XXI CRYPTOSTOMES OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM

PART II.

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This paper is my second report on the Cryptostomes contained in the collections of the Indian Museum, my first having appeared in this journal (Vol. IX, part II, No. 7, 1913). In preparing it, I have followed the same method as before. The usual notes regarding distribution and variation have been added. Twenty-two species of the Hispinae are enumerated here, six of which are new to science, as is shown in the following list:—

1. *Botryonopa sheppardi*, Baly (var.)
2. *Macrispa krishnalohita*, n. sp.
3. *Anisodera guerini*, Baly.
4. ,, *excavata*, Baly.
5. *Prionispa himalayensis*, n. sp.
6. *Oncocephala quadrilobata*, Guér. (var.)
7. *Javeta pallida*, Baly.
8. *Agonia saundersi*, Baly.
9. *Gonophora bengalensis*, Ws.
10. ,, *haemorrhoidalis*, Weber.
11. *Monochirus sthulacundus*, n. sp.
12. *Hispella stygia*, Chap.
13. ,, *ramosa*, Gyll.
14. ,, *andrewesi*, Ws. (?)
15. *Rhadinosa girija*, n. sp.
16. ,, *laghu*, n. sp.
17. *Asamangulia cuspidata*, n. g., n. sp.
18. *Dactylispa spinosa*, Weber.
19. *Hispa armigera*, Oliv.
20. *Platypria echidna*, Guér.
21. ,, *hystrix*, F.
22. ,, *erinaceus*, F.

I have to thank the Indian Museum authorities for sending me their material here. To Mr. Andrewes my acknowledgments are due for his kindness in letting me see the types in his collection and also for letting me have three specimens of one new species described here. Dr. Gestro, of the Genoa Museum, has very kindly sent me some of his types, for which I wish to express my thanks. My obligations are also due to the British Museum authorities and Dr. Gahan for affording me all facilities in the Museum.

Family CHRYSOMELIDAE.

Group CRYPTOSTOMATA.

Subfamily *HISPINAE.*

Tribe *BOTRYONOPINI.*

Genus **Botryonopa,** Blanch.

Blanchard, *Hist. Nat. Ins.* II, 1845, p. 181.
Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 91, t. 2, f. 6.
Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 291.
Hispopria, Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 94, t. 2, f. 7.
,, Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 297.

Botryonopa sheppardi, Baly (var.).

Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 92, t. 7, f. 4.
Weise, *Stett. Ent. Zeit*, LXIX, 1908, p. 214.

Locality.—Silchar, Cachar (*J Wood-Mason*). One example.

It is a small specimen. The upper portion of the elytra and the prothorax are yellow and not of the usual red colour.

Genus **Macrispa,** Baly.

This genus was erected by Baly in 1858 (*Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 90) for the reception of *Macrispa saundersi*, Baly. The locality of this insect was not known at that time. Twenty-one years later, in working out the Phytophagous Coleoptera collected by Chennell in Assam, Baly found a very imperfect specimen of *Macrispa.* This localised the habitat of the genus (*Cist. Ent.* II, 1879, p. 405). The imperfect specimen has been indentified as *M. saundersi*, which, as I shall show, is not correct. In 1906 Gestro in a little note (*Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1906, p. 130) said that in the Oberthür collection he had found one example reported from British Bhutan. Thus there exist in the collections only three examples of the genus. I have before me three more examples (1 ♂ 2 ♀ ♀) which clearly belong to *Macrispa.* But it will be necessary to describe them as a new species.

In enumerating the generic characters, Baly states in reference to the antennae:—"Corporis dimidio longitudine, super tubercula duo inter oculos insertae, subfiliformes, ad apicem subincrassatae, articulo primo incrassato, secundo brevi, duobus proximis elongatis, gracilioribus, caeteris fere aequalibus, obconicis, perparum leniter incrassatis, subcompressis."

The following points in this description call for notice:—

(1) As the length of the antenna differs in the sexes (Baly had one ♀ specimen before him when he drew up the description) its relation to the length of the body cannot be made a generic character.

(2) In the specimens before me the third and fourth joints of the antenna are not slenderer than the rest.

(3) The antenna does not gradually increase in thickness towards the apex.

