XIII.—On new Species of Indian Curculionidæ.—Part III.
By GUY A. K. MARSHALL, D.Sc.

Subfamily EREMNIÆ.

Genus PELTOTRACHELUS, nov.

Head continuous with the rostrum, the eyes comparatively small and widely separated. *Rostrum* about as long as the prothorax, its sides sloping outwards from the carinæ bounding the median area, the genæ more or less dilated, the apical emargination deep and triangular; the scrobes apical and short, visible from above; the lateral areas impressed and with two furrows—one running just below the dorso-lateral carina, the other passing from the lower corner of the scrobe to the lower margin of the eye; the buccal aperture extremely oblique and much longer than the lower surface of the rostrum, the mentum bearing only two setæ. *Antennæ* with the scape but little curved, subcylindrical, slightly thickened towards the apex, and reaching beyond the front margin of the thorax; the funicle variable; the club narrowly spindle-shaped. *Prothorax* transverse, the base deeply bisinuate and broader than the apex, the ocular lobes developed or not, but vibrissæ always present. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with the shoulders obliquely rounded and not prominent, the dorsal outline flat or only slightly convex, the declivity steep, the apices separately rounded, the striæ partly hidden by the dense scaling. *Legs* with the front coxæ nearer the anterior margin of the prosternum; the femora moderately clavate and with a small tooth; the tibiæ simple, the corbels of the hind pair quite open; the claws small and free.

Type, *Platytrachelus pubes*, Fst.

The species included in this genus were erroneously attributed by Faust to *Platytrachelus*, Schh., owing to his having wrongly identified the genotype, *P. pistacinus*, Boh. Some years ago, through the kindness of Dr. Taschenberg, I was able to examine the type of that species, which is in Germar's collection in Halle; it proved to be identical with *Amblyrrhinus viridanus*, Fst. (Stett. ent. Zeit. 1890, p. 74). *Platytrachelus* differs from *Peltotrachelus* principally in the structure of the rostrum, which has the median area broad and the sides vertical; the scrobes are therefore quite invisible from above and extend backwards for more than half the length of the rostrum. The only other species of

true *Platytrachelus* known to me are *Amblyrrhinus psittacinus*, Fst., and *Corigetus paviei*, Auriv., both of which occur in Indo-China.

The other described species of *Peltotrachelus* are *Platytrachelus propinquus*, Fst., *P. ovis*, Hell., *Cyphicerus juvenicus*, Fst. (= *Mylocerus acaciæ*, Stebb.), *Acanthotrachelus albus*, Pasc., and *Mylocerus isabellinus*, Boh.

Peltotrachelus cognatus, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Colour black or piceous, with dense grey scaling and with the following denuded areas on the elytra:—A transverse patch just behind the scutellum, extending to about the fourth stria; a dentate transverse band before the middle, which is only broken at the suture; a similar but complete and more curved band behind the middle; these patches often partly obscured by whitish or yellowish powdering.

Head with the eyes lateral and almost flat; the forehead with a central fovea. *Rostrum* longer than its basal width, slightly narrowed from the base to beyond the middle, and dilated at the apex; the dorsal area broadly and rather deeply impressed; the submentum with a projecting tooth. *Antennæ* with the second funicular joint much longer than the first, the others longer than broad. *Prothorax* with the sides slightly rounded and shallowly constricted at the apex, the postocular lobes prominent, the dorsal anterior margin rounded; the upper surface with rather coarse confluent punctation, and with a very shallow transverse impression before and a small rounded one behind the middle on each side. *Elytra* nearly parallel-sided (♂) or dilated behind the middle (♀), the intervals distinctly broader than the shallow striae and with short curved irregular setæ.

Length 6–7, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

MADRAS: Yercaud, 4500 ft., Shevaroy Hills (*T. Bainbrigge Fletcher*).

Very closely allied to *P. pubes*, Fst., but differing in its colouring and its larger and less convex eyes; the rostrum is longer and more deeply impressed, the prothorax is more narrowed in front, the shoulders of the elytra are less prominent, and the sides more dilated behind in the female.

