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### XXXII.—A new genus of Ruteline Coleoptera from the Indian region

Gilbert J. Arrow

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*Haplochilus macrostigma.*

Depth of body  $4\frac{1}{3}$  times in total length, length of head  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times. Head flat above; snout as long as eye; mouth directed upwards, lower jaw scarcely projecting; eye  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head,  $1\frac{2}{3}$  times in interorbital width; præ-orbital very narrow. Dorsal 9, originating twice as far from head as from root of caudal, above posterior third of anal; longest ray  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head. Anal 16. Pectoral  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of head, reaching base of ventral; latter small, equally distant from end of snout and from root of caudal. Caudal rounded-acuminate, longer than head. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. 28 scales in longitudinal series, 18 round body in front of ventrals; lateral line indicated by a series of pits. Pale olive, with large crimson spots; fins greyish, dorsal, anal, and caudal with small crimson spots.

Total length 40 mm.

Portuguese Congo. A single specimen from Cabinda, received from Dr. W. J. Ansorge.

XXXII.—*A new Genus of Ruteline Coleoptera from the Indian Region.* By GILBERT J. ARROW.

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MICRANOMALA, gen. nov.

Body very small, elongate and depressed. Clypeus small, narrowed to the front, where it is strongly reflexed and emarginate, with prominent lateral angles. Clypeal suture strongly marked, carinate and nearly straight. Eyes very large, with the inner margin nearly straight dorsally and very oblique, so that the intervening space is nearly twice as wide behind as in front. Antennæ 9-jointed, long and slender. Prothorax moderately transverse, not much narrowed in front, completely but narrowly margined, with the base almost straight. No sternal process. Legs long; front tibiæ tridentate, the uppermost tooth minute. Tarsi and claws slender; front and middle tarsi with the longer claw cleft near the middle of its length. Elytra with membranous outer margins. ♂. Eyes much larger than in the female. Inner front claw strongly dilated.

This genus has most of the characters of *Anomala*, but is clearly separated from it by a combination of peculiar

features, the most important of which are the emarginate and biangulate clypeus, the obliquely placed eyes, and the great enlargement of these in the male. The cleavage of the claws far from the tip is also an exceptional feature, although occurring in the subgenus *Adoretosoma*. I am not at present able to properly examine the organs of the mouth, having only a single specimen of each of the three species. These are all Indian and all of very small size.

They may be tabulated as follows :—

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| i. Clypeus and forehead strongly punctured ..... | <i>indica</i> .      |
| ii. Clypeus smooth, forehead punctured .....     | <i>birmanica</i> .   |
| iii. Clypeus and forehead smooth .....           | <i>cingalensis</i> . |

*Micranomala indica*, sp. n.

Pallide testacea, capite tarsisque rufis ; clypeo sat crebre et grosse punctato, antice subangulatim emarginato, angulis paulo obtusis, fronte late longitudinaliter impresso, fortiter vix crebre punctato ; prothorace distincte fere æqualiter punctato, lateribus medio angulatis, antice et postice fere rectis, æqualiter approximatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis ; scutello punctato ; elytris profunde striato-punctatis, interstitiis angustis, fere æqualibus ; pygidio fortiter, metasterno fortiter sat crebre, punctatis ; corpore toto glabro, subtus parcissime piloso :

♂, oculis maximis, quam spatiam interjicientem antice paulo latioribus.

Long. 7·5 mm. ; lat. max. 3·5 mm.

*Hab.* S. INDIA : Coimbatore.

It is pale testaceous, with the head and tarsi reddish. The clypeus is strongly and closely punctured and subangularly emarginate in front, with prominent but not acute lateral angles. The forehead is rather strongly channelled along the middle and strongly punctured, but a little less closely than the clypeus. The pronotum is moderately closely and rather evenly punctured, and the lateral margins are angulate in the middle, nearly straight, and very slightly contracted from there to the front and hind angles, of which the front are acute and the hind obtuse. The scutellum is distinctly punctured and the elytra coarsely and closely in strongly impressed rows placed close together at almost equal distances. The pygidium is strongly, but not closely, and the metasternum closely punctured. There is only a very scanty clothing of hairs upon the lower surface. The front tibia bears three sharp teeth.

The male has the eyes very large, their diameter being rather wider than the intervening space at its narrowest part.