As these characters are not present in the specimens before me, they cannot be made generic characters.

One of the secondary sexual characters of this genus is a semilunate depression on the last abdominal sternite of the female. The depression varies in different species. Judging from this character, *M. saundersi*, Baly (one example in British Museum) is a female, and the imperfect specimen (British Museum) is also a female, but the depression being different, its identity as *M saundersi* (*Cist. Ent.* II, 1879, p. 405) is doubtful. Besides, the elytra of the imperfect *Macrispa* is rufous and subnitid, whereas *M. saundersi* has opaque fulvous elytra.

Macrispa krishnalohita,[1] n. sp.

Macrispa krishnalohita, n. sp. is distinguished from *M saundersi*, Baly, by the following characters:—

	M. krishnalohita.	*M. saundersi.*
1.	Smaller insect, 22 mm.	Larger insect, 25·5 mm.
2.	Apices of the joints of antennae not knobby.	Apices of the joints of antennae knobby.
3.	Thorax suddenly constricted in front.	Thorax less constricted in front.
4.	Colour of elytra subnitid, rufous.	Elytra opaque, fulvous.
5.	Semilunate depression on the last abdominal sternite (♀) broader.	The depression narrower.

Elongate; head, antennae, prothorax, abdomen, legs, shining black; elytra rufous, subnitid; the disc of the prothorax with a large finely punctate area in the middle, base transversely strigose.

Length: 22 mm.

Locality.—Dejoo, North Lakhimpur, base of hills, Upper Assam (*H. Stevens*, iv—viii-1911).

Described from three examples 2 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂

Type in Mr. Andrewes' collection, London.

Co-type in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Fuller description.

Head.—Surface rugose, coarsely and deeply punctate, a deep groove from the vertex running along the middle line; 7 proximal joints of the antennae with coarse and elongated punctures and shining, 4 distal joints covered with a bloom, apical joint pointed, apices of all joints (except the last) impunctate and shining. Mouth parts covered with fulvous hairs.

Prothorax quadrate, abruptly narrowed in front, anterior angles obtuse and rounded, sides parallel, their margins slightly

[1] The specific name is derived from two Sanskrit words: *krishna* = black, *lohita* = red, thus indicating the two colours of the insect.

sinuate, subreflexed, posterior angles are sharp right angles; above shining black, anterior half of disc smooth, finely and sparsely punctate, this smooth shining surface narrows along the middle line and extends a little beyond the middle, one or two deep punctures on this smooth surface; on each side of the middle line a deep depression with punctures in it,—this character is not marked in *M. saundersi*, *Baly*; posterior half of disc coarsely and deeply punctate; at the base in front is a depression, base itself transversely strigose, the sides of the base sharply cut off, a character not present in *M saundersi*, Baly.

Scutellum longer than broad at base, at a quarter of its length from the base it is bent, depressed in the middle, one or two transverse ridges on the surface near the apex, apex rounded.

Elytra broader than the prothorax, elongate, subparellel in front, slightly dilated behind, extending considerably beyond the sides and apex of abdomen, their apex rounded, sutural angles armed with an acute tooth; surface subnitid; nine costae on each elytron, 1st an abbreviated one anastomosing with the sutural ridge, 2nd-5th run parallel to each other down the whole length of the elytron, 6th a short one terminates by breaking up into deep punctures, 7th runs down the whole length of the elytron, meeting the 5th at the apex, 8th short and similar to 6th, 9th runs down the whole length of the elytron; deep punctures between the costae, between the 5th and the 7th and between the 7th and the 9th confusedly and deeply punctate; these costae are thicker at their bases than at the apices, where there is a tendency to their being obliterated by the deep punctures. Margins of the elytra subreflexed.

Underside shining, black; femora armed with a short flattened tooth, finely punctate.

♀ Antennae shorter, femora of fore legs not incrassate, last abdominal sternite with a semilunate depression.

♂ Antennae longer, femora of fore legs incrassate, last abdominal sternite without a semilunate depression.

Tribe *ANISODERINI.*

Genus **Anisodera,** Baly.

Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 101, t. 2, f. 8.
Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 295.
Weise, *Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr.* 1897, p. 118.

