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ENTOMOLOGICAL RESULTS FROM THE SWEDISH EXPEDITION 1934 TO BURMA AND BRITISH INDIA— COLEOPTERA : CURCULIONIDAE

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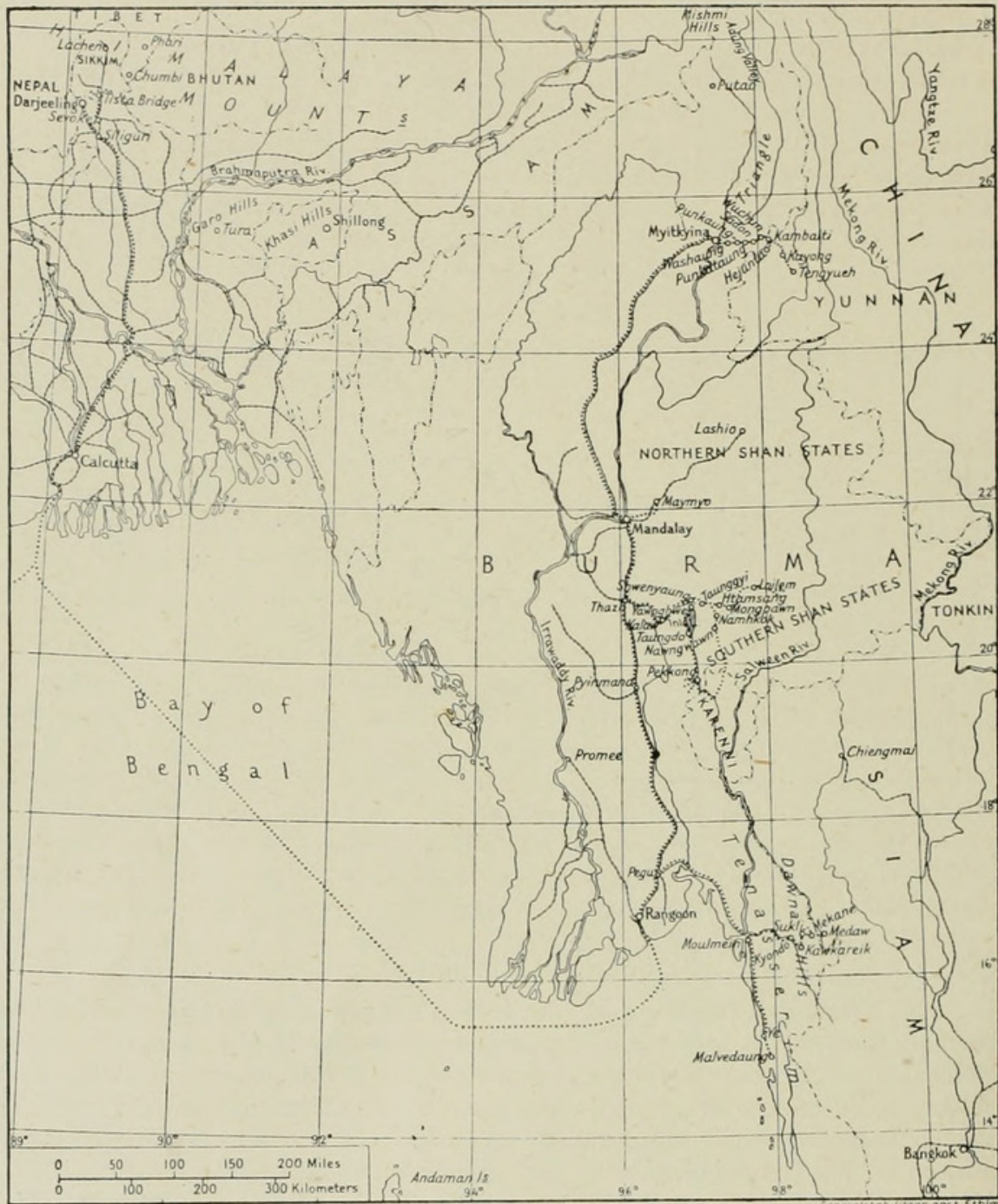
THE fine collection of Curculionidae made by Dr. René Malaise in Burma serves to illustrate once again the striking richness of that fauna. The dates on the specimens range from April to November, but the great majority was taken in only four months—April to July. In all, 343 different species were found, but unfortunately a high proportion of these were represented by single specimens that could not be determined.

Part of the collection was dealt with in a paper published in 1941 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) 8: 345-379) comprising the subfamilies Brachyderinae, Otiorrhynchinae, Eremninae and Sitoninae. The species identified amount to 196, of which no less than 114 were new to science. If it be assumed that of the 147 unnamed species 85 per cent. are new (a conservative estimate) the new forms would represent 70 per cent. of the species.

Although, as may be seen from the accompanying map, Dr. Malaise covered a fairly wide area in his expedition, from Tenasserim in the south to Myitkyina in the north, the great majority of the weevils were taken at Kambaiti, due east of Myitkyina, as shown by the fact that of the 114 new species no less than 87 are recorded from that locality only.

The only large collection of weevils from Burma that has previously been worked out fully is that made by Leonardo Fea during four years' residence (1885-89) for the Genoa Museum. This was dealt with by Faust (*Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova*, 34, 1894 [1895]: 153-370), who recognized about 450 species, of which he identified 321, and of these 184 were new; he estimated that in the whole collection 60 per cent. (or 270 species) were probably new.

An interesting point is the great difference in the two collections. The combined total of identified species is 483, yet of these only 34 are common to them both. This is no doubt mainly due to differences in the localities investigated, for Fea's captures came principally from farther south, especially around Bhamo and in the Karen Hills; but differences in methods of collecting seem also to have affected the results.



Except where otherwise stated, the types of all the new species are in the Stockholm Museum and cotypes in the British Museum (Natural History).

In those cases in which no collector's name is given the specimens were collected by Dr. René Malaise.

Subfamily CLEONINAE.

Tetragonothorax macilentus Oliv.—Rangoon, 1♀, xii.

Nemoxenus zebra Chev.—20 km. E. of Myitkyina, c. 200 m., vii.

Xanthochelus faunus Oliv.—N.E. Burma, Sadon, 1200 m., 1♂, vi–vii. S. Shan States, 40 km. E. of Taunggyi, 3♂ 1♀, ix–x.

Lixus vetula F.—S. Shan States, Taunggyi, 1500 m., 4♂ 3♀, viii–ix.

Lixus prainae Fst.—40 km. E. of Taunggyi, 1♂, ix–x.

Lixus languidus Fst.—N.E. Burma, Sadon, 1♂ 1♀, vi–vii.

Gasteroclisus arcurostris Petri.—N.E. Burma, Sadon, 1200 m., 2♂ 1♀, vi–vii.

Subfamily HYLOBIINAE.

Peribleptus scalptus Boh.—Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 4♂ 7♀, v–vi. ; Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, vi–vii ; Punkaung, between Sadon and Myitkyina, 1♂, vii. ; Washaung, 20 km. E. of Myitkyina, 2♀, vii.

Peribleptus bardus Mshl.—Kambaiti, 6♂, v.

Peribleptus frenatus Mshl.—Kambaiti, 1♂, v.

Peribleptus bisulcatus Fst.—S. Shan States, Taunggyi, 2♂ 2♀, ix.

Peribleptus dealbatus Bdv.—Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♂, vi–vii.

DYSCERUS Faust

Heller (*Abh. Mus. Tierk. Volkerk. Dresden*, 17 (3) 1929 : 12) sank *Dyscerus* Fst. as a synonym of *Pagiophloeus* Fst., on the ground that the characters given by Faust appeared to be unreliable ; but the assemblage of species thus formed seems far from homogeneous and will probably need redivision, perhaps on other characters. Moreover, I am not yet acquainted with the genotype of *Pagiophloeus* (*pacca* F.), an examination of which will be necessary to establish the relationship of the two genera. Meanwhile I provisionally refer to *Dyscerus* those species in which the front tibiae curve inwards at the apex, however slightly, and to *Pagiophloeus* those in which the upper edge of these tibiae is quite straight in the apical two-thirds.

Dyscerus malaisei sp. n.

♂♀. Derm dull black ; prothorax with a faint median stripe formed of two or three rows of fulvous setae, some shorter setae along the basal margin, and a patch above the front coxae ; elytra with a few inconspicuous small spots of fulvous setae, mostly forming a sinuous macular band at about one-third from the base and across the top of the declivity ; underside with very sparse pale setae and a narrow fulvous band across the base of the metepisterna.

Head longer than usual, subconical, bare, with rather coarse subconfluent punctures that become smaller behind ; frons flat, two-thirds the width of the base of the rostrum, with a deep median fovea. *Rostrum* elongate, rather slender, gradually narrowing from base to middle, strongly dilated at apex, longer than the pronotum, rather strongly curved, the dorsal outline continuous with that of the head but sometimes separated by a small shallow impression in ♂ ; ♂ with coarse confluent punctation from base to antennae and a single low median carina, the punctures in ♀ smaller, non-confluent and confined to the basal half,

the median carina obsolescent, without any trace of a sulcus above the scrobe in either sex. *Antennae* piceous, the funicle with joints 1 and 2 equal, 3 a little longer than 4, 4-6 beadlike, 7 slightly longer and broader. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, variable in shape, being sometimes more or less rounded laterally and widest near the base, or subconical with the sides almost straight and widest at the base, the apical constriction also varying from deep to shallow; the apical margin dorsally truncate with a small sinuation in the middle, without any trace of postocular lobes, the gular margin not sinuate; dorsum flat longitudinally in the median line, set with very large, more or less confluent, shallow foveae, the intervals between them forming irregular variable narrow ridges, without any trace of a median carina. *Scutellum* rather large, triangular, about as long as its basal width, slightly raised, closely and finely punctate, setose. *Elytra* one-third wider at the roundly rectangular shoulders than the base of the prothorax, parallel for three-fourths of their length, with large obtuse posterior calli, the apices very shortly and separately acuminate; the shallow striae partly obscured on the disk by more or less irregular large shallow foveae, which are often laterally confluent and disappear entirely on the declivity; the intervals narrow, irregular and often partly obliterated, the higher parts usually with aggregations of small flattened granules, intervals 3 and 5 being slightly more raised than the others. *Legs* long and slender, black, with very sparse short white setae; femora with sparse fine punctures on the basal half, wrinkled apically; anterior pairs of tibiae incurved apically and hardly bisinuate on the inner edge.

Length 14-15 mm., *breadth* 5.5-6.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 4♂ 2♀, iv-vi. 1934.

This interesting species presents three characters which have not previously been noted in this genus, namely: the unusual prolongation of the head; the absence of any deep sinuation in the gular margin of the prosternum; and especially the absence of the punctate longitudinal sulcus on the rostrum just above the scrobes.

***Dyscerus posticus* sp. n.**

♂. Derm red-brown, the apex of the rostrum, the basal half of the prothorax, and a variable band across the top of the elytral declivity, blackish; upper surface almost bare, but the declivity of the elytra with rather numerous recumbent setae caked with yellowish powder.

Head with rugose confluent punctures; frons half as wide as the base of the rostrum, with a median fovea. *Rostrum* a little longer than the pronotum (9 : 8), comparatively slender, almost parallel-sided from the base to the scrobes and slightly widened apically; dorsum with rather coarse confluent punctation and five narrow low carinae, and a shallow sulcus above the scrobe. *Antennae* slender, red-brown; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2, 3-7 moniliform, subequal, 7 not wider than 6; club more slender than usual. *Prothorax* very nearly as long as broad, very gradually narrowing in a slight curve from the base to the broad shallow apical constriction, the apical margin feebly arcuate dorsally, the gular margin sinuate, without postocular lobes; dorsum with the apical area coarsely confluent punctate, the rest fairly closely set with small shiny convex granules, each bearing a short recumbent seta, and a short median carina on the anterior half. *Scutellum* subquadrate, sparsely setose. *Elytra* wider than the base of the prothorax (13 : 9), parallel for two-thirds of their length, separately pointed at the apex, the posterior calli prominent and obtusely angulate; the rows of large round punctures entirely regular, the rather sinuous intervals narrower than the

septa between the punctures, 3 being a little higher than the others and all with an unevenly spaced row of small flattened granules, the setae, apart from those on the declivity, sparse and minute. *Legs* red-brown, rugosely punctate and with sparse yellow setae, all the femora with a round black apical spot on the inner face and the hind pair with a larger one near the tooth ; tibiae incurved at apex and very shallowly bisinuate on the lower edge, the front pair with a distinct triangular mucro.

Length 9.5–10.0 mm., *breadth* 3.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂, vi. 1934.

***Dyscerus ordinatus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm dull black ; prothorax with sparse yellow setiform scales and a broad ill-defined lateral stripe of these scales on each side ; elytra with small spots of similar scales, some of them forming a common, deeply bisinuate, macular band before the middle, a spot on intervals 1 and 2 before the middle, an indefinite transverse macular band across the top of the declivity, and some irregular markings on the declivity.

Head with small dense punctures and sparse setae ; frons two-thirds the width of the base of the rostrum, with a small shallow fovea. *Rostrum* a little longer than the pronotum, almost parallel-sided to the antennae, only slightly widened at the apex, rather strongly curved and with a shallow depression between the base and the frons ; dorsum in ♂ with rather rugose confluent punctures and five low narrow carinae that do not unite at the base, there being two shallow sulci laterally ; rostrum of ♀ more shiny, with the punctures less rugose. *Antennae* dark red-brown ; funicle with joint 1 distinctly longer than 2, 3–7 moniliform, subequal, 7 scarcely broader. *Prothorax* slightly transverse (8 : 9), rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, very slightly constricted at apex, the apical margin gently arcuate dorsally, the gular margin deeply sinuate, the postocular lobes feeble ; dorsum with more or less confluent small rugose punctures and an abbreviated low rugose median costa. *Scutellum* shield-shaped, rather densely setose. *Elytra* much broader at the shoulders than the base of the prothorax (3 : 2), parallel for two-thirds of their length, with obtuse posterior calli, the apices separately produced into a short sharp process ; the striae narrow and quite regular throughout, containing small separated punctures ; the intervals much broader, mostly flat but with low granular tubercles on which the scale spots are situated, intervals 3 and 5 slightly higher than the others, especially near the base where all the intervals bear some low shiny granules. *Legs* slender, black, with sparse pale setae, the apices of the tarsi red-brown ; tibiae incurved at the apex and shallowly sinuate beneath.

Length 9.5–11.0 mm., *breadth* 3.4–4.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 6♂ 3♀, v–vi. 1934.

***Dyscerus direptus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm dull black, with markings formed of narrow fulvous scales ; prothorax with a broad lateral fulvous stripe on each side, usually extending downwards over the whole pleurae, but the pleurae may also be bare with a single median spot and a narrow stripe just above the coxa ; elytra with small fulvous spots arranged in the pattern which is highly characteristic of this genus : three or four spots on interval 2, a curved macular band before middle on 4–9, and a sinuous macular band across the top of the declivity.

Head globular, bare, with dense small punctures, sometimes confluent; frons more than two-thirds the width of the rostrum at its base (5 : 7), with a deep median fovea. *Rostrum* a little longer than the pronotum, gradually narrowed from base to middle, moderately dilated at apex, rather strongly curved, with a shallow depression between the base and the head; dorsum with irregular shallow confluent punctures and three low narrow sinuous carinae that unite at base, and a sulcus above the scrobes. *Antennae* piceous; funicle with the two basal joints equal, 3 longer than 4, 4-7 moniliform, 7 not broader than 6. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, parallel-sided from base to middle, then narrowing to the deep collar-like apical constriction, the apical margin gently arcuate dorsally, the gular margin deeply sinuate, the postocular lobes distinct; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, uneven, very rugose, with unevenly separated granular elevations and a broad high rugose median carina that does not reach base or apex. *Scutellum* almost semicircular, smooth, bare, impunctate. *Elytra* wider than the prothorax (13 : 10), parallel to beyond middle, with obtusely angulate posterior calli, the apices separately acuminate; the rows of large separated punctures mostly irregular on the disk and sometimes transversely confluent here and there; the intervals very irregular and uneven, interval 1 with a single row of distant depressed granules, 3 with a low subgranulate elongate elevation on the basal fourth (often interrupted), a similar short elevation at the middle and another at the top of the declivity, 5 with several small distant granular tubercles, and some smaller ones on 7. *Legs* as in *bigutticollis*, sp. n.

Length 10-12 mm., breadth 3.7-4.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂ 2♀, iv-vi. 1934 (type); Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♀, vi-vii. 1934.

Dyscerus asper sp. n.

♂♀. Derm dull black, with sparse pale yellowish setae; pronotum without markings; elytra with a small spot of denser setae (sometimes absent) at one-third from base on interval 2, another slightly larger and a little further back on 6, and an indefinite patch on the declivity—these markings usually made more distinct by a covering of yellow powder.

Head with rugose confluent punctures and sparse setae; frons much narrower than the base of the rostrum (3 : 5), with an indistinct shallow median fovea. *Rostrum* a little longer than the pronotum (8 : 7), very slightly narrowed from base to beyond middle, moderately dilated at apex, regularly curved, with a shallow depression between the base and the head; dorsum with a fine straight median carina and a lower more sinuous one on each side, the interspaces with irregular shallow confluent punctures, and a shallow sulcus above the scrobes. *Antennae* piceous; funicle with the two basal joints equal, 3-7 equal and moniliform, 7 not wider than 6. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, almost parallel-sided in the basal fourth, then narrowing rather rapidly with a gentle curve to the apex, which is only shallowly constricted, the apical margin gently arcuate dorsally, with feeble postocular lobes, the gular margin distinctly sinuate; dorsum slightly convex longitudinally, fairly closely set with small rounded granules of unequal size and with an abbreviated narrow median carina. *Scutellum* almost round, prominent, very convex, obsoletely punctate, with a few fine setae. *Elytra* much wider than the prothorax (16 : 11), parallel to beyond middle, with obtuse posterior calli, the apices each with a short sharp process; the shallow striae with large unequal punctures that are somewhat irregular on

the disk ; the intervals not wider than the punctures, sinuous, uneven, with irregular small low granules that often form small groups, intervals 3 and 5 partly higher than the others, 3 having a short granulate costa near the base. *Legs* piceous, rugosely punctate throughout, with sparse narrow curved whitish scales and fine recumbent yellow setae ; all the tibiae incurved at apex and distinctly bisinuate on the lower edge.

Length 8.0–10.5 mm., breadth 3–4 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 10♂ 10♀, v–vi. 1934.

***Dyscerus roratus* sp. n.**

♀. Derm dull black to red-brown, unevenly mottled with groups of small yellowish setiform scales.

Head with coarse shallow confluent punctures ; frons two-thirds the width of the base of the rostrum, without any median fova. *Rostrum* longer than the pronotum (11 : 8), almost parallel-sided from the base to the scrobes and rather strongly widened apically, regularly curved, with a very shallow depression between the base and the frons ; dorsum very finely punctate on the disk, rather more strongly at the sides, with three narrow impunctate lines, the median one becoming subcarinate at the base with a shallow depression on each side of it, the lateral areas with a single shallow sulcus. *Antennae* piceous ; funicle with joint 1 distinctly longer than 2, 3–7 moniliform, 7 very slightly wider than 6. *Prothorax* very nearly as long as broad, parallel-sided in the basal third or half, then narrowing with a slight curve to the apex, which is very shallowly constricted, the apical margin gently arcuate, the gular margin sinuate, without postocular lobes ; dorsum flat longitudinally, unevenly set with low shiny granules, the interstices being clothed with setiform scales, and with a low narrow sinuous median carina that nearly reaches both base and apex. *Scutellum* ovate, flat, impunctate, bare. *Elytra* wider than the base of the prothorax (3 : 2), parallel for two-thirds of their length, the posterior calli much reduced and inconspicuous, the apices jointly rounded and without any sharp processes ; the rows of large subquadrate punctures mostly rather irregular, the narrow sinuous intervals all of the same height and bearing a row of flattened granules, these being smaller, more convex and more numerous near the base. *Legs* red-brown, with the knees black, and with numerous yellow setae ; femora closely punctate except on the thickened part ; anterior pairs of tibiae slightly incurved apically, and shallowly bisinuate internally, the hind pair almost straight.

Length 10–11 mm., breadth 3.5–4.1 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♀, vi. 1934.

***Dyscerus bigutticollis* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm rather dull black, with small spots formed of yellowish scales ; pronotum with a spot on each side behind the middle ; elytra with three spots on interval 2 (at one-third from base, behind middle and at top of declivity), a curved oblique macular band before middle from stria 10 to stria 5 or 3, and additional spots on the lateral intervals behind middle.

Head globular, bare, with small dense punctures ; frons more than half as wide as the base of the rostrum (4 : 7), with a deep median fovea. *Rostrum* a little shorter than the pronotum, parallel-sided from the base to the scrobes, moderately dilated at apex, regularly curved, with a very shallow depression between the base and the frons ; dorsum with small dense confluent punctures and three low narrow carinae that unite at the base, and with two shallow

punctate sulci laterally. *Antennae* black; funicle with the two basal joints equal, 3-7 moniliform, subequal, 7 not broader than 6. *Prothorax* as long as broad, slightly rounded laterally, widest at or behind middle, deeply constricted near apex, the apical margin feebly arcuate dorsally, the gular margin sinuate, without postocular lobes; dorsum almost flat longitudinally, with large confluent punctures behind the subapical constriction and much smaller ones in front, the narrow intervals unevenly raised and a short broad flattened median carina about middle. *Scutellum* subtriangular, bare, shiny, convex. *Elytra* wider than the base of the prothorax (16:11), parallel for two-thirds of their length, with large obtuse posterior calli, the apices separately rounded; the rows of large foveae often irregular and variable in shape, the intervals sinuous and as narrow as the septa between the foveae, intervals 3 and 5 being partly higher than the others. *Legs* slender, black, with very sparse fine whitish setae; femora finely punctate on the basal half, almost impunctate on the dilated part, and rugose at the apex; all the tibiae incurved at the apex and distinctly bisinuate on the lower edge.

Length 9.5-11.5 mm., breadth 3.5-4.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 8♂ 2♀, iv-vi. 1934.

Dyscerus cognatus sp. n.

♂♀. Derm rather shiny black, with markings formed of pale yellow setiform scales; pronotum with a few sparse scales, without spots; elytra with a deeply bisinuate narrow ill-defined macular band at about one-third from base, a transverse one across the top of the declivity as far as interval 5, and some indefinite spots on the apical area.

Closely allied to *D. bigutticollis* sp. n., the description of which applies to it except as regards the two prothoracic spots and the following characters:—*Head* with the frons half as wide as the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* slightly widening at the immediate base; the three fine dorsal carinae with two fairly regular rows of much larger punctures between them, usually with minute punctures among them. *Prothorax* parallel-sided in the basal half, then narrowing with a slight curve to the broad shallow apical constriction; the dorsal punctures as large or larger but with their margins narrower and more raised, the median carina narrower and extending from the middle almost to the apex. *Legs* with the tibiae less incurved at the apex and much more shallowly bisinuate on the lower edge.

Length 10.0-11.5 mm., breadth 3.7-4.4 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 6♂ 1♀, vi-viii. 1934.

Dyscerus caligatus sp. n.

♂♀. Derm dull black, almost bare, with only very sparse short pale setae and a few small spots formed by the aggregation of a few narrow pale scales, being the remains of the typical pattern in this genus: prothorax with a small sublateral spot on each side a little behind the middle and another in the middle of the base; elytra with a very small spot at one-third from the base on intervals 2 and 10, a larger one a little behind them on 6, small ones at the beginning of the declivity on 2, 7 and 9, and a large one near the apex.

Head with rugose confluent punctures; frons two-thirds as wide as the base of the rostrum, with a shallow median fovea (obsolete in ♂). *Rostrum* as long as the pronotum in ♂, a little longer in ♀, parallel-sided from the base to the scrobes and rather broadly widened at the apex, almost porrect at the base and curving

strongly downwards apically, the base separated from the frons ; dorsum closely and coarsely punctate in ♂ without definite carinae, the punctures smaller in ♀ and with traces of fine narrow carinae, there being only one shallow lateral sulcus. *Antennae* red-brown, comparatively stout ; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2, 3-7 moniliform, 5-7 shorter and transverse, 7 rather broader than 6. *Prothorax* very nearly as long as broad, strongly rounded laterally, widest at a little behind the middle, shallowly constricted at apex, the apical margin subtruncate dorsally, the gular margin deeply sinuate, the postocular lobes feeble ; dorsum fairly closely set with rugose uneven opaque granules and with a short narrow median carina on the anterior half and a smooth irregular tubercle on each side of it. *Scutellum* shield-shaped, bare, opaque, with a shallow median impression. *Elytra* at the shoulders only slightly wider than the broadest part of the prothorax, subparallel to beyond the middle, with low obtuse posterior calli, the apices separately rounded ; the large round punctures in fairly regular rows, the spaces between them being mostly much greater than their diameters ; the intervals not wider than the punctures, rather irregular, each with a row of very small shiny granules that are more numerous on intervals 3 and 5, which are slightly higher than the others. *Legs* rather stout, with sparse pale setae, red, with the knees, front tibiae (except partly in the middle), and the tarsi (except joint 4), blackish ; tibiae incurved at apex and distinctly bisinuate below, the front pair with a very small mucro.

Length 5-7 mm., *breadth* 1.9-2.4 mm.

N.E BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1 ♂ 2 ♀, v. 1934.

Dyscerus latipes sp. n.

♀. Derm opaque, piceous, the apical collar of the prothorax red-brown, with sparse yellowish setiform scales, some collected together in small groups, but the only conspicuous spots being a round one on interval 6 of the elytra at a little before the middle and a much larger oblong one behind the posterior callus.

Head finely shagreened with some very minute sparse shiny granules ; frons comparatively broad, five-sixths the width of the base of the rostrum, without any media fovea. *Rostrum* a little longer than the pronotum, narrowing very slightly from the base to the scrobes and widening at the apex, moderately curved and forming an angle with the frons at the base ; dorsum with rather large shallow confluent punctures, a narrow median carina near the base only, and a distinct lateral sulcus. *Antennae* red-brown ; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2, 3-7 moniliform and subequal, 7 slightly broader than 6. *Prothorax* somewhat transverse (5 : 6), moderately rounded laterally, widest at about the middle, shallowly constricted at the apex, the apical margin truncate dorsally, the gular margin sinuate, the postocular lobes obsolescent ; dorsum closely set with small shagreened granules of unequal height and a short narrow median carina, the apical area sculptured like the head. *Scutellum* shield-shaped, somewhat raised, bare, uneven. *Elytra* at the shoulders broader than the prothorax (4 : 3), parallel for two-thirds of their length, with prominent obtuse posterior calli, the apices separately produced into a short sharp process ; dorsum somewhat flattened on the disk, as far as interval 5 with regular rows of deep round separated punctures ; the intervals rather uneven, 3, 5 and 7 a little higher than the others and with numerous low shiny granules. *Legs* red-brown, with sparse pale setae ; tibiae strongly compressed and laminately dilated, especially on the

basal half, being there about as wide as the broadest part of the femora, the dorsal margin highest near the base, rapidly narrowing and incurved at the apex, the lower edge deeply bisinuate.

Length 5.5 mm., *breadth* 2 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♀, vi. 1934.

A very striking species on account of its small size and very abnormal tibiae.

Dyscerus clathratus Pasc.—Kambaiti, 2♂ 1♀, iv–v. 1934.

KEY TO BURMESE *Dyscerus*.

- 1 (22). Tibiae normal.
- 2 (3). Head elongate, rostrum without any lateral sulcus, apical margin of prosternum not sinuate *malaisei* sp. n.
- 3 (2). Head globular, rostrum with a lateral sulcus, apical margin of prosternum sinuate
- 4 (5). Antennal club a little longer than the funicle *longiclavis* Mshl.
- 5 (4). Antennal club much shorter than the funicle.
- 6 (21). Elytra at the shoulders much wider than the broadest part of the prothorax.
- 7 (8). Front tibiae with a distinct triangular mucro ; rows of punctures on the elytra quite regular throughout *posticus* sp. n.
- 8 (7). Front tibiae not mucronate.
- 9 (16). Elytra each with a short sharp apical process.
- 10 (11). Elytra with perfectly regular rows of small punctures ; pronotum rugosely punctate *ordinatus* sp. n.
- 11 (10). Elytra with large, more or less irregular punctures ; pronotum granulate.
- 12 (13). Funicle with joint 1 longer than 2 ; prothorax widest at middle, not constricted at apex *clathratus* Pasc.
- 13 (12). Funicle with joints 1 and 2 equal ; prothorax widest behind middle, constricted at apex.
- 14 (15). Prothorax with coarse granular elevations and a broad rugosely-punctate median carina, deeply constricted at apex ; elytral spots formed of narrow scales *direptus* sp. n.
- 15 (14). Prothorax with small close shiny granules and a narrow impunctate carina, shallowly constricted at apex ; elytra with a general clothing of sparse yellow setae *asper* sp. n.
- 16 (9). Elytra without apical processes.
- 17 (18). Frons without any median fovea ; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2 ; elytra with moderately large punctures and a uniform mottling of scales ; legs red-brown with numerous yellow setae *roratus* sp. n.
- (17). Frons with a deep fovea ; funicle with the two basal joints equal ; elytra with very large foveae and a few scale spots forming a pattern ; legs black with very sparse setae.
- 18
- 19 (20). Rostrum dorsally with fine confluent punctation ; prothorax deeply constricted at apex and with a spot of yellowish scales on each side behind the middle *bigutticollis* sp. n.
- 20 (19). Rostrum with a row of larger separated punctures on each side of the median carina ; prothorax shallowly constricted at apex and without any spots *cognatus* sp. n.

