

CERTAIN COLEOPTERA OF BARKUDA.

By GILBERT J. ARROW, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

SCARABAEIDAE.

COPRINAE.

Sisypus indicus Hope. A single specimen was found in July. It is a common insect in most parts of India.

S. minutus F. Dr. Gravely found this species abundant during July and August. Dr. Annandale found a specimen beneath a dead bat in September and in February, one was taken from a nest of an ant, *Phidole rhombinoda*, under a stone. The species is common in many parts of India and in Ceylon.

Scarabaeus erichsoni Har. Found in Ceylon and Southern India.

Gymnopleurus cyaneus F. Distributed throughout India.

G. miliaris F. This is also generally distributed in India.

Catharsius pithecius F. A very common species throughout India and Ceylon.

Copris fricator F. Inhabits Ceylon and South India.

Phalops divisus Wiede. This is widely distributed in India.

Onthophagus ramosus Wiede. Bangalore, Nilgiri Hills, Punjab, etc.

Onthophagus quadricornis F. Ceylon, Nilgiri Hills, Malabar, Berhampur.

O. miliaris Boucomont. Inhabits Ceylon and Southern India.

O. tritinctus Bouc. South India.

Caccobius hystrix Bouc. South India and Ceylon.

C. furculus F. Malabar and Ceylon.

C. indicus Har. South India.

CHIRONINAE.

Chiron digitatus F. A widely distributed insect in Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

APHODIINAE.

Aphodius ovatulus Har. Travancore, Malabar, Dacca.

Rhyssemus sp. A single specimen of a species unknown to me.

HYBOSORINAE.

Phaeochrous emarginatus Cast. This is an extremely abundant species found throughout the East and as far as Australia.

ORPHNINAE.

Orphnus mysoriensis Westw. A very abundant species in Ceylon and Southern India.

O. parvus Wiede. This has a similar distribution to the last species and is frequently found in the same localities. *O. nanus* Westw. is a later name for the same insect.

GEOTRUPINAE.

Bolboceras trisulcatum Klug. A single specimen. The species has been found in the Deccan, Bombay, Gwalior, etc.

MELOLONTHINAE.

Neoserica bombycina Karsch. A single specimen of a species only previously known from Ceylon.

Autoserica iridescens Blanch. Two specimens. This has previously occurred in Malabar, Nilgiri Hills and Coimbatore.

Autoserica sp. A single specimen of a species unknown to me.

Mericserica chilkenis, sp. nov.

Chestnut red, smooth, shining and strongly punctured above and beneath, ovate and very convex; the clypeus broad and flat, coarsely and confluent punctured, its margin feebly elevated and very gently excised in front, the forehead finely and sparsely punctured; the pronotum strongly and evenly punctured, with its sides gently curved, the front angles acutely produced and the hind angles bluntly rectangular, the scutellum strongly punctured and acutely pointed; the elytra lightly striated and strongly and irregularly punctured; the pygidium moderately closely and not very strongly punctured and the lower surface strongly at the sides and very sparsely in the middle; the front tibiae bidentate, the hind femora and tibiae very broad, the antennae short, the 3rd joint equal to the two succeeding, the 6th produced into a short lamina.

Length 7—8 mm. : breadth 4—5 mm.

Numerous specimens were taken at light during June, July and August.

The joint preceding the club, *i.e.*, the 6th, is produced to about a fourth of the length of the club in the female, and in the male is about half as long as the club. The latter is little longer in the male than in the female and the length of the 6th joint is therefore the chief sexual distinction.

The genus *Mericserica* contained hitherto a single species, *M. oberthuri* Brenske, known only from the female, which, like the new species, has the rather unusual feature in that sex of a 4-jointed antennal club, as in the male.

M. oberthuri is much larger and the surface is opaque, instead of shining. The two species of *Chrysoserica* have a rather similar antennal structure, but the hind tibiae and tarsi are of a different character.

Apogonia ferruginea F. Four specimens came to light in June. The species seems to be generally distributed from Sikkim to Ceylon.

A. nigricans Hope. This came to light in numbers from June to October. The type, in the British Museum, is from Nepal.

Schizonycha ruficollis F. Two female examples were found. The species is a common one in Ceylon and Southern India and is also found at Nagpur and Belgaum.

RUTELINAE.

Adoretus lasiopygus Burm. A single specimen was taken at light. This is one of the commonest of Indian insects, ranging from Sikkim to Ceylon.

