

wavy and explanate, rows of punctures deep and large, interstices slightly narrower than width of each puncture. Punctuation on ventral side of head and prothorax almost similar as on dorsal side and on remaining parts finer. Aedeagus (Fig.83) with apex of median lobe slightly tapered at apex; parameres long and slender, each paramere with a short pre-apical seta in addition to one long apical seta.

Measurements of holotype : Total length 2.54 mm, width of head across eyes 0.41 mm, length of antenna 1.02 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.39 mm, length of elytra 1.32 mm and width across middle 0.57 mm.

Holotype ♂, INDIA : TAMIL NADU, Palni hills, 13-15.ix.22 Kemp. Aedeagus dissected and mounted on cover slip and pinned with the holotype; Paratype 1 ex., data same as holotype (in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta).

Distribution : INDIA : Tamil Nadu.

Genus Silvanoides Halstead

Silvanoides Halstead, 1973, Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)
29(2) : 87.

Type-species : Silvanoides cribicollis (Grouvelle)

Halstead (1973) established the genus Silvanoides and described two species from Philippine Is., New Guinea and

Solomon Is. Silvanoides is closely related to Silvanus Latreille but can be separated by following characters: antennal joints 4-8 about as long as broad to slightly transverse, anterior spines of prothorax situated beneath the level of anterior margin of prothorax, ventrite 1 with femoral lines opened, aedeagus with apex of paramere bilobed and with two long setae on one lobe and few short setae on other lobe. Silvanoides is subcorticulous in habitat. In the present study this genus is recorded for the first time from India and Silvanoides cheesmanae Halstead is synonymised with Silvanoides cribicollis (Grouvelle) comb.nov.

Definition :

General appearance (Fig.85) elongated, moderately depressed, slightly shiny and usually reddish brown.

Head slightly elongated, front margin of clypeus almost straight, eyes large and coarsely faceted, temple flattened beneath eye and shelf-like, transverse impressed line on vertex behind eyes indistinctly visible. Antenna rather short and slender, antennal insertions hidden under projection of frons, 11-jointed, scape broadly elongated, pedicel and joint 3 almost as long as scape and narrower; joints 4-8 shorter, subequal, transverse or about as broad as long; club loose and 3-jointed. Mandible with 3 apical teeth. Maxillary palpi with segment 2 slightly longer than segment 3, apical segment longest and

fusiform. Labial palpi with apical segment longest and fusiform.

Prothorax elongated, front angle with a prominent spine beneath anterior margin, side margins finely serrated, pronotum with a median disc demarcated by shallow lateral depressions, front coxae moderately widely separated, coxal cavities broadly closed behind externally, prosternal process broad at apex, sterno-pleural suture extending to front angle.

Meso-metathorax : Mesocoxae moderately widely separated, cavities broadly opened outwardly, mesosternal process notched at middle, sternal fitting between mesocoxae almost in a straight line, median impressed line on metasternum extends anteriorly almost upto apex of mesosternal process, hind coxae more widely separated than mesocoxae.

Elytra somewhat parallel-sided, each elytron with 9 rows of strial punctures, without scutellary striole, interstices pubescent, epipleura narrow and complete upto apex.

Legs moderately long, trochanters short and simple, femora swollen towards middle, tibiae not broadened at apex; tarsal formula 5-5-5, tarsi simple, segment 1 long, segments 2 and 3 shorter and subequal, segment 4 shortest, claws simple. Sexual dimorphism - in male hind trochanter with a small spinous projection and hind femur with a ridge on ventral side.

Abdomen elongated, ventrite 1 longest, intercoxal process broad and broadly pointed at apex, femoral lines opened, ventrites

2-5 shorter and subequal. Aedeagus (Fig.87) with median lobe broad and slightly tapered at apex, median sturt elongated and its apex spatulate; parameres well-developed, slender, elongated, apex usually broad and bilobed and with two long setae on one lobe and few short setae on other lobe.

Habitat : Under bark.

Distribution : Oriental. India, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea and Solomon Is.

22. Silvanoides cribricollis (Grouvelle) comb.nov. (Halstead MS.)

Silvanus cribricollis Grouvelle, 1897, Annali Mus. civ.

Stor. nat. Giacmo Doria 38 : 397 (Type-loc.: Engano, Sumatra).

Neosilvanus cribricollis (Grouvelle) : Grouvelle, 1912,
Annls Soc. ent. Fr. 81 : 324.

Silvanoides cheesmanae Halstead, 1973, Bull. Br. Mus. nat.
Hist. (Ent.) 29(2) : 87; syn.nov. (Halstead MS.)

Grouvelle (1897) described this species from Engano, Sumatra and later in 1912 he transferred it to Neosilvanus Grouvelle. The present description is based on two examples determined by Dr. D. G.H. Halstead. In a personal communication he commented that there is considerable variation in the form of the apex of the median lobe and the development of the process of parameres. He also mentioned that my specimens are absolutely identical with a cribricollis paratype and proposed the present synonymies.

General appearance (Fig.85) elongated, moderately depressed, rather shiny, reddish brown and covered with short, semierect, golden pubescence.

Head : Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large and about half as long as head, temple slightly shorter than width of one eye facet and sloped downward, puncturation on vertex fine and sparse and that of towards anterior margin of clypeus slightly finer, setae short and projected towards middle line. Antenna short and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel slightly shorter and narrower than scape, joint 3 slightly narrower than pedicel, joints 4 and 5 shorter than joint 3; joints 6-8 slightly shorter than joint 5, about as broad as long and of which joint 8 slightly transverse; joints 9 and 10 distinctly transverse and joint 11 slightly less so. Prothorax elongated, convex, width across anterior spines slightly greater than across eyes (2.05:1.99), anterior spine situated beneath level of anterior margin and its tip somewhat pointed, posterior margin of anterior spine distinctly curved upward; lateral margins uniformly curved and slightly sinuate near posterior angles, with a few small denticles; lateral depressions on pronotal disc rather well-marked, puncturation on lateral sides of pronotum coarse and dense and fine near middle, setae short and projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse and pubescent. Elytra more than two times as long as broad, almost parallel-sided and lateral margins very slightly wavy, rows of punctures deep and large, interstices narrower than

width of each puncture, setae short and projected posteriorly. Puncturation on ventral side fine and almost similar as on vertex of head. Aedeagus (Fig.87) with apex of median lobe slightly projected and its lateral margins uniformly curved, outer apical lobe of each paramere with two long setae and inner lobe with two short setae.

Measurements : Total length 2.64 mm, width of head across eyes 0.58 mm, length of antenna 1.14 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.58 mm, length of elytra 1.58 mm and width across middle 0.78 mm (n=1).

Material examined : 2 ex. INDIA : MEGHALAYA, Songsak, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, 20.xi.1974, T. Sengupta, under bark of dead fallen tree.

Distribution : INDIA : Meghalaya; INDONESIA (Sumatra); PHILIPPINES; NEW GUINEA; SOLOMON Is.