- 21 (6). Elytra at the shoulders only slightly wider than the broadest part of the prothorax ; legs red, with the knees, front tibiae and tarsi blackish ; length 5-7 mm. *caligatus* sp. n.
 22 (1). All the tibiae dilated and sublaminate, especially the hind pair ; length 5.5 mm. *latipes* sp. n.

In addition to the foregoing species Faust has also recorded from Burma (*Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova*, 60, 1895 : 230) *D. notatus* Pasc. (Java and Borneo) and *D. bispinulus* Desbr., but in both cases the identification is open to doubt. Moreover, Dr. Malaise also took single specimens of four other species of *Dyscerus*, all found at Kambaiti, in May, 1934.

***Kobuso binodosus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, thinly clothed with brownish setiform scales.

Head with coarse shallow subconfluent punctation ; frons strongly convex transversely, with a small median fovea. *Rostrum* of ♂ nearly straight, as long as the pronotum, gradually widening at apex, with four dorsal rows of coarse, longitudinally confluent punctures and a deep sulcus above the scrobes from base to beyond middle ; rostrum of ♀ slightly longer, with the punctures much smaller and not confluent. *Antennae* with joint 2 of the funicle a little longer than broad, nearly as long as 1. *Prothorax* as long as broad, in ♂, parallel-sided in the basal third, then narrowing to apex, with a very shallow subapical constriction ; in ♀, widest at base, gradually narrowing anteriorly, without any constriction ; bisinuate at base, the dorsal apical margin arcuate ; dorsum slightly convex longitudinally, with numerous small convex non-contiguous granules and a fine median carina ; the granules somewhat larger and fewer in ♀. *Scutellum* semi-circular, raised, smooth in ♂, with fine rugulose punctures in ♀. *Elytra* widest at the slightly prominent shoulders, gradually narrowing behind, jointly rounded at apex, the posterior calli forming a sharp conical tubercle in ♂, less developed in ♀ ; the striae with large subquadrate punctures, those in striae 3-6 slightly irregular ; the septa between the striae as broad as or broader than the intervals and sometimes uniting laterally to form low transverse wrinkles ; the intervals narrow, more or less undulate, with small sparse flattened granules, interval 3 slightly more raised in ♂. *Legs* shallowly rugulose, with sparse pale setae ; joint 2 of hind tarsi forming an equilateral triangle.

Length 10-11 mm., breadth 4.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ (type), 20. vi. 1934, 1♀, 4-8. vi. 1934.

The only known Indian species, *K. crassus* Mshl. 1936, is a much broader insect ; the frons is less convex ; the antennae have joint 2 of the funicle transverse and much shorter than 1 ; the elytra have the discal punctures quite regular, the tubercle near the base of interval 3 is much lower, and the subapical calli are normal and obtuse ; joint 2 of the hind tarsi is transverse and broadly truncate at the base.

***Niphades malaisei* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm dull black ; pronotum with a narrow median line of grey scales ; elytra with the whole of the posterior declivity and a very indefinite large patch round each shoulder covered with dense brownish grey scales.

Head with dense coarse punctures and sparse brown setae ; frons a little broader than the base of the rostrum, without any median puncture. *Rostrum* shorter than the pronotum, only slightly curved, gradually dilated at apex, with more or less confluent coarse punctures that are not in regular rows ; that of ♀ a little longer and more shiny. *Antennae* with joint 1 of the funicle longer than 2,

3-7 transverse. *Prothorax* as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, widest near or behind middle, not constricted at apex, feebly bisinuate at base, the apex gently arcuate; dorsum closely set throughout with large granules and with a fine abbreviated median carina. *Elytra* broadly suboblong, parallel for three-fourths of their length, nearly twice as broad at the roundly rectangular shoulders as the base of the prothorax, shallowly trisinuate at the base, jointly rounded at the apex; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, the shallow striae with punctures that are comparatively small and regular near the suture and larger and more irregular laterally, but all greatly diminishing apically; interval 3 with five rather large tubercles that are variable in shape and not always symmetrically placed, and 5 with five or six smaller tubercles, the last being the largest and forming the subapical callus; all the tubercles with an apical tuft of very short stout setae. *Legs* black, with fairly dense brown scaling and short suberect setae, the femora with a broad pale ring; corbels of hind tibiae only slightly longer than the apical width of the tibia.

Length 8-9 mm., *breadth* 3.5-4.1 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 3♀, vi. 1934.

Nearly allied to *N. granicollis* Fst., which differs in having the rostrum much more broadly dilated at the apex, with the punctures in regular rows; antennae with joint 2 of the funicle equal to 1; prothorax without any trace of a median carina, with a longitudinal strip on each side devoid of granules, and the apical margin strongly arcuate and overhanging the head; the corbels of the hind tibiae nearly twice as long as the apical width of the tibia.

***Niphades debilis* sp. n.**

♀. Allied to *N. malaisei*, but much smaller and with the tubercles and colour pattern much less pronounced, the shoulder patches on the elytra being very faint. The description of *malaisei* applies to it except in the following particulars:—

Rostrum much more slender, not dilated at apex, the irregular punctures finer. *Elytra* ovate, parallel for only half their length, much more narrowed behind, the punctures in the lateral rows similar to those near the suture, the tubercles on intervals 3 and 5 much smaller and flatter, 5 without any apical tubercle, the preapical callus being almost obsolete; all the setae (including those on the pronotum) short and erect, whereas in *malaisei* they are all recumbent, except those on the tubercles on the elytra.

Length 6.5-7.0 mm., *breadth* 2.5-2.7 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♀, vi. 1934.

Niphades alni Mshl.—Kambaiti, 2♂, v-vi.

AMPHIALODES gen. n.

Head with the frons at its narrowest much wider than the base of the rostrum; eyes broadly ovate, not more convex than the head, rather coarsely faceted, of a shining silvery colour. *Rostrum* comparatively narrow, elongate; scrobes passing rapidly beneath the rostrum at about the middle; mandibles with very short blunt teeth. *Antennae* with the scape straight, slender and abruptly clavate, not reaching the eye; funicle a little shorter than the scape, joint 1 much broader than 2, 7 transverse. *Prothorax* as long as broad, truncate at the base, the apical margin arcuate dorsally, the postocular lobes moderate; prosternum excavated in front of the coxae, the gular margin deeply sinuate. *Scutellum*

concealed. *Elytra* convex, broadly ovate, more or less acuminate behind, jointly truncate at base, without any humeral calli. *Legs* long, slender; femora moderately clavate, with a small sharp tooth; tibiae straight, with a sharp uncus and no mucro; claws free, simple. *Sternum* with the front coxae as widely separated as the middle pair, the prosternal process smooth and bare; metasternum as long as a middle coxa, the metepisternal suture entirely obliterated. *Venter* with the intercoxal process about as wide as a hind coxa, which is transversely elongate; ventrite 2 much longer than 3 and 4.

Genotype: *Amphialodes acuminatus*, sp. n.

The only near ally of this genus is *Amphialus* Pasc., which at present is known only from Ceylon. The latter differs in the following characters: the head has the frons slightly narrower than the base of the rostrum, and the eyes are finely faceted and black; the prothorax is transverse; scutellum distinct; front tibiae more or less bisinuate on the lower edge and the front coxae contiguous; metasternum much shorter than a middle coxa; and ventrite 2 is not longer than 3 and 4.

***Amphialodes acuminatus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm chocolate-brown, opaque with very sparse pale yellowish scales; prothorax with three very indefinite stripes of sparse scales; elytra with an irregular band of scales across the declivity and sparse groups of scales elsewhere.

Head with separated coarse punctures and sparse brown scales; frons with a shallow median impression. *Rostrum* of ♂ rather strongly curved, a little shorter than the pronotum, parallel-sided and subcylindrical from base to antennae and there irregularly punctate and with subrecumbent transverse scales, the apical area wider, bare, smooth and with very shallow punctures; rostrum of ♀ slightly longer, more gradually widened at the apex, the strong punctures confined to the basal half, the scales fewer and narrower. *Antennae* with joint 1 of the funicle about as long as 2 but more than twice as wide, 2-7 widening distally, 3 as long as broad, the rest more or less transverse. *Prothorax* moderately rounded laterally, widest at middle, narrower at apex than at base but not constricted; dorsum feebly convex longitudinally, with strong separated punctures leaving an indefinite impunctate median line on the basal two-thirds; two small groups of erect brown scales on the apical margin and a few similar scales on the disk. *Elytra* broadly ovate (4:3), widest before the middle, rapidly acuminate behind and jointly rounded at apex; dorsal outline rising steeply from the base, then almost flat to beyond middle, and less steeply declivous behind; the impressed striae containing rather large deep punctures which become smaller behind; intervals broader than the striae, somewhat convex, smooth and impunctate, interval 3 with an obtuse elevation near the base and a larger one at the top of the declivity, 5 with two much smaller elevations, one near the base and one at about the middle, all these bearing suberect brown scales, and between the two tubercle on 3 are one or two small tufts of similar scales. *Legs* with sparse recumbent narrow pale scales.

Length 4.0-4.5 mm., *breadth* 2.0-2.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 6600 ft., 1♂ 1♀, vi. 1934.

***Amphialodes graniger* sp. n.**

♂. Nearly allied to, though larger than, the preceding species, the description of which applies to it except in the following particulars:—

The sparse scaling more generally distributed, without any definite band across the declivity of the elytra.

Rostrum more rugosely punctate. *Antennae* with joint 1 narrower and not so globular. *Prothorax* more closely and somewhat rugosely punctate, with a low smooth median carina on the apical half only. *Elytra* more narrowly ovate and much less acuminate behind, the basal margin raised into an obtuse smooth costa; the dorsal outline rising much less steeply at the base and with the apical declivity steeper; the punctures much larger, as wide as the intervals, and between the punctures a small shiny granule; interval 3 with two similar tubercles, but none on 5, without the prominent tufts of erect scales.

Length 5 mm., breadth 2.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 6600 ft., 1♂, vi. 1934.

Euthycus sp.—Kambaiti, ♂, v.

Euthycus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂, vi.

Genus?—Kambaiti, 1 ex., iv.

Genus?—Kambaiti, 1 ex., vi.

Subfamily PISSODINÆ

Carcilia granicollis sp. n.

♀. Derm black to piceous, dull, thinly clothed with minute setae.

Head with fine dense confluent punctures. *Rostrum* rapidly narrowing from the base to the scrobes, then gradually widening again to the apex, shiny, densely punctate at the base, the punctures becoming much sparser anteriorly. *Antennae* inserted behind the middle of the rostrum (♀), red-brown, the club black; funicle with joint 1 a little longer than 2. *Prothorax* a little broader than long (9:11), rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, not constricted at the apex, subtruncate at the base; dorsum somewhat convex longitudinally, with close reticulate punctures, the narrow intervals bearing small low granules, both punctures and granules becoming larger laterally. *Elytra* only a little wider at the roundly rectangular shoulders than the prothorax, very gradually widening to beyond the middle, and broadly rounded behind; the striae containing rather large deep punctures varying in size and becoming much smaller near the apex, where the striae are very deep; the intervals flat varying in width, transversely rugulose and becoming definitely granulate towards the base. *Legs* short, stout, coarsely and rugosely punctate, black, with the tarsi red-brown; middle tibiae with the upper end of the corbel produced into a sharp triangular tooth. *Underside* rather closely punctate and with bifid to quadrifid setae on the metasternum and first ventrite; ventrite 5 with the apical half shiny, almost impunctate, nearly bare and depressed on each side.

Length 7–10 mm., breadth 2.7–4.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♀, vi–vii. 1934 (*Dr. Malaise*). ASSAM: Naga Hills, 1♀ (*Doherty* type).

Type in the British Museum.

Closely allied to the Japanese genotype, *C. strigicollis* Roel., in which however the pronotum has an obtuse elevation in the middle near the base and a broad shallow constriction at the apex; the striae on the elytra are narrower with much smaller shallower punctures, and the intervals proportionately broader; the apical part of ventrite 5 in the female has a group of long erect setae in the middle.

Subfamily ERIRRHININAE.

Echinocnemus adustus Chev.—Tenasserim, Mekane, 90 km. E. of Moulmein, 200 m., 7 ♂ 3 ♀, xi.; Siam, Medaw, Burma frontier, 1♂, xi.

Echinocnemus roelofsi Fst.—Moulmein, 1♀, xi.

Bagous sp.—S. Shan States, S. end of Inle Lake, 900 m., 1♂, ix.

Bagous sp.—Washaung, ca. 200 m., 20 km. E. of Myitkyina, 1♀, vii.

Smicronyx sp.—Myitkyina, 175 m., 1♂, vii.

Subfamily EUGNOMINAE.

Ixalma asperula Fst.—Kambaiti, 2♀, v-vi.

Ixalma 3 spp.—Kambaiti, 3 specimens, v-vi.

Subfamily NANOPHYINAE.

Nanophyes nigrutilus Boh.—Myitkyina, 175 m., 2♂, iii.

Nanophyes sp.—Washaung, 20 m. E. of Myitkyina, 1♂, vii.

Subfamily APIONINAE.

Apion 2 spp.—Kambaiti, 2♀, iv-vi.

Apion sp.—Punkaung, between Sadon and Myitkyina, 1♂, vii.

Apion sp.—S. Shan States, Inle Lake, 1♂, ix.

Subfamily ATTELABINAE.

***Euscelophilus burmanus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black (except the inflexed margins of the elytra which are dark blue), not very shiny; head and pronotum with sparse golden pubescence; elytra almost bare on the basal half, with a small indefinite golden spot on the suture at one-fourth from the base, the apical half with a large common irregular X-shaped mark of grey pubescence (silvery in some lights); underside with rather sparse grey pubescence, which is denser in the middle of the metasternum, the sides of which bear golden pubescence.

Head only slightly longer than its basal width, finely rugosely punctate, with a small elevation in the middle bearing a narrow median carina and a shallow median stria behind it, and a large depression behind each eye; frons as broad as the base of the rostrum, flat, with fan-like carinulae; eyes moderately prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, coarsely punctate, with the antennae inserted close to the base. *Antennae* black; the scape equal to joint 2 of the funicle, which is longer than 1, the others progressively diminishing distally, 4 and 5 as long as broad, 6 and 7 transverse, 7 the broadest. *Prothorax* transverse (8 : 11), moderately rounded laterally, widest near the base, with a broad shallow constriction at base and apex; dorsum having in the middle of the disk a very large abruptly raised, punctate tubercle divided longitudinally by a broad impunctate sulcus; the areas on each side of this tubercle with fine dense punctures and two shallow impressions, the apical area more sparsely punctate, and the basal area transversely carinulate. *Scutellum* transverse, trapezoidal, broadest at the base, rugose. *Elytra* subquadrate, rather longer than their width at the obtusely projecting shoulders (6 : 5), parallel from behind the shoulders nearly to the apex, the posterior declivity vertical and appearing broadly subtruncate from above, the actual apices separately rounded; dorsum almost flat as far as interval 5, with a small rounded shiny tubercle on each side of the scutellum and irregular rows of rather large shallow punctures, the intervals narrow and sinuous, 3 and 5 being slightly more raised and 9 subcarinate. *Legs* short and stout, black, with sparse golden setae; femora with a small sharp blue tooth and also a small tooth on each side

of the tibial socket ; front tibiae with two rows of denticles on the lower edge. *Pygidium* smooth, with fine sparse punctures, erect pale setae and a median stria.

Length 4 mm., *breadth* 2.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 3♂ 1♀, iv-v. 1934.

Judging by the description, *E. gibbicollis* Schilsky, from Peking, must be nearly allied to the present species. But the former differs in having the antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish ; the rostrum is very short, broader than long ; the large tubercle on the pronotum is not divided by a sulcus ; and the elytra have before the apex three elevations, of which the middle one is the largest.

Trachelolabus burmanensis Voss.—Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 10♂ 9♀, iv-vi.

Paramecolabus feae Fst.—S. Shan States, Taunggyi, 5000 ft., 1♀, viii-ix.

Paramecolabus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♀, iv.

Euops championi Voss.—Kambaiti, 1♀, iii.

Euops peguensis Voss.—Kambaiti, 1♂, v.

Euops 2 spp.—Kambaiti, 1♂ 1♀, iv.

***Euops nigricollis* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm shining blue or greenish blue above and below, except the disk of the pronotum which is black.

Head with sparse irregular punctures, the eyes very narrowly separated, longer than the temples and not exceeding them laterally. *Rostrum* almost impunctate dorsally. *Prothorax* transverse, rounded laterally, widest at the base, without any basal or apical constriction ; dorsum smooth and shiny, with sparse minute punctures, the lateral punctures much coarser, the basal depression punctate and transversely wrinkled. *Scutellum* transverse, suboblong, with the hind margin gently arcuate, quite smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* subquadrate, a little longer than broad, parallel from the roundly rectangular shoulders to well behind the middle, broadly rounded behind ; the striae not impressed at the base, fine behind the middle, broad and deep at the apex, the punctures in them moderately strong and diminishing behind, mostly separated by their own diameters or more in ♀, closer in ♂ ; the intervals broader than the striae, flat, with a single row of fine punctures. *Legs* without a femoral tooth ; front tibiae of ♂ simply curved, those of ♀ bisinuate on the lower edge.

Length 3.0-3.2 mm., *breadth* 1.7-1.8 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, iv. 1934.

Closely resembles in general facies the Japanese *phaedonius* Sharp, which, however, has the pronotum much more strongly punctate and with a transverse impression ; the scutellum is quadrate ; the front tibiae are more slender, and less deeply bisinuate in the female.

Hoplapoderus bistrispinosus Fst.—S. Shan States, Taunggyi, 1500 m., 1♀, viii-ix.

Hoplapoderus hystrix F., var. *echinatus*, Gyll.—40 km. E. of Taunggyi, 1♂, ix-x ; Sadon, 1200 m., 1♂, vi-vii.

H. hystrix var. *orientalis* Voss.—Sadon, 2♂ 2♀, vi-vii.

H. hystrix var. *caliginosus* Fst.—Taunggyi, 2♂ 3♀, viii-ix ; 40 km. E. of Taunggyi, 1♂, ix-x.

Hoplapoderus breviceps Voss.—Kambaiti, 2000 m., 2♂ 3♀, v-vi.

Hoplapoderus gemmosus Jek.—Taunggyi, 1♀, viii-ix ; Inle Lake, 900 m., 5♂ 1♀, ix (1♂ entirely black) ; Moulmein, 1♀, xi.

Paroplapoderus malaisei sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black, with orange-yellow markings; head and the basal half of the rostrum black above, the remainder orange; prothorax with a large irregular lateral orange spot, a small triangular one in the middle of the base (sometimes transverse), and a variable spot on the front margin of the pleurae (sometimes absent); scutellum black; elytra orange, with the following black markings: a large patch covering the whole shoulder (but not reaching the lateral margin) and curving inwards at one-fourth from the base as far as interval 3, a large oblong lateral patch at about the middle between interval 5 and the margin, a transverse spot immediately behind this, a broad sublunate band close to the apical margin, a sutural spot at the base, and a spot covering the large median tubercle; underside rarely entirely black, usually with an orange spot on the metasternum just behind the middle coxae, the lateral margin of the venter broadly orange enclosing a longitudinal row of three round black spots, the basal one large, the other two smaller; pygidium orange with two large black spots uniting at the base.

Head with a deep median sulcus from the frons to the base of the head and a transverse stria behind the eyes; frons rugose, with irregular longitudinal striae and a few coarse punctures; vertex more shiny, with sparse minute punctures and faint striolae. *Rostrum* transverse, with a broad median sulcus on the basal half, the apical half with strong separated punctures. *Antennae* stout, orange; funicle with joint 1 almost globular, 2 as long as broad but narrower than any of the others, 3 and 4 longer than broad, 5-7 transverse; club with the two basal joints transverse. *Prothorax* transverse, almost semicircular, apart from the very short apical collar which is constricted at the base; dorsum coarsely and unevenly plicate, with a shallow depression on each side of the disk behind the middle and a narrow median sulcus which becomes much broader and deeper at the base. *Scutellum* broadly sublunate, rugulose, with the apical margin sinuate in the middle. *Elytra* with the sides sinuate in the basal half and broadly rounded behind the middle, the shoulders projecting laterally in a small sharp angle; dorsum with somewhat irregular rows of large shallow punctures, the narrow intervals rugulose on the disk, shiny and finely punctate laterally, each elytron with an oblique row of three conical black tubercles from the shoulder to the middle, the one above the shoulder the smallest and bluntest, the one near the suture sharply pointed and much the largest. *Legs* yellow, the femora with a broad brown subapical ring; tibiae finely denticulate on the lower edge.

Length 5.5-7.0 mm., *breadth* 3-4 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 6♂ 2♀, iv-vi. 1934.

The general colouring is very similar to that of the Chinese *vitticeps* Jek., but that the species may be readily distinguished by the tubercles on the elytra, the humeral one being almost obsolete, and the large sutural one is broadly rounded instead of sharply conical. Structurally *malaisei* is nearer to the Indian *lefroyi* Mshl., which, however, has very different colouring, the elytra being brown on the basal half and yellow apically, and the head has only a fine median stria.

Tomapoderus cyclops Fst.—S. Shan States, 40 km. E. of Taunggyi, 1♂, ix-x.

Apoderus opacus sp. n.

♂♀. Derm dull black, bare above; mesepimera and metepisterna with sparse pale setae, forming a dense whitish spot at both ends of the former and at the apical end only of the latter.

Head of ♂ longer than the pronotum, subconical, deeply constricted at the base, with the sides nearly straight, transversely wrinkled on the vertex with a distinct median stria, the frons wider than the length of an eye, coarsely striolate longitudinally, the eyes prominent; head of ♀ broader, more rounded laterally, the vertex shiny with only obsolescent wrinkles and the median stria disappearing in front, the eyes less prominent. *Rostrum* stout, as long as broad, with a deep stria between the antennae. *Antennae* with joint 2 of the funicle shorter than 1 and longer than 3, 3-5 subequal and as long as broad, 6 and 7 transverse; joint 2 of the club as long as broad. *Prothorax* subconical, a little broader than long, moderately rounded laterally, the apical collar not constricted at its base, its anterior margin shallowly sinuate, the dorsum rugulose. *Scutellum* trapezoidal, transverse. *Elytra* very nearly as broad as long, parallel for three-fourths of their length, the striae perceptible only with difficulty (except near the apex) owing to the dense uniform rugulose punctation. *Legs* with a long sharp femoral tooth; tibiae with a strong dorsal carina between two sulci, the front pair curved inwards at the apex in ♂, straight in ♀.

Length 4.5 mm., *breadth* 2 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♂, vi-vii. 1934 (type); Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♀, iv. 1934.

In Voss's key (*Stettin. ent. Ztg.* 88, 1927: 2) this species runs down to the Sumatran *corporaali* Voss; the latter differs however in having no median stria on the head; the width of the frons is less than the length of an eye; joint 2 of the funicle is longer than 1; and the apical collar of the prothorax is deeply constricted.

***Apoderus discalis* sp. n.**

♂♀. Body testaceous, bare; head and rostrum red-brown, turning to blackish beneath; prothorax with a broad black lateral stripe; elytra dark red-brown, turning to black at the base, with a large common testaceous band extending from near the base to the middle and laterally as far as stria 5, its posterior margin having a deep indentation on interval 3.

Head of ♂ longer than the pronotum (4:3), subconical, with the sides straight; frons much wider than the length of an eye, impunctate, with two short divergent striae; vertex smooth, shiny, with only a faint indication of a median stria; eyes moderately convex; head of ♀, a little shorter and slightly more convex. *Rostrum* slightly longer than broad, almost impunctate above, with a broad shallow sulcus between the antennae. *Antennae* testaceous; joint 1 of the funicle bulbous, 4 usually slightly longer than any other, 7 slightly transverse; club with joint 2 longer than broad. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, subconical, with the sides straight, smooth and shiny above, with only a faint trace of a median stria. *Scutellum* transverse, trapezoidal, with two small indentations in the middle of the hind margin. *Elytra* rather longer than broad (6:5), shallowly sinuate behind the shoulders, widest behind the middle, with a broad depression covering the same area as the pale marking on the basal half and a small shiny black tubercle on each side of the scutellum; the rows of punctures moderately strong on the basal half and becoming extremely fine posteriorly; interval 5 costate basally. *Legs* testaceous, with the apical half of the hind femora black. *Metasternum* of ♂ with a deep median sulcus having a small sharp overhanging granule on each side of it, the sulcus continued more narrowly between the middle coxae.

Length 5.5-6.0 mm., *breadth* 2.3-2.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂ 2♀, iv-v. 1934.

Nearly allied to *carbonicolor* Mot. and *praecellens* Sharp, which have the general body colour and the four anterior femora black ; the head is shorter and more convex ; the elytra lack the tubercles on each side of the scutellum ; and on the male metasternum there are two obtuse tubercles between the median coxae (instead of the sharp granules behind them).

Sharp (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1889 : 46) states that these two tubercles are on the mesosternum, which is erroneous. This draws attention to a character in the Attelabinae that has not previously been noticed. In other Curculionidae, when the middle coxae are separated, the space between them is occupied partly by a backward process of the mesosternum and partly by a forward process from the metasternum. These normally meet in the middle, but sometimes the mesosternal process occupies the whole area and rarely may even extend behind the coxae. But in the Attelabinae the intercoxal area is occupied entirely by the metasternum. There is, however, one exception, namely, the more primitive Tropical American genus *Pilolabus* Jekel, which in this respect resembles the Rhynchitinae ; moreover Voss has already pointed out (*Stettin. ent. Ztg.* 85, 1925 : 19) that in this genus the structure of the tibiae agrees with that found in the same subfamily.

Sharp (*l.c.*) describes in *praecellens* some striking secondary male characters, but these also occur in *carbonicolor*, with which he was not acquainted, and I can find no reliable differences between the species ; *praecellens* must therefore sink as a synonym.

***Apoderus atronitens* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm very shiny black, the underside of the head, the rostrum (except the blackish mouthparts), the legs and antennae entirely, the sides and apex of the venter, and the whole pygidium, yellow.

Head quite similar in the two sexes, only slightly longer than the width across the eyes, which are moderately convex, the whole vertex and frons shiny and impunctate, with only a faint median stria on the former, the frons much wider than the length of an eye. *Rostrum* a little longer than broad, only slightly narrowed at the base and gradually widening to the apex, with a broad sulcus between the antennae, the apical part with fine sparse punctures. *Antennae* with joint 1 of the funicle longer than any of the others, 2 shorter than 3 and equal to 4, 5-7 transverse ; club with joint 1 a little longer than broad, 2 transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (5 : 7), subconical with the sides gently rounded, the shiny dorsum entirely impunctate, without definite impressions but with a fine shallow median stria. *Scutellum* broadly lunate, shiny and impunctate, the apical margin arcuate. *Elytra* nearly parallel-sided, with a small sharp angle at the shoulders ; the discal punctures small and becoming much finer behind, the lateral punctures much larger, the intervals broad, flat and impunctate. *Legs* with the tibiae slender, straight and finely serrate on the lower edge.

Length 5.0-6.5 mm., breadth 2.5-3.5 mm.

N.E BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 28♂ 14♀, iv-vi. 1934.

Very closely allied to the genus *Phymatapoderus* Voss, the only essential structural difference being that in that genus all the species have a boss-like tubercle in the middle of each elytron. Voss placed this genus in the tribe Hoplapoderini, which is primarily distinguished from the Apoderini by the shape of the head. On this character *Phymatapoderus* certainly belongs to the Apoderini and cannot be regarded as more than a subgenus of *Apoderus* ; the five species at present known are extremely closely related and might well prove eventually to be only local races of a single species.

Apoderus notatus F.—Myitkyina, 175 m., 1♂, iii; S. Shan States, Taunggyi, 1♂ 2♀, viii-ix.

Apoderus blandus Fst.—Siam, Medaw, Burma frontier, 1♂, xi.

Phymatopoderus elongatipes Voss.—Kambaiti, 4♂ 3♀, v-vi; Sadon, 1200 m., 3♂ 2♀, vi-vii; S. Shan States, Taunggyi, 1500 m., 2♂ 2♀, viii-ix.