Peltotrachelus rugipennis, sp. n.

Colour black, with rather thin pale green scaling, which is often more or less abraded.

Head with the eyes lateral, elongate, and only slightly

convex, the forehead thinly pubescent and without green scaling. *Rostrum* much longer than its width at the base, almost parallel-sided in the basal half, and strongly dilated anteriorly, the basal area broadly and rather deeply impressed, the median part of the submentum elevated into a sharp conical process with the point directed backwards. *Antennæ* with the scape gently curved and gradually thickened; the funicle with joint 2 longer than 1, and 3 to 7 longer than broad. *Prothorax* with the sides subparallel in the basal half and narrowed in front, the dorsal anterior edge very slightly rounded, the ocular lobes strongly produced; the upper surface with close confluent punctation which is not very distinct through the scaling, with a faint transverse impression before the middle and a deeper rounded impression on each side behind. *Elytra* with rows of large foveæ, the intervals very narrow and irregular; in the vicinity of the suture the spaces between the foveæ are slightly raised, so that the surface appears transversely rugose; the setæ extremely short, dense, and suberect.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ –7, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

MADRAS: Anaimalai Hills (*H. L. Andrewes*).

Peltotrachelus illobatus, sp. n.

Black, with dense pale green or greenish-grey scaling throughout, the head and prothorax with a yellowish tinge.

Head with the eyes rather prominent and lateral; forehead with a short central stria. *Rostrum* longer than broad, very gradually dilated from the middle to the apex, the dorsal carinæ more elevated than usual and continued on to the forehead. *Antennæ* with the scape distinctly curved; the funicle with joint 2 longer than 1, the latter longer than 3 and 4 together, 5–7 much longer than broad. *Prothorax* with the sides almost straight and strongly narrowed from base to apex, the dorsal anterior margin straight, the ocular lobes absent, being replaced by a tuft of yellow vibrissæ, the upper surface rather rugosely punctate, especially towards the sides. *Elytra* broadest behind the middle (♀), with rather deep and coarsely punctate striæ, which, however, appear very narrow and finely punctate when the scaling is intact; the setæ mostly very short and depressed, but scattered among them a number of comparatively long erect setæ.

Length 7, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

BURMA: Taung-ngu (*G. Q. Corbett*). CAMBODIA (*Mouhot*).

Pellotrachelus smaragdus, sp. n.

Black, with dense bright green scaling, the head usually with pinkish scales; sometimes the insect is covered with a more or less dense whitish coating over the green scaling.

Head with the eyes very small, prominent and lateral; forehead with a central fovea. *Rostrum* longer than broad, only slightly dilated at the apex, the dorsal area broadly impressed, the under surface normal and with no projection. *Antennæ* with the scape almost straight; the funicle with joint 2 nearly twice as long as 1, 1 hardly longer than 3, and 3 to 7 much longer than broad. *Prothorax* with the sides scarcely curved, only slightly narrower at the apex than at the base, the dorsal anterior margin straight, the ocular lobes absent, being replaced by a tuft of golden-yellow vibrissæ; the upper surface closely punctate and with a shallow fovea on each side behind the middle. *Elytra* with fine distinctly punctate striæ and broad intervals where the scaling is intact, the striæ being a good deal broader when the scaling is removed, but even then distinctly narrower than the intervals; the setæ extremely short, dense, and suberect.

Length 4-6, breadth 2-3 mm.

MADRAS: Nilgiri Hills (*Sir G. Hampson, H. L. Andrewes*).

A very distinct species. Apart from the absence of the ocular lobes, the facies is that of a typical *Pellotrachelus*.

Genus MEIONOPS, nov.

