

NEW INJURIOUS PHYTOPHAGA FROM INDIA AND BRAZIL.

By G. E. BRYANT,

Entomological Assistant, Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

Family EUMOLPIDAE.

Bromiodes squamosus, sp. n. (fig. 1).

Elongate, subcylindrical, black, clothed with yellowish-brown and whitish scales with antennae and legs fulvous, the legs with whitish scales.

Length, 2.5-3 mm.

Head rather deeply inserted in the thorax, barely visible from above, covered with scales and impressed between the eyes. *Antennae* fulvous, reaching a little beyond the base of the prothorax, the first two joints wider and stouter than the four following,

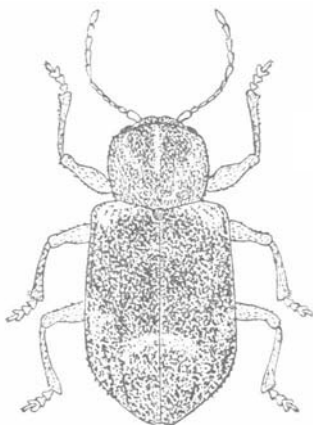


Fig. 1. *Bromiodes squamosus*, Bryant, sp. n.

and the five apical joints thickened and subtriangular, with the apical joint acuminate. *Prothorax* broader than long, subcylindrical, evenly punctured and covered with scales, with a central white line and white scales predominating at the sides, the base narrower than the elytra. *Scutellum* subquadrate, with brown scales. *Elytra* nearly twice as long as broad, narrowed to apex, covered with a groundwork of greyish scales, with scattered darker scales forming rather irregular striae; the surface, if scales are removed, shining black, strongly and regularly punctured; humeral angles strongly marked and somewhat oblique, with a whitish-grey patch near humeral angle, and a narrow white patch of scales behind middle on each elytron extending a short way from the suture, forming an ill-defined band. *Legs* fulvous, covered with scattered white scales. *Underside* black, strongly punctured, covered with whitish-grey scales, with the ventral segments about equal to each other, but the first rather longer than the second.

INDIA: Simla, 12.iv.1921, eight specimens (*O. H. Walters*).

Specimens were forwarded by Mr. Walters, with the information that they were attacking young leaves of pear trees in an orchard.

Allied to *B. indicus*, Jac., but differs in the scales being rather coarser and the lighter scales predominating. The head is also flatter and not so convex as in *B. indicus*, the prothorax shorter and not so much rounded at sides, and the elytra more parallel-sided.

***Brevicolaspis villosa*, sp. n. (fig. 2).**

Oblong-ovate, subcylindrical, ferruginous, covered with rather dense yellowish-white adpressed hair-like scales, finer and longer on the prothorax than on the elytra.

Length, 4.5 mm.

Head vertical, flattened, covered with yellowish-white hairs, and at the base a short longitudinal impression; eyes reniform. *Antennae* filiform, ferruginous, with slight pubescence; the 1st joint long, 2nd very short, the 3rd and 7th about equal to each other, each rather swollen at apex, the last four joints shorter and darker and about equal to each other, reaching almost to the middle of the elytra.

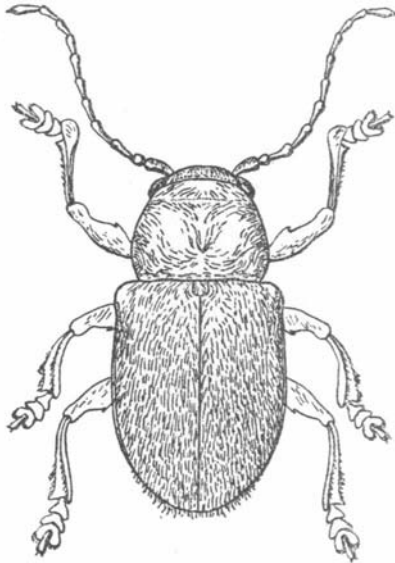


Fig. 2. *Brevicolaspis villosa*, Bryant, sp. n.