Anisodera guerini, Baly.

Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 101 (*ferruginea*), p. 168, t. 7, f. 8.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1885, p. 163.
,, *l.c.* 1890, p. 233, et 1897, p. 50.
ferruginea, Guer., *Rev. Zool.* 1840, p. 333.

Locality.—Sonapur, Assam (*L. W Middelton*). One example.

It has a wide distribution, having been reported from Java, Burma, Mungphu Sikkim, Tenasserim.

Anisodera excavata, Baly.

Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 105, t. 8, f. 1.

Locality.—Sadon, U. Burma, 5,000 ft., April 1911 (*E. Colenso*). One example.

It has been reported from the Himalayas, Tonkin, and Mung-phu. The excavation on the disc of the prothorax is variable; it is not always deep, and in some specimens it has almost disappeared. The blackness of the prothorax also is not constant, for in some cases the prothorax is of the same chestnut colour as the body. These notes are taken from the numerous examples in the collection of the British Museum.

Tribe *CHOERIDIONINI.*

Genus **Prionispa**, Chap.

Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 337.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1899, p. 226.

Prionispa himalayensis, n. sp.

Cuneiform, rufo-testaceous, legs pale flavous, eyes, mandibles, labrum, and the apical four joints of the antennae black; external apical angles of the elytra are right angles, not produced into a spine; six large and small tubercles on each elytron. Length from head to apex of elytron 5 mm.

Described from one example.

Locality.—Kurseong, E. Himalayas, alt. 4,700-5,000 ft., 21-xi-10 (*Annandale*).

Type in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Fuller description.

Head rather projected, cylindrical, interantennal protuberance prominent, a few punctures on the vertex, underside smooth, shining; eyes oval, black; antennae, 1st joint small, 2nd joint longer than 1st, constricted at base, 3rd joint longest, 4th-7th gradually thickened towards the apex and each being shorter than the preceding. Joints 1-7 have got a peculiar transparency and a thin red ring at the apices; joints 8-11 opaque, black, 11th joint pointed.

Prothorax cylindrical, longer than broad, base bisinuate, sides with straight dark red margins, anterior angles toothed, disc coarsely and deeply punctate.

Scutellum longer than broad, narrowed at the apex, apex broadly rounded.

Elytra much broader at base than the prothorax, punctate-striate, shoulders elevated and projected; at about the middle of each elytron is a large shallow depression. There are two costae from the elevated humeral angle, one along the elevated surface up to the depression, the second below the elevated surface along

the side to the apex of the elytron. There are six tubercles on each elytron, disposed as follows:—

A little distance posterior to the base of the elytron is a small tubercle, at about the middle of the elytron between the suture and the elytral depression is the largest tubercle, which is concave on its outer side; posterior to this tubercle are two small tubercles, one very close to the suture and the other beyond the line on which the largest tubercle is situated; external to this tubercle a little thickening of the second costa looks like a minute tubercle, but is not really so. Finally, there are two minute tubercles on the sloping apical portion of the elytron, one on the line of the preceding sutural tubercle, the other on the line of the largest tubercle. The tubercles are darker in colour. Suture raised, widely divergent at base for the reception of the scutellum.

Underside.—Legs pale flavous, transparent; underside of thorax, coxae and claws dark red.

Tribe *ONCOCEPHALINI.*

Genus **Oncocephala**, Chevr.

Chevrolat in Dorbigny, *Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat.* IX, 1847, p. 110.
Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 308.
Weise, *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1897, p. 313.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1899, p. 313.
Nepius, Thomson, *Arch. Ent.* II, 1858, p. 225.

Oncocephala quadrilobata, Guér. (var.)

Locality.—Dawna Hills, 2000-3000 ft., L. Burma, 2—3-iii-08 (*Annandale*). Six examples.

This species has not been reported from this locality before.

Tribe *COELAENOMENODERINI.*

Genus **Javeta**, Baly.

Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 108, t. 2, f. 10.

Javeta pallida, Baly.

There are four examples from Calcutta. Baly records it from Madras.

Tribe *GONOPHORINI.*

Genus **Agonia**, Ws.