Head separated from the rostrum by a very shallow transverse impression; the eyes widely separated, comparatively small, and almost circular. *Rostrum* rather broad and stout, longer than its basal width, the buccal aperture oblique, the apical emargination angular but rather shallow; the true scrobe apical and very short, the space from the scrobe to the eye broadly impressed. *Antennæ* elongate and comparatively slender; the scape cylindrical, abruptly clavate, and curved only towards the apex; the funicle with joint 1 much longer than 2, 3 to 7 subequal, and the club narrowly spindle-shaped. *Prothorax* simple, strongly transverse, the sides rounded, its greatest width almost or quite equal to that of the elytra, the apex narrower than the base, the latter truncate or faintly bisinuate, the ocular lobes not very prominent, broadly rounded and with short vibrissæ, the front coxæ placed in the centre of the prosternum. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with the base vertically truncate, its margin being

slightly raised, the shoulders feeble and obliquely rounded, punctato-striate, the intervals smooth and even. *Legs* with the femora strongly clavate and having a rather large tooth, all the tibiae sinuate internally near the base, the corbels of the hind pair entirely open, the tarsal claws free.

Type, *M. aspersus*, sp. n.

Allied to *Phytoscapus*, Schh., but differing from it in the very broad and rounded prothorax, the vertical basal margin of the elytra, and the small and widely separated eyes.

Meionops aspersus, sp. n.

Colour piceous, with chocolate-brown scaling and pale markings; the head fawn-coloured; the prothorax with a broad dorsal and narrower lateral stripe of yellowish-creamy scales; the elytra with a similarly coloured, broad, irregular, and broken lateral stripe, and with small pale spots on the disk, which often coalesce along the suture.

Rostrum only slightly widened at the apex, the dorsal area almost plane and with a fine central carina, the lateral area with a deep narrow furrow running towards the upper edge of the eye and a broader one beneath the scrobe. *Antennæ* with joints 3 to 7 of the funicle about as long as broad. *Prothorax* not quite as broad as the elytra at the shoulders, the base slightly bisinuate, the upper surface with shallow punctures and slightly granulate, the sculpture being almost hidden by the scaling. *Elytra* jointly sinuate at the base, the apices jointly rounded, slightly broader behind the middle, the striae shallow, with very large subquadrate punctures (somewhat hidden by scaling), the intervals almost plane and smooth, with minute subdepressed setæ.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ –6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

ASSAM.

Meionops glaucinus, sp. n.

Colour black, with dark greenish-grey scaling throughout.

Rostrum with the dorsal area almost plane and without a carina. *Antennæ* with joints 3 to 7 of the funicle evidently longer than broad. *Prothorax* as broad as the elytra at the shoulders, the base truncate, the apical portion shallowly constricted. *Elytra* truncate at the base, the sides parallel to beyond the middle, the punctures smaller.

In other respects agrees with *M. aspersus*, Mshl.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

W, BENGAL; Chota Nagpur (Cardon).

Subfamily ANTHONOMINÆ.

Genus ONYCHOCNEMIS, nov.

Head exserted, subconical; the eyes lateral, small, almost circular. *Rostrum* broad, flattened dorso-ventrally, longer than the head or the front tibia, almost straight, deflected, forming a continuous line with the head, and with the apical margin entire; the scrobes narrow and deep, beginning at about one-third from the apex and continued obliquely to beneath the base of the rostrum; the mentum small, subquadrate, about as long as its supporting peduncle, convex, impunctate, and very shining. *Antennæ* short, geniculate; the scape almost straight, clavate, reaching the middle of the eye; the funicle 7-jointed, joint 1 swollen and longer than any of the others, 2 subconical and as long as broad, the remainder strongly transverse, very closely packed, and rapidly widening outwardly, joint 7 being closely annexed to the club, which is broadly ovate and 3-jointed. *Prothorax* without postocular lobes, and with the base bisinuate. *Scutellum* distinct, circular. *Elytra* oblong, broader than the prothorax, entirely covering the pygidium, with distinct shoulders and ten striae. *Legs* short and stout; the hind coxæ ovate, not reaching the edge of elytra; the femora moderately clavate and not toothed, the hind pair not nearly reaching the apex of the elytra; the tibiæ almost straight, slightly compressed, strongly uncinatè at the apex, and also with a short sharp mucro projecting perpendicularly from the inner angle; the tarsi broad, joint 2 transverse, 3 broadly lobate, 4 short, the lower surface clothed with fine pale pubescence, which is sparse on the two basal joints, the claws very small and connate at the base. *Sternum*: the prosternum very short, with the front margin shallowly sinuate, the coxæ in the middle and narrowly separated; the mesosternum with the epimera not ascending and broadly separating the episterna from the elytra, the intercoxal process broadly truncate at the apex; the metasternum between the coxæ about as long as the middle coxæ, the episterna comparatively broad. *Venter* with the intercoxal process broadly rounded, the two basal segments fused together and delimited only by an almost straight shallow stria, the intermediate segments not angulated externally, 2 almost as long as 3 + 4 in the middle, and 5 but little longer than 4.

