

Subfamily CRYPTAMORPHINAE

Genus Cryptamorpha Wollaston

Cryptamorpha Wollaston, 1854, Insecta Maderensia : 156;  
Reitter, 1879, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 29 : 80;  
Casey, 1884, Trans. Am. ent. Soc. 11 : 104; Ganglbauer,  
1899, Die Käfer Von Mitteleuropa 3 : 589; Grouvelle  
1908, Annl's Soc. ent. Fr. 77 : 474.

Pseudophanus Leconte, 1859, Proc. Acad. Philadelphia : 84.

Parabrontes Redtenbacher, 1867, Reise Novara Zool. 2 : 40.

Type-species : Cryptamorpha desjardinsi (Guerin-Meneville).

Cryptamorpha is fairly a large genus and comprises minute to moderately large beetles ranging from 2.33 to 4.47 mm in length. Wollaston (1854) erected this genus for his species Cryptamorpha musae and placed it between the genera Psammoecus Latreille and Dendrophagus Schonherr. Casey (1884) erected a separate tribe Cryptamorphini under the subfamily Telephaninae for this genus. Ganglbauer (1899) transferred the genus Cryptamorpha to the tribe Psammoecini under the subfamily Silvaninae. Wollaston (1854) and Casey (1884) described its tarsal formula 5-5-4 in male and 5-5-5 in female, but the genus has 5-5-5 tarsal formula in both the sexes. Grouvelle (1908) synonymised Pseudophanus Leconte and Parabrontes Redtenbacher with Cryptamorpha. Hetschko (1930) in Junk's "Coleopterorum Catalogus" listed twentyfour species under this genus, of which

two species are recorded from India, and C. desjardinsi (Guérin-Méneville) described as cosmopolitan. In the present study four species are described as new to science, and the larva of C. brevicornis (White) is described which is taken from the unpublished work of Sengupta and Crowson (see p. 290 )

Definition :

General appearance (Fig. 236) elongated, moderately depressed, usually yellowish to reddish brown and pubescent.

Head (Fig. 248) slightly transverse, fronto-clypeal suture distinct, front margin of clypeus slightly rounded, eyes usually large and coarsely faceted, temple slightly flattened beneath eye, transverse impressed line on vertex behind eyes absent, two longitudinal grooves present on lateral sides and often united. posteriorly, additional longitudinal impressed lines originating from lateral grooves and extended posteriorly to outer margin, anterior part of gular region with a transverse groove; tentorium simple, with two long tentorial arms and a transverse bridge near middle; gular sutures well-separated. Antenna moderately long and slender, antennal insertions partly hidden under projection of frons, 11-jointed, scape moderately large and broadly elongated, joints 2-11 shorter and subequal, joint 11 somewhat pointed at apex. Mandible elongated, right mandible (Fig. 256) with 3 and left mandible (Fig. 255) with 2 apical teeth, mola well-developed, a large basal mandibular

cavity present. Maxilla (Fig. 257) with lacinia narrow, elongated and without apical spines; galea short and broad and its apex densely hairy; palpi with segments 2 and 3 almost equal, apical segment longest and fusiform. Labium (Fig. 258) with mentum somewhat triangular and its length and breadth almost equal; palpi with segment 2 large and somewhat rounded, apical segment narrower than segment 2 and fusiform. Labrum (Fig. 259) transverse and its apical margin rounded.

Prothorax (Fig. 249) elongated to transverse, front coxae contiguous, coxal cavities slightly elongated, cavities closed behind externally and opened internally, prosternal process broad at apex and its apical margin sinuate, sterno-pleural suture extending to lateral margin.

Meso-metathorax (Fig. 251) : Mesocoxae contiguous, cavities broadly opened outwardly, lateral margin of mesosternal process notched behind middle, sternal fitting between mesocoxae in a slight curved lined. Metasternum slightly transverse, median impressed line absent. Metendosternite represented by two appophyses and two anterior tendons.

Wing and Elytra : Wing (Fig. 254) with three anal vein; without radial cell, anal cell and subcubital fleck. Elytra somewhat parallel-sided, each elytron (Fig. 253) with ten rows of strial punctures, with scutellary striole, interstices pubescent, epipleura slightly developed and extending upto posterior one-third.