Weise, *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1905, p. 116.
Gonophora, Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 108 (pars.)
Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 303.
Distolaca, Baly, *l.c.*, p. 116 (pars.)
Chapuis, *l.c.*, p. 305.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1897, p. 67.

Agonia saundersi, Baly.

Baly, *l.c.*, p. 110, t. 8, f. 4.

Locality.—Mungphu. One example.

Genus **Gonophora**, Baly.

Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 108, t. 2, f. 11.
Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 303.

Gonophora bengalensis, Ws.

Weise, *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* LXIX, 1908, p. 214.

Locality.—Rungpur, Bengal. Two examples.

Gonophora haemorrhoidalis, Weber.

Weber, *Obs. Ent.* 1801, p. 64.
Fabricius, *Syst. El.* II, 1801, p. 60.
Illiger, Mag. I, 1802, p. 183 (*Hispa*).
Baly, *Cat. Hisp.* 1858, p. 112.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1885, p. 167.
,, *l.c.*, 1897, p. 56, et 402.
,, *Notes Leyd. Mus.* XIX, 1897, p. 174.
,, *Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital.* 1902 (1903), p. 141.
Var. *niasensis*, Gest., *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1897, p. 57.
Var. *undulata*, Ws., *Arch. f. Naturg.* 1905, p. 98.

Locality.—Johore, Malay Pen. (*Motiram*). One example.

Tribe *HISPINI*.

Genus **Monochirus**, Chap.

Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 330.
Hispellinus, Weise., *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1897, p. 144.
,, *l.c.*, 1905, p. 317.

There are six specimens which belong to this genus, but as they are not in perfect condition, I do not wish to pronounce any opinion as to their specific character, although they appear to be new to science. All of them were found at Calcutta, 12-viii-07, 4-ix-07, 21-x-11, Maidan; these dates show that they are obtainable in August, September and October. It is possible, therefore, to get some more specimens, so that they may be specifically determined.

Monochirus sthulacundus,[1] n. sp.

Black, shining, elytra spiny, basal six joints of the antennae bare, punctate, apical 5 joints formed into a very thick club which is covered with brown pubescens, 1st joint with a spine.

Length from head to apex of elytra 4 mm.

Described from one example.

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[1] The specific name is derived from two Sanskrit words, viz., *sthula* = thick, *cundum* = antenna.

Locality.—Berhampur, Murshidabad district, Bengal, 1-1-08 (*R. E. Lloyd*).

Type in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Fuller description.

Head rugose, coarsely punctate, a fine groove from the vertex runs down the middle, an incomplete ridge enclosing a row of short brownish hairs round the eyes; basal 6 joints of the antennae black, bare, and punctate, apical 5 joints form a very dilated, round club which is covered with reddish brown pubescence, basal joint bearing a long spine on the dorsal side, 2-4 joints small, rounded, 5-6 joints subequal and together as long as 2, 3, and 4, apical joint pointed.

Prothorax more opaque than the elytra, as long as broad, narrowed in front, lateral margins rounded; surface coarsely punctate, covered with brown pubescence; a bare longitudinal area in the middle, the bare area is more or less elevated; two transverse shallow depressions; two pairs of bifid and erect spines on the front margin, one pair of similar bifid spines and a single one on each lateral margin; base bare, transversely channelled; each of the four lateral angles ends in a minute blunt tooth.

Elytra shining, sides parallel, rounded at the apex, deeply and coarsely punctate-striate, thinly covered with stout and erect spines, the marginal row of spines horizontal.

Legs short, stout, punctate, sparsely covered with brown pubescence; a pointed tooth on the underside of the fore femora, 3 in similar positions on each of the mid and hind ones, fore and hind tibiae straight, emarginate at the apices, mid tibiae curved.

Genus **Hispella**, Chap.

Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 334.
Weise, *Ins. Deutschl.* VI, 1893, p. 1061 and 1064.
Weise, *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1897, p. 143.

