

**NOTES ON THE SPECIES OF *ABOROLABIS* SRIASTAVA (INSECTA :
DERMAPTERA) FROM THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT**

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The genus *Aborolabis* was erected by Srivastava (1969) with *A. pervicina* (Burr) as its type-species. It is mainly characterised by the presence of a tooth at the base of parameres in males.

Steinmann (1979) presented a revision of the genus and recorded six species from India, South Europe and North Africa.

From the Indian subcontinent four species are known which are distributed in the mountains of North India, Nepal and Bhutan. Besides, two more species are described as new from India and *Aborolabis nigrecens* Brindle, is treated here as the synonym of *A. pervicina* (Burr).

Family ANISOLABIDIDAE
Subfamily CARCINOPHORINAE
Genus *Aborolabis* Srivastava

Aborolabis Srivastava, 1969; *Entomologist's Rec. J. Var.*, 18 : 246, Fig. 1 ; Srivastava 1976, *J. zool. Soc. India*, 2 : 40 ; Steinmann, 1978, *Fol. Ent. Hung.*, 31 (1) : 181 ; Steinmann, 1979, *EOS, Madr.*, 53 : 223.

Type species. - *Anisolabis pervicina* Burr, 1913.

Diagnostic characters—Male genitalia with parameres three times longer than broad, gently dilated at about middle, slightly narrowed apically, armed at base with a tooth of variable size, often as large as the parameres itself, distal lobes often provided with longitudinal rows of chitinous teeth.

Distribution—Oriental (Himalayas and other mountains of North East India) and Palearctic (Iberian Peninsula and Palearctic North Africa) Regions.

Key to the species (based on males only)

- 1(2). Penultimate sternite emarginate posteriorly, parameres broader
A. emarginata Srivastava
- 2(1). Penultimate sternite entire or with a small emargination in middle
- 3(6). Parameres longer than its basal tooth
- 4(5). Sides of abdominal segments ecarinate; parameres armed internally at base a minute tooth
A. meghalayaensis sp.n.

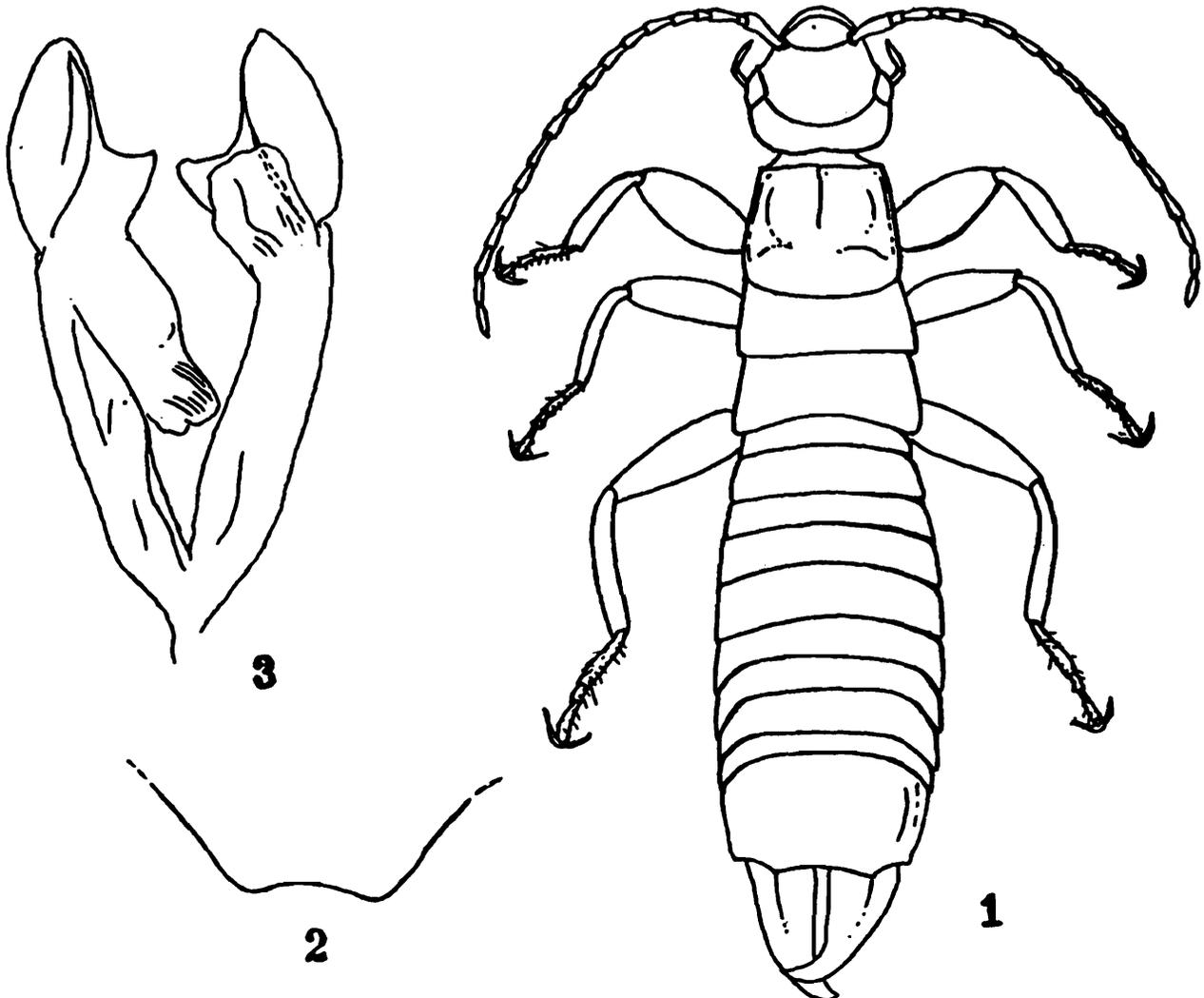
- 5(4). Sides of abdominal segment ecarinate (or occasionally with a linear convexity on 8th segment only); parameres armed internally at base with a larger tooth *A. nepalensis* (Brindle)
- 6(3). Parameres about as long as its basal tooth
- 7(8). Sides of abdominal segments ecarinate *A. kalaktangensis* Srivastava
- 8(7). Sides of certain abdominal segments carinate
- 9(10). Elytra and wings well developed or former abbreviated and latter absent; sides of abdominal segments 6th to 9th obtuse angled posteriorly *A. sikkimensis* sp.n.
- 10(9). Apterous; sides of abdominal segments 6th to 9th acute angled posteriorly *A. pervicina* (Burr)