Centrocorynus rufulus Voss.—Sadon, 1♀, vi-vii; Taunggyi, 4♂ 4♀, viii-ix; Tenasserim, Sukli, 75 km. E. of Moulmein, 600 m., 1♂, x.

Centrocorynus scutellaris Gyll.—Kambaiti, 1♂, v; Punkaung, between Sadon and Myitkyina, 1♂, vii.

Centrocorynus propinquus Voss.—Punkaung, 1♂ 1♀, vii; Sadon, 1♀, vi-vii.

Cycnotrachelus flavonotatus Voss.—S. Shan States, Pekong, 900 m., 1♂, x; Sulki, 600 m., 75 km. E. of Moulmein, 1♀, x.

Cycnotrachelus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂, iv.

***Paracycnotrachelus nigrigenibus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm red-brown; head with the extreme base and a large transverse frontal patch, the scutellum, and the apex of the femora, black; the mesepimera and metepimera with the usual pale pubescence.

Head of ♂ three times as long as the width across the eyes,* the cylindrical basal part being less than one-third of the total length, faintly striolate transversely on the posterior two-thirds; frons broader than the length of an eye, the two deep frontal sulci almost parallel; eyes moderately convex; head of ♀ much shorter and broader, 1.8 times as long as the width across the eyes, subconical, without any distinct cylindrical portion at the base. *Rostrum* twice as long as broad, with three sulci on the basal half. *Antennae* of ♂ testaceous; scape a little shorter than joint 2 of the funicle, which is equal to or shorter than 3, 4 longer than 3; club with joints 1 and 2 equal, 4 sharply pointed but without any curved process; of ♀, with the scape longer than 2 of the funicle, 2-4 subequal, club with joint 1 longer than 2. *Prothorax* as long as broad, conical, with sides straight, the apical margin only shallowly sinuate and without any subapical constriction, but with a deep round fovea in the middle of the apical collar; dorsum shiny and impunctate, not rising up abruptly in front (as in *cygneus* F.) but almost on a level with the elytra (as in *insularis* Fst.), the apical collar sunk below the level of the disk, especially in ♀. *Scutellum* three times as broad as long, trapezoidal, the truncate apex less than half as wide as the base. *Elytra* longer than broad, parallel for a short distance, then widening to behind the middle; the shallow striae with strong punctures to beyond the middle and becoming much finer apically, striae 5 and 6 somewhat irregular near the middle; the intervals broad, slightly convex, impunctate, 3 and 5 a little more raised near the base. *Legs* rather slender; front tibiae slightly curved inwards at apex in ♂, straight in ♀. *Pygidium* black, with small separated punctures and very short erect pale setae.

Length 7.0-8.5 mm., breadth ♂ 2.5-2.7, ♀ 3.0-3.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 6♂ 4♀, iii-vi. 1934.

In Voss's key to this genus (*Stett. ent. Zeit.* 90, 1929: p. 130) the male comes nearest to *insularis* Fst., but that species lacks the black markings; the antennal club is fuscous and has a short curved apical process; the eyes are much more convex and slightly longer than the width of the frons; striae 5 and 6 on the elytra are quite regular; the metepimera are much broader and ovate (linear in *nigrigenibus*).

* Voss appears to omit the cylindrical basal portion in measuring the length of the head in this genus.

The female more closely resembles that of *montanus* Jek., in which, however, the apical collar of the prothorax is cylindrical, bears no median fovea and has the front margin very deeply sinuate ; the scutellum is not trapezoidal, but lunate, the hind margin being broadly arcuate ; the punctures on the elytra are much smaller and striae 5 and 6 regular.

Paratrachelophorus erosus sp. n.

♂♀. Derm dark red-brown ; a broad frontal band on the head, the scutellum, the apical part of the pygidium, the third tarsal joint and the apices of the other joints, black ; sternum with the following markings of golden pubescence : a small spot in the posterior lateral angle of the metasternum, a larger spot at the apex of the metepimera, and a narrow stripe on the mesepimera.

♂. *Head* and rostrum nearly as long as the rest of the body ; the cylindrical posterior part of the head twice as long as the subconical anterior part, the former finely transversely striolate above and below, and a large deep fovea on the hind margin of the black frontal band. *Rostrum* elongate (7 : 3), with two shallow sulci from the base to the antennae, which are inserted near the apex. *Antennae* elongate, red-brown, with the scape and the apex of the funicular joints black ; funicle with the apex of joints 2-6 forming a knoblike projection externally, 1 much the shortest, 2 much the longest being one and a half times as long as 3, 7 much longer than 1 and clothed like the club. *Prothorax* twice as long as its basal width, abruptly sloping upwards in front, transversely striolate above and with transverse carinae beneath ; the apical collar not constricted, almost parallel-sided, with a deep median fovea. *Scutellum* trapezoidal, the apical margin shallowly sinuate. *Elytra* one and one third times as broad as long, only slightly widened behind the middle ; dorsum with a broad shallow transverse impression at one-fourth from the base and with rows of large subquadrate foveolae, which do not diminish behind, the intervals very narrow and sinuous, no wider than the septa between the foveolae, impunctate. *Legs* as in *P. brachmanus* Voss. *Sternum* with the metepisterna impunctate, except for two or three punctures near the upper margin anteriorly and a few in the lower inner angle.

Length 17.0-18.5 mm., breadth 3.5 mm.

♀. *Head* about twice as long as the width across the eyes, without any definite cylindrical part at the base, the sides almost straight. *Rostrum* not quite twice as long as broad, the antennae inserted at the middle. *Antennae* much shorter, with the funicular joints 2-7 distinctly clavate but not produced outwards, 2 only slightly longer than 3. *Prothorax* horizontal, as long as its basal width, conical, with the sides quite straight, the dorsum more finely striolate, the underside without any transverse carinae. *Abdomen* with an angular projection on each side of the pygidium arising from near the lateral margin of the fifth ventrite, the pygidium itself with a small tubercle in the middle of its apical margin.

Length 10.0-11.0 mm., breadth 3.5-3.8 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 4♂ 4♀, iv-v. 1934.

Differs from all the four previously described species in its coarsely foveolate elytra and in the tubercle on the pygidium of the female.

Paratrachelophorus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂, vi.

Paratrachelophorus brachmanus Voss.—Kambaiti, 9♂ 7♀, iv-vi ; Sadon, 4♂ 5♀, vi-vii.

Subfamily RHYNCHITINAE

Deporaus semiruber sp. n.

♂♀. Black, with the apex of the rostrum reddish and the elytra entirely bright red.

Head deeply constricted at the base, with dense strong punctures throughout and fine subrecumbent white setae, the temples parallel and about as long as an eye; frons as wide as the base of the rostrum, with a short median sulcus, eyes moderately convex. *Rostrum* about as long as the pronotum, with the apical margin simple and a strongly punctate sulcus on each side from base to apex; a little shorter and stouter in ♂. *Antennae* of ♀ black, short; joint 1 of the funicle nearly as long as the short scape, 2 longer, 3 a little shorter than 1, 4 and 5 a little longer than broad, 6 as long as broad, 7 transverse; club short and comparatively stout, the two basal joints as long as broad; antennae of ♂ with the funicular joints a little shorter. *Prothorax* as long as broad, slightly rounded laterally, shallowly constricted at the apex, widest behind the middle, the base gently arcuate, the apex not marginate; dorsum densely and evenly punctate in ♂, without any median stria, the punctures smaller and less dense in ♀, the subrecumbent fine whitish setae longer and denser in ♂. *Scutellum* small, subquadrate, black. *Elytra* with the sides straight and gradually diverging from the shoulders to two-thirds, the rather deep striae with strong punctures, striae 9 and 10 uniting only at the apex; the intervals somewhat convex and with a row of distinct punctures, the subrecumbent pale setae much shorter than those on the pronotum. *Legs* entirely black; front and hind tibiae straight, the middle pair somewhat curved; joint 1 of the hind tarsi as long as 2 and 3.

Length 3.0 mm., *breadth* 1.3 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, v-vi. 1934.

Apparently most nearly resembling the Chinese *bicolor* Voss, which has the same colouring but differs, according to the very brief preliminary description (*Stettin. ent. Ztg.* 99, 1938: 106) available, in having the prothorax strongly conical, the apex being about half the width of the base, whereas in *semiruber* it is four-fifths the width.

Deporaus sp.—S. Shan States, Taunggyi, 5000 ft., 1♀, viii-ix.

Deporaus sp.—Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♂, vi-vii.

Deporaus spp.—Kambaiti, five specimens of five different species, vi.

Eugnampthus rufipennis sp. n.

♀. Body entirely black, except the elytra which are red with a brown marginal stripe extending indefinitely inwards to interval 9, but not reaching the base or the apex.

Head with strong separated punctures which become obliquely confluent on the frons, the temples parallel. *Rostrum* shorter than the pronotum, widening at base and apex, dorsally with two continuous punctate sulci, the interspace impunctate, broad at the apex and regularly narrowing to a sharp point at the base. *Antennae* inserted at a little behind the middle of the rostrum, brown with the articulations pale; scape much longer than joint 1 of the funicle and equal to 2, 2-6 subequal, 7 shorter. *Prothorax* longer than broad, gently rounded laterally, widest beyond the middle, with a broad shallow apical constriction; dorsum with rather large subreticulate punctures and a very narrow abbreviated median carina, set with numerous erect and suberect pale setae. *Scutellum* triangular, red, sparsely setose. *Elytra* parallel to two-thirds, with a common

transverse depression at one-fourth from the base ; the shallow striae with strong punctures, striae 9 and 10 uniting close to the apex ; the intervals slightly convex, with a row of small distant punctures and numerous erect and suberect pale setae of various lengths. *Legs* black, with long erect setae.

Length 4.6–5.0 mm., *breadth* 1.5–1.7 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♀, vi. 1934.

The only Indo-Burmese species known as yet with uniform red elytra.

***Eugnampthus pardalis* sp. n.**

♂. Head, rostrum and prothorax bronze ; elytra pale yellowish brown with numerous, more or less confluent, dark brown spots, except in the subbasal depression, and a short dark stripe at about the middle of interval 4.

Head rugosely punctate, with suberect pale setae, the temples slightly converging behind, the narrow frons with a very deep short sulcus, the eyes very large. *Rostrum* shorter than the pronotum, almost parallel-sided at the base and widening apically, with rugose confluent punctation dorsally and a narrow median carina on the basal half. *Antennae* inserted at the middle of the rostrum, brown, with the articulations pale ; scape longer than joint 1 of the funicle and equal to 2, which is a little longer than 3, 3–6 equal, 7 slightly shorter. *Prothorax* longer than broad, narrowing slightly from the base to one-fourth, then parallel sided to the broad shallow apical constriction ; dorsum with fine subreticulate punctation, which becomes transversely confluent at the apex, whereas towards the base the punctures are less close, a short median stria and behind it a broad shallow impression, and on each side just behind the apical constriction a small low shiny tubercle ; the setae rather long, whitish and subrecumbent. *Scutellum* bronze, trapezoidal, widest at the base and truncate at the apex. *Elytra* parallel from the shoulders to beyond the middle, then widening slightly near the apex, each with a broad shallow oblique depression at about one-fourth from the base ; the striae with close small punctures and the intervals with dense irregular punctures of about the same size as those in the striae, so that the latter appear to be confused in parts, striae 9 and 10 coalescing near the apex. *Legs* brown, the femora testaceous on the basal half and the tibiae with a broad testaceous band in the middle.

Length 4.5 mm., *breadth* 1.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 4♂, iv–v. 1934.

The colouring, combined with the unusual sculpture of the pronotum, will distinguish this species.

***Eugnampthus pannosus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Dark brown, with the head blue-black.

Head of ♀ with comparatively large separated punctures, the temples parallel ; frons with either a very short shallow stria (type) or a deeper stria that extends back to the top of the vertex ; head of ♂ with smaller punctures, much larger eyes, and much narrower frons with a deep short sulcus. *Rostrum* of ♀ a little shorter than the pronotum (6 : 7), widening at base and apex, the basal half with two strongly punctate sulci dorsally, the anterior part with irregular confluent punctures laterally, the impunctate median area narrowing to a point at the base ; rostrum of ♂ much shorter (4 : 7), parallel-sided at the base, the anterior half with fine close punctures in the middle only. *Antennae* inserted at the middle of the rostrum (♂) or a little behind it (♀), brown to fuscous, the club black with the last joint wholly or partly yellow ; scape much longer than joint 1 of the funicle and equal to 2, 3–6 subequal, 7 shorter. *Prothorax* longer than

broad, parallel-sided in ♂ to the shallow apical constriction, very slightly widening to two-thirds in ♀; dorsum with large close punctures and an abbreviated median stria, with sparse erect pale setae. *Scutellum* trapezoidal, widest at the base, with a few fine punctures. *Elytra* parallel to beyond middle and slightly widening behind, with a broad shallow transverse depression at one-fourth from the base; the shallow striae with large close punctures, the intervals slightly convex with a series of transverse impressions, especially on the apical half, with numerous erect pale setae of varying lengths. *Legs* uniform dark brown; ♂ with the usual mucro on the middle tibiae only.

Length 3.7–4.4 mm., *breadth* 1.2–1.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 1♂ 2♀, v–vi. 1934.

***Eugnamptus furvus* sp. n.**

♀. Very closely allied to the preceding species, *E. pannosus*, sp.n., and differing only as follows:—

Head with the punctures much finer and more sparse; frons with or without a fine short median stria. *Rostrum* more slender, with finer punctures that are not confluent. *Elytra* with the intervals flat, each with a row of small distant punctures without any transverse impressions. *Legs* pale brown.

Length 4.0–4.5 mm., *breadth* 1.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 3♀, v. 1934.

Eugnamptus spp.—Kambaiti, seven specimens of seven different species, v–vi.

Rhynchites subplumbeus Voss.—Kambaiti, 4♂ 1♀, iv–v.

Rhynchites ? *coarctus* Voss.—Kambaiti, 1♂ 1♀, iv–vi.

Rhynchites spp.—Kambaiti, three specimens of three different species, iv–vi.

Rhynchites sp.—Sadon, 1200 m., one specimen, vi–vii.

Rhynchites sp.—Inle Lake, one specimen, ix.

Rhynchites sp.—40 km. E. of Taunggyi, one specimen, ix–x.

Subfamily BALANININAE.

***Balaninus pumilus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm rather shiny black, the upperside with fuscous setae and markings formed of rather sparse white setae; prothorax with a broad white lateral stripe enclosing two indefinite black spots (sometimes confluent longitudinally) and a few white setae along the median line; elytra with a narrow basal band reaching the shiny humeral callus, another common bisinuate macular band behind the middle reaching interval 8 when fully developed, these bands united by a narrow sutural stripe (normally only two setae wide) and with scattered white setae between them on the disk, interval 5 usually with a short stripe on the basal third, and variable white setae around the apex; underside with dense white scales on the prosternum and along the sides of the rest of the body, the scales elsewhere much sparser.

Head with the frons as wide as the base of the rostrum, with sparse white setae. *Rostrum* strongly curved and about as long as the head and pronotum in both sexes, with the scrobes lateral; rostrum of ♂ (in lateral view) arising from the upper half of the eye, with four punctate striae on the basal part; that of ♀ arising from the middle of the eye, with two dorsal rows of punctures and a very fine lateral stria. *Antennae* inserted at (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle of the rostrum, red-brown, with the club fuscous; funicle with joints 1 and 2 equal, the distal joints all slightly longer than broad. *Prothorax* somewhat transverse

(5 : 6), greatly rounded laterally, widest at about the middle, not constricted at the apex, without postocular lobes ; dorsum with close reticulate punctation and no median carina. *Scutellum* without any sulcus on each side of it, transverse, rugulose, bare or with a few pale setae. *Elytra* with the lateral margins not sinuate, separately rounded at the apex, the suture not depressed and without raised interlocked setae apically. *Legs* comparatively short, black, with the tarsi piceous, thinly clothed with white setae ; femora with a small sharp tooth, the hind pair not exceeding the elytra ; tibiae almost straight, with a small mucro. *Pygidium* of ♂ with a deep median sulcus.

Length 1.8–2.0 mm., breadth 1.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 8♂ 3♀, v. 1934.

Very closely related to the European *B. crux* F., in which however the white dorsal markings are formed of elongate truncate scales, the sutural stripe on the elytra is much broader (six scales wide), the narrow lateral stripe on the pronotum is widely separated from the pleural scaling, the prothorax is more transverse and shallowly constricted at the apex, joint 1 of the funicle is longer than 2 and the club smaller, and the male has no sulcus on the pygidium.

Balaninus spp.—Kambaiti, six specimens of six different species, v–vi.

Balaninus sp.—Sadon, 1200 m., 1♀, vi–vii.

Balaninus sp.—Taunggyi, 1♀, viii–ix.

Subfamily ANTHONOMINAE.

COPIDORRHINUS gen. n.

Head elongate, subconical, temples about as long as the eyes, which are large and closely approximated above. *Rostrum* short, stout, almost straight, longer than broad, its depth about equal to its width, the dorsum in the basal half strongly tectiform ; scrobes narrow, straight, subtransverse, passing downwards in front of the eyes. *Antennae* inserted at about the middle of the rostrum ; scape clavate, much shorter than the funicle, exceeding the front margin of the eye ; funicle 7-jointed, the club elongate, loose, with the joints separated. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, with the disk raised into a high elevation, the apical margin truncate and very oblique laterally, the basal margin fitting closely to the elytra. *Scutellum* conspicuous. *Elytra* oblong, with obliquely rounded shoulders, separately rounded at the apex, which entirely conceals the pygidium, stria 10 disappearing behind the middle. *Legs* with the femora feebly clavate, without any tooth ; tibiae straight, without any uncus or mucro, the hind corbels dorsal in position ; front coxae narrowly separated, the median pair as widely separated as the hind pair ; tarsal claws appendiculate. *Sternum* with the prosternum very short in front of the coxae ; mesosternum rather steeply declivous ; metasternum somewhat tumid, much longer than a mid coxa, the metepisterna rather wide, almost parallel-sided behind the basal dilatation and broadly truncate at the apex, the hind coxae remote from the elytra. *Venter* with the intercoxal process ogival, much narrower than a hind coxa, ventrite 2 not soldered to 1 and hardly longer than 3, the intermediate ventrites angulate laterally.

Genotype : *Copidorrhinus bivittatus* sp.n.

The nearest ally of this genus is *Demimaea* Pasc., which differs as follows :—Head globose, rostrum not compressed dorsally, antennal club small and compact, elytra much shorter and subtriangular, front coxae contiguous, tibiae uncinat, femora with a small tooth, and the intermediate ventrites not angulate laterally.

Copidorrhinus bivittatus sp. n.

♀. Derm dark brown, with black setae and markings of grey or yellowish setae; head with a large patch of sparse pale setae behind the lower half of the eyes; prothorax with similar setae in the basal angles and on the pleurae; elytra with a common trisinate pale band (interrupted by the striae) before the middle and a similar common curved band across the top of the declivity, an elongate spot on interval 5 being in front of the others.

Head with strong close punctures, the temples longer than an eye; frons elongate, only as wide as the narrowest part of the antennal scape, parallel-sided for most of its length; eyes large, broadly ovate, slightly projecting beyond the temples. *Rostrum* stout, longer than broad (3 : 2), gradually widening from base to apex; dorsum with the compressed basal half with large shallow punctures and rising into a sharp carina in the middle, the anterior part almost flat, shiny and nearly impunctate. *Antennae* testaceous; funicle with joint 1 much thicker and somewhat longer than 2; 3-5 longer than broad, 6 and 7 moniliform, 6 as long as broad, 7 transverse; the large club as long as joints 2-7 of the funicle, its two basal joints subequal and transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (7 : 8), narrowing with a slight curve from the base to two-thirds and the sides there broadly and deeply sinuate, then widening slightly to the apex, the base feebly bisinuate, with the basal angles rounded; dorsum raised into a large high obtuse elevation beyond the middle, the elevation itself with dense small punctures, those on the subapical part much larger, the basal third almost impunctate but opaque. *Scutellum* much longer than broad, with dense pale setae. *Elytra* parallel-sided from the shoulders to beyond the middle and broadly rounded behind, with an indefinite shallow transverse impression at one-fourth from the base between striae 1 and 4, and a deep common transverse depression on the declivity behind the obtuse posterior calli; the striae broad and deeply incised, with deep subquadrate punctures; the intervals about as broad as the striae, flat, finely rugulose, the setae (both black and pale) rather dense and appressed. *Legs* dark brown, with dense shallow punctures and recumbent setae, the tarsi testaceous.

Length 3.5-4.5 mm., breadth 1.5-2.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti 7000 ft., 2♀, vi. 1934.

Demimaea sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂ 1♀, iv-v. 1934. It is not certain whether these are sexes of one species or belong to two different species.

APINODES gen. n.

Head subglobose, frons a little narrower than the base of the rostrum, eyes slightly more convex than the temples. *Rostrum* long and slender, with the antennae inserted at not more than one-fourth from the apex in both sexes; scrobes oblique, rapidly passing beneath the rostrum. *Antennae* elongate, slender; scape longer than the funicle, abruptly clavate; funicle with seven joints; club fusiform. *Elytra* subovate, much wider at the roundly rectangular shoulders than the base of the prothorax, covering the pygidium at the apex, with ten striae, stria 10 being complete, and without posterior calli. *Legs* long and slender; femora moderately clavate, with a small tooth; tibiae almost straight, not uncinata, with a minute mucro in ♂ but not in ♀; hind tarsi with joint 1 longer than 2 and 3, 3 deeply bilobate, the claws appendiculate; front coxae subconical and contiguous. *Sternum* with the prosternum not excavated; mesosternum with the side-pieces not fused, the intercoxal process much narrower

than a coxa, truncate at apex ; metasternum between the coxae not shorter than a median coxa, with a transverse row of three foveae in the middle of the base. *Venter* with the intercoxal process ogival, about as wide as a coxa ; ventrite 1 not fused with 2 in the middle.

Genotype : *Apionodes longipes* sp.n.

The *Apion*-like species on which this genus is based has affinities with *Anthonomus*, but the latter differs *inter alia* in having the prosternum much shorter in front of the coxae, the scrobes on the rostrum are entirely lateral in position, and the tarsal claws are toothed and not appendiculate.

***Apionodes longipes* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm rather shiny black to piceous, with sparse recumbent white setae ; underside with much shorter and sparser setae, which at the sides of the sternum are replaced by narrow white scales, these being densest along the metepisterna.

Head with deep separated punctures and sparse recumbent setae ; frons without any median fovea but with two erect setae beside each eye. *Rostrum* of ♂ a little longer than the head and pronotum (9 : 8), gently curved, narrowing very slightly from the base to the antennae and somewhat broader in the apical part ; dorsum opaque, with a smooth median carina and two narrower ones on each side ; the lower margin of the scrobe finely crenulated and with a sparse row of fine erect setae ; rostrum of ♀ a little longer, with the antennae inserted slightly further from the apex, and without the crenulation and setae along the scrobe. *Antennae* testaceous brown, the scape paler, with sparse short fine erect setae ; funicle with joint 1 a little longer and thicker than 2, 3 slightly longer than broad, the rest moniliform and subequal, not widening distally. *Prothorax* as long as broad, parallel-sided to three-fourths from the base, then narrowing to the apex, truncate at base and apex, the basal angles right angles ; dorsum feebly convex longitudinally, with strong close punctures that are often transversely confluent at the sides and an obtuse median carina that reaches neither base nor apex, a transverse row of four pale erect setae along the apical margin and four more set in a square in the middle of the disk. *Elytra* widest at the prominent shoulders, which are smooth and shiny, and gradually narrowing behind to the obtusely acuminate apex, with a broad shallow depression from stria 1 to 4 at one-fourth from the base ; the rather deep striae with close punctures, the intervals as broad as the punctures, rather convex, smooth and shiny, the alternate ones with a row of four or five widely spaced stiff erect white setae. *Legs* flavous, with a broad blackish band on the femora and sparse short recumbent white setae ; femora with the tooth small and sharp, that on the front pair minute.

Length 2.7–2.9 mm., breadth 1.0–1.1 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti 7000 ft., 3♂ 4♀, iv–vi. 1934.

Sphinxis sp.—Kambaiti, one specimen, iv.

Rhynchaenus spp.—Kambaiti, two specimens of different species, iv.

Genus ?—Kambaiti, two specimens of different genera, iv–v.

Subfamily CIONINAE.

Cionus obesus albopunctatus Auriv.—Sadon, 1200 m., 1♂, vi–vii.

Subfamily PRIONOMERINAE.

Ochyromera sericea sp. n.

♀. Derm red-brown, rather thinly clothed with short recumbent fulvous pubescence, through which the derm is visible, with scattered groups of paler hairs, the pubescence lying in different directions, largely oblique or transverse on the elytra.

Head subglobular, not constricted behind the eyes, with small dense strong punctures and sparse pubescence; frons three-fifths the width of the rostrum, with a rather large shallow glabrous median fovea; eyes gently convex, longer than the temples. *Rostrum* long, slender, curved; longer than the head and prothorax (4:3), gradually widening from the antennae (inserted at five-eighths from base) to the apex; the basal part with coarse confluent punctures, a narrow median carina and a short one on each side, the apical area with fine separated punctures, and a short deep stria between the antennae. *Antennae* red-brown, the club fuscous; scape a little longer than the funicle, which has joint 1 much longer than 2 (3:2), 4-7 subequal, as long as or slightly longer than broad. *Prothorax* transverse (2:3), rounded laterally, widest at a little behind the middle, with a broad constricted apical collar; dorsum feebly convex longitudinally, finely rugulose, with small low granules that are rather unevenly distributed and an ill-defined smooth median line. *Scutellum* slightly raised, suboblong, with dense grey pubescence. *Elytra* very slightly narrowed behind the broad roundly-rectangular shoulders, thence parallel to beyond the middle, separately rounded at the apex; dorsum somewhat flattened on the disk in the basal half, with a shallow common transverse impression as far as stria 4 at the basal fourth, with rows of small deep punctures of varying sizes that do not diminish behind; the intervals broader than the punctures, somewhat uneven, with an irregular row of small low shiny granules, intervals 3 and 5 with a low granular elevation not far from the base and another behind the middle, the posterior callus on interval 5 sharply conical and bearing a low tuft of fulvous setae, with a deep impression behind the callus. *Legs* red-brown, with macular groups of recumbent yellow setae and sparse stiffer subrecumbent dark setae; front tibiae broadly and roundly dilated near the apex, the inner apical angle rounded off.

Length 5.5 mm., *breadth* 2.4 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♀, v-vi. 1934.

Ochyromera brevicornis sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black, the elytra becoming red-brown towards the base; prothorax unevenly clothed with recumbent yellow setae, with a bare median stripe; elytra with much denser similar setae and a broad common dark band before the middle on which the setae are much sparser.

Head subglobular, not constricted, with coarse subreticulate punctures and sparse setae; frons five-sevenths of the width of the rostrum, with a rather large shallow median fovea; eyes moderately convex, but not exceeding the line of the temples. *Rostrum* rather stout, slightly shorter than the head and pronotum in ♂ and slightly longer in ♀, very gradually widening from base to apex in ♂, in ♀ parallel-sided to beyond the antennae and then slightly widening to the apex; with coarse confluent punctures in ♂, a median carina that becomes narrower and sinuous at the base; and with two narrow sinuous carinae on each side; the punctures less confluent in ♀, the lateral carinae less distinct and the median one not nearly reaching the base. *Antennae* short, red-brown with the club fuscous; funicle a little shorter than the scape, with joint 1 somewhat longer than 2, 3-7

transverse, especially 6 and 7, which are twice as broad as long and disk-like. *Prothorax* transverse (11 : 13), rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, with a broad constricted collar; dorsum gently convex longitudinally, with coarse reticulate punctures, the interspaces being very narrow. *Scutellum* triangular, with close shallow punctures and sparse setae. *Elytra* parallel from the broad roundly-rectangular shoulders to beyond the middle, the apices separately rounded; dorsum sloping steeply forwards at the base, there being a deep impression within the shoulder on stria 5 and interval 1 being still more deeply depressed on the basal fourth, so that there is a low obtuse elevation between striae 1 and 5, the posterior calli forming large rounded tubercles covered with dense setae, and the broad rounded shoulders projecting very slightly laterally; the narrow indistinct striae containing small deep separated punctures, the intervals with a row of shining granules, those on 3, 5, 7 smaller and more numerous, those on 2, 4, 6 larger and widely separated, each granule bearing a puncture containing a short stiff suberect black seta. *Legs* red-brown, the knees and front tibiae blackish, the tarsi honey-brown, the yellow setae long and rather sparse; front tibiae rugose, curved, widening from the base to three-fourths, where there is on the lower edge a long, sharp spine, the inner apical angle rounded off in ♂ but forming a sharp right-angle in ♀.

