larius (Lour.) Merr., but can be easily distinguished by its densely rusty pilose branches; leaves elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, chartaceous, upper surfaces pubescent, turn black on drying; inflorescence branched axillary panicles; sepals dorsally glabrous; petals joined below the middle and lobes prominently glandular lined.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF GENUS *COELIOXYS* LATREILLE (HYMENOPTERA: APOIDEA: MEGACHILIDAE)[1]

RAJIV K. GUPTA[2]

(With four text-figures)

A new species of genus *Coelioxys* Latreille has been described from Pathankot (Himachal Pradesh). *Coelioxys (Coelioxys) indicus* sp.nov. described in this paper has close affinities with *Coelioxys (C.) farinosa* Smith.

'Bees of the genus *Coelioxys* are so distinct that ever since Latreille (1809) erected the genus, not a single bee now considered to be in *Coelioxys* has been described in another genus...' (Baker 1975). The distinctive characters which clearly separate *Coelioxys* from the rest of the Megachiline bees are: arolium absent between the claws; axillae produced behind to points; abdomen conical, in females acute or spatulate and in males with a few to numerous spines, at apex; pollen collecting scopa absent; cleptoparasites, mostly in the nests of *Megachile* Latr., *Chalicodoma* Lepeletier and some *Xylocopa* Latr.

Approximately 20 species of *Coelioxys* have been so far described from the Indian region. The new species described here, falls under subgenus *Coelioxys s. str.*, on the basis of the following characters (Mitchell 1973 and Baker 1975); 'Ocellar area moderately to closely punctured, pre-occipital carina incomplete medially; inner surface of mandible simple; prothoracic tubercles with carina distinct but not expanded into thin plate-like structure; scutellum usually rounded posteriorly; gradular grooves complete on metasomal terga two and three; in females VI th sternum with margin entire or constricted subapically, never notched; in males hypostomal area of gena with distinct excavation, foveal area of second tergum closely punctured, Vth tergum with inconspicuous lateral spines, VIth tergum with dorsal spines long or short and VIIth sternum represented by two small sclerites.'

