth. The elytra bear each 12 to 14 spots, some of them being very minute, and an antemedian sutural spot, which is placed at the end of the scutellar stripe, occupies the sutural interspace and is as large as, or larger than, the postmedian spot placed across the fourth interspace.

15. **Litocerus khasianus,** Jord. (1903).

Litocerus khasianus, Jord., Nov. Zool., p. 424, no. 28 (1903) (Khasi Hills).

One ♂ from the Khasi Hills, Assam, ex Mus. Tring.

Straboscopus, Lac. (1866).

A few Indian and Malayan species are placed here which come so close in structure to *Nessiara* and *Apatenia*, particularly the former, that the generic distinctness is doubtful.

16. **Straboscopus riehli,** Lac. (1866).

Straboscopus riehli, Lac., Gen. Col. vii, p. 534 footnote (1866) (Ceylon).

Matale, Ceylon.

Sintor, Schönh. (1839).

An Indo-Malayan genus, of which several species are known from continental India (*S. biplaga*, Jord. (1903), *S. suturalis*, Jord. (1903), *S. andrewsi*, Jord. (1906)].

17. **Sintor biplaga,** Jord. (1903).

Sintor biplaga, Jord., Nov. Zool. p. 416, no. 7 (1903) (Khasi Hills).

One ♂ from Sikkim.

The species was described from a unique ♀. The ♂ from Sikkim differs in the pubescence of the light areas being less reddish, and, of course, in the longer antenna.

Habrissus, Pasc. (1859).

Recognized by the very thin antennae bearing long dispersed bristles, the rostrum being short and the eyes oblique.

18. **Habrissus heros**, Pasc. (1871).

Habrissus heros, Pasc. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 8, p. 359, pl. 14, fig. 5 (1871) (Labuan).

One ♂ from Sinkip Is., off Sumatra (*Moti Ram*).

Mecotropis, Lac. (1866).

Distributed from Ceylon to New Guinea. One species is known from Ceylon and South India, *M bipunctatus*, Lac. (1866) and another from Assam, *M vitticollis*, Jord. (1895). We add here two conspicuous new species, both from the Andamans.

19. **Mecotropis xanthomelas**, sp. nov.

♂ ♀ *Niger, fronte cum rostro suleata, oculis intergris; vitta mediana ab occipite ad pronoti basin, extensa, maculis duabus magnis suturalibus sinuatis, atque fere tota prona facie fulvis. Long (cap. excl.)* ♀ 20 *mm.*, ♂ 13 *mm.*

Andamans, one pair (type ♀) the ♂ much damaged. Also in the British Museum.

The species is in colouring unlike anything hitherto described. The legs and antennae have no grey or light-coloured pubescence. The upperside bears an orange-fulvous stripe from the occiput to the apex of the elytra. The stripe has two dots in the centre of the pronotum, one on each side of the median line, and is interrupted in the middle of the elytra. The proximal portion of the elytral stripe expands posteriorly to beyond the fourth line of punctures, is excised at the sides and somewhat rounded anteriorly, being half as wide in front as behind. The posterior portion of the stripe is as broad in front as the anterior portion is behind, the sides being excised down to the first line of punctures. Behind the sinus the patch widens out again about to the third line of punctures and then narrows almost gradually. A large lateral patch on the prosternum and the remainder of the undersurface with the exception of a broad median stripe is also orange-fulvous, the last ventral segment of the ♀, however, being black at the sides as well as in the centre.

The pronotum is strongly depressed posteriorly, particularly at the carina, the depression occupying posteriorly rather more than one-third of the surface.

20. **Mecotropis ephippium**, sp. nov.

♂ ♀ *Niger, fronte cum rostro sulcata, oculis integris; vitta mediana ab apice rostri ad apicem elytrorum extensa atque fere tota prona facie*

griseo-sulfureis, vitta in elytris latissima, pone medium ad striam punctorum primam usque excisa vel anguste interrupta. Long. (*cap. excl.*) ♂ 12 *mm.*, ♀ 9-11 *mm.*

Andamans, two pairs; also in the British Museum.