***Aborolabis emarginata* Srivastava**

(Figs. 1-3)

Aborolabis emarginata Srivastava, 1976. *J. zool. Soc. India*, 26(1&2) : (India, Arunachal Pradesh, Kameng Dist., Norgum River bank below Bitselling Village and Shergaon - Type in the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta).

Material examined—INDIA : Arunachal Pradesh, Kameng Dist., Norgum River bank below Bitselling Village, 914 m, Holotype ♂, 14.II.1961, Shergeon;



Figs. 1-3 : *Aborolabis emarginata* Srivastava, Holotype ♂, 1. Dorsal view ; 2. Posterior margin of penultimate sternite ; 3. Genitalia.

1828 m, Allotype ♀, 29.III.1961 (*K.C. Jayaramakrishnan*); Subansiri Dist., Kimin, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 5 nymphs, 4.XI.1989 (*S.K. Gupta*); Meghalaya, Mawphlong, 2 ♂ ♂, 5 ♀ ♀, 18.V.1979, ex under stones (*G.K. Srivastava*).

Brief description : ♂ General colour blackish brown; antennae with three basal and one or two ante-apical segments yellow. Pronotum yellow on sides; legs yellow but femora banded with brown in middle.

Head about as long as broad, frons tumid. Eyes smaller than the post-ocular length. Antennae 16-segmented or more. Pronotum slightly expanded posteriorly, hind margin subtruncate. Elytra and wings wanting. Legs typical for the genus. Abdomen convex, narrowed basally, finely punctulate, sides of segments 6th to 9th acute angled posteriorly, carina present on 7th and 8th only. Penultimate sternite with posterior margin emarginate. Ultimate tergite transverse, sparsely punctulate. Forceps sub-contiguous, tapering apically, trigonal in basal one third, afterwards somewhat depressed, weakly asymmetrical, left branch almost straight, right branch more curved and crossing over the left, internally crenulate. Genitalia with parameres broad, basal tooth shorter than the paramere.

♀ : Agrees with male but sides of abdominal segments rounded and ecarinate : penultimate sternite obtuse posteriorly and forceps simple and straight with apices gently incurved.

Measurements : (in mm)

	♂ ♂	♀ ♀
Length of body	11.25-11.7	9.25-12.9
Length of forceps	1.8-2.0	1.8-2.0

Distribution—India (Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya).

Remarks—This species differs from the following species in having the penultimate sternite emarginate posteriorly and the parameres are greatly dilated in middle with inner basal tooth slightly shorter than parameres in length.

