

characteristic) from Purneah. The species is very common at Lucknow, where I found numerous adults and young, many of the latter still with remnants of a tail, towards the end of April. *B. andersoni* is the only toad which I have seen from the Simla hills, in which, above 7,000 feet, the only common Batrachian appears to be *Rana vicina*; *R. breviceps*, *R. cyanophlyctis* and *R. limnocharis*, occurring at lower altitudes. I have no information how high the present species ranges, but there is a specimen labelled Simla (the town, 7,000 feet?) in the Museum. I did not see it myself in the district, and natives of Theog (8,000 feet) told me that the only frog (or toad) they knew lived in the water.

N. ANNANDALE.

### INSECTS.

NOTE ON *Rutilia nitens*, MACQ.—Seven specimens of this brilliant Dexiid (including only one ♂) in excellent condition were captured by the Museum Collector at Phularia, Nepal Terai, on May 5th, 6th and 7th, this year. The genus is the handsomest of all the Muscidae and contains some of the largest species, eighteen of which are recorded from the Orient, but only the present one from India. It was not known hitherto from what part of India *R. nitens* came. The specimens agree almost exactly with Macquart's description. *Rutilia* is mainly an Australasian genus, but extends to some of the East Indian islands. From Victoria and Queensland I possess several splendid species of very large size, but at present I have not attempted to identify them.

E. BRUNETTI.

RECORDS OF SOME INDIAN CERAMBYCIDÆ.—The recent publication of Mr. C. J. Gahan's volume on the Cerambycidae in the *Fauna of British India* has made it possible to identify some of the more conspicuous specimens of that family lately acquired by the Indian Museum.

The large *Acanthophorus serraticornis*, Oliv., is recorded by Mr. Gahan only from Southern India. It is, however, far more widely distributed. In the Indian Museum Collection there are specimens from Sikkim; Nowgong; Ramanad (South India); Singhbhoom Forest, Chota Nagpur, where it has been reported to be destructive to Sâl (*Shorea robusta*); and also from the Andamans. It is quite possible that this beetle may be found in any part of India and also in Burma, although there are yet no records of it from the latter country.

*Neocerambyx paris*, Wied., another comparatively large beetle of the same family, is by the same authority recorded from Mysore, Bangalore, Burma, Siam and Singapore. In November 1906 a characteristic specimen was obtained in Calcutta by the Museum Collector. The Indian Museum now possesses specimens from Calcutta, Maldah and Bangalore.

*Lophosternus indicus*, Hope, was obtained by me in May 1906 in the Purneah District. This is the only specimen yet recorded