

## DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW GYRINIDAE FROM ASSAM.

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Two new species from Assam, the descriptions of which are given below, were discovered in a large collection of Gyrinidae from the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which, through the kindness of Dr. Hem Singh Pruthi, Assistant Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, was placed in my hands for study.

### **Orectochilus similis**, sp. nov.

Long 11 mm. Elongato-ovalis, antice et postice attenuatus, modice convexus. Supra niger, nitidus, in regionibus glabris fortiter punctulatus et leviter reticulatus, punctis majoribus vix conspicuis, ad latera punctato-tomentosus, pubescentia lutea, rufo-marginatus. Infra niger, pedibus rufis, anticis obscurioribus, epipleuris dilutioribus. Labro semicirculari, porrecto, supra in medio glabro, caeterum punctato-piloso, margine antico flavo-ciliato. Margine tomentoso in pronoto sat lato, post oculos latiore, in elytris angusto, ad humeros breviter triangulariter dilatato, ad apicem leviter et regulariter dilatato et margine angusto juxta truncaturam suturam paulo ante apicem attingente. Spatio communi laevi elytrorum postea late ovali, lineis longitudinalibus vix praebentibus; truncatura convexa, extus sinuata, angulo suturali fere recto rotundato, externo producto spinoso. Tibiis anticis triangularibus, sat robustis, margine interno dilatatis, ad basin attenuatis, antice oblique truncatis; angulo apicali externo obtuso, haud deleto. Tarso brevi, late ovali, antice attenuato.

*Habitat.*—Assam, Shillong, 4,500-5,000 ft., 16—20-iv-1918 (*N. Anandale*).

Holotype and paratype in the Indian Museum.

Closely allied to *O. sublineatus* Rég., but a little larger in size, more elongate, and more attenuated anteriorly. The labrum is more strongly produced. The longitudinal striae and the large punctures, which are distinct in *O. sublineatus*, are almost inconspicuous in *O. similis*. The exterior apical angle of the elytra is strongly produced; the tomentous border of elytra is only slightly dilated posteriorly and the inner margin is regularly concave, while the hairless dorsal part is broadly oval posteriorly. The aedeagus is much narrower and the tip is more strongly curved than in *O. sublineatus*.

The above comparison is based on specimens of *O. sublineatus* from Laos, Annam, Indo-China, which locality must be taken as typical for this species. Régimbart also recorded *O. sublineatus* from Assam, but I believe that this record is to be referred to the species described above.

*O. birmanicus* Rég. is similar to *O. similis* in regard to the sculpture of the elytra, but is smaller than the latter, has the labrum and the outer apical angle of elytra less produced, and the tomentous border of the elytra much more dilated posteriorly.

**Orectochilus volubilis**, sp. nov.

Long  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Ovalis, haud elongatus, antice et postice parum attenuatus; parum convexus. Supra niger, nitidissimus, ad latera punctato-tomentosus, pubescentia grisea, flavo-marginatus; infra niger ano pedibusque rufis, epipleuris flavis. Labro semi-circulari, supra punctato-piloso, margine antico flavo-ciliato. Clypeo fortiter reticulato, areolis rotundatis, et remote punctato; capite, pronoto et elytris in regionibus glabris vix visibiliter transversim reticulatis punctisque tenuissimis remotis instructis, sculptura in capite ante oculos et in elytris apicem versus magis conspicua. Margine tomentoso in pronoto sat lato, post oculos valde intus dilatato; in elytris angusto, ad humeros breviter triangulariter dilatato, postea regulariter dilatato et truncaturam circiter ad medium attingente. Truncatura elytrorum leviter obliqua, angulo suturali rotundato, externo producto, spinoso. Tibiis anticis in ♂ triangularibus, sat latis, antice recte truncatis, angulo apicali externo recto haud deleto tarsis dilatatis, ovalibus, antice attenuatis; in ♀ tibiis minus latis, fere subparallelis, tarsis haud dilatatis, parallelis.

*Habitat*.—Assam, Shillong, 4,500-5,000 ft., 16—20-iv-1918 (*N. Annandale*).

Holotype and allotype in the Indian Museum.

This species is intermediate between the groups of *O. spiniger* Rég. and of *O. birmanicus* Rég. It resembles the former in the sculpture of the surface, the shape of the labrum and the strongly produced apical angle of the elytra. It is, however, much broader and less elongate than the species of *O. spiniger* group, and in its general appearance resembles *O. birmanicus* and its allies. From this latter group of species it is, however, easily distinguished by the poorly developed sculpture on the surface, the outline of the tomentous border of the elytra, which do not reach the suture, and by the spine like apical angles of the elytra.

The aedeagus is  $\frac{3}{4}$  as long as the lateral lobes; it is broad at the base, gradually narrowing to the apex, which is truncate and slightly emarginate in the middle. This may, however, be due to mutilation, as the tip is broken.