Length 5.3–6.0 mm, *breadth* 2.3–2.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 2♀, vi. 1934.

***Ochyromera cognata* sp. n.**

♂. Very similar superficially to *O. brevicornis*, sp.n., but the elytra considerably longer in proportion; derm red-brown, the clothing similar, except that the dark band on the elytra is less distinct.

Structure similar except as follows:—*Head* with frons four-sevenths of the width of the rostrum; eyes somewhat less convex. *Rostrum* with the lateral carinae less distinct. *Antennae* with the two basal joints of the funicle equal, 3 and 4 longer than broad, 5 and 6 as long as broad, 7 transverse. *Prothorax* with the spaces between the punctures appreciably broader. *Elytra* sloping much less steeply at the base and the three basal depressions much shallower; the granules on the intervals much flatter and with smaller setigerous punctures, those on intervals 3, 5, 7 larger and much fewer. *Legs* entirely red-brown; front tibiae with the dorsal edge forming a flat regular curve, the lower edge broadly dilated at a little beyond the middle into a large sharp rectangular tooth, the inner apical angle rounded off.

Length 6.0 mm., *breadth* 2.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂, v. 1934.

***Ochyromera coronata* sp. n.**

♀. Derm red-brown, with rather thin uniform pale brown recumbent pubescence on the elytra, the middle of the prothorax almost bare, the sides and pleurae with dense longer pubescence.

Head elongate, subconical, with coarse reticulate punctures; frons five-sevenths of the width of the rostrum, with a shallow median depression; eyes almost flat, about as long as their distance from the prothorax. *Rostrum* straight, elongate, shorter than the head and prothorax (8 : 9), parallel-sided from the base to beyond the antennae, then slightly widening to the apex, with coarse longitudinal punctures, without any carinae. *Antennae* honey-brown; funicle much shorter than the scape (3 : 4), joint 1 longer than 2, 3 longer than broad, 4 and 5 as long as broad, 6 and 7 transverse, 7 broader than the others. *Prothorax*

very nearly as long as broad, strongly but unevenly rounded laterally, widest at one-fourth from the base, with a broad apical collar and a basal constriction ; dorsum very rugose, the disk bearing a coronet of six conical tubercles arranged in a circle, and in front of this a short longitudinal carina on each side of the apical collar. *Scutellum* with a deep sulcus on each side, subtriangular, rugulose, sparsely setose, with a shallow impression down the middle. *Elytra* with the shoulders obtusely projecting laterally, parallel thence to beyond the middle, with the apices separately rounded ; the dorsum rather steeply declivous at the base, the striae with small close punctures ; interval 3 with a densely pubescent low curved costa at the base, close behind it on 5 a small obtuse tubercle, a large tubercle on 4 at about the middle, and the posterior callus large and conical, all the intervals with unevenly distributed small granules, those on 8 larger and those on 6 larger still, the granules bearing short subrecumbent pale setae. *Legs* red-brown, with fairly close recumbent yellow setae ; front tibiae gently curved on the upper edge, the lower edge with a broad sharp acute-angled tooth at three-fifths from the base, the inner apical angle sharply produced.

Length 6.5 mm., *breadth* 2.8 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♀, vi. 1934.

Ochyromera sp.—S. Shan States, Taunggyi, 1500 m., 1♂, viii–ix.

KEY TO BURMESE SPECIES OF *Ochyromera*.

- 1 (6). Head subglobular, temples shorter than an eye ; rostrum curved ; scutellum without a sulcus on each side ; prothorax without dorsal tubercles.
- 2 (3). Front tibiae roundly dilated near apex, without any tooth on the lower edge ; elytra with a small conical tubercle at the middle of interval 3, the posterior calli sharply conical . . . *sericea* sp. n.
- 3 (2). Front tibiae with a sharp tooth on the lower edge ; elytra without a tubercle on interval 3, the posterior calli obtusely rounded.
- 4 (5). Front tibiae with a narrow spine-like tooth on the lower edge at three-fourths from base ; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2, the distal joints very short and disk-like . . . *brevicornis* sp. n.
- 5 (4). Front tibiae with a broad rectangular tooth at two-thirds from base ; funicle with the two basal joints equal, the distal ones bead-like . . . *cognata* sp. n.
- 6 (1). Head subconical, temples as long as an eye ; rostrum straight ; scutellum with a deep sulcus on each side ; prothorax with a ring of six conical tubercles on the disk . . . *coronata* sp. n.

Endaeus signatus sp. n.

♂. Derm dark red-brown, with the following black markings on the elytra : a broad dentate oblique band starting at one-third from the base on intervals 5–7 and ending at the top of the declivity on intervals 2–3 ; a sub-basal marking on intervals 3–5, the part on 3 much longer than the others, but that on 5 sometimes uniting with the band behind ; and a spot at the apical junction of intervals 4–6 ; metasternum and venter mainly blackish.

Head not constricted behind the eyes, with fine close punctures and rather sparse pubescence ; frons two-thirds the width of the rostrum, with a small median fovea ; eyes moderately convex. *Rostrum* shorter than the pronotum (6 : 7), very stout, curved, parallel-sided in the basal half and somewhat broader

beyond the antennae, with fine longitudinally confluent punctation and a low narrow median carina. *Antennae* red-brown ; funicle not widening distally, joint 1 as long as but much thicker than 2, 3-7 transverse, moniliform and subequal. *Prothorax* transverse (7 : 10), strongly rounded laterally, widest at the middle, not or very shallowly constricted at the apex, which is much narrower than the subtruncate base ; dorsum with dense fine punctation and remote larger punctures, and with fine transverse recumbent pubescence and sparse short suberect setae, there being a row of these projecting over the front margin. *Elytra* broadly ovate, very slightly widened beyond the middle, broadly rounded behind, with the apices separately rounded, the posterior calli obsolescent ; the striae with small separated punctures that hardly diminish behind, the intervals rather shiny, feebly convex, with thin pubescence and a row of minute granules, each bearing a short stiff suberect yellow seta. *Legs* red-brown, sparsely pubescent ; front femora with a large triangular tooth with a row of stiff erect setae beyond it, the tooth on the other pairs rather smaller ; front tibiae deeply sinuate on the basal half, the wider apical part carinate on its lower edge. *Venter* with ventrites 2 and 3 somewhat angulate laterally.

Length 3.5-4.0 mm., *breadth* 1.6-1.7 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 5♂, iv-vi. 1934.

Differs from the previously described Oriental species in its colouring and, especially, in having seven joints in the funicle instead of six.

Endaeus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♀, vi.

Endaeus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♀, iv.

Subfamily ACICNEMIDINAE

Acicnemis spp.—Kambaiti, two specimens of different species, iv-vi.

METRACHODES gen. n.

The species described below appeared to be congeneric with *Trachodes acutangulus* Heller 1908, from India, but as the genus was founded by Germar on an Alaskan species, *ptinoides* Germ.,* the generic allocation seemed somewhat dubious. A comparison of Germar's species with the five available Old World species (*hispidus* L., *hystrix* Gyll., *oblongus* Reitt., *ovatus* Reitt., and *acutangulus* Hllr.) has shown that they are not even closely related. The following are some of the salient differences.

In *Trachodes* the front coxae are contiguous and the femora are unarmed ; the antennal scrobes are visible laterally right up to the base and the antennae are inserted at one-third from the apex of the rostrum ; and the elytra have stria 10 complete.

In the other species the front coxae are separated and the femora bear a strong tooth ; the antennal scrobes pass rapidly beneath the rostrum and the antennae are inserted behind the middle ; and stria 10 is much abbreviated.

The affinities of typical *Trachodes* are clearly with the small wingless Hylobiinae, to which it should be transferred. On the other hand, the Old World species belong to the subfamily Acicnemidinae ; indeed, I am unable to find any character by which to distinguish *oblongus* from *Acicnemis*, in which it should now be included, and this also applies to *Trachodes elongatus* Reitt., judging from the description. The other species mentioned have a different facies, the elytra being much shorter and broader, without any true humeral calli, the scutellum is concealed, and they have no functional wings.

* This is an error ; the genotype was *hispidus* L., so that *Metrachodes* falls as a synonym of *Trachodes*. G.A.K.M.

A new genus *Metrachodes* is therefore proposed for them, with the genotype *Trachodes hispidus* L. Pascoe erected the genus *Semelima* for a wingless species of *Acicnemis* from Borneo; but this differs from *Metrachodes* in its elongate facies, the hind tibiae extend beyond the apex of the elytra, and joint 2 of the tarsi is longer than 3. Whereas in *Metrachodes* the hind tibiae do not exceed the elytra, and joints 2 and 3 of the tarsi are equal.

This segregation of the species of "*Trachodes*" into two different subfamilies necessitates the abolition of the subfamily Trachodinae. The only other genus included in it in the *Catalogus Coleopt.* is *Ancylocnemis* Mshl., which should be transferred to the Acicnemidinae.

***Metrachodes albicollis* sp. n.**

♀. Derm dull black; prothorax densely covered above and below with yellowish white scales, except for a large subquadrate black patch in the middle of the base; elytra with fuscous scaling, a pale humeral patch which extends backwards for a short distance on interval 7, and an ill-defined pale subapical band, and with tufts of erect black scales.

Head with dense whitish scaling; frons much narrower than the base of the rostrum, with a single erect scale by each eye and a deep median fovea. *Rostrum* a little longer than the pronotum, parallel-sided from the base to the antennae, there rather abruptly narrowed and then gradually widening again to the apex, the basal part with dense whitish scaling, the apical part bare, shiny and with sparse minute punctures. *Antennae* red-brown, with the club black, inserted a little behind the middle of the rostrum (♀); funicle with joint 1 as long as but much thicker than 2, 3-5 transverse and subequal, 6 and 7 as long as broad; club rather broadly ovate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, strongly rounded laterally, widest at the middle, constricted at the base, which is only slightly wider than the apex and truncate, the basal angles right angles, the apical margin slightly arcuate, the postocular lobes feeble; dorsum strongly convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, lower at the base than at the apex, the large deep punctures concealed by the dense scaling, except in the quadrate basal black patch, with a transverse row of four tufts of erect scale-like setae at a little in front of the middle and two similar tufts on the apical margin. *Elytra* broadly ovate, widest before the middle, rapidly narrowing behind to the obtusely acuminate apex, without any humeral or posterior calli; the somewhat irregular striae with very large punctures basally, which diminish greatly behind; the intervals rather sinuous and uneven, the alternate ones with an irregular row of erect scale-like setae, usually two or three together, and a much larger tuft before the middle on interval 3 containing 10-12 setae. *Legs* red-brown, with the distal half of the femora blackish; the strongly clavate femora with a small sharp tooth on the posterior pairs and a longer one on the front pair; tibiae comparatively slender, shallowly bisinuate on the lower edge (without any angular projection), with a very small apical mucro; joint 3 of the tarsi not truly bilobate, the apical margin being only shallowly sinuate.

Length 2.6 mm., *breadth* 1.1 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♀, iv-vi. 1934.

Subfamily ALCIDODINAE.

***Alcidodes artivittis* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm rather shiny black, sparsely clothed with short yellowish setae, some of which are bifid or trifid; prothorax with five narrow stripes of plumose

scales varying from whitish to fulvous, three dorsal, the others on the pleurae, the median stripe not narrower than the others ; elytra with the following markings formed of similar scales : a round spot on interval 3 at one-fourth from the base, an oblique narrow stripe running from stria 9 at one-fourth from the base to stria 5 at a little before the middle, an exactly parallel stripe behind this from stria 9 to stria 1 at the top of the declivity (these stripes partly broken by the striae), a longitudinal stripe on interval 3 starting just behind the previous one and reaching the apex, where it joins a stripe of about the same length on interval 9 ; underside with sparse yellowish plumose scales which are denser at the sides of the sternum and form four rows of very indefinite spots on the venter.

Head densely punctate, sometimes with a small median fovea. *Rostrum* long and slender, slightly curved, subcylindrical, a little widened at the apex and at the insertion of the antennae (at middle in ♀, beyond in ♂), with dense small punctures on the basal half ; length in ♂ one and a half times the median line of the pronotum, in ♀ nearly twice the pronotum. *Prothorax* somewhat transverse, widest at the base, subconical, with the sides gently rounded, very shallowly constricted near the apex, the dorsal apical margin truncate, the postocular lobes moderate ; dorsum flat longitudinally, with small separated granules of unequal sizes. *Scutellum* not enclosed, small, oval, shiny. *Elytra* elongate, a little wider at the shoulders than the prothorax, parallel to near the middle, then gradually narrowing behind, with a broad shallow transverse depression near the base ; the shallow striae with rather large close subquadrate punctures, which are as broad as the narrow rugulose intervals. *Legs* rather long and slender, black, with yellowish setae ; femora with a small sharp denticulate tooth ; tibiae straight, the front pair sharply angulated before the middle, the hind pair with the corbel ascending the dorsal edge. *Sternum* with the front intercoxal space about one-fourth the width of the median one.

Length 7.0–8.0 mm., breadth 2.5–3.0 mm.

UPPER BURMA : Nam Tamai, 4000 ft., 1♀, viii. 1938 (*R. Kaulback*—type) ; Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♀, v. 1934 ; Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♂, vi–vii. 1934 (*Dr. R. Malaise*). INDIA : N. Manipur, 1♀, 1889 (*Doherty*).

Type in the British Museum, cotypes in the Stockholm Museum.

Nearly allied to *A. westermanni* Boh., which has all the stripes much broader and less regular ; the pronotum bears punctures bordered by lunate granules ; the elytra are broader and much less narrowed behind, the punctures in the striae smaller and narrower than the intervals ; and the femora have a fringe of suberect setae on the lower edge.

***Alcidodes basipennis* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, opaque ; prothorax with five narrow stripes of fulvous scales, three being dorsal and the others on the pleurae ; elytra with the following pale yellowish markings : a spot on interval 3 at one-third from the base, a very oblique narrow band from interval 9 at one-third from the base to about the middle of 4, and a similar but much less oblique band near the top of the declivity, which is often straight but usually somewhat bisinuate and runs from interval 9 to the suture ; underside with the following fulvous marks : a broad oblique stripe on the metasternum, a spot at the base of the metepisternum, and lateral spots on the ventrites ; all the scales plumose.

Head densely punctate, bare, usually with a smooth median spot in place of a fovea. *Rostrum* of ♂ long and slender, one and a half times the length of the

pronotum, closely and strongly punctate from the base to the antennae (at one-third from the apex) and more finely beyond, only slightly widened at the apex; rostrum of ♀ longer (nearly twice the pronotum), rather more slender, more widened at the apex, with the antennae at a little beyond the middle. *Prothorax* transverse (7:10), subconical, widest at the base, rapidly narrowing with a slight curve to the very shallowly constricted apex, the dorsal apical margin truncate, the postocular lobes slight; dorsum flat longitudinally, with small separated granules of various sizes, the spaces between the fulvous stripes almost bare. *Scutellum* not enclosed, very small, bare. *Elytra* wider than the prothorax, widest at the shoulders and very gradually narrowing posteriorly, the sutural area to interval 3 more or less flattened from the base to two-thirds, the basal margin from the suture to interval 4 raised into a rather broad flat strigose elevation; the striae with rather large deep punctures, many of the septa between them being somewhat raised and uniting laterally with those in adjoining striae to form short transverse ridges, so that the whole surface appears uneven; the intervals irregular, convex and rugulose. *Legs* rather long, black, with very short sparse pale setae; femora rugosely punctate, with a sharp crenulate tooth; tibiae with the corbels ascending the dorsal edge, the front tibiae rather deeply bisinuate on the lower edge, but the submedian projection rounded, not angulate.

Length 7.2–9.0 mm., breadth 2.7–3.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 23♂ 17♀, iv–vi. 1934.

The allied species, *scenicus* Fst. and *artivittis* sp.n., may both be distinguished by the absence on the elytra of the elevation at the base and the transverse ridges on the disk; further they both have a white stripe on the apical part of interval 3.

Alcidodes trigonophorus Mshl.—Kambaiti, 4♂ 6♀, iv–v.

Alcidodes westermanni Boh.—Sadon, 1200 m., 1♀, vi–vii.

Alcidodes decursus Pasc.—Sadon, 1♂, vi–vii.

Alcidodes pectoralis Boh.—Sadon, 1♀, vi–vii.

Alcidodes affaber Auriv.—Punkaung, between Sadon and Myitkyina, 1♀, vii.

Alcidodes frenatus Fst.—Inle Lake, 900 m., 1♀, xi.

Alcidodes sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂, v.

Subfamily CRYPTORRHYNCHINAE.

Desmidophorus hebes F. var. *aterrimus* Aur.—Moulmein, 3♂, xi; S. Shan States, Inle Lake, S. end, 3000 ft., 1♂ 3♀, ix; 40 km. E. of Taunggyi, 1♂, ix–x.

It may be noted that *D. morbus* Pasc. (Siam) was erroneously sunk by Hubenthal (*Ent. Bl.* 13, 1917: 114) as a variety of *hebes*; it is really a very distinct species allied to *schenklingi* Hub. In the *Catalogus Coleopt.* the name is wrongly spelt *morphosus*.

Desmidophorus confucii Boh.—Washaung, 700 ft., 20 km. E. of Myitkyina, 2♂, vii.

Thisus burmanus sp. n.

♂♀. Derm dull black or piceous, with fairly dense grey or brownish scaling; the dorsal tufts formed of thick short blackish setae, except one at the top of the elytral declivity which is yellowish.

Head covered by the pronotum, with the frons transversely impressed. *Rostrum* as long as the pronotum, moderately stout, strongly curved, not dilated at the apex, but narrowing dorso-ventrally beyond the antennae, which are inserted at one-third from the apex; the basal half rugose and densely squamose, the apical half shiny, bare and finely punctate. *Antennae* piceous to red-brown; funicle widening distally, the two basal joints of equal length, 3-7 transverse, moniliform. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, widest at the base, narrowing very slightly with a feeble curve to the broad shallow apical constriction; dorsum set with close deep subreticulate punctures, with the transverse row of four tufts at about the middle and two smaller ones at the strongly arcuate apical margin, which conceals the head. *Scutellum* small, convex, bare. *Elytra* much longer than broad (3 : 2), almost parallel from the prominent shoulders to beyond the middle, produced downwards at the apex in ♀; dorsum convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, very steeply declivous behind; the shallow striae containing coarse punctures but more or less obscured by the small round convex scales; the intervals broader than the striae, interval 1 with a row of short distant peg-like erect setae; 3 with an elongate low elevation near the base, a shorter one at the middle, and a conical one at the top of the declivity, all these bearing tufts of erect peg-like setae; 5 with a short basal elevation and three others which alternate with those on 3 and similarly tufted. *Legs* black or piceous with blackish scales and sparse short erect pale setae, the tarsi red; femora with a rather broad triangular tooth; tibiae bisinuate beneath and shallowly sinuate dorsally.

Length 3.5-4.0 mm., *breadth* 1.8-2.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, v-vi. 1934.

The genotype, *T. biguttatus* Pasc. is a larger insect with much broader elytra (3 : 2.6); the prothorax is more transverse, much more convex longitudinally and does not conceal the head, and the tufts in the transverse row (not mentioned by Pascoe) are much lower and more diffuse; the similar elevations on the elytra are much lower and inconspicuous; the tooth on the femora is much smaller.

Thisus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♀, vi.

Thisus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂, v.

YPSILEPIDUS gen. n.

Head concealed from above by the pronotum; frons much wider than the rostrum; eyes coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* about as long as the pronotum in both sexes, moderately curved, parallel-sided, not constricted at the base; scrobes passing rapidly beneath the rostrum, not uniting at the base, their apices shortly visible from above; mandibles decussate, strongly toothed. *Antennae* inserted at the apical third in ♂, a little further back in ♀; scape slender in the basal half, strongly and abruptly clavate; funicle with joint 1 as long as but much thicker than 2; club pubescent, the sutures indistinct. *Prothorax* as long as broad, shallowly bisinuate at the base, the postocular lobes feeble. *Scutellum* concealed. *Elytra* rather short and broad, with the sides strongly rounded, without true shoulders, the posterior calli small and obtuse; stria 10 abbreviated. *Wings* not functional. *Legs* rather slender; femora clavate, with a small tooth; tibiae not compressed, nearly straight, with a long uncus and no mucro; tarsi with joint 2 transverse, shorter than 3, which is bilobate, the claws rather slender. *Sternum* with the pectoral furrow bare, not extending behind the front coxae, which are widely separated; mesosternal process declivous, a little wider than

the prosternal; metasternum as long as a median coxa, the metepisterna indistinguishable. *Venter* with the intercoxal process broadly rounded; ventrite 2 as long as 1 and twice as long as 3 and 4, its basal margin rounded.

Genotype: *Ypsilepidus thisoides* sp. n.

Belongs to the group of genera round *Colobodes* Schönh. and most nearly resembles *Thisus* Pasc.; but from all these it may be distinguished by the absence of functional wings, of the scutellum, and of the metepisternal suture.

***Ypsilepidus thisoides* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm red-brown, with uniform grey scales intermixed with particles of a brown substance which is probably a natural exudation; underside bare, shiny.

Rostrum of ♂ moderately stout, slightly widened at the apex, densely clothed from the base to the antennae with U-shaped or Y-shaped scales, which conceal the sculpture, the apical part bare, shiny, with very fine shallow punctures; rostrum of ♀ a little narrower, with the scaling restricted to the basal third. *Antennae* red-brown; funicle with joint 3 a little longer than broad, 4-7 moniliform, transverse, 7 the broadest. *Prothorax* as long as broad, parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then narrowing to the unconstricted apex; dorsum with large deep close punctures, with an abbreviated smooth median line, but the sculpture more or less hidden by V-shaped scales and brown exudation; at about the middle a transverse row of four tufts of stout erect rod-like setae and two other tufts on the apical margin. *Elytra* (5:4) strongly rounded laterally, widest at about the middle; the dorsal outline sloping steeply at the base, flat in the middle, and steeply declivous behind; the striae with rather large deep punctures but normally covered by scaling; interval 3 with a tubercle near the base, a much smaller one not far behind it, a much larger one at the top of the declivity, and a small one on the declivity; interval 5 with a small sub-basal tubercle (on a level with that on 3), another at the middle, and a third on the declivity; all these tubercles are covered by a tuft of stout erect peg-like brown setae; the scales are all U-shaped or Y-shaped. *Legs* black, with narrow pale scales, some of which are suberect, tarsi red-brown. *Underside* with very sparse punctures.

Length 3.6-4.0 mm., *breadth* 2.0-2.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, vi. 1934.

The form of the scales is very unusual, and it seems possible they have been developed to keep in place the brown substance (presumably an exudation) that occurs among them, which may serve a procryptic purpose.

Ocoblodes sp.—Kambaiti, 1♀, vi.

Tadius erirrhinoides Pasc.—Rangoon, 1♂ 1♀, xii; Siam, Medaw (Burma frontier), 1♀, xi.

***Mecistocerus guttatus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm rather dull black; prothorax with a rather narrow irregular sublateral stripe of fulvous scales and with variable paler scaling on each side of the median carina; elytra with blackish scaling and numerous variable fulvous spots; underside with sparse isolated small pale scales, and a small spot in the hind angles of ventrites 2-4.

Head with fine punctation laterally, the frons almost impunctate in the middle with a broad deep median sulcus that encroaches on the vertex. *Rostrum* longer than the pronotum, deeply constricted at the base, with the usual coarse

basal punctures and short median carina, the punctate area being only slightly more extensive in ♂, in which however, the base is squamose, being bare in ♀. *Antennae* inserted at the middle of the rostrum (♀) or at three-eighths from the apex (♂), dark red-brown to blackish; funicle rather densely pubescent, joints 1 and 2 equal, 3-5 longer than broad, 6 and 7 subglobular or transverse. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, subparallel-sided almost to the middle, then narrowing in a curve to the comparatively narrow apical constriction; dorsum only slightly convex longitudinally, with rather large deep reticulate punctures (somewhat larger on the pleurae) and a shiny carina that reaches from the base almost to the apex, the narrow interspaces with fine sparse punctures, without conspicuous setae. *Scutellum* trapezoidal, convex, bare, shiny. *Elytra* broad, parallel from the roundly rectangular shoulders to the middle, the posterior calli distinct, the apex not produced downwards in ♀; the shallow striae with rather shallow subquadrate separated punctures that contain no scale and are greatly diminished behind; the intervals broader than the punctures, comparatively smooth, interval 3 not costate near the base, the setae very short and appressed. *Legs*, including the tarsi, black; femora with black scaling and sparse short pale recumbent scale-like setae, the posterior pairs with a pale subapical dorsal patch, the tooth large and triangular; tibiae black, with the apical half pale on the posterior pairs, feebly bisinuate beneath, the external apical angle of the hind pair rounded. *Metasternum* with large shallow reticulate punctures laterally, shiny and almost impunctate in the middle with a complete shallow median sulcus.

Length 8.5-12.0 mm., breadth 3.5-5.1 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂ 8♀, vi. 1934.

This unusually large species is characterised by the broad shiny impunctate area in the middle of the metasternum.

***Mecistocerus latisetis* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, with almost uniform dense brown scaling; underside with sparse small pale scales, one in each puncture.

Head densely squamose, with a comparatively small deep frontal fovea. *Rostrum* longer than the pronotum (5 : 4), rather slender, constricted at the base, rugosely punctate and tricarinate in the basal half and rather densely squamose near the base. *Antennae* inserted at about the middle of the rostrum (♀) or a little beyond it (♂), red-brown; funicle sparsely pubescent, the two basal joints equal, 3-5 longer than broad, 6 and 7 globular or slightly transverse. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, parallel-sided in the basal half, then narrowing in a curve to the broad shallow apical constriction; dorsum gently convex longitudinally, the small dense punctures almost entirely concealed by scaling, without any smooth median line or carina, and unevenly set with very thick short suberect setae. *Scutellum* small, somewhat transverse, convex, with a few minute setae. *Elytra* broad, parallel from the roundly rectangular shoulders to about one-third, the posterior calli distinct, the apex not produced downwards in ♀; the elongate separated punctures partly concealed by scaling, diminishing behind and each containing a yellowish scale; the intervals broader than the punctures, flat, with a row of very broad triangular truncate squamiform setae, which are either black or yellow, interval 3 not elevated at the base. *Legs* slender, black, the tarsi red-brown, with dense uniform light-brown scaling; femora with a triangular tooth; tibiae almost straight, the outer apical angle of the hind pair

rectangular, the hind unci of ♂ with a small tooth on the dorsal edge. *Metasternum* laterally opaque and with rather small separated punctures, in the middle, shiny, with much smaller punctures and a complete median sulcus.

Length 6.0–6.5 mm., *breadth* 2.6–3.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, v–vi. 1934.

Readily distinguished by the unusually broad fan-like setae on the elytra.

***Mecistocerus nubilus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black ; elytra densely squamose, mottled with black, brown and grey ; scaling much less dense on the prothorax owing to the narrow spaces between the punctures ; underside with sparse small pale scales.

Head densely squamose, with a very large bare triangular frontal fovea, which is broad in front and narrows to a point behind. *Rostrum* of ♀ longer than the pronotum (5 : 4), constricted at the base, with four shallow punctate sulci and a narrow median carina on the basal third ; that of ♂ rugosely punctate to beyond the middle and with three narrow sinuous carinae. *Antennae* inserted at about the middle of the rostrum in ♀ and at one-third from the apex in ♂, entirely red-brown ; funicle thinly pubescent, the two basal joints equal, 3 and 4 longer than broad, 5 as long as broad, 6 and 7 more or less transverse. *Prothorax* as long as broad in ♂, transverse (4 : 5) in ♀, parallel-sided in the basal third, then narrowing in a curve to the shallow apical constriction ; dorsum only slightly convex longitudinally, with large deep reticulate punctures (those on the pleurae similar), the narrow interspaces of which are squamose, the scales on the disk being mostly black, with an irregular narrow pale stripe on each side, the very short setae recumbent and inconspicuous, except near the apex where they are suberect. *Scutellum* trapezoidal, widest behind, with an impression in the middle of the anterior margin, bare, shiny. *Elytra* rather broad, parallel from the roundly rectangular shoulders to beyond the middle, the posterior calli distinct, the apex not produced downwards in ♀ ; the shallow striae with deep round punctures that are partly overlapped by scaling, being separated by at least their own length in ♀ but closer in ♂, and diminishing greatly behind ; the intervals broader than the punctures, even, except towards the base where they tend to be subgranulate, interval 3 slightly raised near the base, the suberect scale-like setae very short. *Legs* black, with the tarsi red-brown ; femora with a rather large triangular tooth, the scaling pale basally, black towards the apex with pale setae and a large subapical dorsal pale patch, but in smaller specimens the scaling may be almost entirely pale ; tibiae with black scales on the basal half and pale apically, the external apical angle of the hind pair rounded. *Metasternum* opaque and with very large shallow punctures laterally, shiny and with smaller punctures in the middle, and with a complete median sulcus.

