X. DERMAPTERA.

By Malcolm Burr, *D.Sc., F.L.S., F.E.S., F.Z.S., etc.*

The collection of Dermaptera brought back by Mr. Stanley Kemp from the Abor Expedition contains, as was to be expected, matter of considerable interest. It consists of thirty-one recognizable species, of which five are new to science; one is the third known specimen, and first known female, of a species already recorded from Burma and Assam; another species is added to the Indian list, being hitherto known only from a pair from Tonkin. The remaining species are well-known Himalayan, Burmese and generally Oriental forms.

Superfamily **PROTODERMAPTERA.**

Family PYGIDICRANIDAE.

Subfamily *DIPLATYINAE.*

Genus **Diplatys,** Serv.

The collection contains seven specimens, all, unfortunately, immature, and not therefore specifically determinable. They all present the long segmented caudal setae characteristic of the larvae and nymphs of this genus. The specimens were all taken between December 24th, 1911, and February 9th, 1912, under stones, on the banks of small streams. The exact localities are as follows:—

Dibrugarh, 17—19-xi-1911. No. $\frac{2437}{19}$.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 24-xii-11, under stones on bank of small stream. No. $\frac{2174\text{-}5}{19}$.

Yembung, 1100 ft., 15-i—9-ii-1912, on bank of stream. Nos $\frac{2417}{19}$, $\frac{2427}{19}$, $\frac{2425}{19}$.

Pang-i, Rebang Stream, 16-i-12, under stones. No. $\frac{2414}{19}$.

Subfamily *PYGIDICRANINAE.*

Genus **Kalocrania,** Zacher.

1. **Kalocrania siamensis,** Dohrn.

There are a number of immature specimens and one female, from various localities, which I am unable to determine satis-

factorily. I think probably they are referable to this species, but some may belong to the following.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 29—31-i-1912, under stones. Nymphs. Nos. $\frac{2149}{19}$ and $\frac{2176}{19}$.

Upper Rotung, 9-i-1912, "found in water supply." ♂. No. $\frac{2448}{19}$: 4-ii-12, "rotten wood." Nymph. No. $\frac{2401}{19}$.

Kobo, 400 ft., 11-xii-1912, under bark. Nymphs. Nos. $\frac{2248}{19}$, $\frac{2348}{19}$, $\frac{2349}{19}$.

Janakmukh, bank of Dihang River, 600 ft., under stones. Nymph. No. $\frac{2314}{19}$.

Near Dosing, 1500 ft., 29-i-12. Nymph. No. $\frac{2273}{19}$.

Above Pang-i, 4000 ft., 16-i-12, under bark. Nymphs. Nos. $\frac{2332-3}{19}$ and $\frac{2415}{19}$.

2. **Kalocrania picta**, Guer.

A pair decidedly smaller than typical Bengal specimens, but I see no reason to describe them as distinct.

Kobo, 400 ft., 30-xi and 11-xii-1911, "in camp" and "in packing case." ♂ and ♀. Nos. $\frac{2346-7}{19}$.

Subfamily *ECHINOSOMATINAE.*

Genus **Echinosoma**, Serv.

1. **Echinosoma sumatranum**, Haan.

This common and widely-spread Oriental species was found in several localities.

Near Dosing, 1400 ft., 25-i-12. ♀. No. $\frac{2412}{19}$.

Above Pang-i, 4000 ft., 16-i-12, under bark. ♀ ♀ and nymphs. Nos. $\frac{2316}{19}$, $\frac{2317}{19}$ and $\frac{2318}{19}$.

Sadiya, N. E. Assam, 23-xii-11, larvae, under stones and under bark. Nos. $\frac{2293}{19}$, $\frac{2296}{19}$, $\frac{2298}{19}$ and $\frac{2302}{19}$.

Kobo, 400 ft., 30-xi—1-xii-11, larva, 1 ♀ and 1 ♂, in rotten wood. Nos. $\frac{2253}{19}$, $\frac{2256}{19}$ and $\frac{2336}{19}$.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 8—28-xii-11. 1 ♀ and nymphs, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2142-3}{19}$, $\frac{2154}{19}$ and $\frac{2207}{19}$.

