

## VII. CRYPTOSTOMES FROM THE INDIAN MUSEUM

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The present paper is based on a collection of Hispinae and Cassidinae belonging to the Indian Museum. The list contains 38 species of Cassidinae and nine of Hispinae. One new form and two new varieties of Cassidinae have been described. In many cases the generic position of previously described species has been changed. Full notes regarding variation and geographical distribution have been added.

The work has been done in the Zoological Laboratory of Cambridge University. To Professor Gardiner and Mr. Scott my thanks are due for encouragement and much assistance. I wish to express my obligations to the British Museum authorities for kindly allowing me access to the reserve collections. My acknowledgments are also due to the Indian Museum authorities for kindly sending this collection to me at Cambridge.

Fam. CHRYSOMELIDAE.

CASSIDINAE.

Genus *Calopepla*, Hope.

1. *Calopepla leayana*, Latr.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1850, vol. i, p. 9.

Fifty-four examples in the collection.

*Localities*.—Sikkim; Dam Dim; Assam; Naga Hills; N.E. Frontier; Pashok, 2800 ft., Sikkim, 13-ix-1909; Cheerapunji, Khasi Hills; Darjiling, 8000 ft., E. Himalayas; Sadon, Myitkyina district, U. Burma, 2500-3500 ft., May 1911 (*E. Colenso*); Calcutta, July; Tezpur, Assam.

There is one specimen from Poona with the following note: “(*F. Gleadow*) feeds on the leaves of shivan tree, *Gmelina arborea*, 26-ix-1893.”

From these localities it may be concluded that its range is more or less the Eastern Himalayan and sub-Himalayan region. Its occurrence in Poona is interesting.

This species varies a great deal in colour. The prothorax varies between light yellow and very dark brown. The elytra are greenish bronze with a bluish violet margin. This latter colour may spread over the whole elytra. The colour of the underside and legs, except the tarsi which are dark, is always that of the

prothorax. Another form of elytral colouring may be differentiated in which there is a predominance of the bronze over the green. It may be noted that the four specimens from Poona in the collection have this shade.

### Genus *Epistictia*, Boh.

The genus *Epistictia* was erected by Boheman in 1850 for the reception of three species, viz., *selecta*, Boh., *viridimaculata*, Boh., and *matronula*, Boh. The first two were from Nepal and the third from Ceylon. In 1863 (Journ. of Ent., ii, pp. 7, 8) Baly described two species, viz., *perplexa*, Baly, and *parryi*, Baly, also from the Oriental region. These two, however, were sunk by Weise into varieties of *viridimaculata*, Boh. (Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1897, p. 99). T. Kirsch published a description of a new species closely allied to *viridimaculata*, Boh., which he named *marginata*, from Malacca (Mitt. Mus. Dresd., i, p. 56, 1875). Outside the Oriental region a species was discovered in East Africa which Linell named *quadripunctata* (Proc. U.S. Mus., xviii, p. 696, 1896). I have seen two specimens in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) named *inornata* by Waterhouse collected from Lake Nyassa (Cist. Ent., ii, p. 229). Altogether, therefore, there are only six species belonging to this genus hitherto known excluding the two species described by Baly and subsequently sunk by Weise.

*Antenna* gradually thickens towards the apex, first joint longer than the second; the second joint rounded; last joint bluntly pointed.

*Prothorax* slightly narrower than elytra, widely emarginate at apex, lateral margins slightly reflexed, base bisinuate on both sides, posterior angles acute.

*Scutellum* shorter than its breadth, apex rounded.

*Elytra* punctate.

*Underside*.—First abdominal segment produced in the middle into a pointed process which meets the metasternum between the hind coxae. Prosternal process expanded apically with bluntly triangular apex.

The genus is a natural one. Insects of other genera cannot be placed in it by mistake. A Cassidid from the Oriental region, in which the head, viewed dorsally, is not completely concealed under the prothorax, might belong to any of the following four genera: *Calopepla*, *Epistictia*, *Hoplionota*, *Prioptera*.