Length 5.5–9.5 mm., *breadth* 2.0–4.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂ 7♀, v–vi. 1934.

The nearest ally is *corticeus* Fst., which is a broader insect with the shoulders of the elytra more sloping and the sides slightly rounded, and interval 3 is not elevated near the base ; the funicle of the antennae is densely pubescent and thus appears much thicker ; the venter is much more densely squamose, the scales being dark brown in the middle of ventrites 3 and 4 and pale elsewhere, while in the middle of 1 and 2 the punctures are very large and close, whereas in *nubilus* they are here very small and sparse.

Mecistocerus integrirostris sp. n.

♀. Derm rather shiny black to piceous, with the apex of the rostrum and the apical margin of the prothorax red-brown ; prothorax with a narrow median stripe of yellowish scales on the basal two-thirds and sparse scales laterally which sometimes form an indefinite stripe ; elytra with irregular broken bands of yellowish scales ; underside with only a minute narrow scale in each puncture.

Head with dense small punctures, the frons without any sulcus or fovea. *Rostrum* not constricted laterally at the base, which is punctured like the head, the lateral areas opaque on the basal half, the disk being shiny and sparsely punctate. *Antennae* inserted well beyond the middle(♀), the scape and the basal funicular joint honey-brown, the remainder more or less fuscous ; funicle not pubescent, joint 1 much longer than 2, the rest bead-like, 7 strongly transverse. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, widest at a little behind the middle, broadly but shallowly constricted at the apex ; dorsum longitudinally convex on the basal half, with dense deep reticulate punctation (similar to that on the pleurae) and a very short median carina, the punctures on the disk containing a recumbent scale. *Scutellum* round, opaque, rugulose. *Elytra* rather narrow, parallel to beyond the middle, produced downwards at the apex in ♀ ; the striae with close quadrate punctures that almost disappear apically ; the intervals mostly a little narrower than the striae, rugulose, minutely granulate towards the base, with a row of suberect spatulate setae, interval 3 with an elongate granular elevation near the base and much smaller ones adjoining it on 4 and 5. *Legs* black to piceous, with uniform sparse pale scales, the tarsi paler ; femora with rather large close shallow punctures and a small sharp tooth ; tibiae almost straight, the front pair very shallowly sinuate on the dorsal edge, the corbels of the hind pair with the outer angles slightly projecting. *Metasternum* with comparatively small dense punctures and with only a narrow median sulcus on the posterior half.

Length 3.0–4.0 mm., *breadth* 1.0–1.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 5♀, v–vi. 1934.

This small species differs from all those hitherto recorded from Burma in having the rostrum unconstricted at the base and joint 1 of the funicle distinctly longer than 2.

Mecistocerus cariniceps sp. n.

♂♀. Derm dull black ; prothorax with a transverse patch of fulvous scales on each side of the front margin ; elytra with a broad irregular (sometimes macular) band of fulvous scales across the top of the declivity, the anterior part with variable spots of similar scales ; underside with an oblong scale in each puncture.

Head rugosely punctate, with an irregular median carina, the frons with only a small median puncture. *Rostrum* a little longer than the pronotum (7 : 6), strongly constricted at the base ; dorsum of ♂ with four broad, coarsely punctate sulci from the base to beyond the middle separated by three narrow carinae, the sulci shorter and narrower in ♀ and the interspaces broader. *Antennae* inserted at a little beyond the middle of the rostrum in ♀, at two-thirds from the base in ♂, red-brown ; funicle thinly pubescent, the two basal joints equal, 3–6 longer than broad, 7 as long as broad. *Prothorax* very nearly as long as broad, parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then narrowing in a curve to the rather deep apical constriction ; dorsum gently convex longitudinally, with large deep honeycomb punctures (those on the pleurae smaller and shallower), the narrow

interspaces tending to run together in sinuous oblique lines, and with a rather strong sinuous median carina; most of the punctures with an oblong suberect scale. *Scutellum* nearly round, bare and shiny. *Elytra* elongate, parallel from the roundly rectangular shoulders to two-thirds, the posterior calli low but distinct, the apex not produced downwards in ♀; the shallow striae with deep punctures that diminish behind and are separated by about their own length, each puncture containing a recumbent scale and most of the discal ones with their anterior margin subgranulate; the intervals as broad as the punctures on the basal half and much broader behind, finely rugulose and with a row of suberect scale-like setae, intervals 3 and 5 with a low granulate elevation near the base. *Legs* black, with the tarsi red-brown; femora with a large triangular tooth, front pair with dense fulvous scales except at the apex which is dark brown, posterior pairs with mixed fulvous and brown scales and a broad fulvous band; tibiae almost straight, the basal half with brown, the apical half with pale scales, the corbels of the hind pair obliquely rounded externally. *Metasternum* opaque and reticulately punctured laterally, shiny in the middle, with small distant punctures and only a narrow sulcus in the middle of the apical half.

Length 6.0–8.0 mm., *breadth* 2.3–3.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 5♀, v–vi. 1934.

Distinguished from the other Burmese species by the sculpture of the head and the granules in front of the punctures on the elytra. Superficially it most resembles *M. subcylindricus* Fst., but the latter differs also in having a longer and more smooth prothorax, the shoulders of the elytra are narrower and more sloping, the legs are shorter and much thicker, and the metasternum is equally coarsely punctate throughout.

Mecistocerus spp.—Kambaiti, seven specimens of seven different species, v–vi.

Mecistocerus sp.—Sadon, 1♀, vi–vii.

***Rhadinomerus stricticollis* sp. n.**

♀. Derm dull black; prothorax with some fulvous scaling between the bare granules; elytra with irregular tufts and short transverse bands of short suberect oblong fulvous scales.

Head bare on the vertex, with coarse shallow punctures; frons opaque, shallowly rugulose, with sparse scales and a deep median sulcus that extends on to the base of the rostrum, and a deep furrow adjoining the eyes. *Rostrum* about as long as the pronotum, deeply constricted at the base, with four punctate sulci on the basal half, the median space narrowing to a point before reaching the base. *Antennae* inserted at the middle of the rostrum, red-brown; funicle pubescent, joint 1 as long as but much thicker than 2, 3 and 4 subequal and longer than broad, 5 as long as broad, 6 and 7 transverse. *Prothorax* as long as broad, rounded laterally, widest at the middle, strongly constricted near the apex, the constriction continued deeply across the disk, truncate at the base; dorsum strongly convex, highest behind the middle, coarsely punctate, with the intervals partly subgranulate, there being a low median carina on the anterior half, with a large granule on each side of it close behind the constriction; scaling confined to the punctures, with sparse short suberect clavate setae. *Scutellum* very small, bare. *Elytra* ovate, with the shoulders reduced and obliquely rounded, the posterior calli small; the separated punctures rather large, subquadrate, partly filled with scaling and diminishing behind, the rows being somewhat irregular in parts, the interspaces in the rows as long as or longer than the punctures and

often bearing large flattened granules ; the intervals rather irregular, sinuous and subgranulate in parts, interval 3 being slightly higher than the others and raised at the base into a large elongate granular tubercle. *Legs* with fairly dense elongate brown scales ; femora with only a small tooth that is partly obscured by scales ; tibiae straight. *Underside* : metasternum depressed in the middle but without any median sulcus, set with large contiguous punctures, each containing a short scale ; ventrite 1 with large separated punctures, 2-4 impunctate.

Length 7.0 mm., breadth 3.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♀, v-vi. 1934.

Most nearly allied to the Sumatran, *Berosiris pauper* Pascoe, which is a *Rhadinomerus*, and the sloping shoulders of the elytra in both species suggest that they may be incapable of flight. *R. pauper* lacks the very deep subapical constriction of the prothorax, which is simply punctate, without any trace of granules or median carina ; the frontal sulcus does not extend on to the rostrum ; and the metasternum has a deep median furrow.

The deep subapical constriction of the pronotum distinguishes this species from all its known congeners.

***Rhadinomerus impar* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm rather shiny black or piceous ; prothorax with the sides and pleurae rather thinly clothed with yellowish scales, the disk dark with an indefinite pale median stripe ; elytra variegated with yellowish scales which tend to form irregular broken transverse bands.

Head closely punctate, without any frontal fovea or sulcus. *Rostrum* a little longer than the pronotum, constricted at the base, confluent punctate to beyond the middle in ♂ and with three narrow carinae ; in ♀ punctate only to the middle and with the carinae less distinct. *Antennae* inserted at a little beyond the middle in ♀ and at about one-third from the apex in ♂, with the scape and joint 1 of the funicle flavous, the rest red-brown ; funicle not pubescent, joint 1 slightly longer and much thicker than 2, the rest bead-like and transverse. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, moderately rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, with a broad shallow apical constriction ; dorsum slightly convex longitudinally in the basal half, with a broad shallow depression apically, and with dense small reticulate punctures, without any smooth median line, the scale-like setae (mostly black) obliquely raised and some projecting over the apical margin. *Scutellum* round, bare, opaque. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, rather broad (9 : 5.5), parallel from the prominent shoulders to well beyond the middle, the subapical depressions distinct ; the striae containing close subquadrate punctures (partly obscured by scaling) that diminish behind, the larger punctures with a minute shiny granule on each side ; the intervals as broad as the striae on the basal half and broader behind, bearing small granules and a row of suberect scale-like setae (some black, some yellowish), interval 3 with an elongate granular tubercle near the base, a much smaller one adjoining it on 4, and a trace of one on 5. *Legs* piceous, with the tarsi flavous, thinly clothed with uniform grey scaling ; the femoral tooth very small and sharp ; tibiae straight, the uncus quite straight in ♂, somewhat curved in ♀. *Underside* : metasternum densely punctate, without any fovea or sulcus ; ventrites 1 and 2 with small separated punctures, 3 and 4 opaque, impunctate.

Length 3.0-5.0 mm., breadth 1.1-2.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 3♂ 4♀, v-vi. 1934.

Rhadinomerus favicollis sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black ; prothorax with scattered suberect spatulate pale setae (probably one in each puncture normally) ; elytra irregularly variegated with black and fulvous to yellowish bands or patches of scales.

Head coarsely punctate, with a few erect scales near the eyes, frons with a minutely punctate smooth median area including a broad deep sulcus. *Rostrum* as long as the pronotum, constricted at the base, coarsely punctate and tricarinate basally, the median carina distinct in ♀, almost obliterated in ♂. *Antennae* inserted at slightly beyond the middle in ♀ and at about one-third from the apex in ♂, red-brown ; funicle not pubescent, joints 3 and 4 as long as broad and subequal, 5-7 transverse and bead-like. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, almost parallel-sided to beyond middle in ♂, slightly rounded in ♀, broadly and shallowly constricted at apex ; dorsum longitudinally convex basally and depressed in front, closely set with deep subreticulate punctures, like a shallow honeycomb, with a very narrow abbreviated median carina. *Scutellum* round, bare, shiny. *Elytra* elongate, parallel from the roundly rectangular shoulders to the middle, the subapical calli well-marked in ♀, less so in ♂ ; the striae with small close subquadrate punctures that diminish behind ; the intervals broader than the striae, rugulose, with a row of suberect scale-like setae (black or yellowish), interval 3 with a short elevation near the base and a shorter one on 5. *Legs* black or piceous, the tarsi paler ; femora with a small stout tooth, thinly squamose and with a pale subapical band ; tibiae with the basal half dark, the apical half with pale scaling, the lower edge shallowly bisinuate, corbels of the hind pair with the outer angle rectangular and slightly projecting. *Underside* : metasternum opaque and densely punctate, except in the middle where it is shiny with separated punctures, without any median fovea or sulcus ; ventrites 1 and 2 with small sparse punctures, 3 and 4 almost impunctate.

Length 4.5-5.2 mm., *breadth* 1.2-2.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 2♀, v-vi. 1934.

Rhadinomerus furcatipes sp. n.

♂♀. Derm rather shiny black with scattered sparse groups of narrow yellowish scales.

Head with strong close punctures, the frons with a large deep median fovea. *Rostrum* slightly longer than the pronotum, constricted at the base, with coarse confluent punctation on the basal half and a smooth median line. *Antennae* red-brown ; funicle not pubescent, joints 3 and 4 subequal and slightly longer than broad, 5-7 transverse. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long, rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, broadly constricted at the apex ; dorsum longitudinally convex basally and depressed in front, with rather large reticulate punctures and a fine short median carina, with sparse narrow elongate clavate scales. *Scutellum* rounded, rugulose and setose. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, parallel from the roundly rectangular shoulders to the middle, more narrowed apically than in the two preceding species, especially in ♂, the posterior calli feeble in ♀, a little more prominent in ♂ ; the striae with small close punctures that diminish behind ; the intervals broader than the striae, slightly convex, shagreened, with a row of suberect scale-like setae, interval 3 with a short basal elevation and a much smaller one on 5. *Legs* black, evenly covered with sparse pale scales, the tarsi red-brown ; femoral tooth small on the hind pair, more or less rudimentary on the anterior pairs ; tibiae straight, exterior angle of corbels rounded, the mucro

on the posterior pairs straight and bifurcate in ♂, simple and curved in ♀.
Underside : metasternum opaque and closely punctate laterally, shiny and with more distant punctures in the middle, there being a fairly impunctate area in the middle of the base, with a shallow median depression, but no fovea or sulcus ; all the ventrites with separated strong punctures.

Length 4.7–5.0 mm., *breadth* 1.7–2.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂ 1♀, vi. 1934.

Rhadinomerus spp.—Kambaiti, five specimens of five different species, v–vi.

KEY TO THE BURMESE SPECIES OF *Rhadinomerus*.

- 1 (2). Apical area of prothorax separated off by a deep sulcus ; elytra with obliquely sloping shoulders *stricticollis* sp.n.
- 2 (1). Apical area of pronotum simply depressed ; elytra with prominent, roundly rectangular shoulders.
- 3 (4). Prothorax widest in front of the middle, without a median carina ; elytra with dense yellowish scaling *contemptus* Fst.
- 4 (3). Prothorax widest at or behind the middle ; pale scales on elytra forming spots or irregular bands.
- 5 (6). Prothorax coarsely granulato-punctate, without a median carina, widest at middle ; intervals on elytra narrower than the punctures ; metasternum coarsely punctate throughout, with a median fovea at base and apex ; ventrite 1 with a row of very large punctures along the whole base *granulicollis* Fst.
- 6 (5). Prothorax not granulate, with a short median carina (except *impar*, sp. n.) ; intervals on elytra not narrower than the punctures ; metasternum without median foveae ; ventrite 1 without a basal row of very large punctures.
- 7 (8). Frons without a fovea or sulcus ; pronotum without a median carina *impar* sp.n.
- 8 (7). Frons with a deep fovea or sulcus ; pronotum with a short median carina.
- 9 (12). Setae on upperside scale-like and suberect ; intervals on elytra not granulate ; interval 3 with a short elevation near base.
- 10 (11). Frons with a deep sulcus ; scutellum bare, shiny ; femora with a pale subapical band ; hind tibiae with the outer angle of the corbel rectangular and slightly projecting, uncus on posterior pairs of ♂ normal *favicollis* sp.n.
- 11 (10). Frons with a deep fovea ; scutellum rugulose, setose ; femora uniformly squamose ; hind tibiae with the outer angle of the corbel rounded, uncus on posterior pairs of ♂ bifurcate *furcatipes* sp.n.
- 12 (9). Setae on upperside hair-like and erect ; intervals on elytra finely granulate, interval 3 without a basal elevation *conciliatus* Fst.

The characters of *R. contemptus* and *conciliatus* have been drawn from the descriptions only.

Rhadinopus tecticollis sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black, variegated with dense pale brown, black and whitish scales without any definite pattern ; underside with a broad suberect whitish scale in each puncture.

Head with pale brown and whitish scales and behind each eye a large patch of short erect black peg-like scales ; frons in front about as wide as the rostrum

near the base and rather rapidly narrowed behind, with a small fovea. *Rostrum* with the antennae inserted at about one-third from the base in both sexes; the basal area with coarse confluent punctation and a smooth median carina that does not ascend the frons; the anterior part with very sparse fine punctures in ♀, these being distinctly larger in ♂. *Antennae* red-brown, with joint 2 of the funicle a little longer than 1, 3 somewhat longer than broad and equal to 4, 5-7 subequal and bead-like; club broadly ovate in one aspect, somewhat compressed in the other. *Prothorax* nearly twice as broad as long, widest close to the base and there gently rounded, then narrowing rapidly to the apex, which is shallowly constricted; dorsum raised in the middle of the disk into a tectiform ridge, with a complete narrow median carina, the deep pentagonal punctures with their interspaces rather broader than usual and opaque; the paler scales broad and recumbent, the black ones erect and peg-like. *Scutellum* nearly round, squamose, its cavity as long as broad. *Elytra* comparatively short and very broadly ovate, with only a small subapical impression and no posterior calli; the deep striae with large punctures, which are partly concealed by scaling, the intervals a little broader than the striae, flat and not carinate even posteriorly, except interval 9, interval 1 with a smooth line along the sutural edge; scales dense, smaller than those on the pronotum, all the intervals with a row of numerous suberect scale-like setae, the punctures in the striae containing a long narrow scale. *Legs* with fairly dense brown and whitish scales; femora convex on the dorsal edge, with a very small second tooth; tibiae with the sharply carinate dorsal edge only slightly curved and for the greater part parallel with the lower edge.

Length 5.0-5.5 mm., *breadth* 3.0-3.2 mm.

BURMA: Tenasserim, Malvedaung, 1000 ft., 30 km. S. of Ye, 2♂ 1♀, xi. 1934.

Distinguished from all the previously described species by the tectiform pronotum and the second femoral tooth.

***Rhadinopus indutus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm piceous, with dense pale fawn-coloured scaling above and a few tufts of black peg-like setae; underside with small isolated recumbent pale scales.

Head rugosely punctate, with a small recumbent scale in each puncture; frons rapidly narrowing posteriorly, with a small fovea. *Rostrum* with the antennae inserted at two-fifths from the apex in both sexes; dorsum rugosely punctate on the basal half in ♂, on the basal third in ♀. *Antennae* red-brown, with the two basal joints of the funicle subequal, 3 longer than 4, 5-7 subequal and a little longer than broad; club somewhat compressed. *Prothorax* nearly twice as broad as long, widest at the base, rapidly narrowing to the apex with the sides slightly curved, shallowly constricted at the apex, which is half as wide as the base; dorsum flat along the median line, with large dense punctures and a narrow sinuous median carina, the punctures partly hidden by large flat scales; across the middle a row of four small tufts, each containing three or four erect stout peglike black setae, and two longer and denser tufts on the apical margin. *Scutellum* with a small median tubercle. *Elytra* triangular, widest at the shoulders and rapidly narrowing to the apex with the sides slightly curved, with a distinct subapical constriction and well-marked posterior calli; the punctate striae concealed beneath the broad overlapping scales; the intervals flat, broader than the striae, interval 3 slightly higher than the others with a row of three or four tufts of erect peg-like black setae, 9 costate at the apex only, 1 with a smooth line along the sutural edge, 5 and 7 with a row of distant erect scale-like pale

setae. *Legs* with fairly dense, pale fawn scaling; femora nearly straight on the dorsal edge, with only one small tooth beneath; tibiae with the upper and lower edges parallel and without any external angulation at the apex.

Length 3.8–4.0 mm., *breadth* 2.0–2.1 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, v–vi. 1934.

From the previously described species of the genus *indutus* differs in its small size, more triangular elytra with their flat intervals and concealed striae, the tuberculate scutellum, entirely bare pectoral channel, etc.

Rhadinopus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♀, vi.

Rhadinopus sp.—Myitkyina, 1♂, vii.

Rhadinopus sp.—Tenasserim, Mekane, 90 km. E. of Moulmein, 200 m., 1♂, xi.

Zeugenia histrionica Pasc.—Mekane, 1♀, xi.

Zeugenia sp.—Kambaiti, 1♀, vi.

Orochlesis spp.—Mekane, two specimens of different species, xi.

Cryptorrhynchus sp.—S. Shan States, Inle Lake, 1♀, ix.

Cryptorrhynchus sp.—40 km. E. of Taunggyi, 1♂, ix–x.

Genus ? (*Cryptorrhynchinae*)—four specimens of three different genera, Kambaiti, v–vi, and Washaung, vii.

LEPIDARCUS gen. n.

Head convex, not hidden by the pronotum; frons narrower than the rostrum between the antennae; eyes coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* roundly dilated near the base and constricted at the actual base; scrobes passing beneath the rostrum basally and there dilated. *Antennae* inserted at a little beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes; scape about as long as the funicle, clavate; funicle with joints 1 and 2 equal; club elongate, widest beyond the middle, segmented. *Prothorax* transverse, bisinuate at the base, the apical margin arcuate, the postocular lobes distinct. *Scutellum* exposed, squamose. *Elytra* much wider at the shoulders than the prothorax, with ten complete striae, the subapical calli prominent. *Legs* short, slender; femora only slightly clavate, not sulcate beneath, with a small tooth, the hind pair not exceeding the subapical calli on the elytra; tibiae not compressed, straight, with a strong uncus and no mucro; tarsi with joint 2 longer than broad, as long as 3, the claws slender. *Sternum* with the pectoral furrow bare, the mesosternal cavity horseshoe-shaped, much higher than the metasternum, overhanging at the apex, reaching the middle of the median coxae; metasternum longer than a median coxa. *Venter* with the intercoxal process narrow, sharply acuminate; posterior margin of ventrite 1 quite straight, 2 longer than 3 but shorter than 3 and 4.

Genotype : *Lepidarcus malaisei* sp. n.

This genus comes nearest to the Papuan *Hyparinus* Pasc., in which however the mesosternal receptacle is on a level with the metasternum and reaches the hind margin of the median coxae; the intercoxal process of the venter is broad and forms an obtuse angle; the femora exceed the elytra and the tibiae are strongly compressed; the antennae are inserted far behind the middle of the rostrum, and joint 2 of the funicle is longer than 1.

Lepidarcus malaisei sp. n.

♂♀. *Derm* black; upperside with dense fawn scaling; pronotum with two indefinite darker discal stripes from the median tufts to the base; elytra with a more or less diamond-shaped large common blackish area, extending to stria 4 in the middle and narrowing to stria 1 at the base and to stria 2 at the top of the

declivity, being sometimes invaded by fawn scales; metasternum and the basal ventrite with isolated fawn scales in the punctures, the remainder being almost bare.

Head with the rugose punctures entirely concealed by the dense overlapping concave scales. *Rostrum* as long as the pronotum, rather strongly curved, the basal half with large subreticulate punctures and a smooth median line, the apical half smooth with sparse small punctures; rostrum of ♀ similar, except that the apical half is a little narrower with smaller closer punctures. *Antennae* honey-brown; funicle with joints 3 and 4 subequal and slightly longer than broad, 5-7 transverse, moniliform, 7 being the widest. *Prothorax* transverse (5:6), widest at the middle, narrowing slightly to the base, much more so in front, shallowly constricted at the apex; dorsum with a broad shallow median longitudinal depression, a transverse row beyond the middle of four tufts of stout erect scales (the median ones larger) and two more at the apex, the whole punctation concealed by very large overlapping flat scales, much larger than those on the elytra. *Scutellum* densely squamose. *Elytra* parallel from the roundly rectangular shoulders to beyond the middle; the dorsal outline rising shortly from the base, then flat to the top of the declivity, which slopes steeply to the apex; the rows of large deep punctures (each containing a narrow scale) completely hidden by large overlapping scales, except near the suture; interval 2 with three erect tufts of dense black scales, near the base, at the middle and at the top of the declivity, interval 4 with two tufts in between those on 2, other intervals with a row of very short erect scale-like setae. *Legs* with the femora black, the tibiae and tarsi red-brown; femora with dense grey scaling, with two dorsal black spots, a large median and a smaller subapical one; tibiae with grey scaling and the apical half black dorsally.

Length 5.0-5.5 mm., *breadth* 2.0-2.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 4♂ 1♀, v-vi. 1934.

Lepidarcus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂, v.

Subfamily LOBOTRACHELINAE.

Genus LOBOTRACHELUS Schönh.

The small weevils of this genus appear to be numerous in the Old World Tropics, and as they are difficult to discriminate, it has seemed advisable to describe here all the Burmese species of which adequate material is available and to supply a key which may facilitate their identification.

Faust (*Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova*, 1895, 34: 294) recorded nine species from Burma, but the occurrence of one of these (*angulatus* Mot.) seems dubious; of the remainder four are known to me from the description only: *ineptus* Gyll., *leucaspis* Fst., *ruficornis* Mot., and *ingratus* Fst., and of these only *leucaspis* is included in the key. Dr. Malaise found six new species, and five more are described from the British Museum collection. Thus twenty-one species have now been recorded, of which eighteen appear in the key, and there are eight additional species of which I have seen single specimens only.

KEY TO THE BURMESE SPECIES OF *Lobotrachelus*.

- 1 (4). Clothing of elytra consisting entirely or mostly of scales.
- 2 (3). Dorsal scaling pale grey; elytra each with three large round black spots (the discal one sometimes indistinct); legs very long and slender, hind femora exceeding the elytra by almost half their length; rostrum of ♀ with a few scales at base only and a row of fine erect hairs on each side *sexnotatus* sp. n.

- 3 (2). Elytra with an indefinite pattern of pale brown and white scales ; legs much shorter, femora broad, the hind pair only shortly exceeding the elytra ; rostrum of ♀ squamose nearly to apex, without erect hairs *lepidotus* sp. n.
- 4 (1). Clothing of elytra consisting entirely of setae, or very rarely (*frenatus*) with a few markings of narrow scales.
- 5 (8). Tooth on front femora forming a broad lamina.
- 6 (7). Elytra with markings of white setae but no white scales ; pronotum without a white band at base and apex . . . *laminatipes* sp. n.
- 7 (6). Elytra with markings of narrow white scales : a sutural stripe, a long stripe on interval 5, a lateral patch before middle ; pronotum with a white band at base and apex . . . *frenatus* sp. n.
- 8 (5). Teeth on front femora in the form of a simple spine, or more or less obsolete.
- 9 (14). Front femora with two teeth.
- 10 (13). Teeth on front femora placed one behind the other but not in alignment.
- 11 (12). Elytra clothed with dark setae except for a basal band of white setae on intervals 1-4 ; tarsi testaceous . . . *bidens* sp. n., ♂♀
- 12 (11). Elytra with rather dense uniform grey setae ; tarsi black . . . *plumbeus* Mot., ♂
- 13 (10). Teeth on front femora placed side by side . . . *plumbeus* Mot., ♀
- 14 (9). Front femora with a single tooth or none.
- 15 (22). Scutellum entirely concealed by the median basal lobe of the pronotum ; many intervals on the elytra with only a single row of setae.
- 16 (17). Ventricle 5 of ♂ with a deep round bare punctate depression occupying nearly the whole surface, each side with an angulate projection bearing a tuft of dense setae ; rostrum of ♀ very long, as long as the elytra ; antennae with the scape and joint 1 of the funicle testaceous, the rest black . . . *morosus* Fst.
- 17 (16). Ventricle 5 of ♂ without any depression or projections, closely squamose ; rostrum of ♀ much shorter than the elytra ; antennae entirely testaceous.
- 18 (21). Rostrum forming a distinct angle with the frons ; elytra without bands of white setae ; tibiae wholly or partly red.
- 19 (20). Rostrum and all the tibiae red ; prothorax with a fairly large patch of white scales in the anterior and posterior angles . . . *rufitibiis* sp. n.
- 20 (19). Rostrum black, with the extreme apex red ; tibiae black, the anterior pairs red on the apical third, the hind pair only at the apex ; prothorax with only a fringe of single white scales in the hind angles and no white scales in the anterior ones . . . *parvus* sp. n.
- 21 (18). Dorsal outline of the rostrum forming a continuous line with the frons ; elytra with a basal and postmedian band of sparse whitish setae ; tibiae black . . . *asperulus* Fst.
- 22 (15). Scutellum visible behind the prothoracic lobe ; intervals on elytra with two or more rows of setae or none.

