

NEW SPECIES OF STAPHYLINIDAE FROM CEYLON.—PART II.

BY MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.E.S.

(Continued from Vol. LV, p. 255.)

The species or varieties described in Part II are as follows:

<i>Coproporus triangulus.</i>	<i>Falagria ceylonica.</i>
<i>Leucocraspedum limbatum.</i>	„ <i>asperata.</i>
„ <i>nigromaculatum</i> , var.	„ <i>lewisiana.</i>
„ <i>obsoletum</i> .	<i>Atheta</i> (<i>Coprothassa</i>) <i>anepsia</i> .
<i>Gyrophæna rufiventris.</i>	<i>Pelioptera pernitida.</i>
<i>Diestota subopaca.</i>	<i>Orphnebius cingulatus.</i>
<i>Neobrachida</i> (n. gen.) <i>castanea.</i>	„ <i>bryanti.</i>
<i>Pseudobrachida</i> (n. gen.) <i>nigriventris.</i>	<i>Orphnebiota</i> (n. gen.) <i>rufocastanea.</i>
<i>Tachychara</i> (n. gen.) <i>discipennis.</i>	<i>Myrmedonia opacicollis.</i>
	<i>Apimela indica.</i>

Coproporus triangulus, n. sp.

Black, shining, impunctate (the abdomen excepted); the lateral margins of the thorax, the extreme lateral margins of the elytra, and a broad indeterminate triangular spot extending along the suture, reddish-testaceous; antennae with the first four joints, and the legs, testaceous. Length 2.3 mm. Build of *C. melanarius* Er., but smaller, differently coloured, the head, thorax, and elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, and the antennae more slender. Antennae with the 2nd and 3rd joints of equal length, the 4th to the 8th distinctly longer than broad, gradually decreasing in length, 9th scarcely longer than broad, the 10th slightly transverse, the 11th elongate, pointed. Elytra black, the extreme lateral margin and an indeterminate triangular spot occupying the posterior margin, postero-external angles and extending forwards to about the middle of the suture, reddish-testaceous. Abdomen black, very finely and moderately closely punctured in front, much more sparingly posteriorly.

Hab. Dikoya, alt. 3800–4200 feet (*G. Lewis*).*Leucocraspedum limbatum*, n. sp.

Narrow, elongate acuminate posteriorly, pitchy-black, shining; antennae, legs, lateral margins of the thorax, posterior third of the elytra, and the last two abdominal segments, testaceous-yellow. Length scarcely 2 mm. This species differs from *L. pulchellum* Kr. in the following particulars only: it is distinctly narrower and less robust, the posterior angles of the thorax are less produced backwards, and the sides are less broadly yellow, the elytra are more broadly bordered with yellow and are distinctly less transverse, the last two abdominal segments are entirely testaceous, and the puncturation of the thorax is not so close.

Hab. Dikoya, alt. 3800–4200 feet (*G. Lewis*).

Leucocraspedum nigromaculatum Cam., v. *obsoletum*, n. var.

This variety differs from the type in the dark marking of the elytra being reduced to a more or less obscure fuscous indeterminate patch.

Hab. Bogawantalawa, alt. 4900–5200 feet (*G. Lewis*).

Gyrophæna rufiventris, n. sp.

Bright reddish-testaceous, shining, the head black, the elytra (except the base) blackish; first four joints of the antennae, apex of the last, and the legs yellow-testaceous. Length 2.75 mm. Exactly similar in build to *G. appendiculata* Motsch., from which it differs in the ♂ characters, and in having the antennae, with the exception of the first four joints and the apex of the last, black, and the abdomen not at all infusate.

♂. 7th dorsal segment on either side with a stout tooth, the apex of which is rounded; 6th with a transverse row of six obsolete tubercles; 5th with four obsolete tubercles at the posterior border.

Hab. Galle, Kitulgalle, Dikoya (*G. Lewis*).

Diestota subopaca, n. sp.