A table will easily distinguish them thus:—

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| A. Body oblong or oblong-ovate.   |                     |
| a. Prothorax much narrower than elytra and with strongly reflexed margin                        | <i>Calopepla</i> .  |
| a <sup>1</sup> . Prothorax only slightly narrower than elytra and with slightly reflexed margin | <i>Epistictia</i> . |
| A <sup>1</sup> . Body sub-quadrate or rotundate.  |                     |
| b. Antennae clubbed   | <i>Hoplionota</i> . |
| b <sup>1</sup> . Antennae subfiliform   | <i>Prioptera</i> .  |

2. *Epistictia fulvonigra*, n. sp.

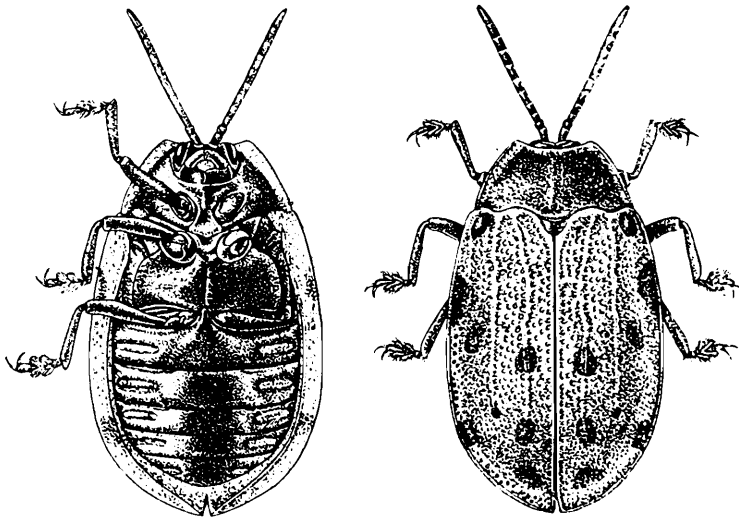
Oblong-ovate, slightly narrower in front; antennae black; prothorax coarsely punctate, black, the reflexed margin of prothorax fulvous; scutellum black shining, apex rounded; elytra dark orange-brown, sub-nitid, eight black spots on each elytron; underside and legs black and shining. Length 11 mm. (from head to apex of elytra); greatest breadth across abdomen 6.5 mm.

*Locality*.—Upper Shan Hills, Upper Burma (*J. C. Brown*).

Described from one example.

*Type* in Indian Museum, Calcutta.

*Fuller description*.—The colour and markings are completely different from all other species of the genus.



*Epistictia fulvonigra*, n. sp., × 4.

*Head* not very much projecting; rugose, coarsely punctate, depressed between the bases of antennae; black, with a small rufescent area in the middle of the front, and rufescent colour extending outwards from below the base of each antenna; labrum rufescent, especially at the base; antennae black, four basal joints finely punctate, rest of the joints finely striated; eyes oblong, moderately convex.

*Prothorax* black, with the reflexed lateral margin fulvous and the anterior margin narrowly fulvous; widely emarginate at apex, considerably narrowed in front with sides very slightly curved, bisinuate on either side at base which is almost as broad as that of the elytra, anterior angles obtuse and posterior angles acute; base in front of the scutellum thickened, shining and impunctate; an impunctate, shining line runs down the middle of disc up to the apex; centre of disc more finely punctate, towards the sides punctures become coarser and run into each other, forming rather deep pits.

*Scutellum* shorter than breadth at base, sub-quadrate, almost straight at base, apex rounded, lateral margins very slightly reflexed towards base, basal angles very acute; impunctate, black, shining.

*Elytra* dark orange-brown, coarsely punctate, two shining ridges run down each elytron, that closer to the suture covers about two-thirds or a little more of the length of the elytron, and is longer than the second ridge which ends at the middle. Margins slightly explanate. There are eight black spots on each elytron disposed as follows:—one on the humeral callus which is prominent, shining and impunctate; on the line of the first elytral ridge (that nearer the suture) three spots, one just beyond the middle, the second at the point where the ridge ends, the third beyond this point on the sloping apical portion of the elytron; there is a very small and almost obsolete spot at the point where the second (outer) ridge ends, and a large spot at about the middle of the elytron just outside this ridge; finally there are two on the explanate margin, one behind the humerus, the other about one third the length of the margin from the apex at the point where the margin curves inwards to the apex.