- 23 (28). Front femora with the tooth absent or rudimentary.
- 24 (27). Pronotum only slightly convex longitudinally in the middle line, the discal punctures comparatively large, much wider than the intervals between them.
- 25 (26). Upper surface mostly clothed with long coarse grey setae; suture of elytra with a complete stripe of intercrossed grey setae; rostrum of ♂ not deeper at the antennae than near the base
vacivus sp. n., ♂.
- 26 (25). Upper surface mostly clothed with short dark setae, with scattered groups of sparse whitish setae; suture of elytra without such a stripe; rostrum of ♂ much deeper at the antennae than near the base . . . *simplicipes* sp. n., ♂♀.
- 27 (24). Pronotum strongly convex longitudinally, the discal punctures smaller than the intervals . . . *convexicollis* sp. n., ♂.
- 28 (23). Front femora with a single sharp tooth.
- 29 (36). Disk of pronotum dull, with large shallow ocellated punctures, each containing a seta, the intervals narrower than the punctures.
- 30 (31). Basal lobe of pronotum clothed with sparse grey setae; scutellum with dense whitish scales; suture of elytra with a complete stripe of intercrossed grey setae . . . *vacivus* sp. n., ♀.
- 31 (30). Basal lobe of pronotum with a patch of dense silvery-white scales; scutellum bare or with dark setae; suture of elytra without such a stripe.
- 32 (33). Vertex of head opaque; upper edge of the area of white scales on the propleurae sinuate in the middle; rostrum of ♂ not deeper at the antennae than at the base; median area of metasternum and basal ventrite of ♂ with dense erect hairs . . . *subfasciatus* Mot.
- 33 (32). Vertex of head shiny; upper edge of the white area on the propleurae quite straight; rostrum of ♂ deeper at the antennae than at the base; median area of metasternum and basal ventrite of ♂ with flat scales.
- 34 (35). Sides of prothorax curved . . . *leucaspis* Fst.
- 35 (34). Sides of prothorax straight . . . *urenae* Mshl.
- 36 (29). Disk of pronotum shiny, with small simple punctures without a seta, the intervals wider than the punctures.
- 37 (38). Elytra much broader at the shoulders than the prothorax, with the intervals rugulose and a common bisinuate band of sparse white setae behind the middle reaching stria 7; middle of metasternum with plumose scales . . . *laporteae* Mshl.
- 38 (37). Elytra only slightly broader at the shoulders than the prothorax, with the intervals smooth, and having behind the middle at most a few white setae on interval 3; middle of metasternum with simple recumbent setae . . . *nudus* sp. n.

***Lobotrachelus sexnotatus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, with dense pale grey scaling above and below; pronotum with two round black spots in the middle of the disk (clothed with short brown setae), but these almost obliterated in ♂; elytra each with three large round black spots (clothed with brown setae), one on the humeral callus, another before the middle between striae 1 and 4 (sometimes partly obliterated), and the third on the declivity between striae 2 and 4.

Head with dense scaling, forming an erect crest along the frons, which is comparatively broad. *Rostrum* of ♂ as long as the pronotum, gradually widening in the apical half, porrect to the antennae (at two-sevenths from the apex) then curving downwards, much deeper at the antennae than at the base, compressed dorsally into a sharp high median carina and densely squamose throughout; rostrum of ♀ slightly longer, with the antennae a little further back, not deeper there than at the base, dorsum with scales only at the base and a row of short erect hairs on each side, the carina much less prominent. *Antennae* testaceous. *Prothorax* transverse (2 : 3), with the sides straight, the median basal lobe rather short, densely squamose, not carinate and not concealing the scutellum; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, highest at the middle, with dense shallow ocellated punctures (concealed except in the discal spots) and no smooth median line. *Scutellum* exposed, squamose. *Elytra* with the fine striae largely obscured by the dense elongate scales, the broad intervals strongly rugulose. *Legs* unusually long and slender, the hind femora exceeding the elytra by nearly half their length, the front pair without a tooth or with a rudimentary one, the posterior pairs with a small sharp tooth.

Length 3.0–3.5 mm., breadth 1.5–1.7 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 3♀, v. 1934.

Lobotrachelus lepidotus sp. n.

♀. Derm black to piceous, with more or less dense scaling forming an indefinite pattern; prothorax with the median lobe pure white, two large round dark spots in the middle of the base and two fainter ones in front of them, two indefinite whitish patches on each side of these, which either merge into the white on the pleurae or are separated from it by pale fawn-coloured scales; elytra with pale fawn scales, a subquadrate whitish patch at the base of intervals 1–3, an indefinite common arcuate dark band crossing the suture before the middle and extending up to the shoulder on each side, and behind this some variable short whitish stripes usually on intervals 3, 5 and 7; underside with dense whitish scales.

Head with dense fawn scales; frons forming a wide angle with the rostrum, a little broader than the apex of the scape, the scales suberect. *Rostrum* of ♀ elongate, as long as the pronotum (with the lobe), nearly straight, fairly closely squamose almost to the apex. *Antennae* inserted only a little beyond the middle of the rostrum, testaceous, elongate, all the joints longer than broad. *Prothorax* somewhat transverse (5 : 6), with the sides gently rounded, the basal lobe not carinate and partly concealing the scutellum; dorsum slightly convex longitudinally, with dense ocellated punctures (mostly concealed) and without any smooth median line. *Scutellum* squamose. *Elytra* with narrow striae containing a row of pale setae, the intervals rugosely punctate, the dark scales very narrow, the white ones the broadest. *Legs* piceous, with dense whitish scales, the tarsi paler; femora short and broad, with a sharp tooth, the hind pair only shortly exceeding the elytra.

Length 3.5 mm., breadth 1.5 mm.

BURMA, 3♀ (A. K. Weld Downing).

Type in the British Museum.

NOVIT. ZOOL., 42, 3. 1948.

Lobotrachelus laminatipes sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black to red-brown ; prothorax dorsally with rather sparse whitish setae, becoming dark on the disk, the basal lobe with dense narrow white scales, the pleurae with a large irregular patch of broader white scales at base and apex (sometimes uniting in the middle) ; elytra with a nearly complete sutural stripe of interlocking white setae (but often much abbreviated), a broad common basal band of white setae extending to interval 5 or 6, a similar band behind the middle, extending in the typical form to interval 4 and narrowing outwards, but this may be more or less completely replaced by dark setae, whereas in southern (Tavoy) specimens it may extend broadly to interval 8 ; underside with dense white scales.

Head with shallow setigerous punctures which are denser behind the eyes ; frons narrow, with short erect whitish setae. *Rostrum* of ♂ shorter than the pronotum (5 : 6), not dilated at the apex, of equal depth throughout, almost straight, with rather dense white scales, dorsum compressed into a sharp ridge on the basal half ; rostrum of ♀ longer than the pronotum (7 : 6), a little narrower, bare except for a few pale setae at the base, with very fine sparse punctures and a less distinct median carina. *Antennae* testaceous, inserted at two-fifths from the apex of the rostrum in ♂ and a little further back in ♀. *Prothorax* transverse (2 : 3), with the sides straight, the basal lobe densely squamose, not carinate, partly concealing the scutellum ; dorsum gently convex longitudinally, with dense shallow ocellated punctures and no smooth median line. *Scutellum* small, squamose. *Elytra* with deep, shallowly punctate striae, the intervals flat, shiny, with sparse minute granules and 2-3 rows of setae. *Legs* black, with stripes of white setae ; front femora with the tooth expanded into a lamina about twice as long as deep, the distal end of which is sharply pointed and the proximal end rounded, the shape varying somewhat ; posterior femora with the tooth normal and sharp, the hind pair shortly exceeding the elytra.

Length 2.0 mm., breadth 1.0 mm.

BURMA : Ruby Mines, 3♂ (*Doherty*-type) ; Tenasserim, Tavoy, 2♂ 1♀ ; Washaung, 20 km. E. of Myitkyina, 700 ft., 1♂ 1♀, vii. 1934 (*Dr. R. Malaise*) ; Momeit, 1♀ (*Doherty*).

Type in the British Museum.

Lobotrachelus frenatus sp. n.

♀. Derm black, with dark setae above and lines and bands of narrow white scales ; pronotum with a narrow white band at the base and a slightly wider one just behind the apical margin, these joining up laterally with the broad white area on the pleurae ; elytra without any basal band, but with a complete white sutural stripe and another on interval 5 that reaches neither base nor apex, a lateral white patch (divided by the striae) before the middle between stria 9 and the margin, and two or three lines of separate white scales along the apical margin ; underside with dense white scales.

Head with sparse pale setae and shallow punctures ; frons with two rows of narrow suberect white scales. *Rostrum* of ♀ about as long as the pronotum, bare except for a row of fine recumbent setae on each side, with sparse fine punctures and a narrow median carina. *Antennae* inserted at a little beyond the middle of the rostrum, testaceous. *Prothorax* transverse (3 : 4), with the sides straight, the basal lobe squamose but not covering the scutellum ; dorsum gently convex longitudinally, with dense ocellated punctures without any smooth median line.

Scutellum squamose. *Elytra* with deep, shallowly punctate striae, the flat intervals shallowly rugulose and with two rows of setae. *Legs* as in *L. laminatipes* sp. n.

Length 2.0 mm., breadth 1.0 mm.

BURMA : Ruby Mines, 1♀ (*Doherty*).

Type in the British Museum.

***Lobotrachelus bidens* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, clothed above mainly with short dark setae ; prothorax with a narrow band across the base formed of narrow white scales, these being denser on the basal lobe, and the pleurae with a broad stripe of broader white scales, the upper edge of which is sinuate ; elytra with a broad common basal band of white on intervals 1-4, usually projecting further backwards on interval 1 ; underside with dense white scales.

Head with fine shallow punctures and sparse dark setae ; frons of ♂ with the usual crest of erect white scales, which is reduced to a few setae in ♀. *Rostrum* of ♂ a little longer than the pronotum, slightly curved, a little deeper at the antennae (one-third from the apex) than near the base, the dorsum compressed into a sharp median ridge and densely clothed with white scales nearly to the apex ; rostrum of ♀ somewhat longer and more slender, of equal depth throughout and entirely devoid of scales. *Antennae* testaceous. *Prothorax* transverse (2 : 3), with the sides straight, the basal lobe only partly covering the scutellum ; dorsum gently convex longitudinally, with dense shallow ocellated punctures and no smooth median line. *Scutellum* squamose. *Elytra* with deep, shallowly punctate striae, the intervals slightly convex, with numerous granules and 2-3 rows of setae. *Legs* black, with stripes of long white setae, the tarsi testaceous ; front femora with two small teeth, one behind the other but not in the same line, the posterior tooth at or behind the middle of the femur.

Length 1.7-2.0 mm., breadth 0.7-1.0 mm.

BURMA : Karen Mts., 1♂ (*Doherty*-type) ; Ruby Mines, 5000-7000 ft., 1♂ (*Doherty*) ; Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♀, vi. 1934 (*Dr. R. Malaise*).

Type in the British Museum.

Lobotrachelus plumbeus Mot.—Kambaiti, 4♂ 10♀, v-vi.

Neither Motchulsky nor Faust mentions the curious sexual dimorphism in the teeth of the front femora.

***Lobotrachelus rufitibiis* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black ; prothorax with sparse yellowish setae, a small spot of narrow white scales on the median basal lobe and longer spots at the apex and base of the pleurae ; elytra with lines of pale yellowish setae and a complete sutural stripe of intercrossing white setae ; underside with dense white scaling.

Head of ♂ with numerous fine yellowish setae, that of ♀ bare, shiny and impunctate dorsally ; frons narrow, with two lines of suberect yellowish setae. *Rostrum* of ♂ shorter than the pronotum (4 : 5), red, with a fine median carina, two median lines of narrow white scales on the basal three-fifths and pale setae on each side ; rostrum of ♀ longer than the pronotum (6 : 5), more slender, widening at the apex, with only sparse setae and no scales. *Antennae* testaceous. *Prothorax* transverse (5 : 7), with the sides straight, the basal lobe concealing the scutellum ; dorsum convex longitudinally in ♂ and highest behind the middle, almost flat in ♀, with very shallow ocellated punctures and no smooth median line. *Scutellum*

concealed. *Elytra* with deep, shallowly punctate striae, the intervals flat, finely and sparsely subgranulate, many of them bearing (wholly or partly) only a single row of setae and double rows elsewhere, the setae being rather stouter in ♂. *Legs* with lines of white setae, the femora black, the tibiae and tarsi red; all the femora with a small sharp tooth.

Length 1.9 mm., *breadth* 1.0 mm.

BURMA: Tenasserim, Tavoy, 1♂ 1♀ (*Doherty*).

Type in the British Museum.

It seems probable that this species is the same as that tentatively attributed to *angulatus* Mot., by Faust (*Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova*, 1895, 34: 295), but Motchulsky's species was described from a high altitude in Ceylon, and its occurrence in Burma seems very unlikely.

***Lobotrachelus parvus* sp. n.**

♀. Derm black, with sparse grey setae; prothorax with only a fringe of single white scales in the posterior angles and no scales on the median lobe or in the anterior angles; elytra with lines of grey setae (mostly forming single rows on the intervals) and a complete sutural stripe of interlocking grey setae; underside with dense whitish scaling.

Structurally very close to *L. rufitibiis*, sp. n., the description of which applies to it, except as follows: *Head* of ♀ somewhat more punctate on the vertex. *Rostrum* black, red only at the extreme apex. *Prothorax* more transverse (5:8), more sloping in front. *Legs* with the tibiae black, the anterior pairs red on the apical third, the hind pair at the apex only.

Length 2.0 mm., *breadth* 1.0 mm.

BURMA: 2♀ (*A. K. Weld Downing*).

***Lobotrachelus simplicipes* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, with numerous short black setae and a few sparse longer white setae; prothorax with a spot on each side of the front margin formed of separated white setae, a similar pair behind the middle, and behind these a pair of transverse spots on the hind margin, a few white setae on the median lobe, and the pleurae in ♂ with separated grey scales throughout with a denser band along the basal margin, in ♀ with black setae and only a spot of whitish scales in the basal angle; elytra with the following markings of sparse whitish setae: a quadrate spot behind the scutellum, a small spot at the base of interval 3, an abbreviated stripe (may be much reduced or absent) on 5 and 7, and a few isolated setae elsewhere; underside with fairly dense whitish scales.

Head with dense whitish scales on the frons in ♂ and blackish ones in ♀. *Rostrum* of ♂ longer than the pronotum (4:3), straight from the base to the antennae (three-eighths from the apex) then strongly deflected, much deeper at the antennae than at the base, the dorsum compressed into a sharp median ridge, with sparse narrow whitish scales; rostrum of ♀ longer (5:3), regularly curved, not deeper at the antennae (inserted at the middle), the dorsum not compressed, with a low median carina and bare of scales. *Antennae* testaceous. *Prothorax* transverse (2:3), with the sides almost straight from the base to near the apex and there feebly sinuate, the basal lobe leaving the scutellum fully exposed; dorsum nearly flat longitudinally, with dense shallow punctures and no smooth median line. *Scutellum* densely squamose. *Elytra* with deep, shallowly punctate striae, the broad intervals flat and finely rugulose, with three-four rows

of dark setae but only two white setae where these are present. *Legs* black, the tarsi reddish; femora of ♂ with whitish setae, the front pair without a tooth, the others with the tooth very small or rudimentary; femora of ♀ with black setae and only a dorsal patch of whitish setae on the posterior pairs, the tooth on the posterior pairs small, that on the front pair rudimentary.

Length 2.4–1.0 mm., *breadth* 2.6–1.1 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 4♂ 2♀, vi. 1934.

***Lobotrachelus vacivus* sp. n.**

♂♀. *Derm* black, with thin grey scaling above, the elytra with a large subquadrate patch of dark setae before the middle between striae 1 and 4 and a similar one on the declivity; prothorax with dense greyish white scales on the pleurae, the upper edge of the patch being ill-defined; underside with dense whitish scales.

Head with dense whitish scales on the frons in ♂ and darker ones in ♀. *Rostrum* of ♂ a little shorter than the pronotum, gently and regularly curved, not deeper at the antennae than at the base, the dorsum not compressed, with fairly dense whitish scales almost to the apex; rostrum of ♀ slightly longer and more slender, bare, shiny and impunctate. *Antennae* testaceous, those of ♀ inserted only slightly beyond the middle of the rostrum, those of ♂ at one-third from the apex. *Prothorax* transverse (7 : 10), with the sides very slightly rounded, the basal lobe not covering the scutellum; dorsum gently convex longitudinally, with dense shallow ocellated punctures without any smooth median line. *Scutellum* densely squamose, entirely exposed. *Elytra* with deep, shallowly punctate striae, the broad intervals gently convex, with minute low granules and two-four rows of setae. *Legs* black with lines of whitish setae, only the base of the tarsi reddish; front femora with the tooth rudimentary in ♂, fully developed in ♀, tooth on posterior pairs distinct in both sexes.

Length 2.5–2.7 mm., *breadth* 1.5–1.6 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 4♂ 3♀, v–vi. 1934.

***Lobotrachelus convexicollis* sp. n.**

♂. *Derm* red-brown, with short dark setae; prothorax with a dense fringe of long white scales in the posterior angles and sparse whitish setae along the anterior margin of the pleurae, and narrow white scales on the basal lobe; elytra with a short stripe of whitish setae at the base of interval 3 and sometimes on 2 also, and a common band of similar setae behind the middle extending to interval 4, but no white setae along the apical margin; underside with separated whitish scales.

Head bare on the vertex, with rather sparse punctures, the frons very narrow, with a low ridge of dark scales. *Rostrum* of ♂ as long as the pronotum, stout, widening from near the base to the apex, not deeper at the antennae (inserted beyond the middle) than near the base; dorsum compressed on the basal half to form a sharp median ridge, with longitudinally confluent punctures and sparse pale setae. *Antennae* testaceous, unusually short and stout, joints 4–7 of the funicle being transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (2 : 3), with the sides straight; dorsum strongly convex longitudinally, with small simple punctures which are narrower than the intervals between them and with a transverse basal impression on each side, without any smooth median line. *Scutellum* partly covered by the pronotal lobe, bare. *Elytra* with deep striae, the intervals

flat and rugulose, with three-four rows of setae. *Legs* black, with the usual white setae, the tarsi red-brown; posterior pairs of femora with a small sharp tooth, the front pair without a tooth.

Length 2.3 mm., breadth 1.0 mm.

BURMA: Ruby Mines, 2♂ (*Doherty*).

Type in the British Museum.

Lobotrachelus urenae Mshl.—Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, vi–vii. It is possible that this species may prove to be synonymous with *leucaspis*, Fst.

Lobotrachelus laporteae Mshl.—Sadon, 1♂, vi–vii.

Lobotrachelus 5 spp.—Kambaiti, five specimens, iv–vi.

***Lobotrachelus nudus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, almost devoid of setae above and without definite white markings; underside with rather thin grey scaling laterally and setae in the middle.

Head bare, with small separated punctures; frons with a low carina without scales. *Rostrum* of ♂ as long as the pronotum, gently curved, stout, not dilated apically, not deeper at the antennae (two-sevenths from the apex) than near the base; dorsum strongly convex transversely with a complete narrow median carina, bare, with punctures that are subconfluent longitudinally; rostrum of ♀ of the same length, more slender, nearly straight and more finely punctate. *Antennae* testaceous, rather short and stout, joints 4–7 of the funicle transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (3:4), gently rounded laterally, the basal lobe unusually short; dorsum gently convex longitudinally, sloping anteriorly, very shiny, with numerous small simple widely-spaced punctures and a smooth median line, entirely bare, except for a few short white setae on the basal lobe and a short fringe of single narrower white scales in the basal angles; pleurae with the punctures rather larger than those on the disk and bare except for a few white scales on the anterior margin. *Scutellum* entirely exposed, bare. *Elytra* unusually narrow at the shoulders, being there only a little wider than the prothorax, with deep remotely-punctate striae, the broad intervals flat, bare and impunctate, except for a few white setae at the base of intervals 2 and 3, a few on 2 behind the middle, and numerous punctures and minute dark setae throughout interval 1. *Legs* black, with sparse white setae, the tarsi red-brown; the tooth on the anterior pairs of femora comparatively long and sharp, that on the hind pair much smaller.

Length 2.5–3.0 mm., breadth 1.0–1.5 mm.

ASSAM: Manipur, 2♂ (*Doherty*-type). N.E. BURMA: Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♀, vi–vii. 1934 (*Dr. R. Malaise*).

Type in the British Museum.

Subfamily ZYGOPINAE.

***Metialma suturella* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black; prothorax with a rhomboidal patch of sparse narrow pale scales in the middle of the basal half, enclosing a median stripe of dense yellowish-white broader scales, the whole surrounded by four coalescing black spots, the lateral areas variegated with sparse narrow pale scales enclosing an ovate black spot at about the middle and a smaller one in front of it, the posterior angles with a spot of dense yellowish-white scales, the pleurae with dense uniform whitish

scales ; scutellum with dense yellowish scales ; elytra variegated with white, yellowish, brown and blackish, narrow scales, the suture with a stripe of dense yellowish scales from the base to beyond the middle, followed by a black spot and then an apical white one of about the same length ; underside with dense whitish scaling, with a large quadrate black spot at the base of the metepisterna and a smaller one adjoining it on the metasternum, the usual black median area on the venter extending on to ventrite 2.

Rostrum of ♂ black on the basal half and red from the apex almost or quite to the antennae, the basal part unevenly clothed with rather dense whitish scales ; rostrum of ♀ with the red area shorter, from the apex about half-way to the antennae, the scales on the basal half yellowish, narrower and much sparser ; the basal part rugulose and five-carinate in both sexes. *Antennae* red, often rather darker distally, inserted somewhat beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes ; funicle with joint 1 about as long as 2 and 3. *Prothorax* somewhat transverse, widest at the base and narrowing with a slight curve to the very shallow apical collar, which is much deeper dorsally, the basal angles rounded, without any smooth median line. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, gradually narrowing from the shoulders to near the apex and then abruptly narrowed ; the transverse basal and apical impressions deep, the suture depressed in the basal third, and interval 2 strongly tilted inwards basally. *Legs* with a small sinuation on the front femora just beyond the tooth ; tibiae with the apical half red, the front pair with the dorsal edge almost straight on the apical three-fourths. *Pygidium* with rather sparse fine setae and with whitish or yellowish scales on the lateral margins only, and a median carina in both sexes ; ventrite 5 with a tuft of setae on each side.

Length 3.0–4.0 mm., *breadth* 1.5–2.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 31♂ 16♀, iv–vi. 1934.

***Metialma mimica* sp. n.**

♂♀. Extremely close to *M. suturella*, sp. n., the description of which applies to it except in the following particulars :—*Rostrum* rather stouter and much more strongly curved, entirely black in both sexes, except for the red mandibles. *Antennae* with joint 2 of the funicle about as long as 1. *Prothorax* slightly more transverse, with the pale spot in the hind angles rather larger. *Legs* with the tooth on the front femora smaller and much less sharply pointed. *Pygidium* with dense yellowish scales and setae.

Length 4.0–4.5 mm., *breadth* 2.0–2.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 11♂ 15♀, v–vi. 1934.

Metialma saeva Fst.—Kambaiti, 11♂ 7♀, iv–vi ; Sadon 1♂, vi–vii.

Metialma ignorata Fst.—Punkaung, between Sadon and Myikyina, 1♂, vii.

Metialma 7 spp.—Kambaiti, 7 exx., v–vii.

Metialma 2 spp.—Sadon, 2 exx., vi–vii.

Metialma sp.—Taunggyi, 1♀, viii–ix.

***Metialma cordata* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black ; prothorax with the large spot in the middle of the basal half broadly ovate, formed of narrow yellowish scales and enclosing behind an obovate spot of much denser broader yellowish-white scales, the whole surrounded by four subrotund black spots that are sometimes separate but more usually fused together, the remaining surface with separated narrow light brown and

whitish scales enclosing an oval lateral black spot behind the middle and a smaller round one in front of it; scutellum with dense whitish or pale yellow scales; elytra with mixed white, yellowish and brown scales and variable indefinite dark spots, without any distinct sutural stripe, except for an elongate white spot at the apex and a much shorter black spot in front of it; underside with dense whitish or yellowish scales, with a black spot at the base of the metepisterna, and the median black spots on the venter extending on to ventrite 2 but often bearing scattered pale scales, especially in ♂.

Rostrum longer than the pronotum (10:7) in both sexes, red from the antennae to the apex (♂) or only narrowly at the apex (♀), rugulose and five-carinate from the base to the antennae in both sexes, and here with fairly dense whitish scaling in ♂ and with thinner grey or brownish scaling in ♀. *Antennae* entirely red, inserted well beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes; funicle with joint 1 slightly longer than 2. *Prothorax* somewhat transverse, broadest at the base, gradually narrowing to the middle with the sides straight, then curving in to the apex where there is a shallow collar, which is rather deeper dorsally, the basal angles rounded; the dorsum gently convex longitudinally, but in the centre of the disk the scales are convergently suberect, so that in lateral view the dorsum may appear to be subconical in the middle. *Elytra* strongly cordate, rapidly narrowing from the broad shoulders in an even curve to the apex, the transverse apical impression being very shallow and short and the posterior calli feeble, the transverse basal depression broad and distinct, the suture moderately depressed in the basal third and interval 2 somewhat tilted inwards basally. *Legs* without any sinuation beyond the tooth of the front femora; front tibiae strongly curved dorsally from the base nearly to the apex. *Pygidium* setose in the middle and with broader yellowish scales at the sides; a median carina on the basal half in ♂, which is more or less obsolete in ♀; ventrite 5 with a broad triangular projection on each side in ♂ only.

Length 3.0–3.5 mm., *breadth* 1.7–1.9 mm.

INDIA: Kumaon, Ranikhet, 6♂ 6♀ (*H. G. Champion*); Almora, Khaula, 4500 ft., 3♂ 3♀ (*H. G. C.-type*); Darjeeling, Gopaldhara, 3400–4700 ft., 12♂ 5♀, iv–vi. 1914, vi. 1916, x. 1917, iv–xi. 1918 (*H. Stevens*); Tista Valley, Gielle Khola, 600 ft., 1♀, vi. 1919 (*H. S.*).

BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 3♂ 1♀, iii–v. 1934 (*Dr. R. Malaise*); Momeit, 1♂ (*Doherty*); Tenasserim, Tavoy, 2♀ (*Doherty*).

Metialma jejuna sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black, with fairly dense, irregularly mingled, white, yellow and dark brown scales; prothorax with a large circular spot of such scales in the middle of the basal half, partly enclosing behind a spot of much denser yellowish-white scales on the basal lobe; this circular spot surrounded by an almost bare black quadrifid area (formed by the fusion of four spots), the rest of the surface with variegated scales enclosing a small oval dark spot in the middle of the dorso-lateral margin, a small yellowish spot in the basal angles, the lower half of the pleurae with denser broader yellowish-white scales, and the scutellum with dense similar scales; elytra variegated throughout, without any definite sutural marking except an elongate whitish spot at the apex; metepisterna with a subquadrate dark spot on the basal third, the rest with dense whitish scaling; venter mostly with separated pale yellowish scales, the usual dark median area on ventrites 3 and 4 broad and extending on to 2.

Rostrum similar in the two sexes, only slightly longer in ♀, black with the apex narrowly red, rugosely punctate, five-carinate and sparsely squamose from the base to the antennae. *Antennae* inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes, red with the club fuscous; funicle with joint 1 slightly longer than 2. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, widest at the base, narrowing with a slight curve to the apex, with a shallow apical collar which is deeper dorsally, the basal angles rounded, sometimes with a narrow irregular abbreviated smooth median line. *Elytra* rather oblong-ovate, narrowing gradually from the oblique shoulders, the transverse apical depression rather deep, the transverse basal depression broad and distinct, interval 1 depressed in the basal third and 2 tilted inwards there. *Legs* with a small sinuation on the front femora just beyond the tooth; front tibiae with the dorsal edge almost straight on the apical three-fourths. *Pygidium* with broader whitish scales laterally and a narrow setose area in the middle about the median carina, which is distinct in both sexes; ventrite 5 with a small tuft of setae on each side.

Length 4.5–5.0 mm., *breadth* 2.0–2.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 3♂ 2♀, v. 1934.

Closely allied to *M. saeva* Fst., but apart from the characters mentioned in the key, that species differs in having the spot in the middle of the pronotum elongate, the dark area round it having its outer margins straight and not lobate, and the suture is less depressed at the base.

***Metialma levirostris* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, with pale brown and grey setiform scales intermixed; prothorax with a transverse black band on each side of the base, two small round black spots a little in front of the middle of the disk and a very indistinct one just behind and between them, a yellow to whitish spot in the basal angles, and an elongate spot of dense white scales in the middle of the base; scutellum with dense white scales; elytra with a small white sutural spot close to the apex and blackish scales before and behind it and a small elongate spot of dense white scales on the margin opposite the hind coxae; pygidium, metasternum and venter (except the usual black median area on ventrites 3 and 4) with dense white scales, and a quadrate black spot on the base of the metepisterna, the mesepimera with sparse light brown scales and a few white or yellowish scales in the upper angle.

Rostrum of ♂ a little longer than the pronotum (8 : 7), black, opaque and strongly punctate nearly to the apex, with three fine carinae and pale scales on the basal half; that of ♀ a little longer (9 : 7), smooth and shiny, almost impunctate and bare except close to the base, without any carinae. *Antennae* entirely red, inserted at (♂) or behind the middle of the rostrum (♀); joint 1 of the funicle as long as 2 and 3. *Prothorax* somewhat transverse, parallel-sided in the basal half, then rapidly narrowing in a curve to the apex, which is not constricted, the basal angles subrectangular; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, highest at a little beyond the middle, only shallowly depressed at the apex, without any smooth median line. *Elytra* rather narrowly ovate or subelliptical, the shoulders being much less prominent than usual, the broad transverse basal impression shallow and sometimes obsolescent, the posterior calli distinct, interval 1 depressed only quite close to the scutellum, 2 flat near the base. *Legs* with the front femora sinuate on the lower edge just beyond the tooth; front tibiae strongly curved dorsally on the basal two-thirds. *Pygidium* densely clothed with

broad white scales in both sexes ; ventrite 5 with a triangular projection on each side of the pygidium in ♂ and a narrower one in ♀.