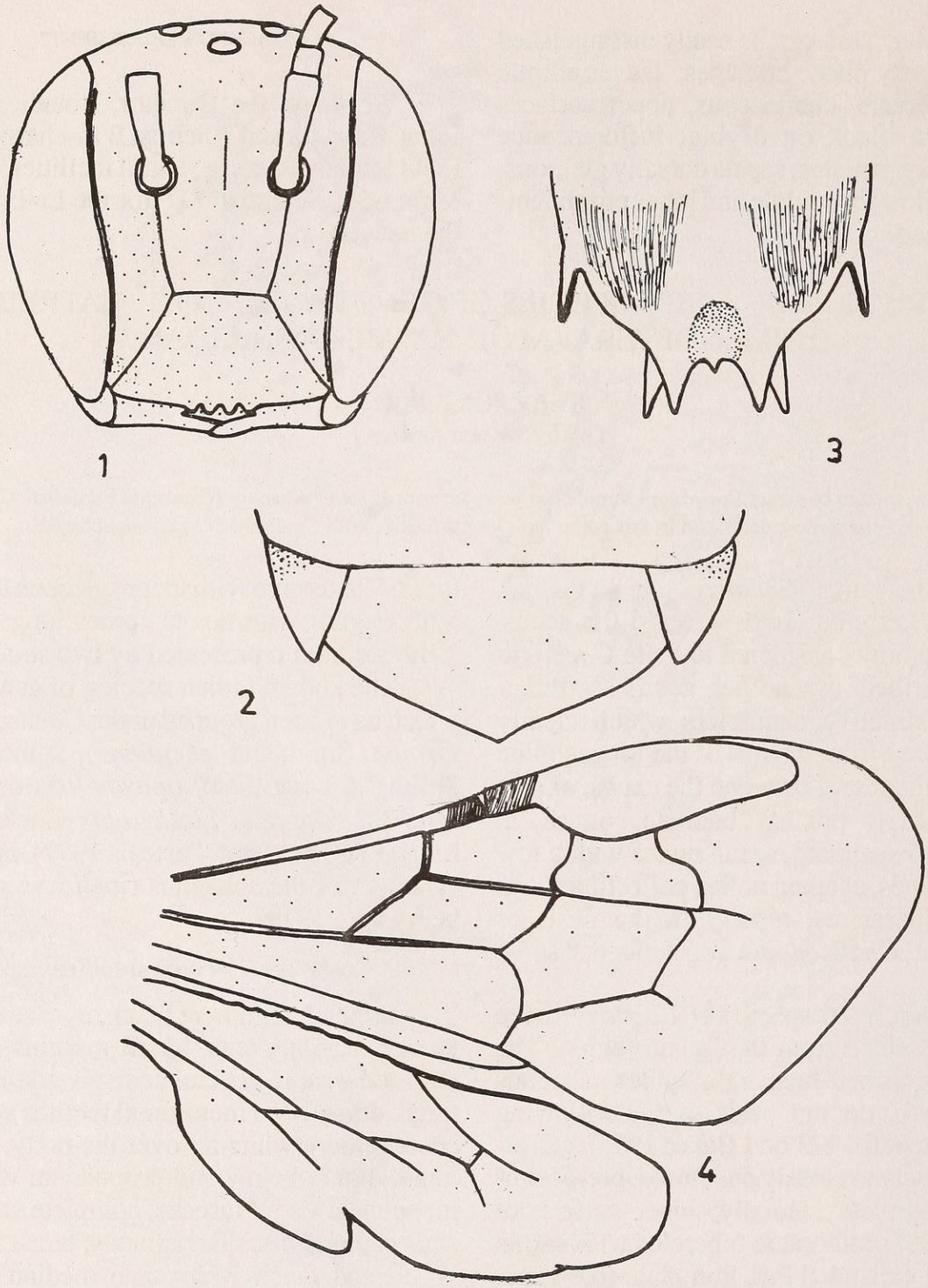
The known Indian species of genus *Coelioxys* which have been grouped under *Coelioxys s.str.* are: *farinosa* Smith and *decipiens a* Spinola (=*apicata* Smith). Among them *apicata* was designated the type of subgenus *Liothyrapis* Cockerell (genus *Liothyrapis* nov. stat. Pasteels 1977), later became a synonym of the subgenus *Coelioxys s. str.* (Krombein *et al* . 1979).

Coelioxys (Coelioxys) indicus sp. nov.[3]

MALE: Integument black, eyes, mandibles, antennae, tegulae, legs, tergal margins and sternites with redness; in general coarsely and closely punctured, dorsally on metasomal tergites sparse; pubescence snowy-white all over the body; face, hypostome, thorax below and propodeum with erect and incomplete tergal fasceae, complete sternal fasceae and on tergal discs ferruginous; tarsal fringe white.

Head much wider than median length; eyes bare, inner margin broadly incurved above and semicarinate; clypeus flat, totally covered with pubescence, apical margin slightly outcurved with 4 fine dents at middle; supraclypeal surface resemble clypeus, midfacial line fine; paraocular areas sloping towards antennal sockets, densely hairy; subocellar area coarsely punctured; vertex slightly convex, sparsely hairy, occipital margin broadly incurved; genae narrowed down, maximum width lesser than eye width in lateral view, hypos-

[1]Accepted May 1990
[2]P.G. Department of Zoology, Raj Rishi College, Alwar 301 001, Rajasthan.
[3]After the native country, India.



Figs. 1-4. *Coelioxys (Coelioxys) indicus* sp. nov. (male)
1. Head, front view; 2. Axillae and scutellum, dorsal view; 3. Tergum VIth, dorsal view 4. Wings
Dots on Figs. 1,2,4 indicate pubescence.

tome much excavated and fulvously pubescent.