*Underside*.—Black shining; apex of prosternal process, inner side of middle and hind coxae, apices of tibiae, lobes and claws of tarsi, diluter, more or less rufescent; underside of prothoracic and elytral margins reddish-brown, the elytral marginal black spots showing. First abdominal segment produced in the middle into a pointed process which meets the metasternum between the hind coxae. Prosternal process margined at the sides, expanded apically, with bluntly triangular apex.

On either side of each abdominal segment is a slightly raised transverse (1 mm.) ridge surrounded by a depression; these ridges are not black, but reddish in colour.

Tarsus covered with brownish pubescence on the underside.

### 3. *Epistictia viridimaculata*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1850, vol. i, p. 15.

There are twenty examples in the collection, all of which except three are from Sikkim.

*Localities*.—Mungphu, Sikkim; Ukhrul, Manipur, 6400 ft., (*Rev. W. Pettigrew.*); Perak; Upper Tenasserim.

The colour varies from rufo-testacea to very dark red brown, almost obscuring the elytral spots.

#### Var. *trivandrumensis*, n. var.

One example from Trivandrum has the prothorax completely yellow without any trace of the bronze-greenish spots. All the specimens I have seen have at least a trace of them and the prothorax is never yellow. It is, therefore, a definite variety.

Genus *Prioptera*, Hope.4. *Prioptera westermanni*, Mannerh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1850, vol. i, p. 45.

Six examples.

*Localities*.—Myawadi, Burmo-Siamese Frontier, Amherst district, 900 ft., 24—26-xi-1911 (*F. H. Gravely*); Shan Hills, Upper Burma (*J. C. Brown*); Assam.

5. *Prioptera impustulata* (Mannerh.).

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1850, vol. i, p. 46.

Two examples.

*Localities*.—Calcutta, Nov. 18; Upper Tenasserim.

6. *Prioptera maculipennis*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1850, vol. i, p. 50.

Five examples.

*Localities*.—Dekhut Bhuli, Nepal Terai, 30-iv-1907; Assam-Bhutan Frontier, Mangaldai district, N.E., 26-xii-1910 (*S. W. Kemp*).

7. *Prioptera io-pustulata*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1850, vol. i, p. 55.

One example.

*Locality*.—Misty Hollow, Dawna Hills, 400-2400 ft., 22—30-xi-1911 (*F. H. Gravely*).

8. *Prioptera decimmaculata*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1850, vol. i, p. 60.

Nineteen examples.

*Localities*.—Siliguri, base of E. Himalayas, 1-vii-1906; Sikkim, E. Himalayas; Dam Dim, base of E. Himalayas; Cachar; Shilong, Assam Hills, 5000 ft.; Naga Hills; Sibsagar, Assam.

There is a certain amount of variation in this species. It chiefly consists in the colour which varies between light yellow and dark brown. The ultimate joints of the antennae are not always black. The spots on the thorax and elytra are fairly constant in size.

*P. pallidicornis*, Boh. and *P. decemsignata*, Boh. are the same as this species.

9. *Prioptera multiplagiata*, Wagn.

Wagner, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ver., v, p. 26.

There are seven examples, all from the Andaman Islands, including two specimens of one variety. In this variety one half of the elytra is covered with a black patch, which proceeds diagonally from the humerus up to the point where the explanate margin

begins to bend towards the apex of the elytra, and here it broadens and meets a similar patch on the other elytron, at the suture, and also covers laterally a little of the explanate margin.

10. *Prioptera nigricornis*, Baly.

Jour. of Ent., 1863, vol. ii, p. 9.

There is only one example of a variety of this species from Sadon, Myitkyina district, Upper Burma, 2500-3500 ft., May 1911 (*E. Colenso*).

Genus *Aspidomorpha*, Hope.

11. *Aspidomorpha miliaris* (Fab).

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854, vol. ii, p. 261.

Ninety-one examples.

*Localities*.—Calcutta; Malda, E. Bengal; Shillong; Mungphu, Sikkim; Darjiling; Ranchi (*Irvine*); Mysore, S. India; Bangalore (*Cameron*); Tenasserim, June, 1889; Sibsagar, Assam; Perak; Andaman Islands; Sadon, Myitkyina district, Upper Burma, 2500-3500 ft., April-May 1911 (*E. Colenso*); Nilgiri Hills; Pegu, Burma; Tavoy; Sibul, Sarawak, 2-vii-1910 (*Beebe*). It has also been recorded from Java.

