

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

from the plains. Those recorded by Mr. Gahan are from Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. Similarly *Lophosternus falco*, Thoms., which I obtained in the Purneah District in May 1906, has been recorded only from Darjiling.

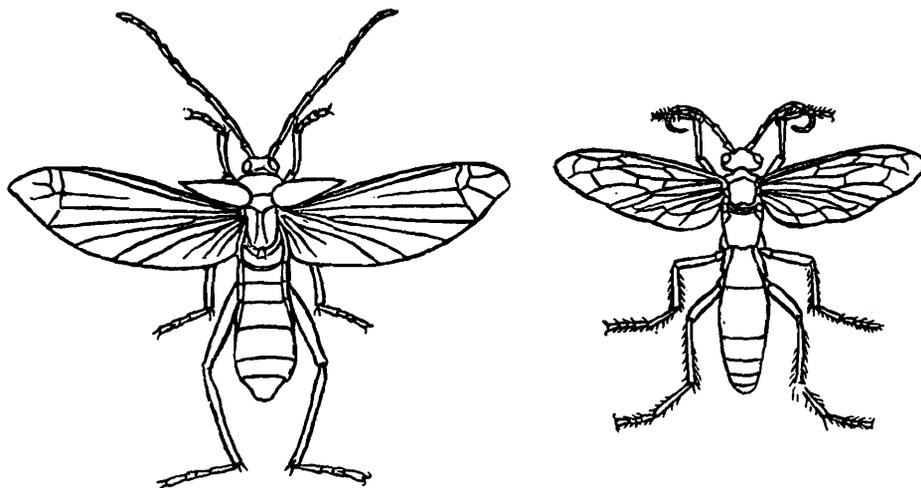
A single specimen of *Prionus elliotti*, Gahan, was obtained by Mr. E. Vredenburg of the Geological Survey of India in the Nushki District, Baluchistan, in May. The specimen recorded by Mr. Gahan is from Baluchistan, near Quetta (*C. Elliott*).

Three specimens of *Æolesthes holosericea*, Fabr., were obtained by the Museum Collector in Calcutta in January 1907. Mr. Gahan records the species from North-West India, Bombay, the Nilgiris, Ceylon, Assam, Tenasserim, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula. It apparently is a very widely distributed species.

Æolesthes sarta, Solsky, has hitherto been recorded from Quetta (*E. P. Stebbing*), Turkestan and Western Tibet. The Indian Museum possesses one specimen collected by Mr. E. Vredenburg in the Nushki District, Baluchistan. In the Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1905-06, p. 108, there is a short account, by Mr. E. P. Stebbing, of the damage done by the larvæ of this beetle to the trees forming the avenues in Quetta, where it is doubtless exceedingly common. Mr. Stebbing gives an interesting life-history of this beetle in his pamphlet entitled the "Quetta Borer." He also records it from Chagai, Chaman and Seistan.

One specimen of *Rosalia lateritia*, Hope, was presented to the Indian Museum by Mr. L. L. Fermor of the Geological Survey, who obtained it in Kumaon in October, 1906. There was only one other specimen in the Museum Collection, from Kulu. Mr. Gahan records it from the Himalayas, Travancore, Burma, Indo-China.

Another Cerambycid Beetle, *Nothopeus hemiptera*, Oliv., is worthy of note, not only on account of its distribution, but also on



Nothopeus hemiptera and *Salius madraspatanus*.

account of its close resemblance to certain other insects. It resembles the common Pompilid Hymenopteron *Salius madras-*

patanus, Smith, in a very striking manner, especially when its wings are spread out. It also resembles the boring bee *Xylocopa fenestrata* Fabr., not in form and size but in colour. Mr. Gahan records it from North India, Burma, Java. The specimen in the Indian Museum Collection was obtained in Calcutta in 1905.

C. A. PAIVA.

NOTES ON SOME INDIAN HEMIPTERA.—Dr. N. Annandale, during a recent visit to Simla, obtained one specimen of *Bagrada picta*, Fabr., at Theog, 8,000 feet, Simla hills, on the 2nd May 1907. He states that it is rather scarce in the Simla district. A few specimens were found by the collector who accompanied him, at Dharampur (5,000 feet) in the same district and month. Mr. Hodgart obtained one specimen at Nagla in the Naini Tal district in March 1907. It appears to be found all over India.

On April 28th a specimen of *Palomena reuteri*, Dist., was found by Dr. N. Annandale feeding on a Poplar tree at Matiana, 8,000 feet, Simla hills.

The only specimen now in the Indian Museum Collection of *Lelia octopunctata*, Dall., was obtained by Dr. N. Annandale at Matiana, 8,000 feet, Simla hills, on the 30th April 1907. It has been hitherto recorded from Bhutan (*British Museum*) and the Khasi Hills (*Chennell*).

One specimen of *Mictis macra*, Stål., which has hitherto been represented in the Indian Museum Collection by five specimens from Mergui, was obtained by Mr. R. Hodgart at Phularia, Nepal Terai, in May 1907. Mr. Distant, in his volume on the Rhynchota in the *Fauna of British India*, records it from Sylhet (*Stockholm Museum*) and mentions that it is also found in the Malay Peninsula. It appears to be rather rare in India.

In March 1907 quite a number of specimens of *Clavigralla gibbosa*, Spin., were brought to the Museum by the Museum Collector. This species seems to abound on a plant which Mr. I. H. Burkill has identified as the composite herb *Blumea wightiana*, DC. *Clavigralla gibbosa* is recorded by Mr. Distant from Bombay (*Distant Collection*); Bangalore (*Cameron*); Tenasserim, Myitta (*Doherty*). Mr. R. Hodgart collected a specimen at Bijaura, Nepal Terai, in May 1907. It is apparently widely distributed.

Several specimens of *Lygæus equestris*, Linn., from Murree, Punjab, are in the Museum Collection. Dr. N. Annandale found it very common on bare and grassy hillsides in the Simla district, above 7,000 feet. It is very active on the wing. The specimens obtained by Dr. Annandale are from Theog, 8,000 feet (27th April 1907), and Matiana, 8,000 feet (28th April 1907).

Macropes dilutus, Dist., was hitherto unrepresented in the Indian Museum Collection, but in January 1907 Mr. R. Hodgart obtained three specimens at Bijnor, United Provinces. This appears to be the only definite locality in India proper from which the species has yet been recorded. Mr. Distant records it from "North India" (*Distant Collection*); Burma: Bhamo (*Fea*).