Length 3.0–3.5 mm., *breadth* 1.4–1.5 mm.

INDIA : Manipur, 2♂ (*Doherty*-type).

BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 3♀ (*Dr. R. Malaise*) ; Ruby Mines, 1♂ 2♀ (*Doherty*).

Type in the British Museum.

This is the only species of the genus known at present in which the rostrum of the ♀ is smooth throughout.

KEY TO THE BURMESE SPECIES OF *Metialma*.

- 1 (14). Each elytron with a transverse depression at the apex and an obtuse callus in front of it ; rostrum and tibiae never entirely red.
- 2 (3). Metepisterna without any blackish basal spot ; elytra with a whitish sutural stripe from base to near middle ; antennal club black *saeva* Fst.
- 3 (2). Metepisterna with a large subquadrate blackish spot at base.
- 4 (7). Elytra with a sutural stripe of dense yellowish scales from base to beyond middle ; tibiae with the apical half red ; antennal club red.
- 5 (6). Rostrum of ♂ red from apex nearly to antennae, that of ♀ red for only half that distance ; pygidium sparsely setose with only a few whitish scales on the lateral margins *suturella* sp. n.
- 6 (5). Rostrum of both sexes stouter, more strongly curved, black with only the mandibles red ; pygidium with dense yellowish scales and setae *mimica* sp. n.
- 7 (4). Elytra without any distinct sutural stripe ; tibiae black, rarely with the extreme apex red.
- 8 (13). Antennae inserted beyond middle of rostrum in both sexes ; rostrum of ♀ coarsely punctate and carinate from base to antennae ; elytra without a spot of dense white scales on the lateral margin ; apex of femora black.
- 9 (10). Front tibiae straight dorsally on the apical three-fourths ; elytra oblong-ovate ; antennal club fuscous ; ventrite 5 of ♂ with the external angles not projecting beyond the pygidium *jejuna* sp. n.
- 10 (9). Front tibiae strongly curved ; elytra more cordate ; antennal club red ; ventrite 5 of ♂ with the external angles projecting well beyond the pygidium.
- 11 (12). Elytra more abruptly narrowed at the apex, the blackish area on the suture in front of the apical white spot as long as or longer than the latter ; rostrum of ♂ red at apex only ; ventrite 5 of ♂ produced on each side into a narrow tufted process ; pygidium of ♀ with a complete median carina ; tarsal claws simple *ignorata* Fst.
- 12 (11). Elytra more regularly narrowed at apex in an even curve, the blackish subapical spot on the suture much shorter than the white apical spot ; rostrum of ♂ red from antennae to apex ; ventrite 5 of ♂ with a broad triangular process on each side ; pygidium of ♀ with only a short carina at the base ; claws with a minute basal tooth *cordata* sp. n.

- 13 (8). Antennae inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) middle of rostrum ; rostrum of ♀ smooth, without carinae, and simply punctate near base ; elytra with a spot of dense white scales on the margin opposite the hind coxae ; apex of femora red *levirostris* sp. n.
- 14 (1). Elytra without any apical depression or subapical callus ; rostrum and tibiae entirely red in both sexes ; metepisterna without any basal black spot ; ventrite 5 of ♀ with a small conical projection on each side (♂ unknown) *rufirostris* Fst.

Subfamily CEUTHORRHYNCHINAE.

Mecysmoderes armirufus sp. n.

♂♀. Derm dull black, the underside of the head, the sides and lower surface of the prothorax, and the shoulders of the elytra (broadly in ♀, more narrowly in ♂), red ; prothorax with the black discal area almost bare, the red lateral area thinly clothed with yellowish setiform scales, and the pleurae with a broad stripe of densely overlapping broader cream-coloured scales ; elytra with the black parts bare, the red shoulders with sparse yellowish setiform scales, and the edge of the suture with a single row of dense small broader whitish scales, which become more numerous and sparser beside the prothoracic spine and along the basal margin ; mesepisterna and mesepimera black with a narrow border of white scales ; metepisterna black with a posterior border of white scales and a large black area adjoining it on the metasternum, the rest of which is covered with dense white scales ; venter with dense white scales, except for a large round black area at the side of ventrites 1 and 2 ; pygidium black.

Head deeply depressed between the eyes, with large reticulate punctures and sparse pale setae. *Rostrum* of ♂ as long as the elytra along the suture, strongly curved, slender, bare, somewhat flattened and obsoletely punctate dorsally with a complete narrow median carina, the lateral areas tricarinate behind the antennae and with longitudinally confluent punctures in front ; rostrum of ♀ of the same width but very nearly as long as the whole body, and the median carina confined to the basal third. *Antennae* red, inserted at a little behind the middle of the rostrum (♂) or at about one-third from the base (♀) ; scape produced at its apex into a short transparent lamina, with two or three setae beside it ; funicle with joints 2 and 3 equal and very long, longer than 1 or than 4-6 together. *Prothorax* with the sides shallowly sinuate in the apical half (as seen from above), the anterior part of the dorsum being strongly compressed laterally, the apical margin arcuate dorsally, the basal spine two-sevenths the length of the suture of the elytra ; dorsum somewhat convex longitudinally, with strong reticulate punctures, a complete low median carina and a short carina on each side of it in the apical depression. *Elytra* about as broad as long, widest at the broadly rounded shoulders, jointly subtruncate at the apex, broadly depressed transversely at the base (but the basal margin not elevated) and with a shallow transverse depression behind the middle ; the narrow deep striae bare, with catenulate punctures ; the intervals about twice as broad as the striae, each with a single row of small granules ; these being irregularly duplicated on interval 5, which is slightly higher than the others, intervals 8 and 10 broadly depressed behind the shoulders ; the granules bearing an inconspicuous recumbent dark seta. *Legs* black, with the front pair entirely and the tarsi of the posterior pairs, red ; femora rugosely punctate, with

sparse pale setae, the hind pair with a broad band of white scales; the dorsal fringe of the hind tibiae as long as the first tarsal joint. *Sternum* with the prosternal furrow twice as wide as the space between the front coxae; mesosternum not impressed.

Length 3.5–4.5 mm., breadth 2.5–3.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 8♂ 6♀, iv–v. 1934.

Allied to *M. stylicornis* Mshl. 1934, which differs considerably in colour and scaling; further, the rostrum is much shorter, joint 3 of the funicle is much longer than 2, the granules on the elytra are numerous and irregular, the prosternal furrow is as wide as the space between the front coxae, etc.

***Mecysmoderes levipes* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm black, the rostrum (except the base) and the apical margins of the prothorax and elytra, red; prothorax with a few pale setae on the disk and an ill-defined curved lateral stripe formed of transverse pale setae, the prosternum with dense whitish scales; elytra rather thinly clothed with narrow dark scales, interval 1 with a velvety stripe of dense black scales beside the prothoracic spine and a much shorter whitish or yellowish spot immediately behind it, a small whitish spot at the base of interval 2 and a longer one at the base of 6, and sparse irregular narrow whitish scales scattered on the disk, interval 8 with a small spot of broad white scales behind the shoulder and a longer one at its apex; side-pieces of mesosternum black with a narrow margin of pale scales, metepisterna black with an apical band of pale scales, metasternum and venter with dense white scales, pygidium black.

Head with reticulate punctures and sparse pale setae; frons deeply depressed between the eyes. *Rostrum* a little longer than the head and pronotum (without the spine) in both sexes, with the antennae at the middle, the basal half with confluent punctures and three fine carinae, the apical half a little narrower with fine sparse punctures in ♂, impunctate in ♀. *Antennae* red; scape not produced at the apex but with two short setae; funicle with joints 1 and 3 equal, 2 a little longer, 4 and 5 longer than broad, 6 globular. *Prothorax* feebly rounded laterally, with a shallow apical collar (deeper dorsally), the apical margin angulate in the middle, the basal spine one-fourth the length of the suture; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, with dense reticulate punctures, the margins of which tend to form irregular longitudinal carinulae, with a narrow median carina and a short carina on each side of it anteriorly. *Elytra* a little longer than broad, shallowly depressed at the base, the striae much narrower than the rugosely granulate flat intervals, which are of equal height. *Legs* with the femora edentate, black to piceous, the apices narrowly red, the basal two-thirds with sparse whitish setiform scales; tibiae and tarsi entirely red. *Sternum* with the prosternal furrow wider than the space between the front coxae; mesosternum not impressed.

Length 2.5 mm., breadth 1.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 6♂ 10♀, v–vi. 1934.

Of the Indo-Burmese species with unarmed femora the nearest is *M. nigrorufus*, Mot., which apart from its colouring differs in having the frons very shallowly depressed; the pronotum is much less compressed anteriorly, without the lateral carinae; the elytra are much narrower at the shoulders, which are

obliquely rounded, and they are not depressed at the base, the margins of which are much more oblique ; and the mesosternum is impressed to receive the apex of the rostrum.

Mecysmoderes spp.—Kambaiti, 2♂ 1♀, v-vi.

Ceuthorrhynchus 2 spp.—Kambaiti, 1♂ 1♀, v.

Ceuthorrhynchus sp.—Sadon, 1♂, vi-vii.

Subfamily BARIDINAE.

***Baris tumida* sp. n.**

♂. Derm dull black, bare.

Head separated from the rostrum by a distinct impression, with numerous shallow punctures but no median fovea. *Rostrum* as long as the pronotum, rather stout, strongly curved, not widened at the apex ; the lateral areas very coarsely and confluent punctate, with indications of two irregular carinae, the dorsum with uneven fine punctures which become a little larger at the base, without any median carina. *Antennae* inserted at about one-fourth from the apex of the rostrum, black, with the basal half of the scape red ; funicle widening distally, joint 1 slightly longer than 2 and 3, 4-7 transverse. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then gradually narrowing to the deep abrupt subapical constriction, which is continued more shallowly across the disk, the apex truncate, the gular margin rather deeply sinuate in the middle ; dorsum rugosely sculptured with irregular strong curved ridges, with an abbreviated median carina and a large shallow impression on each side at about the middle. *Scutellum* small, almost round, smooth with two very shallow impressions, and tilted forwards. *Elytra* very rugose and uneven, subovate, with the sides sinuous (as seen from above), wider at the somewhat sloping shoulders than the base of the prothorax, and rather broadly truncate at the apex ; the deep striae partly sinuous and containing distant punctures ; the broad intervals very uneven and coarsely punctate, interval 3 with an elongate tubercle near the base and a similar one behind the middle, 4 with a smaller tubercle adjoining the former, 5 with a small tubercle behind the middle and a larger one on the declivity, a prominent subapical tubercle at the junction of intervals 3 and 8, and some small ones on 7 and 9. *Legs* black, with the tarsi red-brown ; femora coarsely punctate, with short recumbent pale setae ; tibiae not gradually widening distally, shallowly bisinuate on the lower edge, the front pair with a small mucro ; tarsi with joint 4 more dilated than usual.

Length 4.0 mm., *breadth* 1.7 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂, v. 1934.

A very distinct species owing to the tuberculate elytra and carinulate pronotum.

***Baris aspersa* sp. n.**

♂. Derm black to piceous ; prothorax with a lateral stripe of sparse narrow yellow scales on each side and a few scattered scales on the disk ; elytra with numerous scattered groups of a few narrow yellow scales, the largest being behind the middle on interval 3, at the base of which is a short stripe of dense scales ; underside bare, or with a minute pale seta in each puncture.

Rostrum about as long as the pronotum, stout, bent at the base, strongly curved dorsally, parallel-sided throughout, with coarse confluent punctures and an abbreviated smooth median line. *Antennae* inserted at one-fourth from the apex of the rostrum, piceous, except the narrow part of the scape which is red ;

funicle with joint 2 as long as broad, 3-7 strongly transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (8 : 11), widest at the base, narrowing from there to two-thirds, with the sides straight and the apical collar rather abruptly constricted, the base shallowly bisinuate; dorsum with strong separated punctures, which become larger laterally, without any smooth median line. *Scutellum* small, subtriangular, bare. *Elytra* broadly ovate, much wider at the sloping shoulders than the base of the prothorax; the deep narrow striae with indistinct distant punctures, except in the basal third of stria 1 and the basal fourth of 2 where the punctures are large and close, stria 10 disappearing behind the middle; the disk without impressions, the posterior calli obtusely prominent, the broad flat intervals with a rather irregular row of punctures, which are larger and closer on the basal half, becoming small and widely separated behind, those on 3, 5, 7 more or less duplicated. *Legs* red-brown, with small pale setae in the punctures; femora rather coarsely punctate; tibiae not widening distally, shallowly sulcate, the front pair not mucronate.

Length 3.5-4.0 mm., *breadth* 1.5-1.7 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Sadon, 4000 ft., 5♂, vi-vii. 1934.

A somewhat aberrant species owing to the undilated tibiae, the abbreviation of stria 10 on the elytra, the unequal punctation in striae 1 and 2, and the well-developed posterior calli.

Baris spp.—Kambaiti, six specimens of five species, iv-vi.

Baris spp.—Sadon, three specimens of three species, vi-vii.

Baris spp.—Taunggyi, two specimens of two species, viii-ix.

Baris sp.—Tenasserim, Sukli, one specimen, x.

***Baris blennus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm dull black, with dark recumbent setae and a row of distant narrow white scales on the alternate intervals of the elytra; underside with a small narrow white scale in each puncture.

Head smooth, with numerous small separated punctures. *Rostrum* a little longer than the head and pronotum in both sexes, opaque and with dense punctures throughout in ♂, more shiny and with rather smaller punctures in ♀; lower surface with a small median tooth near the base. *Antennae* piceous with the base of the funicle paler, inserted at one-sixth (♂) or one-fifth (♀) from the apex of the rostrum; funicle with joint 2 longer than broad, 3-7 transverse. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then narrowing in a curve to the abrupt apical constriction, the base shallowly bisinuate; dorsum with dense confluent punctures, the intervals forming sinuous longitudinal ridges, with sparse narrow pale scales. *Scutellum* small, triangular, bare, with a median impression. *Elytra* broadly ovate, wider at the sloping shoulders than the prothorax, with a faint transverse impression at one-fourth from the base; the deep striae with very shallow distant punctures, stria 10 complete; the intervals broader than the striae, flat, with an irregular row of shallow punctures, most of which are nearly as wide as the interval, and each containing a recumbent brown seta, the single narrow white scales on the alternate intervals widely separated. *Legs* red-brown, with sparse short white setae; femora coarsely punctate; tibiae not widening distally. *Pygidium* of ♂ convex, with small separated punctures, that of ♀ depressed and rugosely punctate on the apical two-thirds.

Length 3.0-3.5 mm., *breadth* 1.2-1.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 11♂ 5♀, v-vi. 1934.

Athesapeuta gyrosicollis sp. n.

♂. Derm black, the rostrum, antennae and legs red-brown; prothorax clothed with yellowish-white to pale yellow scales, with a large median area from the base to two-thirds apparently bare, but really sparsely covered with dark narrow inconspicuous scales except for an irregular median stripe of pale scales; elytra with a broad basal band of yellowish scales from interval 2 to 9 and an equally broad one behind the middle (leaving interval 1 bare), these being united in perfect specimens by rather sparser scales on intervals 5-9, and with sparse scales about the apex; underside with subcontiguous yellowish scales, which are much denser and overlapping on the mesepimera and metepisterna. The dorsal scales are easily abraded, so that the prothorax often appears to have only a broad lateral stripe on each side and the elytra only two widely separated bands.

Rostrum a little longer than the pronotum, rather strongly curved, sub-cylindrical, gradually widening from the antennae (inserted at one-fourth from apex) to the apex, with sparse small punctures, which form four dorsal lines and two less regular lateral ones on each side. *Antennae* with joint 1 of the funicle as long as 2+3+4, 5-7 transverse. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, widest close to the base and narrowing with a strong curve to the apical collar; dorsum convex longitudinally, highest behind the middle, the small punctures all longitudinally confluent, forming numerous curved ridges, which become somewhat coarser on the pleurae; the narrow oblong scales all lie transversely and do not overlap. *Scutellum* transverse, suboblong, broadly depressed in the middle, and bare or with a few short setae. *Elytra* a little wider at the sloping shoulders than the base of the prothorax and gradually narrowing thence to the broadly rounded apex; the dorsum without impressions but with deep impunctate striae that show through the scales, when these are not disarranged, the broad flat intervals with irregular, transversely wrinkled punctures. *Legs* with non-contiguous scales, which on the femora are short at the base and much longer at the apex, except on the hind pair on which they are long and dense throughout.

Length 4.7-5.5 mm., *breadth* 2.2-2.6 mm.

S. SHAN STATES: Taunggyi, 5000 ft., 3♂, viii-ix. 1934 (type); Pekkong, 3000 ft., 1♂, x. 1934.

This insect is distinguished from all previously described *Athesapeuta* by the vermiculate sculpture of the prothorax.

PHRISSODERES gen. n.

Head separated from the rostrum by a shallow depression. *Rostrum* strongly bent downwards near the base, comparatively slender, wider beyond the antennae, not deeper than broad at the base, nor narrowed dorso-ventrally at the apex, without carinae; scrobes passing below the rostrum before the middle and uniting towards the base; mandibles dentate, interlocking, with a small angle externally. *Antennae* inserted at one-fourth from the apex of the rostrum in both sexes; scape slender, moderately clavate, with a few sparse setae; funicle only slightly widening distally, joint 1 much longer than 2, 7 distinct from the club. *Prothorax* transverse, shallowly bisinuate at the base, without postocular lobes. *Elytra* sub-triangular, much wider at the shoulders than the prothorax, with ten complete deep striae and obtuse posterior calli. *Legs* slender; femora only slightly clavate, not sulcate or toothed beneath; tibiae not dilated distally, sulcate and without a mucro; tarsi with joint 3 deeply bilobate, 2 longer than broad, the claws long, slender

and divergent. *Sternum* with a very large deep subhexagonal excavation on the prosternum, which is truncate behind, the gular margin sinuate; mesosternum deeply depressed, the intercoxal process short, vertical and much broader than a coxa. *Abdomen* with the pygidium entirely concealed, the two basal ventrites fused throughout, ventrite 2 much longer than 3+4.

Genotype: *Phrissoderes costalis*, sp. n.

A very distinct genus characterised by the very large cavity on the prosternum the wide vertical mesosternal process, and the anteriorly compressed pronotum, which is entirely covered with costulae radiating in all directions from the middle of the base.

***Phrissoderes costalis* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm uniform shiny black, entirely bare.

Rostrum very similar in the two sexes, rather slender; the subcylindrical basal part in ♂ with two rather strong rows of punctures dorsally, the apical part with stronger confluent punctures, the lateral areas with coarse irregular furrows and costae; rostrum of ♀ with the dorsal punctures on the basal area minute, but those on the apical part as coarse as in ♂. *Antennae* red-brown, with the club fuscous; funicle with joints 3-7 transverse, the club large, as long as joints 2-7. *Prothorax* narrowing from the base to beyond the middle, with the sides almost straight, then curving in rapidly to the apical collar; dorsum much more strongly compressed in front in ♂ than in ♀, with branching costulae radiating in all directions from the middle of the base, and similar coarser sculpture on the pleurae. *Scutellum* with a broad median depression in ♀, smaller and almost flat in ♂. *Elytra* subtruncate at the base, parallel or very shallowly sinuate from the shoulders to one-third, then rapidly narrowing to the apex, where they are separately rounded, the disk with a shallow transverse impression at one-fourth from the base; in ♀ the broad deep striae contain small distant punctures, each puncture having a minute granule on each side of it, in ♂ the striae are much broader and the punctures much larger; the intervals in ♀ are broader than the striae, flat, with a row of microscopic punctures (sometimes obsolescent), in ♂ the intervals are not broader than the striae and strongly costate. *Legs* black, with sparse short appressed setae, the tarsi red; femora with large close punctures. *Underside* with round isolated punctures which become confluent towards the sides of the metasternum and form longitudinal ridges; venter with a deep lateral fovea on the line of junction of ventrites 1 and 2.

Length 2.8-3.4 mm., *breadth* 1.4-1.7 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 5♀, v-vi. 1934.

It is very unusual among the weevils for the apex of the rostrum to be more strongly punctured than the base, especially in the female.

***Chelonebarus burmanus* sp. n.**

♂. Derm red-brown; pronotum rather darker, with a broad lateral stripe of dense oblong yellowish scales divided in the middle by a large transverse bare patch, and with a few scales along the median line; elytra with a loose patch of similar scales at the base of intervals 2 and 3, and a few scales near the base of 10 behind the shoulder, and a few elongate narrow scales in the striae (these may normally form continuous rows in the striae, as some seem to have been abraded).

Head mostly concealed within the prothorax, with close shallow punctures.

Rostrum 1.5 times as long as the pronotum, rather strongly curved, subcylindrical,

only slightly widened at the apex, closely and strongly punctate nearly to the apex, with a complete fine low median carina and a regular row of close subquadrate punctures on each side of it on the basal half, a fine irregular carina externally to these, and the lateral areas with larger irregular subconfluent punctures. *Antennae* inserted at one-third from the apex of the rostrum, red-brown; funicle with joint 1 a little longer than 2+3+4, 2 and 3 equal and slightly longer than broad, 4-7 transverse. *Prothorax* transverse (2:3), widest at the base, rapidly narrowing with a slight curve to the shallowly constricted apex, which is about one-third the width of the deeply bisinuate base; dorsum strongly convex longitudinally, with coarse confluent punctation, the intervals forming sinuous ridges, without any smooth median line. *Scutellum* oval, bare, with a median impression. *Elytra* very broadly ovate, nearly as broad as long (2.8 by 2.5 mm.), much broader at the prominent shoulders than the base of the prothorax, slightly widening behind the shoulders, then rapidly narrowing to the broadly rounded apex; dorsum comparatively flat transversely, highest near the base and sloping uniformly from there to the apex, with a broad transverse depression behind the shoulders and large obtuse conical posterior calli; the striae narrow and deep, containing shallow spaced punctures, except in the basal fourth of striae 1 and 2 where the large close punctures quite obliterate the striae, stria 7 ceasing behind the humeral callus; the broad flat intervals opaque and shagreened, 1-3 with large punctures on the basal third, elsewhere the intervals with a row of minute shiny granules, the humeral calli also with small flat granules. *Legs* red-brown, coarsely punctate, each puncture with a short stout white recumbent seta, the femora with a row of short fine erect setae on the basal half of the lower edge.

Length 3.0-3.9 mm., *breadth* 1.9-2.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂, v-vi. 1934.

The discovery of this genus in Burma was unexpected, the only other species (*C. partimpunctatus* Mshl. 1940) having been described from Kenya. It differs in having a much shorter rostrum, the pronotum simply punctate, elytra with much less prominent posterior calli and uneven punctation, etc.

PSILARTHURUS gen. n.

Head with fine sparse punctures, separated from the rostrum by a shallow impression. *Rostrum* varying in thickness and curvature, not compressed at the base and not narrowed dorso-ventrally at the apex, without any sulci or carinae; scrobes passing completely below the rostrum near the base, not or very shortly extending beyond the antennae; mandibles dentate and interlocking, not projecting when closed. *Antennae* inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes; scape slender, abruptly clavate; funicle not or but slightly widening distally, joint 1 longer than 2, 7 distinct from the club. *Prothorax* with a collar-like constriction at the apex, only shallowly bisinuate at the base. *Elytra* black, shiny, with prominent shoulders and ten deep narrow striae containing catenulate punctures, with posterior calli. *Legs* very slender; femora moderately clavate, not sulcate or toothed beneath; tibiae narrow, subcylindrical, straight, not widening distally, without any sulci, impunctate or with only obsolescent punctures; front or anterior pairs of tibiae sometimes mucronate in ♂, the hind corbels open; tarsi with joint 3 deeply bilobate, the claws divergent from the base. *Sternum* without any prosternal sulcus, the front margin of the prosternum truncate or sinuate, its hind margin without any median process; mesosternum

depressed, the side-pieces fused. *Abdomen* with the pygidium shortly exposed, ventrite 2 as long as or longer than 3+4, more or less fused with 1 in the middle.

Genotype : *Psilarthrus dentipes* sp. n.

Distinguished from the known Oriental genera of Baridini by the slender, non-sulcate tibiae, a very unusual character in the tribe.

***Psilarthrus dentipes* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm shiny black, the antennae and tarsi, and the apex of the rostrum in ♀, reddish.

Head without a frontal fovea. *Rostrum* strongly curved, a little longer than the head and pronotum in ♂ (10 : 9), still longer in ♀ (13 : 9), slightly widened in the apical part ; dorsum with only a few sparse punctures near the base, those at the sides much coarser and more or less confluent, the punctures smaller and sparser in ♀. *Antennae* red to red-brown, the club fuscous ; funicle with joint 1 as long as 2+3, 5-7 transverse. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, widest at the base, narrowing very slightly from the base to the middle and then curving in to the apical collar, the gular margin truncate ; dorsum with small strong punctures of varying density, some on the disk usually separated by more than their diameters, and with a smooth median line ; the lateral areas with sparse narrow whitish scales. *Elytra* narrowly ovate, very shallowly sinuate laterally behind the shoulders and thence narrowing to the apex ; dorsum without discal impressions but with the suture distinctly raised behind the middle, the subapical calli well developed, and a slight elevation at the joint apex of intervals 3 and 8 ; the intervals broad, flat, shiny and impunctate, with widely spaced long triangular whitish scales on 3, 5 and 7, which are apparently rather easily abraded. *Legs* with the front coxae very narrowly separated, the space being no wider than the narrowest part of the antennal scape ; femora with fine sparse punctures containing a minute white seta, but more coarsely punctate at the apex ; tibiae not widened at the apex, without a mucro in either sex, the front pair in ♂ with a large sharp triangular tooth at a little beyond the middle of the lower edge.

Length 3.3-4.0 mm., breadth 1.2-1.5 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 16♂ 13♀, v-vi. 1934 (*Dr. R. Malaise*-type).
ASSAM : Manipur, 1♂ (*Doherty*).

***Psilarthrus costicollis* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm shiny black, the antennae and tarsi red.

Head with sparse minute punctures and no frontal fovea. *Rostrum* about as long as the head and pronotum in both sexes, moderately stout, slightly less so in ♀, parallel-sided from base to antennae (inserted at two-sevenths from apex in ♂, three-tenths in ♀), beyond which it is somewhat wider, the apical part being parallel-sided in ♂ and gradually widening distally in ♀ ; dorsum with very fine sparse punctures, the sides coarsely punctate, being more confluent in ♂. *Antennae* with joint 1 of the funicle slightly shorter than 2+3, 5-7 transverse. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, very gradually narrowing from the base to two-thirds or almost parallel-sided, the apical constriction rather abrupt, the basal angles acute and very slightly projecting ; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, closely set with large strong punctures which are much wider than the intervals between them, and with a low smooth median costa, which is usually complete but sometimes abbreviated, and very sparse whitish setae. *Elytra*

ovate, the sides rather deeply sinuate behind the shoulders; dorsum without impressions, the subapical calli low and obtuse, the intervals broad, flat and impunctate, with very sparse elongate white scales on 3, 5 and 7. *Legs* with small separated punctures on the femora, but more coarsely punctate towards the apex; tibiae not widened at the apex, without a mucro or tooth in either sex.

Length 3.0–3.5 mm., *breadth* 1.4–1.5 mm.

ASSAM: Manipur, 1♂ 1♀ (*Doherty*-type). N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂ 2♀, v–vi. 1934 (*Dr. R. Malaise*).

Type in the British Museum; cotypes in the Stockholm Museum.

***Psilarthrus mucronatus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Entirely black and shiny, except for the red tarsal claws and tibial unci; upper surface entirely bare.

Head with fine sparse punctures and a shallow median fovea. *Rostrum* a little longer than the head and pronotum (13:10) in both sexes, somewhat widened beyond the antennae (at one quarter from the apex in ♂, a little further back in ♀), the apical part being parallel-sided in ♂ and gradually widening distally in ♀, with small subconfluent punctures dorsally and rugosely punctate laterally in ♂, the punctures smaller in ♀. *Antennae* with joint 1 of the funicle as long as 2+3, 6 and 7 transverse. *Prothorax* very nearly as long as broad, gently rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, the basal angles not projecting, the apical constriction gradual and not abrupt; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, closely punctate, without any smooth median line or costa, the intervals narrower than the punctures, which are partly subconfluent on the disk and much more strongly so laterally, so as to form curved ridges. *Elytra* ovate, distinctly sinuate laterally behind the shoulders; dorsum with a shallow transverse impression on each side at one-fourth from the base and another behind the middle, the subapical calli distinct, the intervals broad and flat, devoid of scales and with a rather irregular row of very fine shallow punctures. *Legs* with the space between the front coxae broader than the antennal club; femora with the punctures rather stronger and closer near the base, fine and sparse distally; front tibiae somewhat widened at the apex, with a strong mucro in both sexes, the unci and mucro being widely separated in ♂ and closer in ♀.