*Range*.—From the above localities it appears that this insect has a wide distribution in the Oriental region. In India it extends from Darjiling to Mysore, South India. It ranges from Upper Burma to Borneo. It has also been taken in the Andaman Islands. It occurs at an altitude of 8000 ft. (Darjiling). In the plains also it thrives well as a great number of specimens has been collected from Calcutta and the Malda district.

*Variation*.—Variation in this species is mainly confined to the elytral spots and markings. Size and colour vary, but not to such an extent as do the markings. The variation of the latter is so gradual that it is difficult to describe any definite variety. From a specimen where the spots and markings are bold and prominent, they can be traced down to one on which they are almost obsolete. Five examples from Sadon, Upper Burma, exhibit this character, they are also very light in colour.

*Notes*.—In the Indian Museum it has been bred on *Convolvulus*, July 7th, 1886; on another specimen the following notes occur:—"Larvae received Dec. 1887; Pupae Jan. 13th, 1888; Imago Feb. 1888. E. C. C." The label of another specimen records the following note:—"Convolvulus pest. Eggs. 7-viii-86, emerged 29-vii-86 (*J. H. Jackson*)."

12. *Aspidomorpha fusconotata*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854, vol. ii, p. 279.

There is one example from the Philippine Islands. Boheman records it also from India Orientalis.

13. *Aspidomorpha St. crucis* (Fab.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854 vol. ii, p. 287.

One hundred and thirty-six examples.

*Localities.*—Calcutta; Sukna, E. Himalayas, 500 ft., 2-vii-1908 (*Annandale*); Kurseong, 5000 ft., E. Himalayas, 13—16-vii-1907; Sikkim; Dam Dim; Tindharia, E. Himalayas, 2822 ft.; Shillong, Assam Hills; Berhampur, Bengal; Siliguri, N. Bengal, 18—20-vii-1907; Birbhum, Bengal; Saraghat, N. Bengal; Darjiling, E. Himalayas, 8000 ft.; Cachar (*J. Wood-Mason*); Sibsagar, Assam; Dikrang Valley (*H. H. Godwin-Austen*); Buxa; Pegu, Upper Burma; Garo Hills, Assam; Tenasserim; Wynad, N. Malabar; Bangalore, S. India; Trivandrum, S. India; Shan Hills, Upper Burma (*J. C. Brown*); Is. Elephanta (?). Between Tengyueh and Tali-Fu, Yunnan, W. China, 1909-10 (*J. C. Brown*).

*Range.*—Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma and S. India. It occurs on the hills (8000 ft.) as well as in the plains.

14. *Aspidomorpha dorsata* (Fab.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854, vol. ii, p. 296.

Fourteen examples.

*Localities.*—Sibsagar, Assam; Dam Dim; Perak; Naga Hills (*Capt. Butler*); Sinkip Island; Sikkim; Khulna, E. Bengal, 9-viii-1907 (*J. Caunter*); Darjiling; Tavoy, Burma.

15. *Aspidomorpha inquinata*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854, vol. ii, p. 309.

One example from the Andamans. Boheman records it from Java.

16. *Aspidomorpha micans* (Fab.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854, vol. ii, p. 313.

Seven examples.

*Localities.*—Calcutta, Nov. 18; Gopkuda Island, Lake Chilka, Orissa, 7—15-viii-1907; Sadon, Myitkyina district, Upper Burma, 2500-3500 ft., May 1911 (*E. Colenso*); Bangalore (*Cameron*); Kandy, Ceylon, June 1910.

17. *Aspidomorpha amabilis* (Dej.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854, vol. ii, p. 315.

Eighteen examples.

*Localities.*—Calcutta, 13-vii-1895 (*W. R. Yates*); Mazbat, Mangaldai district, Assam, 11—15-x-1910 (*Kemp*); Gopkuda Island, Lake Chilka, Orissa, 7—15-viii-1907; Sukna, 500 ft., E. Himalayas, 2-vii-1908 (*Annandale*).