Type, *Onychocnemis careyæ*, sp. n.

Allied to the European *Bradybatus*, Germ., and the South-African *Thamnobius*, Selh. The former genus differs in its

much longer, more slender, and cylindrical rostrum, its simply uncinatæ tibiæ, free and bifid tarsal claws, and dentate front femora. In *Thamnobius* the rostrum is also more cylindrical, the scape does not exceed the front margin of the eye, the tibiæ are merely uncinatæ (not mucronate, as stated by Lacordaire), and the tarsal claws are free and appendiculate.

Onychocnemis careyæ, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Colour red-brown, shining and sparsely clothed with short recumbent white setæ; the head darker; the elytra with the entire suture blackish brown, as well as a large common patch extending from the base to beyond the middle and laterally as far as the fifth stria, its outline being very similar to that of the elytra; the mesosternum, metasternum, tarsal claws, and the two apical hooks of the tibia also dark brown or blackish.

Head rugosely punctate, the forehead a little narrower than the base of the rostrum and broader than the eye. *Rostrum* very gradually widened from base to apex, rugosely punctate above from the base to the end of the scrobe, the apical area more lightly punctate (♂) or impunctate (♀). *Prothorax* subconical, almost as long as its width at the base, gradually narrowed from there to the apex, the sides gently rounded, without any anterior constriction, the basal angles nearly right angles, the base angularly produced in the middle, the apical margin very shallowly sinuate dorsally and oblique at the sides; the upper surface with coarse reticulate punctation throughout and with a median stripe of denser pale recumbent setæ. *Elytra* almost parallel-sided from the shoulders to well behind the middle, broadly rounded behind, the apices continuous, the basal margin slightly raised and almost straight from the second stria to the shoulders; the striæ broad, containing deep closely-set punctures, which diminish behind, the intervals scarcely broader than the striæ, almost flat and finely aciculate, the posterior callus nearly obsolete; the dorsal outline flat from the base to the middle, then gradually declivous. *Legs* coarsely punctate and clothed with curved white setæ.

Length 2-2½, breadth 1-1¼ mm.

Mysore: Madhavgi (H. H. Mann, Pusa Coll.).

This species was found on the leaves of the jak-fruit tree (*Careya arborea*).

Subfamily OMOPHORINÆ.

Genus TELUROPUS, nov.