Family LABIDURIDAE.

Subfamily *PSALINAE.*

Genus **Euborellia**, Burr.

1. **Euborellia aborensis**, sp. n.

	♂	♀
Long. corporis ..	14 mm	12—15·5 mm.
,, forcipis ..	2 - 2·5	2—2·5

General colour reddish chestnut, passing to yellowish anteriorly and blackish posteriorly: antennae tawny: head depressed, clear red: eyes black: pronotum orange, bordered with blackish at the sides, rectangular, slightly longer than broad: elytra rudimentary, present as darker, narrow lateral flaps, very narrow at the base: meso- and metanota of the same colour: legs fulvous, femora sometimes feebly shaded with fuscous: sternum of typical structure, orange yellow: abdomen deep reddish-chestnut, very gently dilated in ♂, more so in ♀, darker towards the apex: ventral surface of same colour: sides of segments 7-9 in ♂ carinulate, convex and rugulose: last dorsal segment smooth, deep red; in ♂ rectangular, simple, with a longitudinal fold down the side in both sexes: whole abdomen punctulate and clothed with long reddish hairs, penultimate ventral segments rounded in the ♂, narrower apically in the ♀: forceps with branches subcontiguous, asymmetrical, especially in the ♂, and unarmed in both sexes.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 24—25-xii-11. 2 ♂, 5 ♀. Under leaf-stem of plantain. Nos. $\frac{2156\text{-}58}{19}$ and $\frac{2392\text{-}6}{19}$.

Janakmukh, 600 ft., 17—19-xi-11. ♀ and nymph. Nos. $\frac{2313}{19}$ and $\frac{2308}{19}$.

Dibrugarh, 17—19-vi-11. ♂. No. $\frac{2432}{19}$.

The nomotype is No. $\frac{2156}{19}$.

This species is different in colouration and appearance from all known species of *Euborellia.*

Genus **Anisolabis**, Fieb.

1. **Anisolabis pervicina**, sp. n.

	♂	♀
Long. corporis ..	14—15 mm.	12 mm.
,, forcipis ..	2	1·5—2.

Shining black: antennae dull brown: pronotum nearly square, not longer than broad, sides paler, very slightly wider posteriorly than anteriorly: legs tawny, the femora and tibiae banded with black: abdomen very minutely punctulate, sides of 6-9th segments in ♂ convex and striolate: last dorsal segment of ♂ smooth,

gently narrowing, with median depression: forceps with branches subcontiguous, tapering and gently asymmetrical.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 26—29-xii-11, under bark and in rotten wood. 2 ♂, 5 ♀. Nos. $\frac{2155}{19}$, $\frac{2198}{19}$, $\frac{2148}{19}$, $\frac{2187}{19}$, $\frac{2188}{19}$, $\frac{2190}{19}$, $\frac{2210}{19}$.

Kobo, 7-xii-11, under logs. ♂, 2 nymphs. Nos. $\frac{2339}{19}$, $\frac{2340}{19}$, $\frac{2342}{19}$.

Puging, 3000 ft., xi-11, ♂ nymph. No. $\frac{2289}{19}$.

Dibrugarh, 17—19-xi-11. Nos. $\frac{2434-5}{19}$, nymphs.

Bank of Dihang R. below Pasighat, 16-xii-11, ♀. No. $\frac{2315}{19}$.

Sadiya, 26-xi-11. ♀. Under bark. No. $\frac{2297}{19}$.

Also Bhutan: Maria Basti, 1 ♀ (Mus. Paris).

Assam-Bhutan Frontier. Mangaldai District, N.E., 31-xii-10, in Deshnoi river-bed. ♂ and ♀. (Indian Museum, Nos. $\frac{8598-9}{16}$. *S. W. Kemp*).

No. $\frac{2198}{19}$ is the nomotype.

I have long been familiar with this species, always considering that it could scarcely be *A. annulipes*: it has the appearance of a very finely developed race of that species, but my reasons for considering it distinct are its restriction, so far as we know, to the mountains of Assam, Bhutan, and further to the north-east, its larger size and finer development, the uniform brown antennae, more remote forceps and rather shorter pronotum.

2. **Anisolabis gaudens**, Burr. ?

