

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW GYRINIDAE FROM INDIA.

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Orectochilus horni, sp. nov.

Long. 6-6.5 mm. Oblongo-ovatus, postice ab humeros leviter attenuatus, parum convexus. Supra nigro-piceus vel castaneus, ad latera aureo-tomentosus, flavo-marginatus. Infra piceus, segmento anali epipleuris pedibusque rufis. Labro brevissimo transversali, pronoto utrinque sat late, multo latius antice, punctato-tomentoso. Margine tomentoso in elytris eadem latitudine continuato, postice dilatato, flexuose suturam ante apicem attingente. Spatio laevi cordiformi, postea acuminato, in ♀ paulo latiore. Reticulatione in regionibus glabris parum impressa, areolis leviter transversis, punctatura in pronoto et elytris indistincta. Truncatura paululum obliqua, extus subsinuata, angulo suturali fere recto minime deleto, externo subprominulo. Tibiis anticis in ♂ late triangularibus, fortiter intus dilatatis, angulo apicali externo recto; in ♀ minus latis, angulo apicali externo rotundato. Tarsis anterioribus in ♂ valde dilatatis, ovatis, antice parum attenuatis.

Habitat: Eastern Himalayas, Pedong (A. Desgodens).

Type ♂ in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin Dahlem, paratype in my collection. Further specimens were seen from Kurseong (R. P. Bretaudeau), Kurseong 5,000 ft., 7-11th March 1924 (Dr. B. N. Chopra), Ghumti 1,500—4,000 ft., June 1914 (Lord Carmichael's Coll.).

Named in honour of Dr. Walter Horn of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, in recognition of many favours and helpful assistance.

This species, which has certainly passed through the hands of Régimbart and Zimmermann, was overlooked owing to its strong resemblance to *O. oblongiusculus* and *O. figuratus*. In the shape of the smooth portion of the elytra it is almost intermediate between the two species mentioned above, and it was probably this which led Régimbart to combine these two species into one; in his earlier work he had rightly considered the two as distinct species (*cf.* Zimmermann 1917, *Ent. Mitteil.* VI, pp. 166, 167). *O. horni* is readily distinguished from either of the two species mentioned above by the microsculpture of the smooth portion of the elytra. In the new species there is a superficially impressed reticulation of slightly transverse meshes with traces of a few scattered minute punctures, while in the other two species the microsculpture is more strongly impressed, with round meshes and strong punctures in *O. oblongiusculus*, more transverse meshes and no punctures in *O. figuratus*. As stated above, the shape of the smooth portion of the elytra in *O. horni* is intermediate, its outline is more flexuous posteriorly than in *O. oblongiusculus* and more acuminate than in *O. figuratus*, especially in the females. The aedagus of *O. horni* is subparallel, about as wide and nearly as long as the lateral lobes and acuminate at the apex. In *O. figuratus* the shape of the aedagus is very similar, but it