Parallel, black, nearly opaque, the elytra pitchy-black, the posterior margins of the abdominal segments narrowly and obscurely pitchy-brown; first three joints of the antennae and legs reddish-testaceous. Length 2.75 mm. Head black, scarcely shining, subpentagonal, the eyes rather large and prominent, the temples straight, converging posteriorly, rather coarsely, moderately closely, but superficially punctured, the interspaces coriaceous. Antennae short, the 2nd and 3rd joints of equal length, the 4th slightly, the 5th to 10th joints strongly transverse, the penultimate three times as broad as long, the 11th stout, longer than the two preceding together. Thorax transverse, more than one-third as broad again as long, the sides evenly rounded for the anterior two-thirds, contracted to the obtuse posterior angles, which are a little prominent; the disc longitudinally impressed on either side of the middle line, the impressions confluent behind; sculpture in the ♂ moderately close, superficial, and subobsolete, in the ♀ without puncturation, in both sexes very distinctly coriaceous and finely pubescent. Elytra broader and a little longer than the thorax, transverse, the posterior margin sinuate externally; moderately closely, finely, and somewhat asperately punctured, finely pubescent. Abdomen parallel, the bases of the first three segments moderately coarsely and closely punctured, very finely and very sparingly punctured posteriorly, sparsely pubescent.

♂. 7th dorsal segment produced, the posterior border thickened and elevated and furnished with four rather large tubercles, the lateral angles spiniform.

Hab. Balangoda, alt. 1776 feet (*G. Lewis*).

NEOBRACHIDA, n. gen.

Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the 3rd joint slightly thickened towards apex, the 4th subulate, more than half the length of the preceding. Tongue narrow and elongate, split nearly to the middle into two narrow pointed diverging lobes. Labial palpi 2-jointed, the 1st joint slightly curved, the 2nd a little shorter and considerably narrower. Temples bordered below. Mesosternum broad, truncate behind, and extending nearly the whole length of the coxae, which are widely separated. Tarsal formula, 4. 4, 5: the anterior pair with the first three joints short and subequal; the middle pair similarly constructed, the 4th joint longer than the three preceding together: posterior pair with the 1st joint moderately long, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th subequal and shorter than the 1st, the 5th elongate, about as long as the three preceding together. Elytra feebly sinuated postero-externally.

This genus resembles *Agaricochara boleti* L. in build. The species on which the genus is founded is a narrower and less robust insect than *Brachida crassiuscula* Kr.

Neobrachida castanea, n. sp.

Shining, light chestnut-brown, the 6th and 7th abdominal segments obscurely darker; antennae and legs testaceous. Length 2.3 mm. Head formed as in *Gyrophæna*; the eyes considerably larger in diameter than the length of the temples; puncturation exceedingly fine and sparse, scarcely visible. Antennae with the 3rd joint much shorter and more slender than the 2nd, the 4th small, transverse, 5th to the 10th larger, more transverse, and differing little in breadth amongst themselves, about twice as broad as long. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides evenly rounded, the posterior angles rounded, the base very slightly bisinuate; puncturation moderately fine, sparing, and obsolete; pubescence fine and sparse. Elytra one-third longer and a little broader than the thorax, transverse, moderately finely and rather closely punctured; pubescence fine and sparing. Abdomen elongate, gradually and slightly narrowed behind, finely and moderately closely punctured and pubescent throughout.

Hob. Bogawantalawa, alt. 4900–5200 feet (*G. Lewis*).

PSEUDOBACHIDA, n. gen.

Maxillary palpi with the 3rd joint long, oval, the 4th subulate, about two-thirds as long as the preceding. Tongue short, scarcely longer than broad. Labial palpi 2-jointed, the 1st joint stout, the 2nd a little longer and considerably narrower. Temples strongly bordered below. Mesosternum gradually narrowed and bluntly pointed posteriorly, extending about two-thirds the length of the coxae, which are moderately separated. Tarsal formula 4, 4, 5: the anterior pair with the first three joints rather short and subequal, the 4th as long as the three preceding together; the middle pair with the 1st joint elongate, longer than the two following together, which are rather short and equal in length, the 4th joint about as long as the 1st; the posterior pair with

the 1st joint elongate, as long as the 2nd and 3rd together, the 2nd to the 4th moderately long, equal, the 5th as long as the two preceding together. Elytra sinuated postero-externally. Abdomen gradually pointed.

Pseudobrachida nigriventris, n. sp.

Shining, moderately convex, acuminate posteriorly, the head, thorax, and elytra castaneous, the abdomen black; antennae and legs testaceous. Length 2.3 mm. Head ensconced in the thorax to the eyes, which are large, finely and rather closely punctured, finely and sparingly pubescent. Antennae moderately long, the 2nd and 3rd joints of equal length and scarcely differing in thickness, the 4th and 5th slightly longer than broad, the 6th to the 9th as long as broad, the 10th slightly transverse, the 11th as long as the two preceding together. Thorax short, more than twice as broad as long, rounded at the sides, a little narrower in front than at the posterior angles, which are obtuse but prominent, the base distinctly bisinuate and bordered; puncturation rather fine, moderately close and asperate, finely pubescent. Scutellum transverse, impunctate. Elytra about one-half as long again as, and broader than, the thorax, transverse, distinctly sinuate internal to the postero-external angles; puncturation very similar to that of the thorax, but rather coarser, finely pubescent. Abdomen gradually narrowed from base to apex, finely and not very closely punctured, and pubescent throughout.