The median groove of the rostrum is less broad than in *M. xanthomelas*. The apex of segments 3 and 4 of the ♂-antenna, the tip of segment 6 and the entire segments 7 and 8 of the ♀-antenna, a spot in the middle of the tibiae and a larger one at or near the base of the first tarsal segment greyish white, the femora and the greater part of the underside of the tibiae being grey. The tibiae and tarsi and segments 5-9 of the ♂-antenna are slightly rufescent. The median vitta of the pronotum is very little wider in the centre than at both ends, occupying about one-third of the surface of the pronotum. On the black sides of the pronotum there is a minute yellowish dot in one of the ♀ ♀ The two portions of the sutural vitta are rounded at the sides, expanding to the sixth interspace, the vitta having about the same width at the base of the elytra as at the base of the pronotum.

The centre of the prosternum and the entire last sternite appear grey instead of yellowish on account of being more thinly pubescent.

Xenocerus, Schönh. (1833).

A very prominent genus of the Oriental Region, to which it is restricted. The species, which are very numerous, are easily recognized as belonging here by the structure of the rostrum and head.

21. **Xenocerus andamanensis**, Jord. (1894).

Xenocerus andamanensis, Jord., Nov. Zool. p. 637, no. 77 (1894) (Andamans).

A series from the Andamans.

22. **Xenocerus mesosternalis**, Jord. (1894).

Xenocerus mesosternalis, Jord., *l. c.*, p. 638, no. 78 (1894) ("Java" *err. loci*).

One ♂ from Ceylon.

When describing this species I gave Java as the locality whence the type came. The specimen was in the Felder collection and bore like all Felder's beetles a minute coloured label indicating the locality. The colours used for different places were in several instances so similar that it was not possible to distinguish them, particularly if the small labels had become dusty or crumpled up, or had otherwise suffered. The colours for Java and Ceylon were practically the same; hence the mistake of assigning to *mesosternalis* Java as patria. The species comes from Ceylon. Besides the ♂ in the Indian Museum I have seen several other specimens from Ceylon.

23. **Xenocerus variabilis,** Pasc. (1860).

Xenocerus variabilis, Pasc., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 5, p. 36 (1860) (Borneo).

Three ♂ ♂ from Johore, Mal. Pen. (*Moti Ram*).

24. **Xenocerus callimus,** Jord. (1911).

Xenocerus callimus, Jord., *l. c.*, p. 94, no. 6 (1911) (Andamans).

Three ♂ ♂ and one ♀ from the Andamans. The sexes agree in pattern.

25. **Xenocerus rectilineatus,** Jord. (1894).

Xenocerus rectilineatus, Jord., *l. c.*, p. 638, no. 79 (1894) (Burma).

Cachar (*J Wood-Mason*); Sylhet; Sibsagar; Kandy, Ceylon, 21-v-1910.

Xylinades, Latr. (1825).

The species are numerous and not always easy to distinguish. The genus is restricted to the tropics of the Eastern Hemisphere, occurring from West Africa to the Aru Islands, one species extending northward to Japan. Although a number of species are known from Africa and several from Southern India and Ceylon, the genus does not appear to be represented in Madagascar.

26. **Xylinades andamanensis,** Jord. (1895).

Xylinades andamanensis, Jord., Stett. Ent. Zeit. p. 255, no. 13 (1895) (Andamans).

Appears to be common in the Andamans. A series in the Indian Museum.

27. **Xylinades annulipes,** Jord. (1895).

Xylinades annulipes, Jord., *l.c.* no. 16 (1895) (Khasi Hills).

Two specimens without locality. Known to me from Calcutta, the Khasi Hills, Shan States and Tonkin.

28. **Xylinades foveatus,** Jord. (1895).

Xylinades foveatus, Jord., *l.c.* p. 257, no. 18 (1895) (Khasia Hills).

Two ♂ ♂ from Sibsagar.

29. **Xylinades plagiatus,** Jord. (1895).