I refer here, with some doubt, a female from Rotung, 1400 ft., 25th December, 1911, found under bark. This specimen has a black head, while the type has the head red. Unfortunately I described the species from a single female, an unpardonable fault. The type, from Bhutan, is in the Paris Museum.

Genus **Psalis**, Serville.

1. **Psalis femoralis**, Dohrn.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 23-xii-11, in rotten wood. No. $\frac{2216}{19}$.

2. **Psalis dohrni**, Kirby.

Sadiya, 27-xi-11. ♂. No. $\frac{2305}{19}$.

Kobo, 400 ft., 7-xii-11, under logs, nymphs. Nos. $\frac{2343}{19}$ and $\frac{2338}{19}$.

A macropterous specimen.

This species has been recorded hitherto only from Ceylon, Travancore, and the Nilgiris. The record from Northern Australia probably refers to a distinct species.

Subfamily *LABIDURINAE.*

Genus **Forcipula**, Bol.

1. **Forcipula pugnax**, Kirby.

Of this well-known North Indian form, several specimens were brought back. It is noteworthy that all the specimens, except the female from Sadiya, N.E. Assam, are brachypterous.

Dosing, Shimang River, 1400 ft., 29-i-12, under stones, 2 ♂. Nos. $\frac{2271-2}{19}$.

Janakmukh, 600 ft., 17-xii-11, under stones. ♀. No. $\frac{2449}{19}$.

Yembung Stream, 1100 ft., 13-17-i-12, under stones, 3 ♂, 4 ♀ and 3 nymphs. Nos. $\frac{2471-4}{19}$, $\frac{2419-20}{19}$, $\frac{2421}{19}$ and $\frac{2423-4}{19}$.

Yembung, Bank of Dihang, 23-i-12. Nymph. No. $\frac{2418}{19}$.

Pang-i, Rebang Stream. ♂, under stones. No. $\frac{2413}{19}$.

Rotung, bank of Sireng Stream, 1400 ft., ♀, under stones. No. $\frac{2406}{19}$.

Sadiya, 26-xii-11, under bark, ♀. No. $\frac{2299}{19}$.

Genus **Nala**, Zacher.

1. **Nala nepalensis**, Burr.

This species has not previously been recorded outside Nepal.

Yembung, 1100 ft., 13-i—9-ii-1912, under stones, 3 ♂. Nos. $\frac{2422}{19}$, $\frac{2426}{19}$, $\frac{2431}{19}$.

Below Damda, bank of Siyom, 1-ii-12, ♀, under stones No. $\frac{2284}{19}$.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 28-xii-11. Bank of stream. ♀. No. $\frac{2287}{19}$ and bank of Dihang River, 23-xii-11. ♀. No. $\frac{2407}{19}$.

Subfamily *BRACHYLABINAE.*

Genus **Metisolabis**, Burr.

1. **Metisolabis caudelli**, Burr.

Of this Burmese species there is a single specimen.

West bank of the Dihang River, 22-xii-11, ♂, under stones. No. $\frac{2416}{19}$.

Family APACHYIDAE.

Genus **Apachyus**, Serv.

1. **Apachyus feae**, Borm.

This species, known from Tonkin, Burma and Assam is represented by a number of nymphs and larvae, but there are no adult specimens; all were found under bark and in rotten wood.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 23-xii-11—2-i-12 and 6-ii-12. Nos. $\frac{2451-65}{19}$ and $\frac{2206}{19}$.

Yembung, 1100 ft., 14-i-12. No. $\frac{2475-6}{19}$.

Above Pang-i, 4000 ft., 16-i-12. No. $\frac{2450}{19}$.

Dibrugarh, 17—19-xi-11. Nos. $\frac{2446-7}{19}$.

Superfamily **EUDERMAPTERA.**

Family LABIIDAE.

Subfamily *SPONGOPHORINAE.*

Genus **Spongovostox**, Burr.

1. **Spongovostox luteus**, Borm.

Upper Renging, 2150 ft., 4-ii-12. ♂ and ♀, brachypterous. Nos. $\frac{2409-10}{19}$.