18. *Aspidomorpha mutilata*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854, vol. ii, p. 316.

Four examples.

*Localities*.—Calcutta; Gopkuda Islands, Lake Chilka, Orissa, 7—15-viii-1907; Bangalore (*Cameron*).

19. *Aspidomorpha orientalis*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1862, vol. iv, p. 260.

Three examples.

*Localities*.—Assam; Bhim Tal, 4500 ft., Kumaon, W Himalayas, 22—27-ix-1906 (*Annandale*).

20. *Aspidomorpha difformis*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1862, vol. iv, p. 277.

Two examples.

*Locality*.—Calcutta, taken in a house, 14-ix.

21. *Aspidomorpha dulcicula*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1862, vol. iv, p. 278.

One example.

*Locality*.—Ten miles south of Kuching, Sarawak, 24-vi-1910. It has been reported only from Borneo.

Genus *Sindia*, Weise.22. *Sindia clathrata* (Fab.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854, vol. ii, p. 330.

Weise, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., 1897, p. 105.

Fifteen examples.

*Localities*.—Malda, Bengal (*W. H. Irvine*); Murshidabad, Bengal (*Atkinson*); Madupur, Bengal.

It also occurs in South India.

Genus *Cassida*, Linn.23. *Cassida obscura*, Fab.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1854, vol. ii, p. 415.

Ten examples.

*Localities*.—Murshidabad, Bengal; Calcutta; Bhogaon, Purneah district, N. Bengal, 21-xii-1909 (*C. Paiva*). Gangurpur Ptiya, Naini Tal district, U. Provinces, 12—13-iv-1907.

24. *Cassida syrtica*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1862, vol. iv, p. 311.

Two examples.



*Localities.*—Kurseong, E. Himalayas, 4700-5000 ft., 21-vi-1910 (*Annandale*); Pareshnath, W. Bengal, 4000-4400 ft., 9-iv-1909 (*Annandale*).

25. *Cassida enervis*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1862, vol. iv, p. 338.

One example from Rajmehal, Bengal, 5-vii-1909 (*Annandale*). It is reported also from Bombay.

26. *Cassida 16-maculata*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1862, vol. iv, p. 290.

Four examples.

*Localities.*—Sikkim; Ghumti, Darjiling district, E. Himalayas, 4000 ft., vii-1911 (*F. H. Gravely*).

Genus *Lacoptera*, Boh.

27. *Lacoptera quatuordecimnotata*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 64.

Five examples.

*Localities.*—Wynad, Malabar; Nilgiri Hills; Peradeniya, Ceylon, 27-v-1910.

It is apparently confined to South India and Ceylon.

28. *Lacoptera vigintisexnotata*, Boh.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 66.

Sixteen examples.

*Localities.*—Pegu, Burma; Upper Tenasserim; Shillong; Sibsagar, N.E. Assam (*S. E. Peal*); Cachar.

Its range appears to be N.-E. India and Upper Burma.

29. *Lacoptera tredecimpunctata* (Fab.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 73.

Seventy-six examples.

*Localities.*—Calcutta; Murshidabad, Bengal (*Atkinson*); Katihar, Purneah district, N. Bengal, 12-x-1907 (*C. A. Paiva*); Dam Dim, foot of E. Himalayas (*Patterson*); Siliguri, foot of E. Himalayas; Mungphu, Sikkim, E. Himalayas, below 5000 ft.; Pusumbing, Darjeeling, 4700 ft., Oct.—Dec. 1906 (*H. H. Mann*); Naini Tal (28-ix-1907), W. Himalayas; Bhim Tal, Kumaon, 4500 ft., W. Himalayas, 22—27-ix-1906 (*Annandale*); Shillong, Assam Hills; Sibsagar, Assam; Tavoy, U. Burma; Maymyo, Upper Burma; Sadon, Myitkyina district, Upper Burma, 2500-3500 ft., May 1911 (*E. Colenso*); Andaman Islands.

30. *Lacoptera philippinensis*, Reiche.

Voy. Pole. Sud., iv, p. 321, t. 18, f. 14.

Boh., Mon. Cassid., vol. iii, p. 79.

Two examples.

*Localities*.—Mulang, Sarawak, 12-vii-1910 (*Beebe*); Kapte, Sarawak, 9-vii-1910 (*Beebe*).