Head globose, with the eyes lateral. *Rostrum* stout, about as long as the front tibia, somewhat depressed, the apical margin very shallowly sinuate; the scrobes invisible from above, beginning at some distance from the apex, curving rapidly downwards behind the antennæ, and ending in a flattened punctate area almost on the lower surface of the base of the rostrum; mandibles stout, tridentate; mentum small and square, about equal in length to the peduncle of the submentum, and not broader than the lateral space on each side of it. *Prothorax* with the basal margin deeply bisinuate; the anterior margin oblique at the sides and without any postocular lobes. *Scutellum* distinct, almost circular. *Elytra* short and broad, with ten complete striæ; the inflexed lateral margin unusually narrow, involving only the tenth stria, and without true epipleuræ. *Wings* fully developed. *Legs* short and stout; the femora only slightly clavate and each with a small tooth, the hind pair scarcely reaching the apex of the elytra; the tibiæ with the external apical angle strongly uncinatè, and the inner angle with a sharp mucro as well; the tarsi short and broad, the second joint twice as broad as long, the fourth projecting only a short distance beyond the third, the claws simple and stout. *Sternum* with the front coxæ very widely separated and placed behind the middle, the space between them quite flat; the median coxæ still further apart, the side-pieces of the mesosternum fused together but divided by a stria, the suture between the mesosternum and episternum entirely obliterated, and the intercoxal piece broadly truncate; the length of the metasternum between the coxæ not greater than that of the median coxæ, the episterna as broad as the base of the mid-femora and fused with the metasternum, but the line of junction quite distinct, the epimera imperceptible; the hind coxæ as widely separated as the middle pair. *Venter* short, with segment 2 nearly as long as 3+4 and separated from 1 by a deep straight incision, the intercoxal process very short and broad, with an angular projection in the middle, and segments 2 and 3 angulate externally.

Type, *Teluropus subcostatus*, sp. n.

In general form the only known species bears considerable resemblance to the African genus *Omophorus*, Schh.*, and

* In most collections this genus stands under the later name *Metatygæ*, Pasc. *M. turratus*, Pasc., is a synonym of *O. stomachosus*, Boh., while *M. parvus*, Fst., is identical with *O. indispositus*, Boh., the type of which is now in the Oxford University Museum (Sommer's collection).

the Fijian *Physarchus*, Pasc., except that the shoulders of the elytra are much less prominent. But both these genera differ, *inter alia*, in the absence of the inner apical mucro on the tibiæ, and in having the front coxæ contiguous and the hind pair much closer together than the middle pair.

Teluropus ballardi, sp. n.

♂. Dark red-brown, fairly closely clothed with short, curved, golden-brown setæ.

Head rugosely punctured throughout, the forehead almost as broad as the base of the rostrum, transversely flattened and with a central fovea; the eyes almost circular, their greatest depth at about one-fourth from the hind margin. *Rostrum* stout, parallel-sided, and porrect from the base to a little beyond the middle, thence slightly widened and curved downwards, somewhat flattened longitudinally at the sides in the basal half, and rugosely punctured throughout right up to the apex. *Antennæ* short; the scape stout, slightly compressed, strongly clavate, and coarsely punctate; the funicle with joint 1 rather longer than 2, and joints 2 to 7 of about equal width and widening regularly outwards, 7 being closely fitted to the club, which has three distinct joints. *Prothorax* broader than long, broadest near the base and rapidly narrowing in front, with a broad apical constriction, the anterior margin straight, the base with a large median lobe, which is emarginate at its apex; the upper surface convex, coarsely and confluent punctate throughout, and with two low broad elevations in the middle of the disk; these merge and slope gradually away behind, but in front they are abruptly narrowed where they cross the apical constriction and enclose a large rounded depression between them; below these prominences on each side is another much lower rounded elevation. *Elytra* together nearly as broad as long, parallel-sided from the shoulders to beyond the middle, and very broadly rounded behind; each elytron strongly lobate at the base, the greatest depth of the lobe being at the third interval, which bears a slight basal callus; the juxta-basal area slopes steeply forwards from a transverse postbasal ridge, which bears a rounded prominence on intervals 3 and 5; a little behind this is a short costate elevation on interval 3 and a less distinct one on 5; the striæ are deep and strongly punctate and the intervals are rugose, the alternate ones being slightly more convex. *Legs* rugosely punctate, the femora with scattered granules, set with curved suberect

setæ ; the anterior pairs of tibiæ rather sharply angulate on the lower surface not far from the base.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

MADRAS : Coimbatore (*E. Ballard*, type). MYSORE : Madhavgiri, on leaves of jak-fruit, *Careya arborea* (*H. H. Maun*, Pusa Coll.).