Kobo, 400 ft., 3—8-xii-11, 3 ♂, 5 ♀, brachypterous. Under bark and in rotten wood. Nos. $\frac{2352}{19}$, $\frac{2375-6}{19}$, $\frac{2357}{19}$, $\frac{2264}{19}$, $\frac{2254-55}{19}$ and $\frac{2380}{19}$.

Sadiya, 26-xi-11. ♀, brachypterous. No. $\frac{2291}{19}$.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 23—24-xii-11, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Nos. $\frac{2100}{19}$, $\frac{2209}{19}$ and $\frac{2218}{19}$.

2. **Spongovostox aborum**, sp. n

	♂	♀
Long. corporis ..	6·5—7·5 mm.	4·5—6 mm.
,, forcipis ..	2·5—3	1·5

Small, shining, deep red and black: antennae greyish brown, paler at the apex, with about 14 slender segments: head broad, blackish red, smooth and shining: pronotum subquadrate, slightly broader than long, black, lighter at the sides: elytra smooth, with long stiff hairs, deep red-brown or black: wings, when developed, of same colour, but the scale basally banded with yellow: legs yellowish, femora sometimes shaded with blackish: abdomen deep red, darker to black at the sides, brighter towards the apex: last

dorsal segment in ♂ smooth, transverse, gently raised just before the posterior margin into a transverse, smooth, simple crest, which slopes abruptly in the apical side down to the margin itself: in the ♀ simple: penultimate ventral segment ♂ ample, nearly square: pygidium ♂ tumid, gently narrowed, with a minute spinule at each angle, the apex gently concave: forceps with the branches ♂ remote, rather stout, elongate and arcuate: in the basal third, on inner margin, underneath, there is a prominent, laminated, acute tooth, and in the middle third, the inner margin is feebly laminated: in the ♀ the branches are simple and contiguous.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 23-xii-11—2-i-12, 11 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀, brachypterous. Nos. $\frac{2127}{19}$, $\frac{2138}{19}$, $\frac{2145}{19}$, $\frac{2151}{19}$, $\frac{2152}{19}$, $\frac{2222}{19}$, $\frac{2223}{19}$, $\frac{2230}{19}$, $\frac{2134}{19}$, $\frac{2132}{19}$, $\frac{2137}{19}$, $\frac{2139}{19}$, $\frac{2140}{19}$, $\frac{2226}{19}$, $\frac{2215}{19}$, $\frac{2219}{19}$, $\frac{2224}{19}$, $\frac{2228}{19}$, $\frac{2252}{19}$: also 6 ♀♀, macropterous. Nos. $\frac{2124\text{-}6}{19}$, $\frac{2128}{19}$, $\frac{2135}{19}$, $\frac{2397}{19}$. Under bark and in rotten wood. Also No. $\frac{2130}{19}$ with no locality label.

Kobo, 400 ft., 2—8 xii-11, macropterous, 7 ♀♀. Nos. $\frac{2266}{19}$, $\frac{2351}{19}$, $\frac{2354}{19}$, $\frac{2356}{19}$, $\frac{2358}{19}$, $\frac{2363}{19}$, $\frac{2365}{19}$: brachypterous, 5 ♂♂, and 7 ♀♀, under bark and in rotten wood. Nos. $\frac{2249}{19}$, $\frac{2254}{19}$, $\frac{2257}{19}$, $\frac{2265}{19}$, $\frac{2267\text{-}8}{19}$, $\frac{2334}{19}$, $\frac{2353}{19}$, $\frac{2367}{19}$, $\frac{2373}{19}$, $\frac{2377}{19}$, $\frac{2378\text{-}9}{19}$.

Sadiya, 26-xi-11, 1 brachypterous ♂, under bark. No. $\frac{2292}{19}$.

Brachypterous specimens seem to be present in a majority; it will be observed that there are no macropterous males, and 13 macropterous females, but of the brachypterous form there are 16 males and 15 females. All are recorded as occurring under bark or in rotten wood.

It somewhat recalls the Ethiopian *S. kristenseni*; of the Oriental species it is perhaps nearest to *S. luteus*, but the form of the forceps is very distinctive.

No. $\frac{2151}{19}$, a brachypterous male (for want of a macropterous male) is the nomotype.

Genus **Irdex**, Burr.