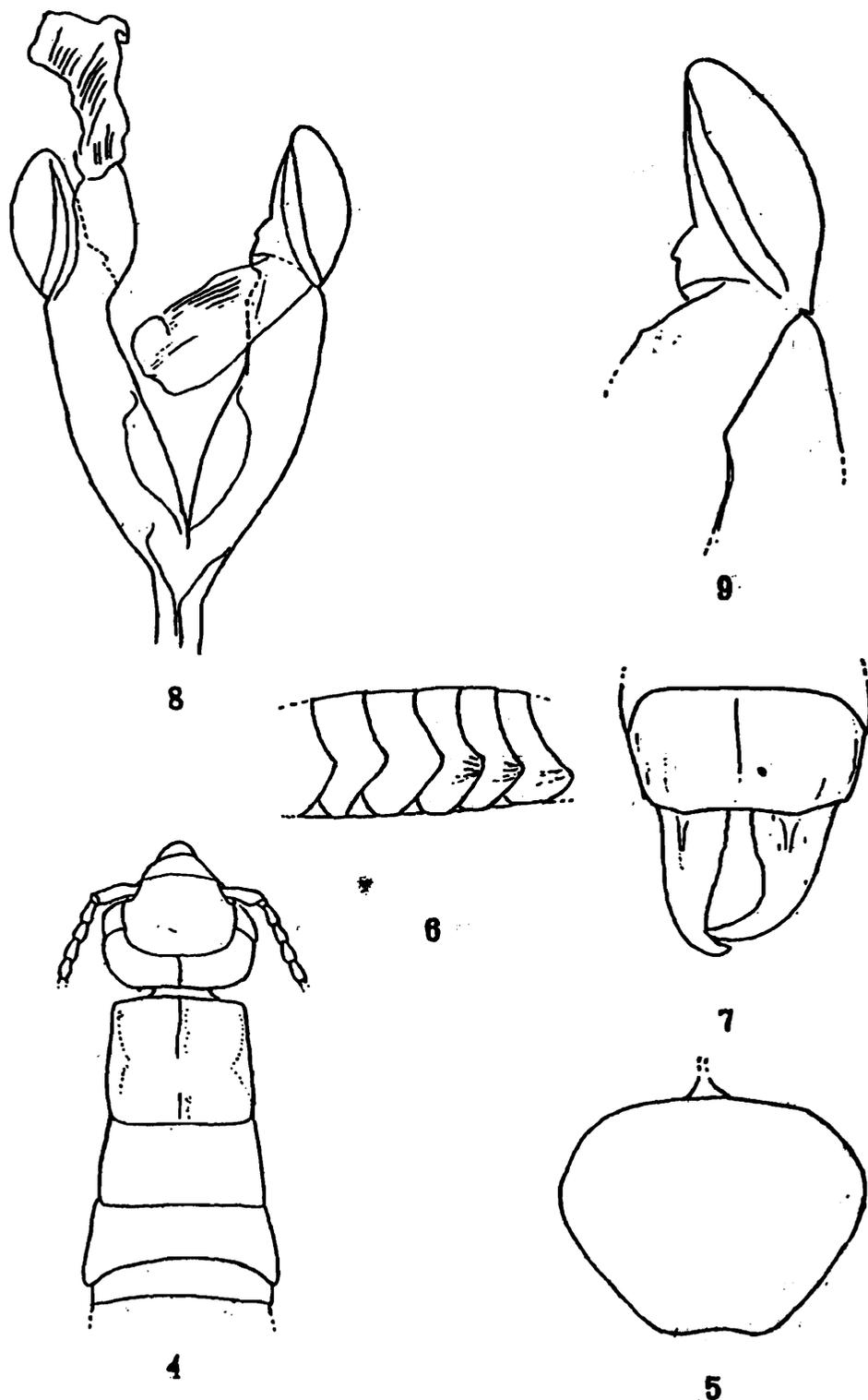
***Aborolabis meghalayaensis* sp.n.**

(Figs. 4-9)

Description—General colour shining dark brownish black with traces of red on some tergites in middle; mouth parts, a few basal antennal segments, sides of pronotum and legs yellowish abut femora banded with black in middle.

♂ : Head about as long as broad, smooth, sutures finely marked, hind margin feebly emarginate in middle. Eyes shorter than genae in length. Antennae-12 segmented or more (partly damaged), basal segment about as long as the distance between antennal bases ; 2nd small; 3rd long, cylindrical, about as long as the combined length of 4th and 5th which are subconical, remaining gradually increasing in length distally and each narrowed basally. Pronotum smooth, as long as broad, all margins straight, sides gently reflexed in middle, gently widened posteriorly with angles rounded, median sulcus faintly marked; pro- and metazona little differentiated. Legs normal. Meso- and metanotum smooth, transverse, latter

broadly emarginate posteriorly. Abdomen moderately convex, punctate, punctuation slightly faint in middle of tergites, gradually widening posteriorly, sides of segments 5th to 9th acute angled posteriorly but segments 7th to 9th only rugosely striate. Penultimate sternite punctate, triangular, scarcely emarginate in middle posteriorly; manubrium three times as long as the sternite with apex dilated. Ultimate tergite transverse, sparsly punctate, sloping backwards, median sulcus distinct, laterally an oblique carina present and more strongly punctate. Forceps remote at base, triangular in basal one third, thence depressed, tapering, in apical third gently curved with apices hooked, internal margin finely serrated. Genitalia as seen in Figs. 8 and 9.



Figs. 4-9 : *Aborolabis meghalayaensis* sp.n., Holotype ♂, 4. Anterior portion of body, without legs ; 5. Penultimate sternite ; 6. Sides of Abdominal segments ; 7. Ultimate tergite and forceps ; 8. Genitalia ; 9. Left Paramere, enlarged.

♀ : Agrees with males in most characters except that sides of abdominal segments obtusely convex; penultimate sternite triangular with hind margin entire; ultimate tergite comparatively narrowed posteriorly and forceps with branches subcontiguous and straight.

Measurements. — (in mm)

	Holotype ♂	Paratype ♀
Length of body	13.1	14.5
Length of forceps	2.1	2.7

Material examined. — INDIA : Meghalaya : Forest around Mawşamai Cave, Cherrapunji, 1300 m, Holotype ♂ (genitalia mounted between two coverslips and penultimate sternite mounted on a card and both pinned with the specimen), Paratype ♀, 25.V.1979, under stones (*G.K. Srivastava*); deposited in the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Distribution—Known from the type locality only.

Remarks—This species comes close to *Aborolabis nepalensis* (Brindle) in having the sides of segments ecarinate but differs in having the pronotum about as long as broad (*vs* transverse in *A. nepalensis*), sides of segments 5th to 9th acute angled (*vs* 7th to 9th acute angled) and parameres armed at base with a minute tooth (*vs* armed with a large tooth).

***Aborolabis nepalensis* (Brindle)**

(Figs. 10-13)

