

16. A Revision of the Melolonthine Beetles of the Genus *Ectinohoplia*. By G. J. ARROW, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

(Plate I.)

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The genus *Hoplia* contains an enormous number of species, often of great beauty but extremely variable and difficult to discriminate. Attempts to divide it into smaller genera have not been very satisfactory, but *Ectinohoplia*, containing a number of Oriental species of moderately large size, distinguished by the propygidium not being covered by the elytra, in addition to the existence (generally) of a tuft of bristles at the extremity of the elytral suture, is fairly well defined. Some of its species, however, have not been referred to it, and others have been described under more than one name. I have therefore attempted a revision of the genus, and the accompanying key to the species includes all those at present known to me as members of it. The striking difference in the coloration of the scales which distinguishes the two sexes of some of the species has hitherto not been noticed. Contrary to the general tendency in insects, the females of some of the species are remarkable for the occurrence of splendid golden, silvery, or iridescent scales, replaced by dull scales in the other sex.

Although differences of this kind are not very unusual, it is almost invariably the male which shows the brighter coloration; and it is therefore interesting to observe in the exceptional instances here brought to notice that the brilliant clothing of the females is almost confined to parts of the body where it is concealed in the ordinary position.

In the male of *E. suturalis* (Plate I. fig. 1) the whole of the scales, of the upper and lower surface alike, are of a uniform pale non-brilliant blue, in striking contrast to the yellow and golden scales of the female (Plate I. fig. 3), in which, however, those of the upper surface are not brilliant, while upon the abdomen they are of the richest gold and pale metallic blue. Under a high power of the microscope the difference is seen to be due to a fundamental difference in the individual scales. The golden scales of the female are deeply pigmented and completely smooth, but the dull blue scales of the male are devoid of pigment and the surface is covered with a dense clothing of fine hairs or hairlike outgrowths, to which the opacity and blue colour are evidently due. A remarkable change is effected by moisture upon the opaque scales, which immediately become metallic and glistening.

E. auriventris Moser has a similar sexual difference, the scales of the lower surface, pygidium, and propygidium being golden in the female and opaque orange-coloured in the male.

In several of the new species here described the females have the median part of the body beneath decorated with beautiful silvery or iridescent scales.

The first to deal with any species of *Ectinohoplia* was Wollaston, who bestowed the name *Hoplia paivæ* on specimens taken by Fortune in "N. China." These specimens actually consisted of two species, typical specimens of both of which were bought by the British Museum in 1855 and 1858, labelled "N. China (Shanghai)." Wollaston regarded them as belonging to a single species, but the form which he described as typical, and to which I restrict his name, is that subsequently called *Ectinohoplia variegata* by De Borre, and again described by Reitter as *E. variabilis*, by Fairmaire as *nigrotincta* and *guttaticollis*, and lastly by Moser as *E. tonkinensis*. Wollaston's second form is *E. hispidula* Reitter.

E. suturalis De Borre was re-named *chrysuræ* by Reitter and, again, *luteostriata* by Brenske, while *E. diabolica*, of Reitter, is a dark variety of it. All these names were applied to the female form alone, this being apparently the more numerous sex, for I have seen 46 specimens as compared with 14 males.

I do not know *E. davidis* and *pictipes*, of Fairmaire, *E. huttenbacheri* and *mus*, of Nonfried, or *E. trichota*, of Jakowleff, some of which may not belong to the genus, and these are therefore omitted from the following Table of Species. *E. latesuturata* Fairm., also omitted, belongs to the genus *Hoplia*.

Synoptical Table of the Species.