1. **Irdex nitidipennis**, Borm.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 24-xii-11. 2 ♀, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2099}{19}$ and $\frac{2141}{19}$.

Subfamily *LABIINAE.*

Genus **Labia**, Leach.

1. **Labia mucronata**, Stål.

Sadiya, 23-xi-11. 2 ♂, under stones. Nos. $\frac{2303}{19}$ and $\frac{2444}{19}$.

2. **Labia curvicauda**, Motsch.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 23-xii-11. 2 ♂, 5 ♀, in rotten wood and under bark. Nos. $\frac{2122-3}{19}$, $\frac{2129}{19}$, $\frac{2131}{19}$, $\frac{2217}{19}$, $\frac{2225}{19}$ and $\frac{2229}{19}$.

Upper Rotung, 9-i-12. ♀, under bark. No. $\frac{2404}{19}$.

Below Dosing, 1400 ft., 29-i-12. 2 ♀, under bark. No. $\frac{2274-5}{19}$.

Kobo, 400 ft., 1—2-xii-11. 8 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2258-9}{19}$, $\frac{2262}{19}$, $\frac{2355}{19}$, $\frac{2359}{19}$, $\frac{2360}{19}$, $\frac{2362}{19}$, $\frac{2364}{19}$, $\frac{2369}{10}$, $\frac{2368}{19}$, $\frac{2370}{19}$, $\frac{2374}{19}$

Sadiya, 13-xi-11. 1 ♂, 3 ♀, under bark. No. $\frac{2445}{19}$.

Genus **Chaetospania**, Karsch.

1. **Chaetospania feae**, Borm.

Rotung, 23-xii-11. 2 ♂, 4 ♀, in rotten wood and under bark. Nos. $\frac{2220-1}{19}$, $\frac{2211}{19}$, $\frac{2213-4}{19}$, $\frac{2136}{19}$.

Renging to Rotung, 2600 ft., 20-xii-11. ♀, under bark. No. $\frac{2411}{19}$.

No. $\frac{2213}{19}$ is a specially fine and well-developed specimen, with the pygidium somewhat dilated at the sides and the forceps toothed.

2. **Chaetospania** ? sp.

Upper Renging, 2150 ft., 3-ii-12. ♀. No. $\frac{2286}{19}$.

Kobo, 400 ft., 1-xii-11. 1 ♀ and 1 larva, in rotten wood. Nos. $\frac{2337}{19}$ and $\frac{2371}{19}$.

Sadiya, 26-xii-11. ♀, in rotten wood. No. $\frac{2295}{19}$.

This species may be new, but without the male it is impossible to determine it with accuracy.

Family CHELISOCHIDAE.

Genus **Chelisoches**, Scudder.

1. **Chelisoches morio**, Fabr.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 24-xii-11. 5 ♂, 8 ♀, under leaf-stem of decomposing plantain. Nos. $\frac{2381\text{-}91}{19}$ and $\frac{2469}{19}$.

Dibrugarh, 17—19-xi-11, ♀. No. $\frac{2433}{19}$.

It is interesting to find this species in this district: in India it is almost unknown: it occurs in Ceylon, probably as a straggler from the Malayan islands, as also in Burma; probably indigenous to Assam from the North East

2. **Chelisoches tigris**, sp. n.

Antennae yellow, the basal segment and one ante-apical segment black: head black, depressed, posterior margin tumid: pronotum gently dilated and rounded posteriorly; prozona black, shading to tawny in the metazona: femora and tibiae black, tarsi fulvous: elytra smooth, fulvous, shading to black on the costal margin: wings fulvous, shaded with black: abdomen brick-red, shading to blackish at the sides: last dorsal segment with a row of minute black tubercles along posterior margin, which are rather bigger near the middle line, which is smooth and somewhat depressed: pygidium short, thick, broad, with 2 minute spinules: forceps with branches stout, arcuate, with a short, blunt, double tooth in the middle.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 1-i-12. ♂, under leaf of screw pine. No $\frac{2398}{19}$

The colouration of this species is very distinctive I cannot think that it is a mere colour-variation of *Ch. morio*. Unfortunately, the specimen has been damaged in transit.