Prothorax finely and evenly punctured, covered with long yellowish-white adpressed hairs. *Scutellum* subquadrate, with hair-like scales. *Elytra* about twice as long as broad, a little wider than the prothorax, and from about middle rounded to apex, strongly punctured, ferruginous, covered with yellowish hair-like scales, which are shorter and coarser than those on the prothorax. *Legs* ferruginous; femora with hair-like scales and all armed on the underside with a small tooth, in both sexes; anterior tibiae armed with a small tooth on the outer side near apex. *Underside* ferruginous, with hairs more scattered and finer; ventral segments with the first about equal to the three following, with only fine short scattered pubescence.

♂ differs from the ♀ in having the antennae stouter and longer.

SOUTH BRAZIL: Bahia, 10 specimens (G. Bondar), 1 specimen (C. Darwin), 1 specimen (Read).

Reported by Mr. Bondar as attacking coconut palms.

Differs from *B. pilosa*, Lap., in colour, in the antennae of the ♂ being shorter, the elytra more closely punctured, in the thicker and coarser hair-like scales, the colour of the scales being yellowish-white, not grey, and in the anterior tibiae being armed.

Metachroma rosae, sp. n. (fig. 3).

Fulvous ; prothorax very finely punctured, shining black, with the anterior margin and central portion of basal margin fulvous ; scutellum black ; elytra punctate-striate, with black markings forming a subhumeral black patch and an interrupted irregular transverse black band behind middle.

Length, 4–5 mm.

Head with a black longitudinal line between eyes to base, and the occiput black, rather strongly punctured on the vertex, the clypeus irregularly punctured. *Antennae* slender, reaching to about the middle of the elytra, all the joints fulvous. *Prothorax* broader than the head, nearly twice as broad as long, finely punctured, with the sides strongly rounded and the anterior angle slightly dentiform, sides behind middle

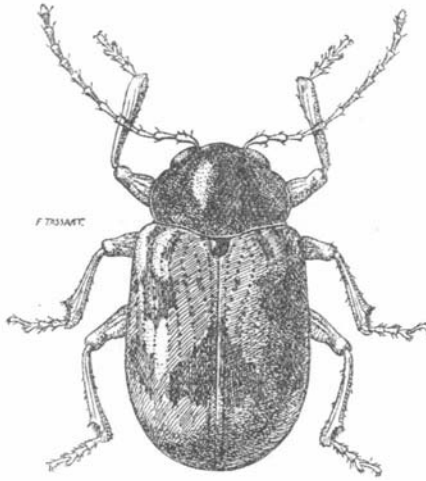


Fig. 3. *Metachroma rosae*, Bryant, sp. n.

slightly constricted to base ; shining black, with the anterior margin and central portion of basal margin fulvous (in some the black entirely reaches the base). *Scutellum* subquadrate, shining black. *Elytra* slightly broader than the prothorax, two and a half times as long as the prothorax, subparallel-sided, broadest behind middle and rounded to apex, punctate-striate, less strongly punctured towards apex ; a subhumeral irregular black patch extending from the fourth stria to a little beyond the eighth, not reaching the lateral margin, connected with the base along the basal part of the sixth stria and extending to about half the length of the elytron ; the interval at the base between the fourth and fifth striae is black, not extending to the black patch, and there is an irregular transverse black band behind middle interrupted at the fourth interval, the central portion forming a triangular black patch at the suture. *Underside* and *legs* fulvous ; all the femora with a very small tooth on lower margin ; middle and posterior tibiae emarginate on outer side near apex. ♂ smaller and narrower than the ♀.

JAMAICA : Manchester, 25.v.1917 (*A. H. Ritchie*).

Specimens forwarded by Mr. Ritchie, with the information that they were attacking the leaves of roses.

Allied to *M. quadrimaculata*, Jac., from Mexico.

Family HALTICIDAE.

Genus **Zomba**, nov.