Genus *Metriona*, Wiese.

Insects with the following characters are placed in the genus *Metriona* and are separated from *Coptocycla*.

Claws with a tooth-like appendage at base, antennae *not* in grooves round the eyes, the ridge on the anterior edge of prosteronum not interrupted, 3rd joint of antenna longer than 2nd.

In *Coptocycla* the claws are simple (Weise, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., 1896, p. 13).

31. *Metriona circumdata* (Herbst.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 279.

Weise, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., 1905, p. 125.

Eighty-five examples.

*Localities*.—Calcutta; Balighai, near Puri, Orissa, 16-20-viii-1911 (*Annandale* and *Gravelly*); Vaikam, Travancore, costal region, 5-xi-1908 (*Annandale*); Coromandel, S. India, 2500 ft., 23-x-1910; Nilgiri Hills; Dehra Dun, foot of W Himalayas.

The varieties may be divided as follows:—

Prothorax maculate	{	colour dilute green	var. <i>d</i> .	
		colour brown	var. <i>a</i> .	
Prothorax immaculate	{	colour dilute green	var. <i>c</i> .	
		colour brown	{ elytral vittae	
			{ dilute sanguinis	var. <i>b</i> .
			{ elytral vittae black	var. <i>e</i> .

Vars. *a*, *b*, *c*, were proposed by Boheman. The large number of examples before me warrants the division of this species into five colour varieties. I, therefore, propose var. *d* and *e* as is shown in the table

In var. *a* the black mark in front of the scutellum varies in shape and size. Generally it is a line scarcely reaching up to the middle of the prothorax. The apex of this line, in some cases, thickens and is produced into two horizontal lines curving inwards. In others the black line is attenuated anteriorly, very short, and bifurcating.

Var. *dentatus*, n. var.

One example taken at Dehra Dun differs from all others in having the elytral punctures deeper. Other characters being the

same and in absence of more specimens I do not separate it, but I consider this as a definite variety having more importance than mere colour varieties.

It is brown, prothorax maculate, apical joints of antennae not black or dark.

32. ***Metriona cataneta*** (Dej.)=*(physodis*, Boh.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 262.

Speath., Verh. Ges. Wien, 1898, p. 280.

Weise, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., 1892, p. 352.

Thirteen examples.

*Localities*.—Mungphu, Darjeeling distr., E. Himalayas, below 5000 ft.; Pegu, U. Burma; Tenasserim; Dam Dim, Jalpaiguri distr., Bengal (*G. S. Patterson*); Kanaul, 18-x-1907; Bhim Tal, 4500 ft., Kumaon, 19—22-x-1906 (*Annandale*); Sibiu, Sarawak, 2-vii-1910 (*Beebe*).

Genus ***Chirida***, Chap.

Insects with the following characters are differentiated from *Coptocycla* and are classed in *Chirida*.

Claws with a tooth-like appendage at the base, antennae placed in grooves round the eyes, the ridge on the anterior edge of the prosternum is interrupted. In *Coptocycla* the claws are simple (Weise, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., 1896, p. 13).

33. ***Chirida ornata*** (Fab.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 134.

One example.

*Locality*.—Kandy, Ceylon, June 1910.

34. ***Chirida promiscua*** (Boh.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 130.

One example.

*Locality*.—Bangalore (*Cameron*).

35. ***Chirida sexmaculata*** (Dej.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 114.

Wiese, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., 1896, p. 14.

Fifty-four examples.

*Localities*.—Bangalore, S. India (*Cameron*); Calcutta; Chatraput, Ganjam distr., N.-E. Madras (*C. Fischer*).

36. ***Chirida septemnotata*** (Boh.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 133.

Thirteen examples.

*Localities*.—Sibsagar Assam (*S. E. Peal*); Mungphu, Darjiling distr., E. Himalayas, below 5000 ft.; Tindharia, Darjiling distr., E. Himalayas, 2822 ft.; Calcutta, 1-vii-1907.

The variation in this species is confined to the prothoracic macula. Usually it is in the form of two vertical parallel black lines in the middle of the prothorax in front of the scutellum. This may be completely absent or may be the continuation of the sutural red line going beyond the middle of the prothorax.