Scutum anteriorly convex, punctures close, anteriorly with ferruginous and rest with fine setae, all sparse; axillar spine short; scutellum resemblig scutum and axillae in surface, broadly emarginate posteriorly; mese- and metepisternites with long bristles equal to the length of coxal spine; legs normal, unmodified; wings pale-hyaline, veins brown-piceous, first recurrent vein at the base and second slightly far from the apex of second cuboital cell of forewing.

Apical fasceae on terga 1-5 as well as discal

pubescence confined to lateral sides, apical rims smooth with red lustre; VIth tergum with 4 prominently produced spines at apex and two at extreme lateral sides; at centre of apical spines a fine projection follows the subapical concavity on the dorsal surface; only 4 sternites exposed; apical margin of first sternum broadly outcurved; postgradular area of sternum 2 medio-laterally with a short transverse smooth tubercle on either side; sternum 4th bidentate at apex; all sterna completely fasciate, fasceae becomes much prominent posteriorly up to 4th and discal pubescence, and also increases in density upto fourth sternum.

Measurements: (in mm): Total length 7.0; maximum width and median length of face 2.25 and 1.5; eyes: length and median width 1.5 and 0.8, distance between upper, median and lower interspace 1.52, 1.5 and 1.3; clypeus: median length 0.51, basal and apical widths 0.5 and 1.2; antennal sockets: distance to eye 0.35, to mid-ocellus 0.51, to clypeus 0.35 and to each other 0.4: antennae: length of scape 0.5, pedicel 0.15, flagellar segments Ist-0.12, IInd-0-15, XIth-0.25, widths of Ist 0.15 and XIth 0.152; lateral ocelli: distance to eye 0.4, to occipital margin 0.52 and to each other 0.4; mandible: length of outer margin 0.85; length of segment Ist and IInd of labial palpi 0.5 and 0.4; scutum: median length and maximum width 1.0 and 1.52; length of scutellar surface in dorsal view 0.5; total wing length 5.5 and median widths of terga Ist to VIth 1.5, 2.0, 1.54, 1.52, 1.35 & 1.0.

FEMALE: not known.

Material examined: Holotype: male, Simla Hill, Pathankot (H.P.), 3.V.1982 (on wing), Coll. Rajiv K. Gupta (NPC, Division of Entomology, I.A.R.I., N. Delhi); Paratype male (same data as for holotype (with author himself).

The new species is close to *C. (C.) farinosa* Smith in its subgeneric characters. However, *farinosa* distinctly differs from *indicus* sp. nov.in: clypeal margin without median dents, simply outcurved; scutum with 2 patches of ferruginous hairs at anterio-lateral angles; axillar spine more prominently produced; coxal spine merely markable and with dense pubescence near its base; first recurrent vein slightly far from the apex of second cuboital cell in forewing; legs dorsally with dense white ferruginous hairs; medio-lateral tubercles on sternum 2nd absent; lateral spines and dorsal spines at apex of 6th tergum comparatively short and obtuse; body size large (12 mm.)

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NOMENCLATURE OF INDIAN SPECIES OF *OXYTENANTHERA* MUNRO[1]

H.B. NAITHANI[2]

The genus *Oxytenanthera* was described by Munro in 1868. Holttum (1956) pointed out that this genus is in fact monotypic with *Oxytenanthera abyssinica* (A. Rich.) Munro, a native African type species while the rest of the Asiatic species placed under this genus belong either to *Gigantochloa* or *Dendrocalamus*. This view has been supported by Clayton and Renvoize (1986) and Widjaja (1987) also. However while working on the bamboos of Sri Lanka, Soderstrom and Ellis (1988) discovered that Sri Lankan species of *Oxytenanthera* actually

[1]Accepted September 1990.

[2]Department of Systematic Botany, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun 248 006.