In erecting *Hispella* as a subgenus of *Hispa*, Chapuis stated the characters as follows:—

"Antennes de 11 articles, courtes, et ne dépassant pas la base du pronotum, comprimées et spinuleuses, 1 article assez gros, prolongé en dessus en une longue épine *arquée en avant*, 2 plus court, muni d'une spinule plus courte, 3-6 *légèrement dilatés de la base à l'extrémité, les angles de celle-ci assez saillants, les supérieurs plus que les inférieurs*, 7 en cône, 8-10 transversaux, trés-serrés, 11 aigu à l'éxtrémité, pattes courtes et robustes, *tibias droits, comprimées, dilatés au bord externe*, anguleux et souvent épineux avant l'extrémité.

"Cette division a pour type la *Hispa atra*, de Linné, qui habite les contrées tempérées et méridionales de l'Europe."

The italics are mine.

At present *Hispella* comprises six species, including the type *H. atra*, L., from which the above description is taken. The other

five species are all from the Indian region. The Indian forms differ from the type in the following characters:—

(1) The long dorsal spine of the first joint of the antenna is not bent forward.

(2) 3-6 joints of the antennae are not dilated as in *H. atra*, L.

(3) The tibiae are not dilated as in *H. atra*, L.

The middle tibiae in the Indian forms are curved, which is not so in the case of *H. atra*, L.

The differences of the characters between the type and the Indian forms, the homogeneity of those of the Indian forms, and the fact that *H. atra*, L. is found in the temperate zone, all point to the conclusion that the Indian forms may be separated and formed into a new genus. On the other hand it may be pointed out that a slight gradation in the characters is noticeable in the Indian forms. I do not, therefore, propose to separate them at present, unless more material from the Indian region establishes this fact beyond doubt.

Instead, for the sake of convenience, I shall characterise the genus as follows:—

Antennae.—1-6 joints spiny, 3-6 may be dilated, apical 5 joints forming a club.

Claws.—Completely separate.

Tibiae.—Straight, dilated or not dilated, middle tibiae may be curved.

A table will distinguish the forms thus:—

1.	3-6 joints of antennae dilated (flattened)	*atra*, L.
2.	3-6 joints of antennae not dilated	3
3.	Antennae short, stout, 1st joint with 5 dorsal spines	*brachycera*, Gestro.
4.	Antennae long, slender, 1st joint with less than 5 dorsal spines	5.
5.	1st joint of antennae with 4 dorsal spines, 2nd joint with 2 dorsal spines	*stygia*, Chapuis.
6.	1st joint of antennae with less than 4 dorsal spines	7.
7.	1st joint of antennae with 3 dorsal spines, 2nd joint with 1 dorsal spine	*ramosa*, Gyll.
8.	1st joint of antennae with 2 dorsal spines, one very minute	*andrewesi*, Weise.

Owing to the reasons stated by Weise (*Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1897, p. 127) I do not include Motschulsky's species *ceylonica* in this table.

Hispella stygia, Chap.

Chapuis, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* XX, 1877, p. 51.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1897, p. 124, f. 14.
Weise, *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1897, p. 126.

Locality.—This example has "Bombay" on its label. I have seen other specimens taken at Belgaum which is in the Bom-

bay Presidency. This specimen may have been taken at the same place.

Hispella ramosa, Gyll.

Gyll. in Schonh., *Syn. Ins.* I, 3, App. 1817, p. 6.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1897, p. 124, f. 13.

Localities.—Paresnath, W Bengal, 4,000-4,400 ft., 15-iv-09 (*Annandale*); Bangalore, S. India, 3,000 ft., 15-x-10 (*Annandale*); Dhikala, Naini Tal District, U.P., 26-iv-08 (*Mus. Collr.*). Three examples.

This species is apparently confined to the hills.

Hispella andrewesi, Ws.

Weise, *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1897, p. 126.

Locality.—Monda, Nepal, 12-v-08 (*Mus. Collr.*) One example.

The spines on the first and second joints of the antennae being broken, I doubtfully indentify this example. There is also a difference in the colour of the elytra, but no structural difference is observable. *H. andrewesi*, Ws. was taken at Kanara.

Genus **Rhadinosa**, Weise.

Weise, *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1905, p. 318.

Rhadinosa laghu,[1] n. sp.