Xylinades plagiatus, Jord., *l.c.* no. 17 (1895) (Khasi Hills).

Dikrang valley, Assam; Sibsagar, North-East Assam.

30. Xylinades sulcifrons, Jord. (1895).

Xylinades sulcifrons, Jord., *l.c.* p. 263, no. 25 (1895) (Khasi Hills).

One ♂ from Maldah, Bengal, and a pair from the Khasi Hills (ex Mus. Tring).

Eucorynus, Schönh. (1826).

In the *Catalogue des Anthribides* (1905) by A. Bovie nine species are enumerated under this generic term. The large material which I have from the Oriental Region convinces me that seven of them are not specifically distinct from *E. crassicornis*, F. (1801). The remaining two, *marmoratus*, Montr. (1856) and *variolosus*, Motsch (1874) have not yet been identified. Since *marmoratus* is described as having the club of the antenna three-jointed, it is certainly not a species of *Eucorynus*, but should provisionally be placed under *Dendrotrogus*, being possibly the same as *D. colligens papuanus*, Jord. (1904). As regards *variolosus*, described from Siam, I am inclined to think that it is likewise a species of *Dendrotrogus*. It is said to be more ochraceous than *Eucorynus crassicornis*, with the legs unicolorous and the last segment of the antenna white. If the last characteristic is not due to an error of observation, *variolosus* is distinct from the species of *Dendrotrogus* with which I am acquainted.

Eucorynus crassicornis, F. (1801).

Distributed from Mauritius to the Solomon Islands in several geographical races, of which one is represented in the Indian Museum.

31. Eucorynus crassicornis crassicornis, F. (1801).

Anthribus crassicornis, F., Syst. Eleuth. 2, p. 407, no. 12 (1801) (Sumatra).

Eucorynus setulosus, Pasc., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 4, p. 434 (1859) (Philippines).

Eucorynus clavator, Fairm., Rev. d'Ent. p. 43 (1893) (Mauritius).

Sikkim; Sibsagar (*Moti Ram*); Andamans; Sarawak.

Dendrotrogus, Jekel (1855).

Differs from *Eucorynus* in the apex of the rostrum being more strongly excised, the club of the antenna consisting of three instead of four segments, the lateral carina of the prothorax extending to near the apical margin, etc. Apparently a purely Oriental genus.

32. Dendrotrogus perfolicornis, F. (1801).

Anthribus perfolicornis, F., Syst. Eleuth. 2, p. 407, no. 13 (1801) (Sumatra).

A fairly common Indo-Malayan species. In the Indian Museum a series from the Andamans, a new record.

33. **Dendrotrogus hypocrita,** Jekel (1855).

Dendrotrogus hypocrita, Jekel, Ins. Saund. 1, p. 82, t. 2. fig. 1. *a* (1855) (Hab. ?).
Dendrotrogus fallax, id., l.c. (indescr.).

A very common Malayan species. The tibiae are unicolorous, and the ♂ bears no pilose spot on the underside of the abdomen.

Johore, Mal. Pen. (*Moti Ram*); Sinkip Is.

34. **Dendrotrogus angustipennis,** Jord. (1895).

Dendrotrogus angustipennis, Jord., Stett. Ent. Zeit. p. 191, no 81 (1895) (Burma).

Tibiae unicolorous, rostrum with shallow median depression at the base; abdomen of ♂ with a pilose patch on the first and second segments.

Sinkip Is.; Johore, Mal. Pen. (*Moti Ram*); Kurseong, E. Himalayas 4700—5000 ft., 22-vi-1910 (*N Annandale*).

35. **Dendrotrogus feae,** Jord. (1895).

Dendrotrogus feae, Jord., *l.c.* p. 192, no. 82 (1895) (Burma).

Tibiae ringed with brown; abdomen of ♂ without pilose patches.

Sibsagar, North-East Assam (*Moti Ram*).

Rawasia, Roel. (1880).

Distinguished from *Eucorynus* and *Dendrotrogus* by the very broad third tarsal segment. Known from West Africa to Celebes. Three species have been found in Northern India.