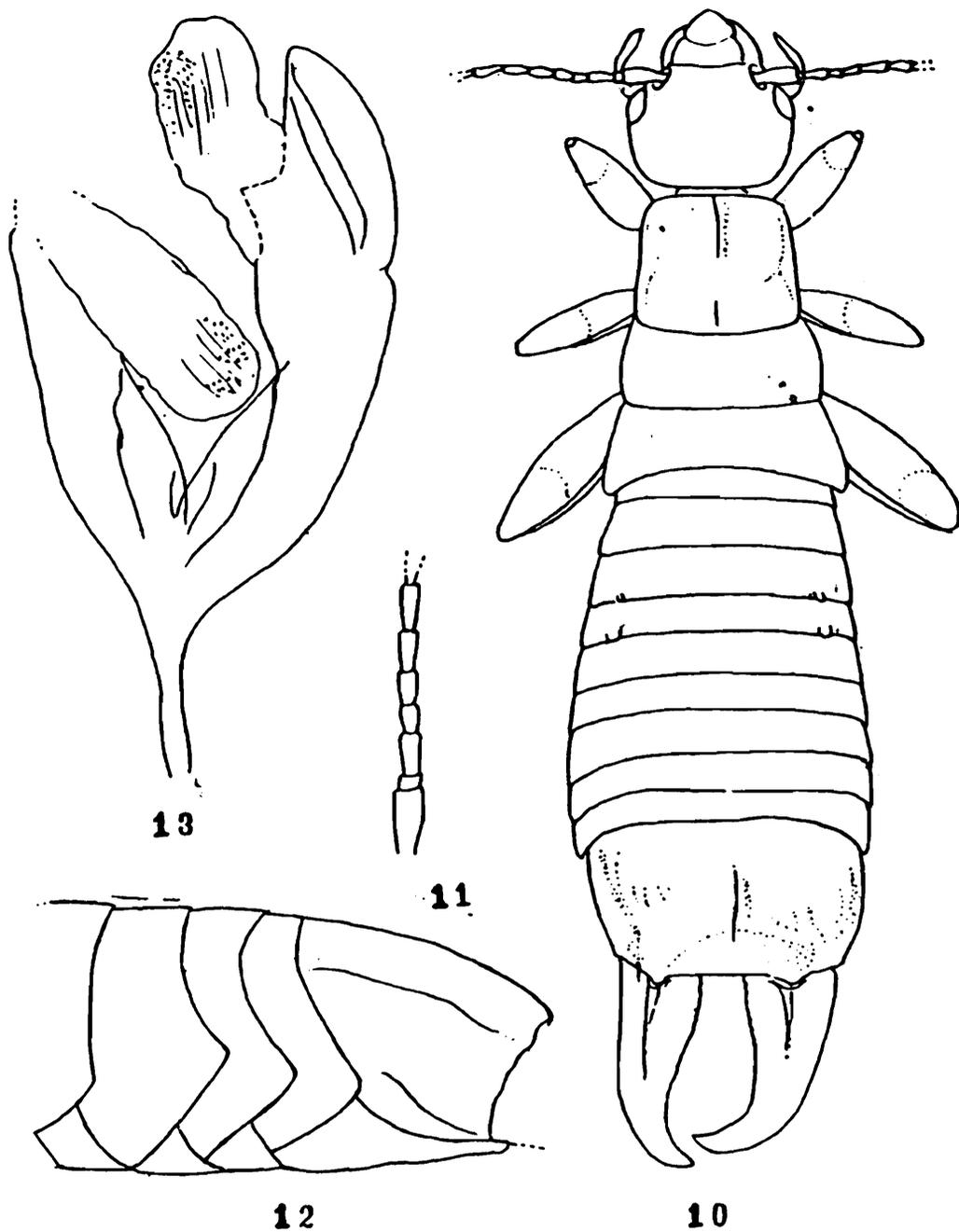
Anisolabis nepalensis Brindle, 1974, *senckenbergiana biol.*, 55(1/3) : 148 (♂, ♀; Nepal-Holotype ♂, Allotype ♀ and Paratypes 2♂♂, in Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt A. M. and Paratypes 1♂, 1♀ in Manchester Museum, Manchester).

Material examined. — NEPAL : South Dhaulagiri Himal, 2300 m, Paratype 1♂ (det. by A. Brindle as *Anisolabis nepalensis* sp.n.), 31.III.1970 (*J. Martens*); Aghore, 1050 m, 3 ♂♂, 18.XI.61 (det. by *G.K. Srivastava*) (*E.S. Ross* and *D.Q. Cavagnaro*).

Brief description— ♂ : General colour dark brownish black ; antennae with one or two pre-apical segments yellow with apices ringed with brownish black ; legs yellow, femora dark brownish black in basal two thirds.

Head smooth, hardly emarginate in middle posteriorly. Pronotum transverse, gently widened posteriorly. Apterous. Legs normal. Abdomen widening gradually up to 9th tergite, finely punctulate, sides of segments 7th to 9th acute angled, rugosely striate, ecarinate, occasionally with a convexity on 8th only. Penultimate sternite triangular, faintly emarginate in middle posteriorly. Ultimate tergite transverse, smooth and punctate stripes alternating, convex above in basal half, posteriorly sloping, on sides oblique carina present. Forceps remote at base, trigonal above in basal one third afterwards depressed, tapering, gently hooked

near apices, internally crenulate. Genitalia as seen in Fig. 13.



Figs. 10-13 : *Aborolabis nepalensis* (Brindle), Paratype ♂, 10. Dorsal view ; 11. A few basal antennal segments ; 12. Sides of abdominal segments ; 13. Genitalia, left paramere not shown.

♀ : Agrees with males in most characters except that ultimate tergite narrowed posteriorly, penultimate sternite triangular posteriorly, forceps simple and straight.

Measurements—(in mm)

	♂♂	♀♀
Length of body	12.0-13.0	12.0
Length of forceps	3.0- 3.1	2.0

Distribution.—Nepal.

Remarks—The sides of abdominal segments 7th to 9th are acute angled, often provided with a median convexity (not carina) on 8th only. In 1 ♂ from Aghore, the sides abdominal segments are smooth and ecarinate.

yellow ring; 2nd and one or two pre-apical segments yellow.