37. *Chirida bowringii* (Boh.)

Boh., Mon. Cassid., 1855, vol. iii, p. 123.

One example.

*Locality*.—Dawna Hills, 2000-3000 ft., Lower Burma, 2-3-iii-1908 (*Annandale*).

38. *Chirida andamanica* (Dohrn).

Dohrn, Stettiner Ent. Zeitung, xli, p. 370.

Three examples from the Andaman Islands.

HISPINAE.

Genus *Botryonopa*, Blanch.

1 *Botryonopa sheppardi*, Baly.

Baly, Cat. Hisp., 1858, p. 92, t. 7, f. 4.

Weise, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1908, lxix, p. 214.

Six examples.

*Localities*.—Sikkim, E. Himalayas; Sylhet; Sibsagar, N.-E. Assam (*S. E. Peal*).

Genus *Estigmana*, Hope.

2. *Estigmana chinensis*, Hope.

Hope, Coleopt. Man., 1840, iii, p. 175, t. 2, f. 1.

Baly, Cat. Hisp., 1858, p. 100, t. 7, f. 7.

Gest., Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1897, p. 49.

Six examples.

*Localities*.—Calcutta, June; Cachar (*J. Wood-Mason*).

It is a widely distributed species having been reported from China, India, Sumatra, Java.

Genus *Anisodera*, Baly.

3. *Anisodera cylindrica*, Hope.

Zool. Misc., 1831, p. 27 (*Trogosita*).

Baly, Cat. Hisp., 1858, p. 106.

Gest., Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1890, p. 236.

Twenty examples.

*Localities.*—Sikkim; Assam-Bhutan Frontier, Mangaldai distr. N.E., 31-xii-1910 (*S. W. Kemp*); Sibsagar, N.E. Assam. It has also been reported from Burma and Nepal.

4. *Anisodera excavata*, Baly.

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

Thirty-four examples.

*Localities.*—Sikkim; Darjiling, E. Himalayas; Cachar, Assam (*J. Wood-Mason*); Sadon, Myitkyina distr., U. Burma; 2500-3500 ft., May 1911 (*E. Colenso*).

5. *Anisodera (Lissochila) bowringi*, Baly.

Baly, *Cat. Hisp.*, 1858, p. 102.

One example.

*Locality.*—Dikrang valley, Nanang's (*Godwin-Austen*).

6. *Anisodera (Lissochila) guerinii*, Baly.

Baly, *Cat. Hisp.*, 1858, p. 168, t. 7, f. 8.

*Gest.*, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.*, 1885, p. 163; *l.c.*, 1890, p. 233 and 1897, p. 50.

*ferruginea*, Guér., *Rev. Zool.*, 1840, p. 333; Baly, *Cat. Hisp.*, p. 101.

Four examples.

*Localities.*—Sikkim; Shillong; Sibsagar, Assam; Purneah distr., N. Bengal (*C. Paiva*).

It has also been reported from West India, Sumatra and Java.

Genus *Lepthispa*, Baly.

7. *Lepthispa pygmaea*, Baly.

Baly, *Cat. Hisp.*, 1858, p. 2.

Lewis, *Ent. Month. Mag.*, 1888, p. 94.

*Gest.*, *Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital.*, 1902, p. 51.

Eight examples.

*Localities.*—Malhawanaad, Malabar distr., S. India; Poona, 4-xii-1893.

It has also been reported from Ceylon. Apparently it is confined to S. India. It is of economic importance inasmuch as it is reported to be destructive to sugar-cane, while in Malabar it is said to attack paddy stalks.

Genus *Oncocephala*, Chevr.

8. *Oncocephala quadrilobata*, Guér.

Guér., *Icon. Règne Anim. Ins.*, 1844, p. 261.

Weise, *Deut. Ent. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 121; 1905, p. 117.

*Gest.*, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.*, 1899, p. 314, f. 1.

Eight examples.

*Locality.*—Andaman Islands. It was not recorded from these islands before.

Genus **Gonophora**, Baly.

9. **Gonophora masoni**, Baly.

Ent. Month. Mag., 1888, p. 85.

Four examples.

*Locality.*—Andaman Islands. It has been reported only from the Andamans.