Elongate, subparallel-sided, depressed. *Head* slightly transverse, depressed, not constricted behind, slightly narrower than prothorax ; labrum transverse, rounded ;

maxillary palpi filiform, with the 3rd joint cylindrical and longer than the 2nd, the 4th about equal to the 3rd and acuminate; eyes large, subglobose, flattened, not prominent and placed more on vertex of head than at the side; inner margin behind the insertion of the antennae slightly flattened. *Antennae* approximated, long and filiform; 1st joint longer than the 2nd, elongate and incurved to apex; 2nd narrower, ovate; 3rd-7th about equal to each other, each longer than the 2nd; apical four shorter and about equal, with last joint acuminate. *Prothorax* transverse, with a slight transverse impression at the base not extending to the sides, wider than the head; anterior margin convex, with the angles obtuse, and a small fovea situated in the angle; sides marginate and from the middle constricted to the base. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* elongate, subparallel-sided, rounded behind middle to apex, broader than the base of the prothorax, about twice as long as broad, with a slight depression between the base and middle, strongly punctate-striate. *Legs* with all the femora stout, the hind pair much more so, with the lower margin straight; all the tibiae slightly broadening to the apex, the hind pair with the tarsal cavity at apex ciliate, terminated by a single spur; front and middle tarsi a little shorter than the hind pair, the latter with the 4th joint very much inflated; all the claws appendiculate. *Prosternum* with the coxal cavities practically closed, but they are in reality very slightly open; metasternum with a longitudinal impression in middle near posterior margin; the venter with segment 1 large; 2, 3, 4 about equal, each shorter than 1. Allied to the South American genus *Glenidion*, Clark.

Zomba gossypii, sp. n. (fig. 4).

Elongate, subparallel-sided, depressed, rounded at apex. Entirely metallic blue-black, except basal joints of antennae and tibiae, which are testaceous.

Length, 2.75 mm.

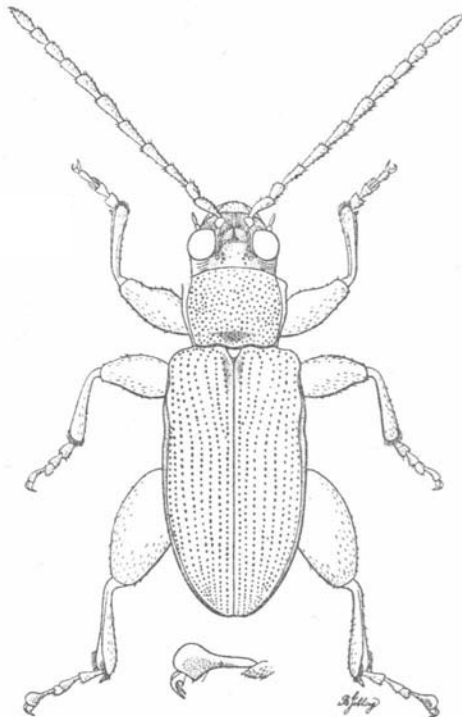


Fig. 4. *Zomba gossypii*, Bryant, gen. et sp. n.

Head slightly transverse, with a few scattered punctures near eyes; the eyes subglobose and flattened, not at all prominent, and the head not contracted behind them; transversely impressed between the eyes, and a longitudinal carina between the insertions of the antennae. *Antennae* approximate and filiform, slightly longer in ♂ than in ♀; the first four joints and the basal half of the 5th testaceous, the apical joints dark; 1st joint longer than 2nd, elongate and incurved to apex; 2nd ovate; 3rd-7th about equal to each other, but each longer than the 2nd; apical joints shorter and about equal to each other, with the last joint acuminate. *Prothorax* transverse, strongly punctured, and a little broader than the head; sides marginate, constricted from the middle to the base, anterior angles obtuse; a slight transverse impression in the middle near base not extending to the sides. *Scutellum* triangular, impunctate. *Elytra* at the base a little broader than prothorax, elongate, subparallel-sided, rounded at apex, strongly punctate-striate, shoulders well marked, and slightly depressed from about middle to base. *Legs* with hind femora incrassate; all the tibiae testaceous and broadening to apex, hind tibiae with spur at apex; the posterior tarsi with the 4th joint much inflated and the claws appendiculate. *Venter* with segment 1 large; 2, 3, 4 about equal to each other, and a little longer together than 1; 5 in the ♂ slightly notched, and all the segments slightly narrower than in the ♀.

NYASALAND: Luchenza, on cotton, iv.1916 (*C. Mason*). N.W. RHODESIA: Livingstone, Zambesi River, 29.i.1913 (*H. C. Dollman*).

This is the first species of the subfamily MONOPLATINAE to be recorded from Africa, the others being almost exclusively South American, but Blackburn in 1896 described an Australian genus, *Opisthopygme*.