1 (32). Hind claw entire.	
2 (29). Mesonotum not covered with glistening blue scales.	
3 (22). Not very elongate; hind tibia not much dilated.	
4 (21). Pygidium not brilliant.	
5 (16). Pronotum without tubercles.	
6 (13). Pronotum without close erect setæ.	
7 (12). Pronotum without black patches.	
8 (9). Clypeus straight in front	<i>rufipes</i> Mots.
9 (8). Clypeus evenly rounded.	
10 (11). Hind femora densely scaly	<i>formosana</i> , sp. n.
11 (10). Hind femora not densely scaly	<i>gracilipes</i> Lewis.
12 (7). Pronotum decorated with black patches	<i>paivæ</i> Woll.
13 (6). Pronotum clothed with close erect setæ.	
14 (15). Median elytral bar angular	<i>hispidula</i> Reitt.
15 (14). Median elytral bar straight	<i>tripagiata</i> Fairm.
16 (5). Pronotum bearing tubercles above.	
17 (18). Pronotum with two tubercles	<i>sinuaticollis</i> Moser.
18 (17). Pronotum with four tubercles.	
19 (20). Surface pale	<i>4-tuberculata</i> De Borre.
20 (19). Surface dark	<i>inscripta</i> , sp. n.
21 (4). Pygidium brilliant	<i>indica</i> Moser.
22 (3). Elongate, with dilated hind tibiæ.	
23 (28). Pygidium dull-coloured.	
24 (27). Hind femora dull.	
25 (26). Elytra with three transverse bars	<i>soror</i> , sp. n.
26 (25). Elytra with two transverse bars	<i>latipes</i> , sp. n.
27 (24). Hind femora brilliant	<i>tibialis</i> , sp. n.
28 (23). Pygidium bright-coloured	<i>auriventris</i> Moser.
29 (2). Mesonotum clothed with glistening blue scales.	
30 (31). Pygidium bearing two black spots	<i>oculicauda</i> , sp. n.

31 (30). Pygidium not spotted	<i>suturalis</i> De Borre.
32 (1). Hind claw cleft.	
33 (44). Scutellum small.	
34 (37). Lower surface entirely dull.	
35 (36). Head densely scaly	<i>obducta</i> Mots.
36 (35). Head scarcely scaly	<i>sulphureiventris</i> Redt.
37 (34). Lower surface more or less brilliant.	
38 (43). Pygidium not shining.	
39 (40). Pronotum deeply trisulcate	<i>flavicauda</i> , sp. n.
40 (39). Pronotum feebly trisulcate.	
41 (42). Sutural line green, complete	<i>affinis</i> , sp. n.
42 (41). Sutural line blue, incomplete	<i>nitidiventris</i> , sp. n.
43 (38). Pygidium brilliant.....	<i>nitidicauda</i> , sp. n.
44 (33). Scutellum large	<i>scutellata</i> , sp. n.

ECTINOHOPLIA FORMOSANA, sp. n.

Picea, supra et subtus squamis fulvo-cinereis, aliis pallidioribus interspersis, densissime vestita, capite pedibusque, femoribus posticis exceptis, squamis opalescentibus minus dense tectis; parum elongata, depressa, clypeo nudo, nitido, margine antico semicirculari; pronoto convexo, quam longiori paulo latiori, lateribus medio-leviter angulatis, antice et postice contractis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obsoletis, scutello minuto; elytris deplanatis, postice separatim rotundatis, ad suturæ finem setis munitis; pedibus gracilibus, tibia antica dentibus tribus approximatis armata, pedum posticorum ungue integro:

♂, fronte squamis rotundatis parum nitidis sat crebre vestito;

♀, fronte setis angustis sat parce vestito, metasterni et abdominis subtus medio squamis argenteis ornato.

Long. 8.5 mm.; lat. max. 4 mm.

Hab. FORMOSA.

This is intermediate between *E. rufipes* Mots. and *E. gracilipes* Lewis, and is closely similar to each. It is rather smaller than *E. rufipes*, and the narrower, more rounded, clypeus will readily distinguish it. From *E. gracilipes* it differs by its more dull-coloured scales, the rather less slender and more densely scaly legs of the male, and the glistening silvery-blue and pink scales at the middle of the metasternum and abdomen of the female. In the latter sex the forehead is clothed with rather scattered narrow opalescent setæ, replaced in the male by more closely-set large round scales.