Oblong, small, not thickset as the other members of this genus, black, with a faint metallic sheen, in some specimens the colour is a mixture of testaceous and black, subnitid, thoracic and elytral spines are long and slender as compared with the size of the insect, sparsely covered with white adpressed hairs; elytra deeply punctate-striate; besides these deep punctures, the surface is very minutely punctate. This character distinguishes this species from all others of the genus.

Length from head to apex of the elytra 3-5 mm.

Described from 15 examples.

Type in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Localities.—12 examples from Calcutta, 3—4-viii-07 (*N.A.*); Mangaldai, Assam, 16—18-x-10 (*Kemp*); Siliguri, base of E. Himalayas, 3—4-vi-1911 (*N.A.* and *S.K.*); Basanti, Forest Station, 24 Parganas, Sunderbuns, 16-xi-09 (*T Jenkins*).

Fuller description.

Head coarsely punctate, not rugose, from the vertex to a point between the bases of the antennae deeply sulcate, a row of

[1] *Laghu* is a Sanskrit word meaning light. The name is applied to this species in reference to its light build.

white hairs round the eyes, a few similar hairs on other parts of the head; antennae long, slender, thickened towards the apex, apical 5 joints form a club, thickly covered with brownish pubescence, apical joint bluntly pointed, basal joint long and stout, with a long dorsal spine pointing forward, 2nd joint short and rounded, 3rd, 4th, 5th joints longer than 2nd, and almost equal to each other in length, 6th joint shorter than the preceding ones, 1st-6th joints with a few scattered white hairs.

Prothorax quardrate, as long as broad, lateral margins rounded, two pairs of bifid spines in front, on each lateral margin one pair of bifid spines, the space enclosed between these spines is rugose and coarsely covered with short white hairs, on the portion of the disc posterior to the single lateral spines is a shallow transverse depression, each of the 4 anterior and posterior angles of the prothorax ends in a blunt tooth.

Scutellum finely punctate, apex rounded, in the ♀ rather broader than long, slightly depressed in the middle, apex widely rounded.

Elytra sparsely covered with short white hairs, thinly covered with long spines, marginal row horizontal.

Underside.—Legs finely punctate, mid tibiae curved, all the femora with 3 small, pointed, curved teeth on the underside, the third tooth may be very minute.

Rhadinosa girija,[1] n. sp.

Oblong, black , shining, sparsely covered with long, erect, brownish hairs, as compared with the size of the insect, the prothoracic and elytral spines are short and stout. The structure of the disc of the prothorax distinguishes it from all others.

Length from head to apex of elytra 4 mm.

Locality.—Chutri Gouri, Nepal Terai, 26—27-iv-07 (*Mus. Collr.*). One example.

Type in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Fuller description.

Head rugose, forehead depressed in the middle, interantennal space elevated into a sharp ridge, spaces between the bases of the antennae and the eyes are also elevated; antennae thickest in the middle, *i.e.* the 7th joint is the thickest, gradually becomes thinner towards the apex, apical 5 joints form a club, covered with brownish pubescence, basal joint long, stout, with a dorsal stout spine, 2nd joint short, rounded, 3rd joint longest, 4-6 joints equal in length, basal 6 joints bare.

Prothorax quadrate, almost as long as broad, narrowed in front, lateral margins rounded, 2 frontal (bifid), 2 marginal (bifid), 2 marginal (single) spines, short and stout. The surface of the disc

[1] The specific name is derived from a Sanskrit word *giri*, meaning mountain, *girija* = originating in a mountain.

is broken up into many shallow hollows. In the centre there is a shining depressed elevation. Posterior to the single marginal spines the portion of the disc is a shallow and wide depression. Base smooth; each of the four anterior and posterior angles ends in a small blunt tooth.

Scutellum as long as broad, finely punctate, apex rounded.

Elytra punctate-striate, punctures large and shallow, the spines short and stout.

Underside black, shining, legs short, femora with a small tooth on the underside, mid tibiae curved.

There are two specimens of this genus from Shillong. They appear to be new to science. I do not describe the species because the examples are not perfect.

Asamangulia,[1] new genus.

Body elongate, antennae 11-jointed, 1st joint with a dorsal spine, claws completely separate, unequal, inner claw being smaller than the outer; frontal and marginal spines of the prothorax short, robust, and suberect. Elytra punctate-striate, tuberculate or spinose, with a row of horizontal marginal spines, at the apex the spines are longer.