Subfamily *ISORRHYNCHINÆ*.

Phænomerus angulicollis, sp. n.

♀. Colour black, sparsely clothed with rather stout, transversely recumbent, pale yellowish, hair-like scales, having the following patches apparently bare, but really clothed with similar black hairs which are not very conspicuous :—A large transverse patch on the anterior half of the prothorax, and two irregular patches on each elytron, one before and the other behind the middle.

Head with scattered punctures, the eyes a little more widely separated than in *P. sundewalli*. *Rostrum* red-brown, the thickened basal portion forming about one-fourth of the whole, and not sulcate, but with two posteriorly convergent rows of fine punctures on the disk ; the scrobes continued to beyond the middle as a shallow punctate furrow, and with a fine stria just above them. *Prothorax* at least two and a half times as long as its basal width, the sides obtusely angulated in front of the middle, the dorsal margin bounded by a fine carina in the basal half, the upper surface with reticulate punctures which are longitudinally subcoalescent, leaving a distinct smooth central carina. *Elytra* narrowly cylindrical, about as broad as the prothorax at its angulation, with shallow striæ containing closely set transverse punctures, the intervals narrowly carinate, except the four outer ones, which are broader and almost flat. *Legs* similar to those of *P. sundewalli*, except that the large tooth on the elongate hind femora is more deeply sinuate at the base of its posterior edge, so that this edge is distinctly angulated in the middle.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

BENGAL : Sanderbans, 13. ii. 1915 (*C. F. C. Beeson*).

Very similar superficially to *P. sundewalli*, Boh., but distinguished by its obviously narrower build, more widely separated eyes, the lateral angulation and basal lateral carina of the prothorax, and the shape of the tooth on the hind femora.

Found in burrows in sundri-trees (*Heritiera littoralis*).

Phænomerus brevirostris, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Colouring similar to that of *P. angulicollis*, but the pale scales more generally distributed, so that the dark patch on the prothorax is indistinct and those on the elytra are very much reduced.

Head with close shallow punctures, the forehead broad, about twice the breadth of the funicle. *Rostrum* unusually short and stout, the thickened basal portion forming half (♀) or more than half (♂) its length, and bearing two or four shallow furrows, the apical area smooth and sparsely punctate; the scrobe continued to well beyond the middle in both sexes, but without any distinct furrow above it. *Antennæ* short, all the joints of the funicle except the first very strongly transverse, the club shorter and more obtuse than in *P. sundewalli*. *Prothorax* about twice as long as broad, parallel-sided from the base to beyond the middle, thence narrowing gradually to the apex, the upper surface simply reticulate, the punctures not coalescing longitudinally, with an indistinct central costa. *Elytra* cylindrical, very slightly broader than the prothorax, with coarsely punctate striæ, the dorsal intervals narrow, subcarinate, and crenulate. *Legs* as in *P. sundewalli*, except that the hind femora are much shorter, extending only a short distance beyond the apex of the elytra, the basal stem is more rapidly widened, and the large tooth is more deeply sinuate at the base of its posterior edge, so that the edge is distinctly angulated in the middle.

Length 3, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

UNITED PROVINCES: Khairabenda, Khash Forest, 29. xi. 1913 (C. F. C. Beeson).

This species can be readily distinguished from both *P. sundewalli* and *P. angulicollis* by its short rostrum and hind femora, and its broad forehead. Found in burrows in dead sal-tree (*Shorea robusta*). Mr. Beeson informs me that all the three species of *Phænomerus* mentioned here occurred in burrows of Scolytidæ &c., and he is of opinion that they are predaceous upon those beetles.

XIV.—*A Revision of the Clupeid Fishes of the Genus Pellonula and of Related Genera in the Rivers of Africa.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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PELLONULA and its allies are distinguished from *Clupea*, *Sardinella*, &c., by the stronger dentition and by the absence of the anterior supramaxillary bone.