ECTINOHOPLIA INSCRIPTA, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 12.)

Nigra, vel fusco-brunnea, antennis pedibusque rufis, femoribus pallidioribus, corpore subtus, propygidio, pygidio, femoribusque posticis dense squamis olivaceis et flavis intermixtis vestitis (sed fœminæ corporis medio et femorum posticorum squamis aureo-viridibus), femoribus anticis et intermediis haud dense aureo-squamosis, fronte parce aureo-squamoso, pronoti lateribus et angulis anticis dense, disco laxo, squamis olivaceis et flavidis ornato, elytrorum marginibus anguste fasciisque tribus undulatis squamis similibus ornatis; parum elongata, capite setoso, clypeo semicirculari, pronoto quam longiori paulo latiori, dorso transverse

4-tuberculato, lateribus arcuatis, medio vix angulatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obsoletis; scutello sat minuto, acuminato; elytris quam prothorace multo latioribus, deplanatis; pedibus gracilibus, posticorum ungue integro:

♂, tibia antica elongata, minute tridentata;

♀, tibia lata, fortiter tridentata.

Long. 8.5–9.5 mm.; lat. max. 4.5 mm.

Hab. S. CHINA: Fo-kien.

This belongs to the group in which the claw of the hind tarsus is not cleft at the tip. It is a little more slenderly built than most of that group, darker in the colour of the upper surface, without definite pattern upon the thorax and with the elytral pattern reduced. Sometimes, as in *E. obducta* and *suturalis*, the paler scales are entirely wanting above and the surface a uniform blackish brown. As in *E. 4-tuberculata*, the pronotum bears four tubercular elevations in a transverse straight line across the middle, but that species is quite different in its surface, being almost covered by pale scales. In *E. inscripta* these pale scales are of two similar shades intermixed, but they are scattered upon the pronotum and consist upon the elytra of a fine marginal line and three narrow incomplete transverse bands.

ECTINOHOPLIA SOROR, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 2.)

Nigra, corpore subtus, propygidio, pygidio, femorisque postici parte majore dense sulphureo-squamosis, pronoti margine (postice medio interrupto), linea angusta mediana maculaque parva utrinque, scutello, elytrorum margine angusto (basi excepto), fasciis tribus transversis, prima posthumerali recta, secunda mediana, tertia anteapicali, biarcuatis, lineisque tribus exiguis longitudinalibus, femoribus anticis et intermediis sat dense, capitis fronte, tibiis, tarsis, femorumque posticorum extremitatibus disperse argenteo-cœruleo-squamosis; sat elongata, capite rugoso, clypeo semicirculari; pronoto quam longiori paulo latiori, lateribus medio angulatis, antice et postice valde contractis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis; scutello minuto; elytris quam prothorace latioribus, dorso deplanato, ad suturæ finem longe setosis; pygidio parce setoso; pedibus longissimis, posticorum ungue integro:

♂, tibia antica dentibus tribus minutis, approximatis armatis, posticis compressis, basi excepto valde dilatis, abdomine subtus fortiter curvato.

Long. 11 mm.; lat. max. 5 mm.

Hab. C. CHINA (Fo-kien): Kuatun.

Very closely related to *E. latipes* and with the legs exactly as in that species. It is a little less elongated, and the sides of the prothorax are a little more sharply angulated in the middle. The scaly clothing of the propygidium, pygidium, lower surface, and legs is identical, as well as the yellow pattern of the pronotum. The elytral pattern is almost the same as in *E. variegata* De Borre. There are three well-marked transverse bars, the first

nearly straight, placed just behind the shoulders, and the other two curved and angulated at the suture. The inner, outer, and hind edges are narrowly margined, and there are traces of three slender lines crossing the transverse bars longitudinally.

I know only a single male.

ECTINOHOPLIA LATIPES, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 5.)