This genus is distinguished from all the other genera of the Hispini by the *unequal claws and the single dorsal spine on the first joint of the antennae.* I attach generic importance to the inequality of the claws, because, since Chapuis laid stress on the character of the claws in founding the genus *Monochirus* in 1875, they have been found useful in separating the spiny Hispinae into genera. Except in the present case, however, the claws have not been found unequal, although they have afforded many other characters.

Asamangulia, n.g., is related to *Phidodonta*, Ws., by the form of the body, and to *Rhadinosa*, Ws., by the completely separated claws. I place the new genus *Asamangulia* after the genus *Brachispa*, Gestro.

Asamangulia cuspidata, n. sp.

Elongate, black, shining; prothorax sparsely covered with brownish adpressed hairs. Apical 5 joints of the antennae form a pointed club and are covered with reddish brown pubescence. Scutellum depressed in the middle. Elytra deeply punctate-striate, cuspidate; these cusp-like tubercles on the elytron are smaller at the base of the elytron, becoming larger (almost stout spines) towards its apex.

Length from head to apex of elytron 5-6 mm.

Locality.—Pusa, Bihar. Eleven examples.

Type in Mr. Andrewes' collection, London.

Co-types in Genoa Museum of Natural History, in the Indian Museum and in the British Museum.

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[1] The generic name is derived from two Sanskrit words: *asama* = unequal, *anguli* = claw.

Fuller description.

Head rugose, prominently elevated round the bases of the antennae ; antennae thickest in the middle, 1st joint large, dorsally produced into a long spine; 2nd joint small, rounded; 3rd joint longest ; 4-6 joints subequal ; 2-6 joints surface strigose.

Prothorax more opaque than the elytra, disc rugose, with two transverse depressions, a longitudinal deep furrow down the middle, sides rounded, front margin with two pairs of bifid spines, a few longer hairs between these spines, each lateral margin with one pair of bifid spines and a single one; the spines are short, stumpy and suberect.

Scutellum rounded, punctate, depressed in the middle.

Elytra deeply punctate-striate.

Mid tibiae curved.

Genus **Dactylispa**, Ws.

Weise, *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1897, p. 137.
Weise, *Arch. f. Naturg.* 1899, p. 265.
Podispa, Chap., *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 335 (pars.).
Hispa, Chap., *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 333 (pars.).
Monohispa, Ws., *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1897, p. 147.
Triplispa, Ws., *l.c.*, 1897, p. 147.
Gestro, *Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital.* 1902, p. 59.

Dactylispa spinosa, Weber.

Weber, *Obs. Ent.* 1801, p. 65.
Fabr., *Syst. El.* II, 1801, p. 58.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1897, p. 86 (*Hispa*).
,, *Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital.* 1902 (1903), p. 150.

Locality.—Sarawak, Borneo (*C. W Beebe*). Two examples.

In the latest catalogue of the Hispinae by Weise, it is not mentioned that *H saltatrix*, F. is a synonym of this species of Weber's.

Genus **Hispa**, L.

Linné, *Syst. Nat.* ed. XII, 1767, p. 603.
Chapuis, *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 334.
Weise, *Ins. Deutschl.* VI, 1893, p. 106.
Weise, *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1897, p. 137.
Dicladispa, *Gestro*, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1897, p. 81.
,, ,, *l.c.*, 1899, p. 329.

Hispa armigera, Oliv.

Oliver, *Ent.* VI, 1808, p. 763, t. 1, f. 8.
cyanipennis, Motsch., Schrenck's *Reise Amur.* II, 1861, p. 238.
aenescens, Baly, *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1887, p. 412.
aenescens, Cotes, *Ind. Mus. Notes*, 1889, p. 37.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1890, p. 248.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1897, p. 82.
Ws., *Deut. Ent. Zeit.* 1904, p. 457.