Genus **Lamprophorus**, Burr.

1 **Lamprophorus kervillei**, Burr.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 28-xii-11. 2 ♀, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2201}{19}$ and $\frac{2204}{19}$.

Below Dosing, 1400 ft., 26-i-12. ♀. No. $\frac{2280}{19}$.

Dibrugarh, 22-xi-11. 3 ♂ and 3 ♀, under leaf-sheath of bamboo. Nos. $\frac{2438\text{-}43}{19}$.

It is interesting to find this species in Northern India: it has hitherto only been known from a single pair from Tonkin: these

specimens are much darker and deeper in colour than the types, but do not differ in any important structural particulars.

Genus **Adiathetus**, Burr.

1. **Adiathetus glaucopterus**, Borm.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 23-xi-11—24-i-12. 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ and 2 larvae, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2161}{19}$, $\frac{2177-85}{19}$, $\frac{2199}{19}$, $\frac{2200}{19}$, $\frac{2466-8}{19}$.

Below Dosing, 1400 ft., 29-i-12. 2 ♂, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2276-7}{19}$.

Dosing, 1400 ft., 29-i-12. 2 ♂, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2269-70}{19}$.

Kobo, 400 ft., 1-xii-11. 1 larva in rotten wood. No. $\frac{2260}{19}$.

Sadiya, 23-xi-11. ♂ and 2 ♀, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2300-01}{19}$, and one without number.

These specimens are slightly different from typical Burmese ones in having the pygidium of the female truncate apically, but one with no number, from Sadiya, presents the intermediate form, the sight of which confirmed me in my original idea of not differentiating it, but in other respects it agrees.

Genus **Hamaxas**, Burr.

1. **Hamaxas kempi**, sp. n.

	♂	♀
Long. corporis ..	11·5—13 mm.	11—12·5 mm.
,, forcipis ..	5—6·5 ,,	4— 5·5 ,,

General colour reddish black: antennae slender, black, 3 or 4 ante-apical segments white. Head reddish black or quite black, depressed, sutures indistinct. Pronotum longer than broad, parallel-sided, narrowed and convex anteriorly, rounded posteriorly, deep reddish black or black. Elytra and wings perfect, dull reddish dark brown or black, very finely punctulate: legs dull brown, shading to blackish or yellowish, strongly pubescent, rather short, femora rather thick: sternal plates black. Abdomen parallel-sided, deep red-brown or black, lateral folds distinct, the whole surface exceedingly finely and densely punctulate, almost smooth, the edges of the segments milled. Last dorsal segment lighter in colour; nearly square in the ♂, transverse in the ♀: in the ♂ no suture visible, posterior margin truncate, black and feebly tumid over the insertion of the forceps, with a slight, black, crested tubercle on each side of the middle line, and a similar but smaller pair nearer together just before them: pygidium of the ♂ short, transverse, rectangular, truncate: in the ♀

narrower, rounded, with a short square rectangular lobe. Forceps with the branches in the ♂ remote, slender, elongate and gently arcuate, with fine nearly obsolete denticulation on the inner margin: in the ♀ similar, but shorter and unarmed.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 20—27-xii-11. 6 ♂, 2 ♀. Nos. $\frac{2105-08}{19}$, $\frac{2159}{19}$, $\frac{2203}{19}$, $\frac{2408}{19}$ and $\frac{2470}{19}$.

Upper Rotung, 4—5-i-12. 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Nos. $\frac{2399}{19}$ and $\frac{2402-3}{19}$.

Janakmukh, 600 ft., 18-xii-11. 2 ♂. No. $\frac{2311-12}{19}$.

Below Damda, bank of Siyom R., 1300 ft., 30-i-12. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, under leaf-stem of plantain and one under bark. No. $\frac{2282-3}{19}$.

No. 2470 is the nomotype.

This species closely resembles *H. nigroruſa*, Burr, from New Guinea, but differs in the sculpture of the last dorsal segment; in that species the pairs of minute black tubercles along its posterior margin are wanting, the margin itself is incrassate and depressed in the middle: the pygidium also in that species has a minute spine at each angle: *H. feae* is smaller, quite differently coloured, and the structure of the last dorsal segment is also different. *H. dohertyi*, Burr, and *H. semiluteus*, Burr, are probably only colour varieties of *H. feae*, or *H. nigroruſa*.