Nigra, corpore subtus, propygidio, pygidio femorisque postici parte majori dense sulphureo-squamosis, pronoti margine (hoc antice et postice medio interrupto), linea mediana angusta maculaque utrinque parva, scutello, elytrorum margine angusto (basi interrupto), lineis longitudinalibus discoidalibus tribus, fasciis duabus transversis, nonnunquam interruptis, internexis, harum antica posthumerali, recta, postica antemediana, ad suturam angulata, leviter arcuata; femoribus anticis et intermediis posticorumque extremitatibus sat dense, capitis fronte, tibiis atque tarsis disperse argenteo-cæruleo-squamosis; elongata, angusta, capite rugoso, subnitido, clypeo semicirculari; pronoto quam longiori parum latiori, lateribus medio angulatis, antice et postice valde contractis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obsoletis; scutello minuto; elytris quam prothorace latoribus, elongatis, dorso deplanatis, ad suturæ finem setis longis instructis; pygidio erecte setoso, pedibus longissimis, posticis crassis, horum ungue integro:

♂, abdomine subtus fortiter curvato, pygidio elongato, tibiis anticis dentibus tribus minutis parum remotis armatis, posticis elongatis, compressis, basi excepto valde dilatatis.

Long. 11-12.5 mm.; lat. max. 5 mm.

Hab. TONKIN: Chapa (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*—May, June, July), Paklay (Laos) (August).

This is a very slender-bodied species with a pattern similar to that of *E. nitidicauda* and *paiva*. In its undivided hind claw and the metallic scales confined to the head and legs it shows a closer relationship to the latter. The thoracic pattern is almost the same, but the yellow bars upon the elytra, both longitudinal and transverse, are very slender, and only two of the latter, both situated before the middle, are recognizable. The most distinctive feature of the species is found in the very broad hind tibiae, especially in the male. The abdomen in that sex is very strongly arched and the pygidium longer than it is broad.

ECTINOHOPLIA TIBIALIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 8.)

Nigra, corpore subtus, propygidio pygidioque dense sulphureo-squamosis, pronoti linea integra mediana, margine toto (antice et postice excepto), puncto utrinque, scutello elytrorumque margine angusto integro (basi nonnunquam interrupto), lineis tribus tenuibus longitudinalibus fasciisque transversa interrupta paulo post basin pallide viridi-squamosis, femoribus sat dense, tibiis capitisque

fronte disperse aureo-viridi-squamosis; valde elongata, angusta, capite rugoso, setoso, clypeo semicirculari, pronoto quam longiori paulo latiori, lateribus medio angulatis, antice et postice valde contractis, angulis anticis acute productis, posticis obtusis; scutello minuto; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, dorso deplanatis; pedibus longissimis, posticorum ungue integro:

♂, abdomine subtus fortiter arcuato, tibiis anticis dentibus duabus parum remotis armatis, tertio obsoleto, tibiis posticis elongatis, compressis, basi excepto valde dilatato.

Long. 9.5 mm.; lat. max. 4 mm.

Hab. ASSAM.

Like *E. latipes*, *soror*, and *auriventris*, this has the hind tibia dilated beyond its base, especially in the male. It is smaller than any of those species, of the narrowly elongate form of the first and almost identical in colouring and pattern, the scales being quite dull, except upon the head and legs, where they are silvery, those of the hind tibia included. The longitudinal lines of pale scales upon the elytra are almost entire, and there is an incomplete transverse band just behind the base. The scales of the tibiæ and tarsi are much narrower than those of *E. latipes*.

A second specimen, a female, apparently belonging to the species, is from the Khasi Hills, but the single male bears no precise locality. In the female the longitudinal lines of the elytra are interrupted in the middle.

ECTINOHOPLIA OCULICAUDA, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 4.)