Localities.—Calcutta, 2-xi-07, 22-v-09, 28-viii-06, 14-viii-06, 12-ix-07; Howrah, near Calcutta; Midnapore and 24 Parganas,

Lower Bengal (*Cotton* and *Lyall*); Goalbathan, East Bengal, 10-vii-09 (*R. Hodgart*); Balighai, near Puri, Orissa coast, 16—20-viii-11; Malabar district, W India (*E. Thurston*); Mandalay, U. Burma (*H.M.S. Matthews*); Khulna, E. Bengal (*Rainy*); Mungphu, near Darbhanga, N. Bengal (*H. S. Beadon*); Sibsagar, Assam; Backergunge, E. Bengal; Bilaspur, Darbhanga, N. Bengal (*G. W Llewhelin*); Saraghat, N. Bengal; Katmundu, Nepal. Eighty-four examples and about 412 in alcohol.

Distribution.—This insect has a wide distribution. Dr. Modigliani reports it from Sumatra: Siboga, Baligha, Pangherangpisang and Pedang (ref. 6). Nothing about the food-plant of this insect in these localities is mentioned. In India it is a pest of the Rice plant.

Weise has sunk Motschulsky's species *cyanipennis* as a synonym of *armigera*, Oliv. (ref. 7). Comparing Motschulsky's description (ref. 2) with Olivier's, and also Baly's, I find no reason why *cyanipennis*, Mots. should be considered as a synonym of *armigera*, Oliv. Motschulsky writes: "Corslet assez lisse, *sans epines dorsals*; elytra fortement ponctuees *avec quatre epines sur leur milieu.*" Olivier in his description of *armigera* says: "Le corcelet est armee de cinq epines de chaque cote; la quatra anterieures ont une base commune; la cinquieme la plus courte de toutes, est places un peu au-dila. Les elytres sont d'un bleu fonce luisant; elles sont des points enfonces et un grand nombre d'epines." Baly's description of *aenescens* (ref. 4) runs as follows:—"Thorace rugoso-punctato lateribus anti medium spinis quatuor, basi connatis et pone medium spina unica armatis; elytris anguste oblongis, fortiter seriato-punctatis, spinis validis triseriatium dispositis instructis."

From the above it is evident that *cyanipennis*, Mots., cannot be a synonym of *armigera*, Oliv.; *cyanipennis* has no spines on the thorax and only four spines on the elytra. In his description I have italicised these portions. *Armigera*, Oliv., and *aenescens*, Baly, the descriptions of which agree well, both have five spines on the thorax and a great many on the elytra. In the absence of any reason from Weise for sinking *cyanipennis*, Mots., I consider it necessary to point out that Motschulsky's description does not warrant it. The type of *cyanipennis* is supposed to exist in the Museum of the University of Moscow.

Genus **Platypria**, Guér.

Guérin, *Revue Zool.* 1840, p. 139.
Chap., *Gen. Col.* XI, 1875, p. 336.
Gest., *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1890, p. 229.
,, *l.c.*, 1897, p. 110; l.c., 1905, p. 515.

Platypria echidna, Guér.

Guér., *Rev. Zool.* 1840, p. 139.
Gest., *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1890, p. 246, fig.; 1897, p. 112.

Localities.—The Nilgiris; Kanara. Two examples.

Platypria hystrix, F.

Fabr., *Suppl. Ent. Syst.*, 1798, p. 116.
Fabr., *Syst. El.* II, 1801, p. 59 (*Hispa*).
Guérin, *Rev. Zool.* 1840, p. 140.
Gestro, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1897, p. 113.
erinecea, Oliv., *Ent.* VI, 1808, p. 762, t. 1, f. 6 (*Hispa*).
digitata, Gest., *l.c.*, 1888, p. 178.

Localities.—Sadon, U. Burma, alt. 5,000 ft., April, 1911 (*E. Colenso*); Katmundu, Soondrijal, Nepal; Calcutta, 4-vii-1907. Four examples.

Platypria erinaceus, F.

Fabr., *Syst. El.* II, 1801, p. 59 (*Hispa*).
Ill., *Mag.* III, 1804, p. 169.
Guér., *Rev. Zool.* 1840, p. 141.
Gest., *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.* 1897, p. 111.
Var. *bengalensis*, Gest., *l.c.*, 1897, p. 112.

Locality.—Jafna, Ceylon, June 1910. One example.