Head smooth, convex, slightly longer than broad, hind margin scarcely emarginate in middle, sutures faint. Eyes prominent, shorter than post-ocular length. Antennae 17-segmented (in Holotype ♂, antennae of right side missing and on the left 14 segments remaining), basal segment stout, expanded apically, slightly shorter than the distance between antennal bases; 2nd short, about as long as broad; 3rd long and cylindrical; 4th a trifle shorter than 5th; 6th onwards segments slightly increasing in length and becoming less stouter. Pronotum about as long as broad, gently expanded posteriorly, sides straight, hind margin convex, median sulcus faint, prozona raised and metazona depressed; in Paratype ♂ pronotum more expanded posteriorly. Elytra well developed, meeting along the middle line, hind margin convex, shoulder weak; in Paratype ♂ elytra abbreviated, shorter than pronotum in length. Wings well developed. Legs typical for the genus. Abdomen spindle shaped, weakly convex, finely punctulated, sides of abdominal segments 6th to 9th obtuse angled, rugosely punctate posteriorly, with a linear convexity but weaker on 5th and 9th segments. Penultimate sternite truncate posteriorly. Ultimate tergite transverse, gently contracted posteriorly, finely punctulated, weakly depressed, gently sloping backwards with a slight depression in middle, median sulcus distinct and short, sides straight, hind margin almost straight in middle, gently concave and oblique laterally. Forceps with branches subcontiguous, broader at base, tapering apically, trigonal in basal 1/3, afterwards depressed, left branch almost straight except in apical 1/4 gently curved, right branch strongly curved in middle with apices hooked, internal margin crenulated. Genitalia with parameres armed internally at base with a large triangular tooth, distal lobes without denticulated pads.

♀ : Agrees with males in most characters except that sides of abdominal segments convex and ecarinate; penultimate sternite obtuse posteriorly; ultimate tergite strongly narrowed posteriorly and forceps simple and straight.

Measurements—(in mm)

	Holotype		Paratypes
	♂	1 ♂	1 ♀
Length of body	10.2	10.6	11.6
Length of forceps	2.0	2.0	2.1

Material examined.—INDIA : Sikkim, Rangpo, Holotype ♂ (macropterous; genitalia mounted between two coverslips and pinned with the specimen), Paratype 1 ♂ (brachypterous; genitalia mounted between two coverslips and pinned with the specimen), Paratype 1 ♀ (macropterous), 19.IX.1983, (G.K. Srivastava coll) ; deposited in the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Remarks.—This species can be easily separated from all the other known species of the genus by its slender build; presence of elytra and wings and sides of abdominal segments 6th to 9th rugosely punctate, obtuse angled posteriorly with a linear convexity, almost obsolete on 6th and 9th.

Aborolabis pervicina (Burr)

(Figs. 22-26)

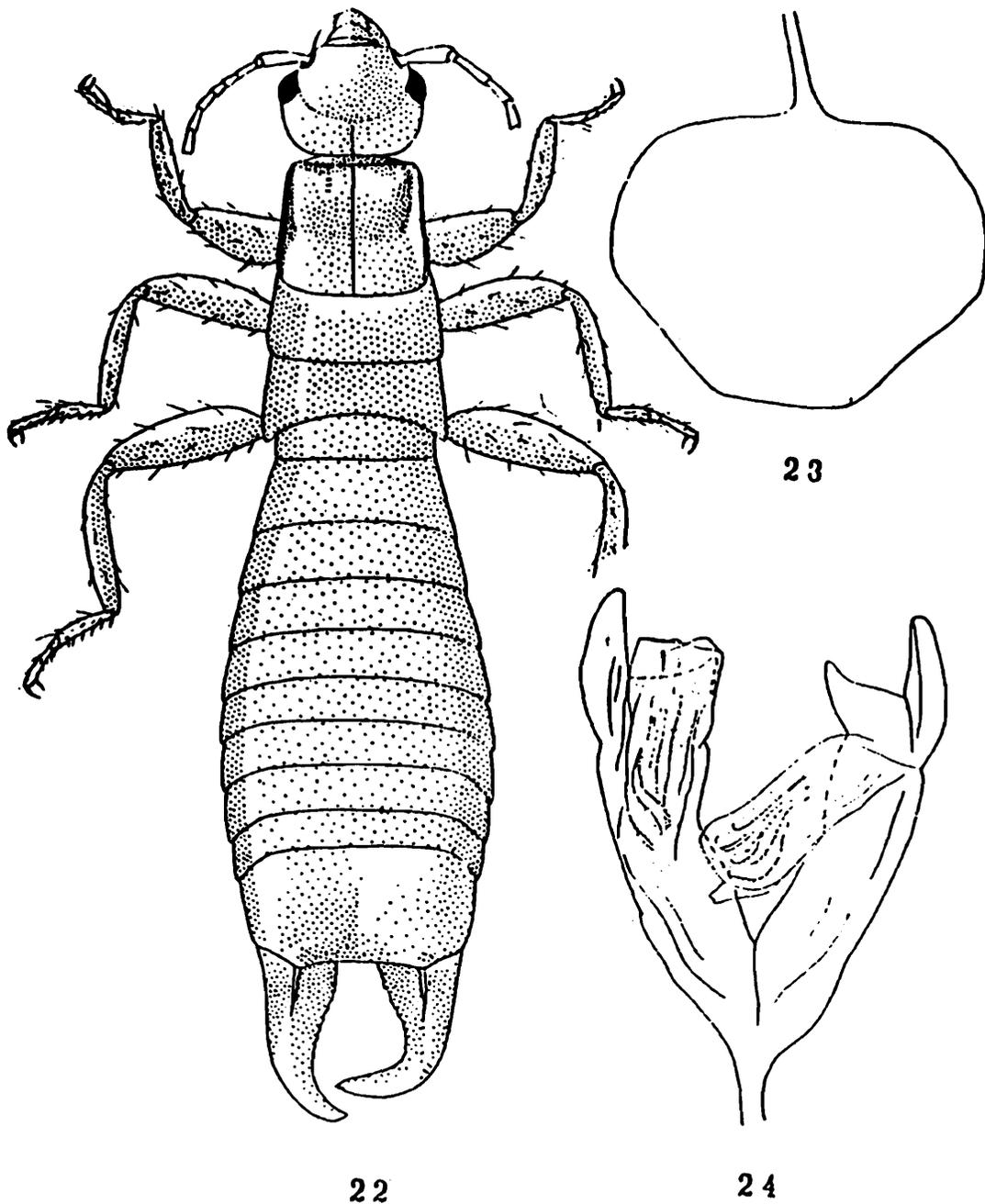
Anisolabis pervicina Burr, 1913, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 8 (2) : 137 (o, o ; India : Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Siang Dist. - Type in the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta); Brindle, 1975, *Ent. Basiliensia*, 1 : 18.