Nigra, pronoti angulis anticis extremis lineaque angusta, mediana, scutello toto, elytrorum margine suturali angusto maculisque minutis externis posthumeralibus, corpore subtus pedibusque (his parce) squamis metallico-cœruleis vestitis, abdominis lateribus, propygidio et pygidio læte aureo-squamosis, hoc basi maculis duabus nigris; elongata, capite rugoso, subnitido, nudo, clypeo parum transverso, margine arcuato, pronoto erecte sat longe setoso, quam longiori tertia parte latiori, antice et postice fortiter angustato, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusissimis; scutello minuto; elytris dorso deplanatis, postice separatim rotundatis, ad suturæ finem setis munitis; pedibus gracilibus, tibiis anticis dentibus tribus distantibus armatis, tarsorum posticorum ungue integro.

Long. 10 mm.; lat. max. 4-5 mm.

Hab. TONKIN: Chapa (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*—May, June).

I have seen females only. The male will no doubt be found to be strikingly different, as is the case with the closely-related *E. suturalis* De Borre (Plate I. figs. 1 & 3), of which also the female only has hitherto been described. *E. oculicauda* (female) is similar in shape and pattern to the latter, but the median stripe, instead of being opaque yellow, is brilliant pale blue, like the lower surface, and the beautiful golden or silvery-blue scales of the pygidium are contrasted with a black eye-like spot on each side at the base.

ECTINOHOPLIA FLAVICAUDA, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 7.)

Nigra, squamis cœruleis et flavidis ornata, capite nigro, pronoti linea mediana duabusque lateralibus obliquis, elytrorum sutura late, lateribus angustius, squamisque sat numerosis interspersis cœruleis, opacis, pedibus, metasterni et abdominis medio squamis cœruleis nitentibus, pronoto angulis anticis, propygidio, pygidio corporisque subtus lateribus squamis sulphureis vestitis; parum elongata, capite rugoso, setoso, vix squamoso, clypeo semicirculari, pronoto parum latiori quam longiori, 4-carinato, carinis externis obliquis, abbreviatis, lateribus medio angulatis, antice et postice valde contractis; elytris pronoto multo latioribus, deplanatis, ad suturæ finem setis longis instructis; pedibus modice gracilibus, posticorum ungue fisso.

Long. 9-10 mm.; lat. max. 5 mm.

Hab. TONKIN: Chapa (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*—May, June, July).

This resembles *E. sulphureiventris* rather closely, but is smaller, rather shorter, with the pronotum much more deeply channelled along the middle and on each side, so that four distinct carinæ are formed, the two median ones nearly straight and the two outer strongly oblique. These are always black, whilst the depressed parts of the surface contain blue scales. The scutellum is small and may be with or without blue scales. The elytra are shorter and broader than those of *E. sulphureiventris*, with a similar and equally undefined and variable pattern formed by scales of a rather brighter blue colour, which are densest around the scutellum and along the inner and outer margins. The exposed part of the propygidium, the pygidium, and the lower surface of the body are densely covered, as in the Chinese species, with dull sulphur-yellow scales, but the entire median part of the metasternum and abdomen bear instead scales of a beautiful glistening blue, with which the legs are also adorned, but less densely. There is a denuded patch on each side of the metasternum. In the male the front tibiæ are more elongate and the teeth shorter and much closer together than in the female.

ECTINOHOPLIA AFFINIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 9.)

Nigra, squamis pallide viridibus supra ornata, pronoti linea integra mediana margineque laterali, ab angulo postico intus retrorsum producto, scutello, elytrorum margine integro suturali, sæpe cum margine tenui externo connexo, viridibus, corporis subtus lateribus pygidioque dense viridi-squamosis, illius parte mediana argenteo-cœruleo-squamosa; modice elongata, capite rugoso, setoso, vix squamoso, clypeo semicirculari, pronoto longitudine sua parum latiori, trisulcato, lateribus antice et postice contractis, angulis anticis acutis; elytris postice separatim rotundatis, ad suturæ finem setis longis instructis; pedibus modice gracilibus, posticorum ungue fisso.

Long. 7-7.5 mm.; lat. max. 4 mm.