36. **Rawasia ritsemae,** Roel. (1880).

Rawasia ritsemae, Roel., Notes Leyd. Mus. p. 204 (1880) (Sumatra).

A series from the Andamans. Distributed from North India to Java and Borneo.

37. **Rawasia communis,** Jord. (1895).

Rawasia communis, Jord., Stett. Ent. Zeit. p. 188, no. 79 (1895) (Khasi Hills).

A pair ex Mus. Tring from the Khasi Hills.

This species and the preceding one bear three sharp teeth on the labiophore (=false mentum), whereas the third species known from North India [*R. annulipes,* Jord. (1895)] is devoid of this buccal armature.

Anthribus, F. (1792).

Besides the European *A. albinus,* L. (1758) and the Japanese *daimio,* Sharp (1891) the genus contains some African and three

Oriental species, the American species formerly included in *Anthribus* having been separated by me as *Neanthribus* in 1906.

38. **Anthribus wallacei malaicus**, Jord. (1904).

Anthribus wallacei malaicus, Jord., Nov. Zool. p 230, no. 14 (1904) (Borneo; Sumatra; Malacca).

A ♀ from Borneo ex Mus. Tring.

This subspecies may be expected to occur northward to Burma.

39. **Anthribus macrocerus macrocerus**, Jord. (1904).

Anthribus macrocerus, Jord., *l.c.* p. 235, no. 15 (1904) (Sikkim).

A ♂ from Sikkim ex Mus. Tring.

40. **Anthribus macrocerus andamanensis**, subsp. nov.

♂ ♀ *Capite, pronoto elytrisque in dorso pube luteo-grisea vestitis, lateribus magis infuscatis.*

Several specimens of both sexes from the Andamans.

The light-coloured pubescence of the frons, the centre of the occiput and pronotum and of the interspaces 1, 3, 5 and 7 of the elytra contrasts strongly with the dark coloured sides.

Phloeobius, Schönh. (1826).

Distributed over the tropics of the Eastern Hemisphere from West Africa to New Guinea and presumably the Solomon Islands, one species extending northward to Japan. Some of the species are among the most abundant Anthribids.

A. SPECIES WITH THE THIRD TARSAL SEGMENT ENLARGED.

41. **Phloeobius alternans**, Wied. (1819).

Anthribus alternans, Wied., Zool. Mag. 1. 3, p. 172, no. 22 (1819) (Bengal).

Anthribus apicalis, Walk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 3, p. 262 (1859) (Ceylon).

The largest Oriental species of this genus and one of the commonest.

Calcutta; Sibsagar (*S. E. Peal*); Dacca district (*H. E. Stapleton*); Maldah, Bengal; Kandy and Kalutara, Ceylon, i-1908; Andaman Is.

42. **Phloeobius lutosus**, sp. nov.

♂ ♀. *A Phloeobio alternante differt tarsorum articulo tertio latiore. Typus ex insula Java in Mus. Tring.*

Distributed from Sikkim to Sumba and Buru. In the Indian Museum two specimens from the Andamans and one ex Mus. Tring from Java.

On the whole more ochraceous than *P. alternans*, with the black tessellation of the elytra less distinct. The luteous central area of the pronotum anteriorly narrower, the two pale dots placed at each side of it usually rather prominent, and the apical patch of the elytra darker. The second and third tarsal segments are much broader than in *P. alternans*, the third being as broad as the first segment is long.

43. **Phloeobius albimaculatus**, Allard (1895).

Phlæobius (!) *albimaculatus*, Allard, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 104, no. 2 (1895) (Therrawaddy).

Rangoon (*C. J Blight*), one ♀

B. SPECIES WITH THE THIRD TARSAL SEGMENT COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

44. **Phloeobius pilipes**, Jord. (1895).

Phloeobius pallipes ab. *pilipes*, Jord., Stett. Ent. Zeit. p. 198 (1895) (Sumatra).

A small ♂ from the Andamans, a new locality for this species.