Length 4.0–4.5 mm., *breadth* 1.5–1.6 mm.

BURMA: Ruby Mines, 1♂ 2♀ (*Doherty*-type); Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 2♀, v. 1934 (*Dr. R. Malaise*).

Type in the British Museum; cotypes in the Stockholm Museum.

***Psilarthrus coracinus* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm entirely black, except for the red claws and tibial unci.

Head with fine separated punctures and a small frontal fovea. *Rostrum* of ♂ half as long again as the head and pronotum, comparatively slender, bent at the base and less curved distally than in the other species, somewhat widened and parallel-sided beyond the antennae (inserted at one-third from the apex), the dorsum more strongly and closely punctate than in the other species, more coarsely punctate laterally; rostrum of ♀ unusually long and slender, being nearly twice as long as the head and pronotum, scarcely widened beyond the antennae (inserted at only a little beyond the middle), the punctures much finer and sparser. *Antennae* comparatively long and slender, with joint 1 of the funicle as long as 2+3 (♂) or 2+3+4 (♀), only 7 slightly transverse. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then narrowing

with a curve to the shallow apical constriction ; dorsum almost flat longitudinally, rather unevenly punctate, the intervals on some parts of disk being as wide as or wider than the punctures, but without any smooth median line and entirely without scales, the punctures on the pleurae much denser and coarser. *Elytra* rather broadly ovate, almost parallel to the middle, with only a shallow sinuation behind the shoulders and rather broadly rounded at the apex ; dorsum with a shallow impression on intervals 3-5 at one-fourth from the base, the subapical calli obsolescent, the broad intervals feebly convex, the minute punctures forming small transverse wrinkles near the base but evanescent behind, entirely devoid of scaling. *Legs* with the space between the front coxae as broad as the antennal club ; femora with rather large shallow punctures ; front tibiae somewhat widened at the apex, with a distinct mucro in ♂ and a minute one in ♀, both widely separated from the uncus.

Length 3.5-4.5 mm., *breadth* 1.5-1.6 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 2♂ 1♀, v-vi. 1934.

***Psilarthrus squamifer* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm shiny black, the tarsi red-brown to piceous, the tarsal claws, tibial unci, and the base of the antennal scape, red.

Head with small separated punctures, without any frontal fovea. *Rostrum* similar in the two sexes, as long as the prothorax only, comparatively short and stout, moderately curved, somewhat widened beyond the antennae which are much nearer to the apex than usual, the apical part being about as long as the antennal club ; dorsum with fine separated punctures, those on the sides coarse and confluent. *Antennae* comparatively short, with joint 1 of the funicle slightly longer than 2+3, 3-7 transverse. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, widest at the very slightly projecting basal angles, very gradually narrowing to the middle, with the sides straight in ♂ and feebly curved in ♀, then curving in to the rather abrupt apical constriction ; dorsum slightly convex longitudinally, with strong close even punctures, which are much broader than the intervals, without any smooth median line ; with sparse narrow whitish scales, especially towards the sides. *Elytra* rather broadly ovate, feebly rounded laterally, the post-humeral sinuation very shallow ; dorsum without discal impressions, the subapical calli distinct, the broad intervals flat and impunctate, with a row of sparse long whitish scales on 3, 5, 7 and 9. *Legs* with rather large shallow punctures on the femora ; front tibiae of ♂ not widened at the apex with a minute tooth on the lower edge at one-third from the apex which is surrounded by a few comparatively long erect setae, and at the apex a very small mucro which is united at the base with the uncus ; front tibiae of ♀ without the tooth or mucro.

Length 2.6 mm., *breadth* 1.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, v. 1934.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Psilarthrus*.

- 1 (2). Gular margin of prosternum truncate ; space between the front coxae not wider than the narrowest part of the antennal scape ; front tibiae without a mucro in both sexes, those of ♂ with a large triangular tooth a little beyond the middle, tarsi red ; elytra with sparse isolated large whitish scales . . . *dentipes* sp. n.
- 2 (1). Gular margin of prosternum sinuate ; space between the front coxae wider than the scape ; front tibiae of ♂ without any large triangular tooth on the lower edge.

- 3 (4). Prothorax with a low median costa ; scape of antennae and tarsi red ; front tibiae without a mucro ; elytra with sparse narrow whitish scales *costicollis* sp. n.
- 4 (3). Prothorax without any median costa ; antennae and tarsi black or mainly black.
- 5 (6). Prothorax with the punctures confluent laterally, forming curved ridges ; front tibiae with a strong mucro in both sexes ; elytra without scales *mucronatus* sp. n.
- 6 (5). Prothorax with the punctures not confluent and without lateral ridges ; front tibiae of ♀ at most with a minute rudimentary mucro.
- 7 (8). Rostrum dissimilar in the sexes, the distance of the antennae from the apex greater than the length of the antennal club ; antennal scape entirely black ; elytra without scales ; front tibiae of ♂ without any tooth on the lower edge and the mucro widely separated from the uncus, that of ♀ with a minute mucro *coracinus* sp. n.
- 8 (7). Rostrum similar in the sexes, shorter and stouter, the distance of the antennae from the apex about equal to the antennal club ; scape red at the base ; elytra with sparse large whitish scales ; front tibiae of ♂ with a minute tooth at one-third from the apex, the small mucro united with the base of the uncus, ♀ without any mucro *squamifer* sp. n.

DOLICHAULAX gen. n.

The species upon which this genus is based agrees entirely with *Psilarthrus*, gen. n., except in regard to the structure of the scrobes on the rostrum, which do not pass beneath the rostrum basally but are fully visible laterally right up to the eyes, and moreover they extend deeply beyond the antennae almost to the apex. This condition of the scrobes is quite exceptional, and I have been unable to find a similar case in any other Old World Baridinae.

Genotype : *Dolichaulax curvirostris* sp. n.

Dolichaulax curvirostris sp. n.

♀. Derm black beneath, the head and pronotum black with the apical margin of the latter red-brown, the elytra chestnut-brown, the legs reddish with the femora and tibiae sometimes piceous ; prothorax and elytra with sparse whitish scales.

Head with fine separated punctures, without any frontal fovea. *Rostrum* of ♀ long and very strongly curved, 1.6 times as long as the head and pronotum, comparatively slender, cylindrical and only slightly widened close to the apex, the antennae being inserted at a little beyond the middle ; dorsum shiny and impunctate, the lateral areas with small close shallow punctures at the base and a single line of punctures from there to the antennae. *Antennae* red-brown with the club fuscous ; scape long, slender and abruptly clavate ; funicle not widened distally, joint 1 as long as 2+3, 3 and 4 longer than broad, 5-7 as long as or slightly longer than broad. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then narrowing with a curve to the shallow apical constriction ; dorsum almost flat longitudinally, closely and strongly punctate, without any smooth median line, and with separated oblong whitish scales

laterally and a few on the disk. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, parallel from the prominent shoulders to the middle and obtusely rounded at the apex; dorsum without discal impressions, the fine deep striae with very shallow small punctures, the broad flat intervals impunctate, 3, 5, 7 and 9 with large separated triangular whitish scales (often partly abraded), the alternate intervals with small narrow scales, the subapical calli well-developed and obtuse. *Legs* slender; femora with fine sparse punctures, each containing a very short fine recumbent pale seta; tibiae impunctate, not widened at the apex, without any mucro.

Length 3.0 mm., *breadth* 1.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 3♀, v-vi. 1934.

CALYPTOPYGUS gen. n.

Head not separated from the rostrum by an impression. *Rostrum* slender, cylindrical, not compressed at the base, nor narrowed dorso-ventrally at the apex, without carinae; scrobes passing below the rostrum near the base; mandibles dentate and interlocking. *Antennae* inserted at a little beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes; scape slender, abruptly clavate; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2, 7 distinct from the club. *Prothorax* as long as broad, shallowly bisinuate at the base, truncate at the apex, without any postocular lobes, the dorsum laterally compressed in front. *Elytra* only a little wider than the prothorax with very sloping shoulders and ten deep complete striae, the posterior calli, obsolescent. *Legs* slender; femora moderately clavate, not sulcate or toothed beneath; tibiae not dilated distally, with fine shallow sulci dorsally, and without a mucro; tarsi with joint 3 deeply bilobate, the claws separated. *Sternum* without any prosternal sulcus, the gular margin truncate, and the hind margin not produced in the middle; the mesosternum only slightly lower than the metasternum. *Abdomen* with the pygidium entirely concealed in both sexes; ventrite 2 longer than 3 and 4 and fused in the middle with 1.

Genotype: *Calyptopygus ellipticus* sp. n.

Distinguished from *Baris* by the outline of the slender rostrum being completely continuous with that of the head and by the entirely concealed pygidium. These characters also distinguish it from the two preceding new genera, which it somewhat resembles, though the facies is different owing to its broader prothorax and narrow elytral shoulders.

Calyptopygus ellipticus sp. n.

♂♀. Derm entirely black, shiny; the upperside bare, except for sparse minute narrow whitish scales at the sides of the pronotum; underside with a small whitish scale in each puncture.

Head with fine sparse punctures. *Rostrum* of ♂ as long as the pronotum, moderately curved and almost parallel-sided throughout, the antennae being inserted at three-eighths from the apex; dorsum shiny, with an irregular line of punctures on each side from the base nearly to the apex, the lateral areas with coarser confluent punctures and a short sulcus above the scrobe; rostrum of ♀ of the same length but very slightly more slender and with the apex red, all the punctures much reduced and the antennae slightly farther from the apex. *Antennae* black; funicle only slightly widened distally, joint 1 as long as 2+3, 4-7 transverse. *Elytra* only a little wider at the shoulders than the base of the prothorax (10.5 : 8), parallel to beyond the middle, broadly rounded at the apex; dorsum rather flat, without discal impressions, the broad intervals with a row of distinct small separated punctures. *Legs* rather slender, entirely black (except

the red claws), with sparse small punctures, each containing a short recumbent white seta; front femora with a fringe of erect pale setae on the lower edge, which are rather longer in ♂; front tibiae of ♂ with a small triangular tooth on the lower edge a little beyond the middle.

Length 3.2–3.5 mm., *breadth* 1.1–1.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 3 ♂ 5 ♀, iii–vi. 1934.

Subfamily COSSONINAE.

Eutornus lateralis sp. n.

♂♀. Derm of head, prothorax and underside black, rostrum black basally and red-brown in front, elytra red-brown, with the suture, lateral margins and apical declivity usually blackish.

Head very shallowly constricted behind the eyes, with rather strong close punctures and a short shallow frontal stria. *Rostrum* stout, moderately curved, 1.5 times as long as broad, fairly closely punctate and with a short interantennal stria, the punctures being somewhat finer in ♀. *Antennae* inserted at a little behind the middle of the rostrum in both sexes, red, with the funicle darker; scape strongly curved and gradually widening distally. *Prothorax* longer than broad, much longer than the head and rostrum (3 : 2), widest near the base, feebly rounded laterally, and deeply constricted near the apex; dorsum comparatively strongly punctured, with an abbreviated impunctate median line, the punctures being a little smaller than those in the striae on the elytra and much larger than those on the intervals. *Elytra* with closely punctate striae, stria 1 and the basal half of 5 being deeper than the others; the intervals almost flat on the disk, with a single row of very small distant punctures. *Legs* with the front tibiae sinuate on the dorsal edge.

Length 3.5–4.7 mm., *breadth* 0.9–1.1 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 15 ♂ 21 ♀, iv–vi. 1934.

Of the five other Burmese species the most nearly allied are *antennalis* Fst. and *congener* Woll. The former differs in having the prothorax much more finely punctate and the apical constriction shallower, the punctures in the striae on the elytra are about twice as large as those on the pronotum, and in the male the antennal scape is abruptly incrassate. *E. congener* has the prothorax red, with much finer punctures and a shallower constriction, and joint 4 of the tarsi is widened towards the base, which is not the case in *lateralis*.

Cossonus corax sp. n.

Derm shiny black, the tarsi, the stem of the scape and sometimes the funicle, red.

Head with sparse minute punctures on the vertex, the frons with much larger separated punctures and a deep median fovea; eyes gently convex, their curvature not continuous with that of the temples. *Rostrum* with the head as long as or slightly longer than the pronotum, porrect in the basal half and sloping steeply at the apex, gradually widening from the base to the antennae and there abruptly dilated, the apical area being as long as broad; dorsum with numerous small separated punctures which are much finer on the apical area. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, gently rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, rather deeply constricted apically, but the constriction not continuous across the disk; dorsum without any median or basal depressions, with rather large punctures, which are smaller and dense laterally, becoming larger, irregular and

sparser in the middle of the disk, leaving variable impunctate patches. *Elytra* much wider at the shoulders than the prothorax, flat as far as interval 3, the striae with strong close punctures which become much smaller on the declivity, where the striae are much deeper; intervals 1 to 4 or 5 flat, broader than the striae, the lateral ones much narrower, all with an irregular row of minute punctures that do not become larger behind. *Legs* with small sparse punctures on the femora; front tibiae not angulate beneath.

Length 5.0–7.0 mm., *breadth* 1.0–2.2 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., four specimens, v–vi. 1934.

Allied to *C. carinensis* Fst., which differs in its much shorter rostrum, flatter eyes, and much more densely punctate pronotum, which normally has a shallow median depression.

***Cossonus stricticeps* sp. n.**

Derm shiny black, the tarsi, the stem of the scape and the base of the funicle red.

Head constricted immediately behind the eyes, the vertex impunctate, the frons with strong punctures and a large elongate fovea. *Rostrum* rather long, together with the head longer than the pronotum (7 : 6), porrect in the basal half and strongly curved downwards at the antennae, comparatively narrow near the base, widening to the antennae and there abruptly dilated, the subquadrate apical part being slightly broader than long; dorsum with rather strong punctures, which are sparser on the basal half and denser in front. *Prothorax* as long as or very slightly longer than broad, almost parallel-sided from the base to the middle then curving in to the rather shallow apical constriction, which is not continuous across the disk; dorsum without the usual longitudinal median impression, but with a transverse depression in the middle of the base, the middle of the disk with large irregular remote punctures which become much denser laterally. *Elytra* much wider at the shoulders than the prothorax, flat as far as interval 3, the striae containing very large round punctures which becomes very much smaller behind, the striae being much deeper there; the intervals much narrower than the striae, except 2 (and sometimes 3) behind the middle, and bearing an irregular row of minute punctures, which become much coarser on the declivity. *Legs* with the punctures on the femora fine and sparse but denser towards the apex and dorsally; front tibiae not angulate beneath.

Length 6.5 mm., *breadth* 2.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., two specimens, v. 1934.

Distinguished from the other Burmese species by the constriction behind the eyes, the parallel-sided prothorax, and the strongly punctate elytra.

Oxydema sp.—Taunggyi, 1♂, viii–ix.

? *Eremotes* 2 spp.—Kambaiti, 2 ex., v–vi.

Tomicoproctus sp.—Kambaiti, 1 ex., vi.

Genus ?.—Kambaiti, 2 ex., iv–v.

***Xenomimetes opacicauda* sp. n.**

Derm piceous brown, bare, the prothorax usually darker; antennae and tarsi red.

Head with small sparse punctures on the vertex, those on the frons larger and much denser. *Rostrum* as long as broad, parallel-sided, with small shallow punctures and a shallow median sulcus. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, widest not far from the base, almost parallel-sided in the apical half, the sides

with a small sinuation in the middle and gently rounded posteriorly, the apical constriction well-marked; dorsum with dense elongate punctures and an abbreviated smooth median line, the punctures longitudinally confluent, especially on the sides and pleurae. *Elytra* cylindrical, parallel from the shoulders to the very deep subapical constriction below the subrectangular posterior calli on interval 9, the apices being, as usual, subexplanate, broadly divergent and with the margins feebly denticulate; dorsum rather shiny, but the apical declivity quite opaque, with the intervals broader, flatter, finely rugulose and with short recumbent setae; the striae containing deep close oblong punctures, the intervals about as broad as the striae with a single row of small punctures, except on the first three intervals, of which 1 is transversely wrinkled and depressed at the base, and 2 and 3 are confusedly punctate on the basal half, uniting at the base to form a rugulose callus.

Length 3.3–4.0 mm., *breadth* 0.8–1.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., five specimens, v–vi. 1934.

In the closely allied *X. himalayensis* Stebb. and *sikkimensis* Mshl. (both originally described in *Eremotes*) the punctures on the pronotum are not elongate, the elytra are not more opaque on the declivity than on the disk and the posterior calli are not so angularly prominent.

Subfamily STROMBOSKERINAE.

Xerodermus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♀, iii.

Dryophthoroides sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂, iii.

Subfamily CALANDRINAE.

Cyrtotrachelus buqueti Guérin.—S. Shan States, Pekkong, 3000 ft., 1♂, x.

Cercidocerus carinensis Faust.—S. Shan States, Taunggyi, 1♂, ix–x; Pekkong, 1♂ 1♀, x.

Cercidocerus dohertyi Günther.—Taunggyi, 2♂, ix–x.

Otidognathus quadrimaculatus Buq.—Kambaiti, 1♂ 1♀, v.

Otidognathus sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂, v.

Otidognathus amoenulus sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black; elytra with a variable irregular reddish-yellow transverse band near the base from stria 1 to the margin, then continuing to the base and inwards to stria 6, so as to half-encircle the black humeral callus; behind this a similar broad band running obliquely from about the middle of the lateral margin to behind the middle of stria 1; underside entirely black or with the mesepimera and the anterior part of the prosternum red.

Head strongly and closely punctate; frons almost parallel-sided, flat, with or without a deep median fovea. *Rostrum* a little shorter than the pronotum, that of ♂ with distinct irregular punctures without any granules, its upper surface forming a continuous line with the frons; that of ♀ less dilated at the base, with minute obsolescent punctures and with a fine median carina on the apical half, the dorsal outline forming a wide angle with the frons. *Antennae* black; funicle with joint 2 longer than broad, 6 as long as broad; club with the pubescent part only narrowly projecting, the glabrous part as long as broad in ♂, much longer in ♀. *Prothorax* widest at its strongly arcuate base and narrowing with a curve to the apical collar; dorsum with rather strong uneven punctation, which is denser in the middle of the anterior half, a deep impunctate transverse sulcus close to the base and on the posterior half of the disk a broad deep oblique

punctate depression on each side, these almost meeting on the middle line at one-fifth from the base; the lateral areas of the apical collar almost impunctate. *Scutellum* unusually large, nearly forming an equilateral triangle, with a few shallow punctures at the base. *Elytra* widest at the oblique shoulders and rapidly narrowing behind; all the striae impressed, 1-5 with the punctures very small and shallow, those in 6-9 much stronger; the intervals with an irregular row of minute punctures. *Legs* with minute sparse punctures, red, with the knees, apex of tibiae and the tarsi black, or the tibiae and femora may be half black. *Pygidium* closely punctate, with a low median carina.

Length 5.0 mm., breadth 2.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 1♂ 1♀, v-vi. 1934.

Closely allied to the Assamese *O. satelles* Gthr., which differs as follows: the rostrum of the ♂ bears two rows of granules; the pubescent part of the antennal club is nearly or quite as long as the glabrous part; the pronotum is more finely and sparsely punctate; the scutellum is much smaller and narrower; the elytra are much more narrowed behind and the shoulders more prominent.

***Adapanetus malaisei* sp. n.**

♂. Derm bare, rather opaque, very variable in colour; head and rostrum black; prothorax black beneath, fulvous above, with the basal and apical margins and a variable median stripe black, the latter normally narrow in front and dilated behind, but varying in width, and rarely the whole dorsum black; elytra normally fulvous, with the suture and lateral margins black, a transverse black spot near the base between striae 2 and 5 (often much reduced or entirely absent), an oblong subapical spot between striae 3 or 4 and 6, and sometimes a transverse black band at the middle; rarely the elytra may be black with six fulvous spots; underside rarely entirely black, usually with a stripe at the sides of the metasternum, another on the metepisterna, and the basal margin of the ventrites, reddish.

Head with comparatively strong irregular punctures and a deep frontal fovea. *Rostrum* shorter than the pronotum (7:10), the dilated basal part parallel-sided, punctate like the head, and without any angular projection on the lower edge near the base; the narrow anterior part moderately curved, opaque and minutely punctate. *Antennae* black, shiny; scape only slightly longer than the funicle; club of ♂ hatchet-shaped, with its basal two-thirds chitinous and shiny, the spongy terminal part with its apical margin broadly truncate. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, widest near the base, the basal angles rounded, the sides straight in the middle or very shallowly sinuate, roundly narrowing in front to the deep apical constriction which is continued across the disk; dorsum with irregular strong punctures which are densest near the apex and in the middle of the base, and in front of the middle an indefinite broad transverse area which is impunctate or very sparsely punctate. *Scutellum* elongate, triangular, impunctate and very shallowly impressed in the middle. *Elytra* somewhat wider at the rounded shoulders than the prothorax, widest at the shoulders, very slightly narrowing behind, and separately rounded at the apex; the narrow deep striae with fairly strong punctures, striae 7 and 8 continued to the base, 8 very shallowly; the convex intervals with a row of distinct separated punctures. *Legs* fulvous, with the apex and base of the femora and tibiae black, the tibiae rarely all black, the tarsi black; structurally as in the genotype.

Length 8.0-9.0 mm., breadth 2.7-3.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 9♂, v-vi. 1934.

The only other known species, *A. sericoclava* Günther 1936, differs in having the head, rostrum and pronotum much more finely punctate; the rostrum is separated from the head by a narrow transverse depression and its basal part is strongly dilated from the base to the antennae; the antennal club of the male is silky throughout and its apical margin is broadly rounded; the elytra are jointly rounded at the apex, the intervals being flat and minutely punctate.

Adapanetus sericoclava Günther.—Kambaiti, 3♂ 1♀, iv–vi.

***Aplotes histrio* sp. n.**

♂♀. Derm red; the head dorsally, the apex of the rostrum and the area round the scrobe, blackish; prothorax with the following black markings: an incomplete median stripe, an elongate spot in the basal angles, a variable stripe on the pleurae and another one passing over the coxa; black markings on the elytra: a little before the middle a transverse spot between striae 2 and 5 or 6, a small one on interval 9 (rarely 8 and 9), and an oblique band above the declivity between striae 3 and 9, and just in front of this a small spot on interval 3, which is often absent and rarely (in ♀) extending inwards to the suture; underside with very variable black markings, often absent.

Head coarsely punctate, with a shallow punctate sulcus immediately behind the eyes; frons one-third as wide as the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* rather strongly curved, slender, the dilated basal part irregularly punctate and with a shallow median stria; the slender anterior part impunctate in ♀ except near the base, shorter and slightly stouter in ♂ with very shallow punctures on the sides. *Antennae* black; funicle with joint 1 longer than 2, 3 and 4 as long as broad, 5 and 6 transverse; club with the pubescent part occupying fully half the length. *Prothorax* of ♂ almost parallel-sided, only slightly widening towards the base, with an abruptly constricted apical collar, that of ♀ distinctly widening basally; dorsum coarsely reticulately punctate, without any median sulcus but with a large shallow discal depression on the basal half and an abbreviated median carina. *Scutellum* plane, without any median stria. *Elytra* only slightly wider at the shoulders than the prothorax in ♂, distinctly broader in ♀, subparallel from there to the middle, with a broad shallow transverse impression close to the base extending from the scutellum to the shoulder; the striae with strong separated punctures on the basal half which diminish behind, interval 1 with a dense row of small punctures, the others with large shallow irregular punctures on the basal third or half which become small and sparse or even obsolescent behind. *Legs* red, with the knees and tarsi black; femora with rather large separated punctures usually filled with tomentum; tarsi with joint 4 normal. *Pygidium* of ♂ coarsely punctate, without a median carina, obtusely rounded at the apex; that of ♀ truncate at the apex, with a tuft of setae on each angle.

Length 6.5–8.5 mm., *breadth* 2.5–3.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 11♂ 11♀, iv–vi. 1934.

Nearly allied to the Japanese *A. roelofsi* Chev., which, however, has the head, apex of the rostrum and the tarsi red, whereas the basal margin of the prothorax and the humeral callus of the elytra are black; the head has no sulcus behind the eyes; the pubescent part of the antennal club is much shorter than the glabrous part; the pronotum bears a broad median sulcus, the punctures are smaller and hardly reticulate, and the apical constriction is much less abrupt; the pygidium of the male with the apical margin broadly sinuate and with a tuft of setae in each angle.

Aplotes pollex sp. n.

♂♀. Colour similar to that of *A. histrio* sp. n., except that the head and rostrum are entirely red, and there is a small black spot on the shoulders of the elytra.

Head coarsely punctate, with a sulcus behind the eyes; front half as wide as the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* as in *A. histrio* except that the apex is not black, and that of the ♂ is distinctly punctate above and laterally on the basal two-thirds. *Antennae* red, only the club black; funicle with the two basal joints subequal, the rest more or less transverse; club with the pubescent part occupying a little less than half the length. *Prothorax* differing from that of *histrio* in being more bell-shaped, similar in the two sexes, the dorsum rather less coarsely punctate, with a broad median sulcus that is dilated behind. *Scutellum* with a distinct median stria. *Elytra* similar in the two sexes, as wide at the shoulders as in *histrio* ♀ but narrowing more rapidly behind, the basal depression shallower and interrupted by interval 3; the punctures in the striae and on the intervals much smaller. *Legs* red, the knees not black, the tarsi red to red-brown; the fourth tarsal joint produced into a sharp angle on the underside behind each claw. *Pygidium* of ♂ with the apex broadly truncate and with sparse erect pale setae, that of ♀ narrower at the apex and without erect setae.

Length 7.0–10.0 mm., *breadth* 2.4–3.8 mm.

N.E. BURMA: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 24♂ 20♀, iv–vi. 1934.

This species closely resembles superficially the female of *A. histrio* sp. n., but it may be distinguished from all the known Burmese species by the unusual structure of the claw-joint of the tarsi.

Aplotes sp.—Kambaiti, 1♂, iv.

Aplotes sp.—Sadon, 4000 ft., 1♀, vi–vii.

Diocalandra caelata sp. n.

♂♀. Derm dull black; the extreme apex of the rostrum and the apical margin of the prothorax reddish; elytra with a fulvous stripe on intervals 6–8 from the base nearly to the middle, where it unites with the anterior margin of a large quadrate fulvous spot on intervals 2–6, and a smaller oblong spot on interval 3–5 extending from near the base to one-third, the basal half of which is usually connected with the lateral stripe.

Head coarsely punctate, the frons as long as broad, with a deep median sulcus and a row of erect setae on each side. *Rostrum* of ♂ with the head as long as the pronotum, the dilated basal part almost parallel-sided and shorter than the head; dorsum with two rows of minute granules and a very fine median carina; rostrum of ♀ longer, the narrow anterior part without granules or carina, the former replaced by punctures. *Antennae* blackish with the scape red; scape strongly curved; funicle with joint 2 longer than 1, the rest as long as or slightly longer than broad; club with the pubescent apical part as long as the shiny basal part. *Prothorax* 1.5 times as long as broad, almost parallel-sided from the base to two-thirds, then narrowing gradually to the deep subapical constriction; dorsum opaque, with dense reticulate punctation and a very shallow large depression in the middle of the basal half, and on each side of this behind the middle a small group of very short erect setae. *Elytra* scarcely wider at the shoulders than the prothorax and narrowing very gradually from there to the apex; the striae containing large quadrate punctures, the alternate intervals

more raised and bearing a rather sparse row of erect clavate white setae. *Legs* comparatively long and slender, black, the basal half and apical margin of the femora red ; femora rugosely punctate, front tibiae finely serrate on the lower edge. *Pygidium* coarsely punctate, with sparse erect clavate white setae.

Length 3.5–4.5 mm., breadth 0.8–1.0 mm.

N.E. BURMA : Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 3♂ 4♀, v–vi. 1934.

Most nearly allied to *D. elongata* Roel., which in the *Catalogus Coleopt.* is placed in *Calandra* (= *Sphenophorus*). This Japanese species differs in having the rostrum much shorter, of the same length in the two sexes, that of the male having no granules ; the antennae are red and the pubescent part of the club is much shorter than the bare part ; the setae on the elytra are much more numerous and closely set ; and the legs are shorter and stouter.

Calandra oryzae L. —Myitkyina, 1♂ 1♀, iii ; Sadon, 2♂, vi–vii.

Periphemus sp.—Tenasserim, Malvedaung, 100 ft., 1♂ 1♀, xi.



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