Paralabis pervicina ; Burr, 1915... *R. micr. Soc.*, 1915 : 540, pl. 12, Fig. 3.

Aborolabis pervicina ; Srivastava, 1969. *Entomologist's Rec.J.Var.*, 81 : 246, fig. 1; Srivastava, 1972, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 66(1-4) : 131; Srivastava, 1976. *J.zool.Soc.India*, 26 (1 & 2) : 57; Brindle, 1983, *Senckenbergiana biol.*, 63 (1-2) : 98.

Aborolabis nigrescens Brindle, 1987, *Courier Forsch. - Inst. Senckenberg*, 93 : 337 (o, o ; Nepal, Nuwakot Dist., Trisuli, Kulturland, Waldreste, 600-650 m - Holotype o and Paratype 2 oo in Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a. M. and Paratype 1 o in Manchester Museum, Manchester) - **Syn. n.**

Material examined.—INDIA : Arunachal Pradesh : Kameng Dist., Tawang 3200 m, 2 ♂♂ , 2 ♀♀ , 29.IV.1966; Dunn Bridge, 1524 m, 3 ♂♂ , 2 nymphs, 21.IV.1966; Pinjuli, 244 m, 1 ♀ , 4.V.1966 (A.N. T Joseph); in and around Tawang



Figs. 22-24 : *Aborolabis pervicina* (Burr), o. 22. Dorsal View ; 23. penultimate sternite ; 24. Genitalia.

Camp, 2 ♀♀, 3 nymphs, 13.XII.1965, ex under stones, Tanga River—side, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 nymphs, 19.XII.1965; In and around Rupa Camp, Tenga, 5 ♂♂, 20.XII.65, ex under stones; Shaitan Bridge, Tenga Valley, 1 ♀, 21.XII.1965, ex under stones; Elephant Flat, Bhalukpong, 1 ♀, 25.XII.1965, ex under stones, Dahang, 1 ♂, 9.III.1973; Dirang, 5000 ft. 8 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, 1 nymph, 11.III.1973; 1526 m, 3 ♂♂, 5 nymphs, 12.III.1973; Sappen, 1800 m, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 13.III.1973; Rupa, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 2 nymph, 15.III.1973; Tenga Valley, 5500 ft., 1 nymph, 6.III.1973; Bomdile, 6500 ft., 2 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, 3 nymphs, 18.III.1973 (*S.K. Bhattacharyya*); Subansiri Dist., Chukru, 1128 m, 3 ♀♀, 2 nymphs, 22.V.1966; Tamen, 457 m, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 20.V.1966; Ziro, 1585 m, 6 ♀♀, 7 nymphs, 13.V.1966; 18 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀, 7 nymphs, 14.V.1966; Hapoli 1585 m 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 3 nymphs, 15.V.1966; Pamir Bridge, 564 m, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 12.V.1966; Kimin, 198 m, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 nymph, Godak, 975 m, 2 ♀♀, 23.V.1966 (*A.N.T Joseph*); Pakha camp, 150 m, 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, 3 nymphs, 26.X.1966 (*S.K. Tandon & G.S. Arora*); Boju Buy, 1670 m, 1 ♂, 15.XII.1974; Damia, 1100 m, 5 ♂; 22.1.1975; Gealeusiniak, 1350 m, 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 9.XII.1974; 2 ♀♀, 1 nymph, 12.XII.1974; Tongpa, 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, 2100 m, 18.XII.1974; Lemeking, 140 m, 1 ♂, 3.XII.1974; Subansiri River, Nacho, 500 m, 1 nymph, 20.XI.1974; Rui, 780 m, 1 ♂, 3.II.1975 (*J.M. Julka*); Siang Dist., Tappi, 600 m, 1 specimen (hind portion broken), 23.X.1966; New Jennings, 2 nymphs, 19.X.1966; Lekhabali, 50 m, 1 ♂, 7.X.1966; Dali Village, 200 m, 1 ♂, 10.X.1966; Jeep Camp, 140 m, 1 ♀, 6.X.1966; Bame Village, 600 m, 1 nymph, 30.X.1966 (*S.K. Tandon & G.S. Arora*); Tirap Dist., Hayilang, 2200 ft., 3 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, 13 nymphs, 15.I.1970; 1 ♂, ♀, 1 nymph, 16.XI.1970 (*J.M. Julka coll.*); Hayliang R. (Teju), 700-1200 ft., 2 ♀♀, 12.III.1969; Teju, 150 m, 1 ♀, 10.III.1969; Manbhum, Tengapani, Forest (Namsai), 106 m, 1 ♂, 7 nymphs, 17.III.1969; Deopani (Roing), 350 m, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 6.III.1969; Namsai, 160 m, 1 ♀, 3 nymphs, 15.III.1969 (*S.K. Tandon*); Lohit Dist., Kamlang River, 2100 ft., 1 ♂, 17.XII.1969, Kamlang, 2900 ft., 2 ♀♀, 2 nymphs, 1.II.1970; Wakro, 1700 ft., 1 ♂, 3.XII.1969; 1 ♂, 4.XII.1970; Near Chakma Village, 800 ft., 1 ♀, 25.XI.1969; Hawaii, 4100 ft., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 8 nymphs, 9.I.1970; Yatung, 2100 ft., 1 ♂, 12 nymphs, 13.I.1970; Chowkham, 800 ft., 1 ♀, 22.XI.1970, (*J.M. Julka*); W.B. : Darjeeling Dist., Singla 400 m, 1 ♀, 5.I.1976 (*G.K. Srivastava*); Sikkim : Nayabazar, Likship Road, 400 m, 9 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, 9 nymphs, 4.I.76 (*G.K. Srivastava*).