Hab. ASSAM: Khasi Hills; S.W. CHINA: Yunnan.

Of the same size, shape, and general appearance as *E. nitidiventris*, but with the pattern of the upper surface composed of uniform pale green scales. These form a continuous median line from the front margin of the pronotum to the hind margin of the elytra, round which they are continued, and generally unite with a lateral margin extending from the shoulder. There is also a lateral loop of similar scales on each side of the pronotum formed by a rather broad border, continued round the front angle and almost reaching the hind angle, where it remains open. The pygidium and sides of the body beneath are densely covered with similar green scales, and the median part is clothed with silvery-blue scales, also sprinkled thinly over the legs.

ECTINOHOPLIA NITIDIVENTRIS, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 6.)

Nigra, squamis supra cœruleis, subtus viridibus ornata, capite nigro, pronoti vittis tribus exiguis, elytrorum vitta suturali postice abbreviata squamisque nonnullis posthumeralibus cœruleis, opacis, pedibus, metasterni et abdominis medio squamis argenteo-viridibus, pronoti angulis anticis, propygidio, pygidio corporisque subtus lateribus squamis pallide viridibus opacis vestitis; modice elongata, capite rugoso, setoso, vix squamoso, clypeo semicirculari, pronoto longitudine sua parum latiori, trisulcato, lateribus antice et postice contractis, angulis anticis acutis; elytris postice separatim rotundatis, ad suturæ finem setis longis instructis; pedibus modice gracilibus, posticorum ungue fisso.

Long. 7·5–8·5 mm.; lat. max. 4 mm.

Hab. ASSAM (Khasi Hills): Shillong, 3000–5000 ft. (*R. E. Turner*—April, May), Gauhati, 1000–3000 ft.

Closely related to *E. flavicauda* and *sulphureiventris*. As in the former, the scales covering the median part of the metasternum and abdomen are extremely brilliant, but of a pale silvery green instead of blue. It is rather more elongate in shape than that species, the elytra being narrower, and the three sulci of the pronotum are less deep. The scales forming the pattern of the upper surface are of the same bright blue colour but are reduced in number. Those in the thoracic grooves are very few except at the base of the median groove, where they form a triangular patch. The scutellum may or may not bear similar blue scales, and the elytra have a rather broad, elongate, indefinite patch upon the suture, beginning at the scutellum but not reaching the hind margins. There are also scattered scales of the same colour at the sides behind each shoulder, usually not extending beyond the middle. The exposed part of the propygidium, the pygidium and the sides of the body beneath, as well as the front angles of the pronotum, are densely covered with scales of a very pale green colour. The front tibiae of the male are more slender than those of the female. Their teeth are less close together than in the male of *E. flavicauda*.

ECTINOHOPLIA NITIDICAUDA, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 10.)

Nigra, squamis flavis vel fulvis et aureis ornata, capite haud dense aureo-squamoso, clypeo fere denudato, pronoti marginibus anticis et lateralibus, linea angusta mediana vittaque utrinque obliqua, plerumque abbreviata vel disrupta, elytri singuli marginibus (antico excepto) lineisque duabus angustis nonnunquam fasciis tribus transversis interruptis connexis, fulvis vel flavis, pedibus, propygidio, pygidio corporisque subtus medio pallide viridi-aureis, hujus lateribus sulphureis; parum elongata, capite setoso, clypeo subnitido, semicirculari, pronoto sat brevi, medio sulcato, lateribus medio obtuse angulatis, antice valde contractis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis, elytris prothorace latioribus, haud elongatis, postice separatim rotundatis, ad suturæ finem setis longis instructis, pedibus gracilibus, rufis, posticorum ungue fisso.

Long. 9-10 mm.; lat. max. 5 mm.

Hab. TONKIN: Chapa (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*—June).