♂. 8th dorsal segment with a rather deep, acutely pointed excision in the posterior margin in the middle line and two very small excisions on either side, thus forming six very narrow and pointed teeth of nearly equal length; 7th dorsal segment with two tubercles in the middle line, one at the base, the other just before the posterior border. Elytra along the suture with a row of 9 or 10 minute tubercles.

Hab. District not noted (*G. Lewis*).

TACHYCHARA, n. gen.

Labrum transverse, the anterior margin slightly rounded. Maxillary palpi with 1st joint small, 2nd elongate, slightly curved and thickened towards apex, 3rd about as long as 2nd but thicker at the apex, 4th subulate, one-half as long as the preceding. Inner lobe of the maxilla strongly pectinate, outer lobe densely ciliate at apex. Tongue nearly reaching the level of the apex of the 1st joint of the labial palpi, split nearly to the base into two narrow diverging lobes. Labial palpi 3-jointed, 1st joint moderately long and stout, cylindrical, the 2nd much shorter, scarcely longer than broad, the 3rd elongate, longer but much narrower than the 1st. Gular sutures distant, slightly divergent behind. Temples not bordered below. Prosternum broadly truncate behind. Mesosternal process acuminate, extending about half the length of the coxae, which are narrowly separate; metasternal process bluntly pointed, not quite reaching the mesosternum. Tarsal formula 4, 4, 5: anterior pair with the 1st joint rather long, equal to the two following together, which are short and subequal, 4th elongate; middle pair with the 1st joint elongate, twice as long as the two following together, which are short and subequal,

4th joint elongate, shorter than the 1st; posterior pair with the 1st joint elongate, as long as the four following united, the 2nd rather short, as long as the 3rd and 4th together, these short and subequal, 5th elongate. Tibiae ciliate.

This genus appears to be allied to *Tachyusida* Muls. et Rey, and is remarkable in having a very long first joint to the posterior tarsi.

Tachychara discipennis, n. sp.

Elongate-parallel, greasy lustrous; head black, thorax and abdomen pitchy-brown, elytra testaceous, the base and lateral margins brown; first three joints of the antennae and legs testaceous. Length 4 mm. Head transverse, suborbicular, the eyes large and rather prominent, the temples rounded and contracted behind to the broad neck; the surface, except the anterior portion, coarsely and very closely punctured. Antennae rather long, the 2nd and 3rd joints of equal length, the 4th to the 10th all longer than broad, the 5th, 6th, and 7th a little longer than the 4th, the 8th, 9th, and 10th gradually decreasing in length, the 11th elongate, pointed, nearly as long as the two preceding together. Thorax broader than the head, about one-third broader than long, the sides rounded in front, contracted and a little sinuated behind, the posterior angles obtuse and prominent; the disc usually with a very fine median line at the base, scarcely traceable beyond the middle, and on either side with a minute fovea and another some distance anterior and external to it; puncturation very close, but much finer, than that of the head. Scutellum brown, closely punctured. Elytra as long as, but broader than, the thorax, transverse, not sinuate at the postero-external angles; testaceous, the base, anterior part of the sutural region, and the reflexed borders brown; puncturation fine and close, finely pubescent. Abdomen parallel, closely and finely punctured and pubescent, a little more sparingly behind.

Hab. Dikoya, alt. 3800–4200 feet (*G. Lewis*).

(*To be continued.*)

NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN SPECIES OF BRITISH CICADINA.

BY JAMES EDWARDS, F.E.S.

Aphrophora maculata, n. sp.

It appears from field studies of our British Aphrophorae that two species have been included by Flor and others under the name *salicis* De Geer. These may be distinguished as follows:—

Smaller (length 9–11 mm.). Less suddenly widened at the shoulders, more gradually narrowed behind. Crown more pointed. Elytra greenish-yellow punctured with black, the veins beyond the apex of the clavus usually more or less dusky; a_2 pale, sometimes with a dusky streak near the middle; the pubescence depressed. *salicis* De Geer.



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