Brief description— ♂ : General colour shining reddish to bluish brown. Legs yellowish brown, femora and tibia banded with black.

Head triangular, convex, sutures faint, hind margin faintly emarginate in middle. Eyes shorter than the post-ocular area. Antennae 19-segmented, 1st segment equal to combined length of 2nd to 4th; 2nd short, about as long as broad; 3rd long; 4th about half as long as the preceding and equal to 5th, rest gradually increasing in length distally. Pronotum quadrate, anterior and lateral margins straight, gently widened posteriorly with margin truncate or briefly convex, median suture faint or well marked, prozona raised and metazona depressed. Apterous. Legs typical for the genus. Abdomen spindle shaped, moderately convex above, surface punctate or punctulate, sides of abdominal segments 6th to 9th acute angled posteriorly, striate and provided with a median carina, sparse pubescence present on under side only. Penultimate sternite broadly rounded, punctulate, posterior margin truncate. Ultimate tergite transverse, sparsely punctate, disc weakly convex, sides rugose with a longitudinal fold, posteriorly in middle

with a faint depression, striolate above the bases of forceps, median sulcus short. Forceps with branches remote and dilated at base, trigonal with ridge present in basal 1/3 to 1/2, afterwards depressed, tapering apically with tip gently hooked and pointed, asymmetrical, right branch more curved than the left, inner margin crenulate. Genitalia with parameres three times longer than broad, gently dilated at about middle and narrowed towards apex, tip rounded, outer margin convex, internally at base armed with a triangular tooth, almost equal to paramere in length with tip pointed and hooked; preputial sacs with rows of minute teeth.

♀ : Agrees with males in most characters except that sides of abdominal segments rounded, almost smooth and ecarinate; penultimate sternite obtusely pointed posteriorly; ultimate tergite narrowed posteriorly and forceps simple and straight.

Measurements.—(in mm)

	♂♂	♀♀
Length of body	8.0 - 16.0	7.0 - 18.0
Length of forceps	2.0 - 3.0	2.0 - 3.5

Distribution—India : W.B. (Darjeeling Dist.); Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh

Also recorded from Bhutan. It has been reported in Himalayas between altitudes 100 m and a little over 3500 m.

Remarks.—This species occurs in large numbers under stones or bark of logs and standing trees.

In a large population often some specimens with weaker forms of forceps i.e., branches subcontiguous and almost straight with apices hooked are met with. It is noticed that in such specimens the median carina on the sides abdominal segments of 6th to 9th is poorly marked. Besides in males with normal development (with forceps strongly asymmetrical) the sides abdominal segments 6th to 9th are striate and strongly carinate and 5th segment has a small tubercle or convexity at extreme end which can not be considered as a carina.

In the light of above *Aborolabis nigrescens* Brindle is considered as a synonym which possesses carina on sides of abdominal segments 6th to 9th and more or less identical male genitalia, especially parameres.

***Aborolabis kalaktangensis* Srivastava**

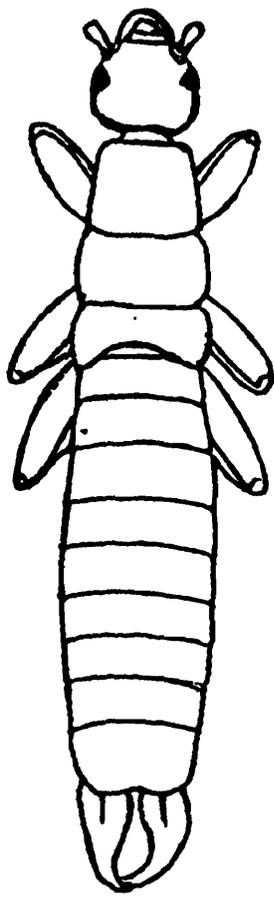
(Figs. 27 - 29)

Aborolabis kalaktangensis Srivastava, 1972. *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 66:(1-4) : 134, Figs. 1, C-E (♂, ♀ : India : Arunachal Pradesh, Kameng Dist., Kalaktang Village-Types at Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta), Srivastava 1976. *J. zool. Soc. India*, 26(1&2) : 59.