45. **Phloeobius pallipes**, Jord. (1895).

Phloeobius pallipes, Jord., *l.c.* p. 197, no. 90 (1895) (Perak, Sumatra).

A series from the Andamans, a new record.

The species was originally described from a small ♂ and a ♀ The antenna of this ♂ is short, approaching the ♀ antenna in proportions. In larger ♂ ♂ the antenna resembles that of the ♂ of *P. gigas*, whereas in the ♂ of *P. pilipes* the end-segment is much straighter. *P. pilipes* further differs from *pallipes* in the frons being broader and bearing a blackish transverse mark, the upper lobe of the eye being somewhat narrower, the pronotum bearing centrally light and dark semicircular arcs, and the pubescence of the tibiae being longer.

46. **Phloeobius gigas nigroungulatus**, Gylh. (1833).

Anthribus nigroungulatus, Gylh., in Schönh., Gen. Curc. 1, p. 133, no. 6 (1833) (China).

A pair without locality, and a ♀ from Kurseong, 5000 ft.

I have only seen a limited number of specimens of *nigroungulatus* (inclusive of the type-specimen) and am not yet certain about its range of variation. *P. pallipes* may possibly be a form of *nigroungulatus* with particularly large black tufts.

Basitropis, Jekel (1855).

An Oriental genus which extends to the Malagassic subregion, if *coquereli*, Faim. (1880), *tessellata*, Boh. (1859) and *tuberidorsis*,

Fairm. (1897) really belong to *Basitropis*. It is replaced in Africa by *Gynandrocerus*, Lac. (1866), and in America by *Eugonus*, Schönh. (1833).

The species are easily recognized by the secondary sexual characters of the ♂ ♂ found in the antennae, abdomen and the legs.

47. **Basitropis hamata**, Jord. (1903).

Basitropis hamata, Jord., Nov. Zool. p. 432, no. 51 (1903) (Calcutta).

Andaman Is., a new record.

The foretibia of the ♂ bears a broad tooth at the apex.

48. **Basitropis affinis**, Jord. (1903).

Basitropis affinis, Jord., *l.c.* no. 52 (1903) (Andamans; Sumatra; Celebes).

Johore, Mal. Pen. (*Moti Ram*) and Andamans.

Foretibia of ♂ without tooth at the apex, last ventral segment sinuate.

49. **Basitropis nitidicutis**, Jekel (1855).

Basitropis nitidicutis, Jekel, Ins. Saund. 1, p. 92, t. 2, fig. 2, 2*a* (1855) (Java; India).

The commonest Indo-Malayan species of the genus.

Andamans; Chatrapur, Ganjam district, Madras; Calcutta, 1-vi-1907; Peradeniya, Ceylon, 30-vi-1910.

Ozotomerus, Perr. (1853).

The species of this genus require revising. The distinctness of some of them appears to me to be very doubtful. The material in the Tring Museum is but scanty apart from the specimens from New Guinea and Australia.

50. **Ozotomerus maculosus**, Perr. (1853).

Ozotomerus maculosus, Perr., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon 2, 1, p. 406 (1853) (Calcutta).

A small series of both sexes from the Andamans. All these examples bear a black patch behind the middle of each elytrum, the patch being large in seven specimens and small in one. None of them have a large black subapical spot on each elytrum, as mentioned in Perroud's description and indicated in the figure given in Lacordaire's Atlas, and for that reason I refer the Andaman examples with some doubt to *maculosus*.

Araecerus, Schönh. (1833).

An essentially Oriental genus extending to Madagascar, one of the species being distributed throughout the tropics.

51. **Araecerus fasciculatus,** Degeer (1775).

Curculio fasciculatus, Degeer, Mem. Hist. Ins. 5, p. 276, no. 10, t. 16, fig. 2 (1775) (Surinam).

Degeer's figure does not resemble the insect generally identified as *fasciculatus*.

Some specimens from Peradeniya, Ceylon, 5-vi-1910, and Calcutta. At the latter place the larva was found tunnelling in betel-nut (*Areca catechu*).