The inner front claw is very broad and sharply angulated at its lower edge.

The single specimen was presented to the British Museum in 1861 by Mr. Walhouse, of the Madras Civil Service.

*Micranomala cingalensis*, sp. n.

Pallide testacea, capite tarsisque rufis; clypeo minutissime alutaceo-punctulato, punctis nonnullis inconspicuis paulo majoribus, margine antico leviter emarginato, angulis obtusis, fronte haud impressa, minute et parce punctata; prothorace distincte, fere æqualiter punctato, lateribus antice arcuatis, postice rectis; scutello punctato; elytris profunde striato-punctatis, interstitiis angustis, fere æqualibus; pygidio et metasterno sat fortiter et crebre punctatis; corpore toto glabro, subtus parcesissime piloso.

Long. 7 mm.; lat. max. 3.5 mm.

*Hab.* CEYLON: Colombo.

This species, of which a single female has been found by Mr. E. E. Green, is of the same colour, size, and shape as *M. indica*, but the clypeus and forehead are scarcely perceptibly punctured and the latter is not impressed. The sides of the pronotum are rounded in front and not distinctly angulated in the middle. The sculpture of pronotum, scutellum, elytra, and lower surface is almost the same as in *M. indica*, but the pygidium is rather more closely punctured. The front tibia has two acute teeth and an extremely feeble upper one.

*Micranomala birmanica*, sp. n.

Pallide testacea, capite tarsisque rufis; clypeo nitidissimo, vix punctato, lateribus contractis, fere rectis, margine antico fere recto, angulis obtusis, fronte haud impressa, distincte haud dense punctata; pronoto modice punctato, medio magis dense punctato, leviter longitudinaliter sulcato, lateribus medio subangulatis, antice et postice fere rectis, æqualiter approximatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis; scutello punctato; elytris fortiter fere æqualiter striato-punctatis; pygidio et metasterno fortiter punctatis:

♂, oculis maximis, quam spatiam interjicientem antice latioribus. Long. 6 mm.; lat. max. 3.25 mm.

*Hab.* S. TENASSERIM: Victoria Point.

Although a little smaller this species is superficially extremely like the other two. The clypeus is very smooth and shining, without perceptible punctures. The lateral margins are prominent at the base and from there nearly straight, and the front margin is nearly straight in the middle, with a

distinct but obtuse angle on each side. The forehead is distinctly but not closely punctured and not impressed in the middle. The pronotum is well punctured, rather closely in the middle, where there is a slight longitudinal groove in the anterior part, and less closely at the sides. The lateral margins are subangulate in the middle, slightly approximating but scarcely curved from there to the front and hind angles, of which the former are acute and the latter obtuse. The uppermost (third) tooth of the front tibia is very feeble.

The distinctive features of the male are as in *M. indica*.

The single specimen was taken by the late E. T. Atkinson.

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XXXIII.—On a new Species of *Semnopithecus* (*Semnopithecus poliocephalus*) from Tonkin. By E.-L. TROUES-SART, Professeur au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Paris.

[Plate VII.]

THE Gibbons and *Semnopithecus*\* of the Oriental region of Indo-China are up to the present time very little known, and some recent papers, on the genus *Hylobates* in particular, have only succeeded in further confusing the synonymy of the species. So far as regards Tonkin (and *Semnopithecus nemæus* being left out of account) the only species known from this region is *Semnopithecus françoisi*, Pousargues †, which is from Kouang-Si. The following species, which is from further north, appears very distinct from it, although taking its place in the same subgeneric group.

*Semnopithecus* (*Lophopithecus*) *poliocephalus*, sp. n.  
(Pl. VII.)

In this monkey the head, which is entirely white as far as the shoulders, is sharply distinguished from the rest of the pelage, which is black above and beneath excepting a grey tint on the thighs.

\* I preserve for this genus the name, generally adopted, of *Semnopithecus*, F. Cuvier, 1821, until authors come into agreement as to what should have priority. *Presbytis*, Eschscholz, is of the same year 1821, but the exact date either of the day or of the month has never been given which would assure it the priority over the former. Moreover, other naturalists have adopted *Pygathrix*, E. Geoffroy, 1812, which itself is posterior to *Lasiopyga*, Illiger, 1811, founded likewise on the *Simia nemæa* of Linné.

† 'Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Paris,' 1898, p. 319.