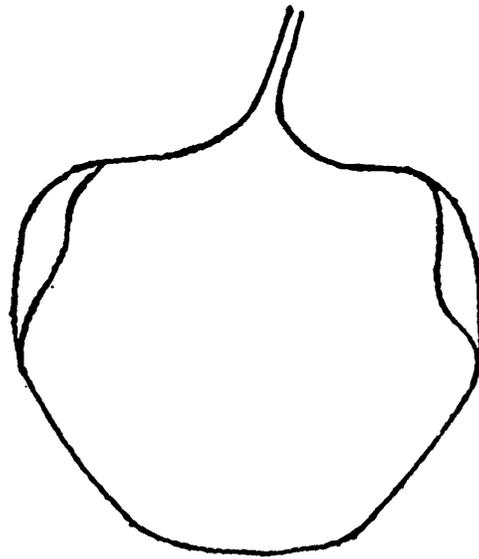
Material examined.—INDIA : Arunachal Pradesh, Kameng Dist., Kalaktang Village, Holotype ♂, Paratypes 2 ♀♀ 17.III.1961 ; Dirong Dzong, Paratypes 3 ♀♀, 1.II-III.1961 (*K.C. Jayaramakrishnan*); Subansiri Dist., Ziro, 1585 m, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 nymphs, 14.V.1966 (*A.N.T. Joseph*); Sikkim, Rangpo, 1 ♂, 19.IX.1983 (*G.K. Srivastava*).

Brief description.—♂ : General colour brownish with traces of black on

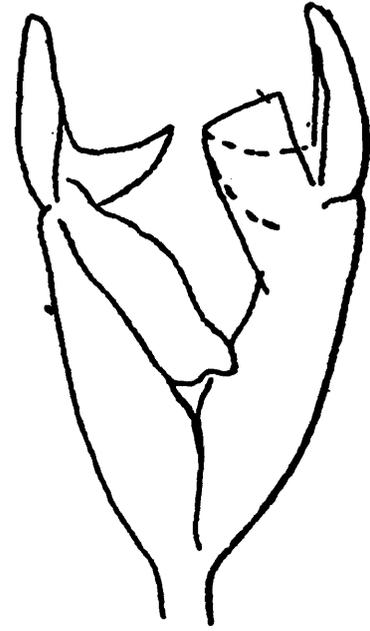
abdomen only. Head with frons tumid, sutures faint. Eyes shorter than genae in length. Antennae 17-segmented. Pronotum quadrate, anteriorly as well as posteriorly



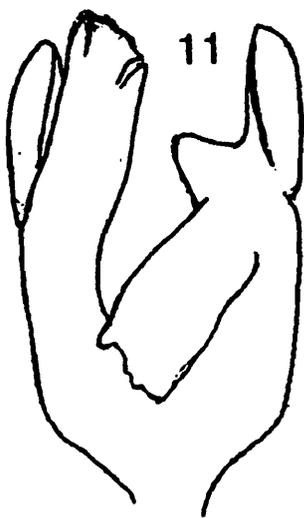
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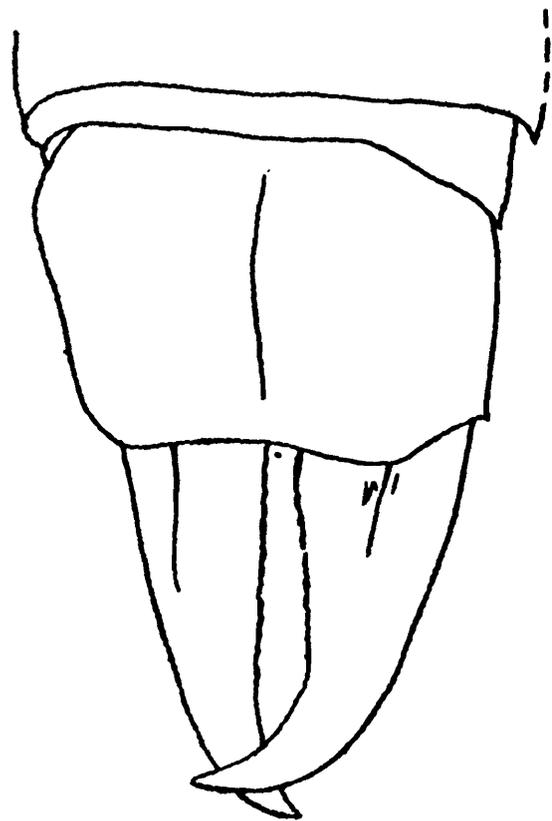
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Figs. 25-29 : *Aborolabis pervicina* (Burr), ♂, 25. Dorsal View ; 26. Genitalia ; *Aborolabis kalaktangensis* Srivastava, Holotype ♂, 27. Penultimate sternite ; 28. Ultimate tergite and forceps ; 29. Genitalia (Figs. 25-26 after Brindle, 1987 are from the Holotype ♂ of *Aborolabis nigrescens* Brindle).

truncate. Legs brownish yellow, femora proximally dark brown. Elytra and wings wanting. Legs typical for the genus. Abdomen long and slender, exceedingly finely punctulate, sides of segments 6th to 9th acute angled posteriorly, ecarinate and smooth. Last tergite quadrate. Penultimate sternite with posterior margin rounded. Forceps with branches subcontiguous, trigonal above in basal one third, afterwards depressed, internally finely crenulated. Genitalia with basal tooth of paramere large.

♀ : Agrees with male in most characters except that the sides of abdominal segments convex; penultimate sternite with hind margin obtusely rounded and forceps almost straight.

Measurements. — (in mm)

	♂♂	♀♀
Length of body	9.3-13.30	12.21-7.42
Length of forceps	1.6-1.72	1.33-1.72

Distribution—India : Arunachal Pradesh (Kameng and Subansiri Dists); Sikkim (Rangpo).

SUMMARY

Altogether six species of *Aborolabis* Srivastava, are dealt with, of which two viz., *A. meghalayaensis* and *A. sikkimensis* are described as new to science. Besides *A. nigrecens* Brindle is treated as synonym of *A. pervicina* (Burr). Description of all the species and a key for their discrimination are provided.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks are due to the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta for providing necessary facilities during the course of present study.

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