Similar to *E. variegata* De Borre and *E. obducta* Mots., but easily distinguished by the brilliant silvery-green scales covering the pygidium and part of the lower surface. The scutellum also is larger. The scales forming the pattern upon the upper surface are generally ochre-coloured, but sometimes pale yellow or of both tints intermixed. The head bears rather scattered golden scales; the pronotum has a narrow median line, a marginal line, which generally includes the front margin but does not extend past the hind angles, and an oblique mark on each side, sometimes extending from the base to the front margin, sometimes abbreviated in front and sometimes reduced to basal and median spots. The scutellum is larger than in the two species just mentioned, and has usually only a few scattered yellow scales. The elytra, in addition to a marginal line not including the base, have each two narrow longitudinal straight lines on the disc extending from the base nearly to the extremity. There may be also fragments of three straight equidistant transverse bars connecting the longitudinal ones. The scales of the propygidium, pygidium, and legs are entirely pale silvery green in both sexes, and those of the whole median part of the metasternum and abdomen in the female. In the male the latter region is covered with dull yellow and brilliant scales intermixed.

ECTINOHOPLIA SCUTELLATA, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 11.)

Nigra, pedibus antennisque rufis, corpore toto squamis ochraceo-fulvis atque brunneis dense vestito, corpore supra setis minutis erectis nigris sat æqualiter intersperso, pedibus et capite (feminaeque pronoto antice) aureo-squamosis; convexa, clypeo semicirculari, pronoto fere duplo latiori quam longiori, supra haud sulcato, lateribus medio sat fortiter angulatis, antice et postice valde angustato, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis; scutello

magno; elytris postice separatim rotundatis, ad suturæ finem haud fasciculatis; pedibus gracilibus, posticorum ungue fisso.

Long. 7·5 mm.; lat. max. 3·5 mm.

Hab. TONKIN: Chapa (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*—June).

I refer this species to *Ectinohoplia* because the propygidium is almost entirely uncovered by the elytra, but the latter are without the usual tuft of bristles at the sutural angles. The nebulous pattern of the elytra is unlike that of any species of *Ectinohoplia* except *E. indica* Moser, but is of a type common to many species of *Hoplia* (e.g. *H. elegantula* White, *aurantiaca* Wat., *aurotincta* Fairm., etc.). The ground-colour is an ochreous yellow, sometimes with a tinge of green, and there are vague markings of a fawn or pale chocolate colour, consisting of a transverse patch on each elytron behind the middle and a paler, less-defined, and narrower arcuate patch before the middle. The scutellum, the outer margins, and a patch at the end of the suture are also generally darker than the general surface. The lower surface is densely clothed with yellow scales, and those of the legs and the clypeus and anterior part of the head are of a pale golden colour. The species is elongate, with the pronotum distinctly transverse but narrower than the elytra, its sides strongly contracted before and behind, the angles well-marked, the front angles acute, the hind obtuse, and the base lobed in the middle. The scutellum is large and the elytra are little flattened. The three teeth of the front tibia are strong and sharp, and not placed close together. The claw of the hind tarsus is cleft. In the female the scales of the median anterior part of the pronotum are metallic, as well as the whole of those upon the head.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Fig. 1. *Ectinohoplia suturalis* De Borre, male.

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| 2. | „ | <i>soror</i> , sp. n. |
| 3. | „ | <i>suturalis</i> De Borre, female. |
| 4. | „ | <i>oculicauda</i> , sp. n. |
| 5. | „ | <i>latipes</i> , sp. n. |
| 6. | „ | <i>nitidiventris</i> , sp. n. |
| 7. | „ | <i>flavicauda</i> , sp. n. |
| 8. | „ | <i>tibialis</i> , sp. n. |
| 9. | „ | <i>affinis</i> , sp. n. |
| 10. | „ | <i>nitidicauda</i> , sp. n. |
| 11. | „ | <i>scutellata</i> , sp. n. |
| 12. | „ | <i>inscripta</i> , sp. n. |



Arrow, G. J. 1921. "A Revision of the Melolonthine Beetles of the Genus *Ectinohoplia*." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1921, 267-276.
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