All but one of the males are macrolabious; one (No. 2311, Janakmukh) is cyclolabious; the branches are robust, shorter and arcuate, with a pair of sharp teeth.

Genus **Solenosoma**, Burr.

1. **Solenosoma birmanum**, Borm.

Janakmukh, 600 ft., 17-xii-11. ♀, under bark. No. $\frac{2310}{19}$.

This is the third known specimen of this curious and rare species. The other two are the type from Bhamo in Burma, and a male from Assam, recorded by me, in the Indian Museum.

The forceps are contiguous, straight, slender, elongate, and unarmed. Their length is 3·5 mm.

Family FORFICULIDAE.

Subfamily *ANECHURINAE.*

Genus **Allodahlia**, Verh.

1. **Allodahlia scabriuscula**, Serv.

Kobo, 400 ft., 20-xi-11—6-xii-11. 9 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀, under bark and rotten wood. Nos. $\frac{2231-47}{19}$, $\frac{2263}{19}$ and $\frac{2350}{19}$.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 23—28-xii-11. 3 ♂, 3 ♀, under bark and rotten wood. Nos. $\frac{2101}{19}$, $\frac{2146-7}{19}$, $\frac{2160}{19}$, $\frac{2195-6}{19}$.

Yembung, 1100 ft., 14-xii-11. ♂, in rotten wood. No. $\frac{2429}{19}$.

Below Dosing, 1400 ft., 29-i-12. 2 ♂, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2278-9}{19}$.

2. **Allodahlia coriacea**, Borm.

Upper Rotung, 24-i-12. ♂. No. $\frac{2405}{19}$.

Subfamily *FORFICULINAE.*

Genus **Elaunon**, Burr.

1. **Elaunon bipartitus**, Kirby.

Above Pang-i, 4000 ft., 16-i-12. 5 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2319-29}{19}$.

This species has a remarkable distribution: it is common in the Himalayas, occurs also in the extreme south of India but has not yet been recorded in the centre: it is also found in Ceylon. It is unknown in the Malay Archipelago, in Further India, Annam, Tonkin and Siam, but appears again in Formosa: unknown in New Guinea, it is found in New South Wales. In spite of the erratic distribution, I have seen no variation, except the usual dimorphic brachy- and macrolabiism.

Genus **Kosmetor**, Burr.

1. **Kosmetor brahma**, Burr.

Renging, 2150 ft., 19-xii-11. ♂, at light. No. $\frac{2285}{19}$.

A rare species recorded from Bhutan.

Subfamily *OPISTHOCOSMIINAE.*

Genus **Eparchus**, Burr.

1. **Eparchus insignis**, Haan.

Above Pang-i, 4000 ft., 16-i-12. ♂ and ♀, under bark. Nos. $\frac{2330-1}{19}$.

Yembung, 1100 ft., 14-i-12. 2 ♂♂ in rotten wood. Nos. $\frac{2428}{19}$ and $\frac{2430}{19}$.

Kobo, 400 ft., 2-xii-11, in rotten wood. No. $\frac{2335}{19}$.

Rotung, 1400 ft., 21—30-xii-11, 14 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀. Nos. $\frac{2102-4}{19}$, $\frac{2144}{19}$, $\frac{2162-73}{19}$, $\frac{2191-5}{19}$, $\frac{2202}{19}$.

Abundant throughout the Oriental region.

Genus **Timomenus**, Burr.

1. **Timomenus** sp. ?

Below Dosing, 1800 ft., 31-i-12. ♀, from bank of Siyom River. No. $\frac{2281}{19}$.

Indistinguishable from the Formosan *T. aeris*, Shir. The discovery of the male would finally decide the question.

Genus **Cordax**, Burr.

1. **Cordax forcipatus**, Haan.

Upper Rotung, 9-i-12, ♂, under bark. No. $\frac{2288}{19}$.

Known from India and Burma.

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Burr, Malcolm. 1913. "Zoological results of the Abor expedition, 1911-1912. X Dermaptera." *Records of the Indian Museum* 8, 135–147.

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