DYNASTINAE.

Eophileurus platypterus Wiede. A series of specimens was taken in June, July and August. The species has been found in Bombay and Madras.

Alissonotum piceum F. This insect was found under a mat of dried weeds on the shore of the island. Specimens occurred in April, June, October and December. The species is an abundant one throughout India.

CETONIINAE.

Clinteria klugi Hope. One specimen was found in August. The species is widely distributed from Nepal to Mysore.

Anthracophora crucifera Oliv. A single specimen. This is abundant and generally distributed throughout India and Ceylon.

HISTERIDAE.

Hister encaustus Mars. Found with termites (*Odontotermes obesus*) under dead leaves on foot-path.

DYTISCIDAE.

Eretes sticticus L. This water-beetle has a practically world-wide range.

Hydroporus sp. A single specimen of an unknown species.

HYDROPHILIDAE.

Philhydrus esuriens Walk. A single individual, which, although rather large, appears inseparable from this Ceylon species.

Hydrochus sp. Several specimens.

NITIDULIDAE.

Lasiodactylus chevrolati Reitt. This insect was abundant in July and August. It is found both in India and East Africa.

Circopes indicus Mots. One specimen was found on *Datura* flowers in August. The species has a wide distribution in India and Ceylon.

COLYDIIDAE.

Trachypholis hispidus Weber. Very common throughout the East. Several specimens were found in July.

HETERO CERIDAE.

Heterocerus feae Grouv. Two specimens of a small species apparently belonging to this species, which was described from Burma.

H. maindroni Grouv. Three specimens possibly belonging to this South Indian species.

EROTYLIDAE.

Amblyopus cinctipennis Lacord. A series of specimens.

COCCINELLIDAE.

Chilomenes sexmaculata F. This was taken in July, August and September. The species is a very abundant one in India, Southern China and the Malayan Region.

Brumus suturalis B. Generally distributed in India and Ceylon. There is also a specimen in the British Museum from Madagascar.

Scymnus sp. A single specimen.

Novius roseipennis Muls. One specimen was taken on *Glycosmis pentaphylla* in September and others at light during June and July. The species is widely distributed in India and Ceylon.

Epilachna 28-punctata F. An extremely abundant species throughout India, South China, the Malayan Region and also found in Australia.

E. dumerili Muls. Also a very common insect in India, Burma and Siam.

DRILIDAE.

Pachytarsus sp. A single specimen.

CIOIDAE.

Cis sp. Several specimens were found in a nest of *Xylocopa*.

ELATERIDAE.

About twenty species were found, of which the following have been identified.

Campsosternus splendidus Hbst. A common insect in India and Ceylon.

Agrypnus fuscipes F. Abundant from Bengal to Ceylon and found also in Mauritius.

Lacon. Several species.

Melanotus hirticornis Hbst. An abundant insect from Sikkim to Ceylon.

Cardiophorus stolatus Er. Found in Bombay, Malabar, etc.

Heteroderes brachmana Cand. Distributed throughout the Indo-Malayan Region.

CERAMBYCIDAE.

CERAMBYCINAE

Rhaphuma fallax Chevr. Described from Bengal.

LAMIINAE

Olenecamptus bilobus F. A very common insect throughout the Indo-Malayan Region.

Celosterna scabrator F. Found throughout India and in Ceylon.

Batocera rubus L. This is a well-known pest of rubber-plantations in India and has been introduced with very serious results into various other parts of the world.

Myagrus hynesi Pasc. Found in August and October. This species has only been recorded from Bombay.

Leprodera lecta Gahan. One specimen found in August. Also known from Sikkim, Burma, Siam, etc.

Sybra praeusta Pasc. One specimen. Previously known from Ceylon and Poona.

Pothyne sp. A single specimen.

Sthenias sp. Two specimens.

Pterolophia sp. One example.

(*The Longicornia have been determined by Dr. C. J. Gahan.*)

ANTHRIBIDAE.

Eucorynus crassicornis F. Six specimens. A widely distributed species in the Oriental region.

Basitropis nitidiscutis Jekel. A single male specimen. The species inhabits India and Ceylon.

Phloeobius gigas F., var. *nigroungulatus* Gyll. A single female. *P. gigas* is generally distributed in the East.

Araecerus suturalis Boh. One male.

(*The Anthribidae have been determined by Dr. K. Jordan.*)