Legs (Fig. 250) long and slender, trochanters short and simple, femora swollen towards middle, tibiae not broadened at apex and with two apical spurs; tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes, tarsal segment 1 long and slightly lobed below, segment 2 longer than segment 1, segment 3 bilobed, segment 4 shortest, claws simple.

Abdomen (Fig. 252) elongated, ventrite 1 longest, intercoxal process narrow and its apical margin slightly rounded, femoral lines almost a marginal striae of hind coxae, ventrites 2 to 5 subequal. Aedeagus (Fig. 261) with median lobe broad, median sturt elongated and spatulate at apex, parameres slender and elongated and with few setae near apex. Ovipositor (Fig. 260) with well-developed paraprocts, valvifers, coxites, and long styli attached on outer margin of apex of coxites.

Habitat : In India the representatives of this genus have been collected from haystacks and flowers.

Distribution : India, Nepal, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Chile.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF CRYPTAMORPHA FROM INDIA.

1. Longitudinal grooves of head not unite on posterior side of vertex (Figs. 236,240). . . . . 2
- Longitudinal grooves of head unite on posterior side of vertex and forming a U-shaped structure (Fig. 237). . . . . 3

2. Longitudinal grooves of head diverging posteriorly, eyes large and not projected; lateral margin of prothorax with few denticles (Fig.240); puncturation of head and pronotum fine and moderately dense. ....  
..... desjardini (Guérin-Ménéville)

Longitudinal grooves of head converge posteriorly and directed towards middle line, eyes smaller and projected; lateral margin of prothorax smooth (Fig.236); puncturation of head and pronotum coarse and denser, .....infans Grouvelle

3. Prothorax distinctly transverse and pronotal disc with a distinct median longitudinal depression; lateral margin of elytra distinctly wavy; middle tibia explanate like a flank and its posterior margin toothed, middle trochanter with a spine in male (Fig.238); apex of ventrite 5 notched at middle (Fig.239); antennal joints 9-11 slightly narrower than joints 4-8 .....  
..... abnormis sp.nov.

Prothorax elongated or slightly transverse and uniformly convex; lateral margin of elytra not distinctly wavy; tibiae not flanked, middle trochanter devoid of spine in male; apex of ventrite 5 uniformly rounded; antennal joints 9-11 usually slightly wider than joints 4-8. ...  
..... 4

4. Lateral margins of prothorax widest across middle, uniformly curved and not sinuate near posterior angle (Fig.245); species uniformly deep reddish brown. .... sculptifrons Reitter
- Lateral margins of prothorax widest near anterior margin, slightly wavy and sinuate near posterior angle; species yellowish and usually with black markings on elytra (Figs.241,243). ....5
5. Puncturation of head inconspicuous and sparse; elytral interstices distinctly narrower than width of each puncture; hind trochanter of male devoid of spine. .... kaszabi sp.nov.
- Puncturation of head prominent, moderately coarse and dense; width of elytral interstices equal or slightly wider than width of each puncture; hind trochanter of male with a spine. ....6
6. Prothorax elongated (1.12:1.00); antenna comparatively shorter and ratio of lengths of body and antenna 2.09:1.00; median lobe of aedeagus bifid at apex (Fig.242); elytral interstices about as wide as width of each puncture. .... nepalensis sp.nov.
- Prothorax slightly transverse (0.97:1.00); antenna longer and ratio of lengths of body and antenna 1.72:1.00; median lobe of aedeagus not bifid at apex (Fig.263); elytral interstices slightly wider than width of each puncture. .... bhutanensis sp.nov.

56. Cryptamorpha desjardinsi (Guérin-Méneville)

Psammoecus Desjardinisi Guérin-Méneville, 1829-44,

l'Iconographie du Règne Animal. : 196; Waterhouse,  
1876, Entomologist's mon. Mag. 13 : 122. (Type-loc.:  
Mauritius).

Cryptamorpha musae Wollaston, 1854, Insecta Maderensia:  
157; Reitter, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 29 : 81.

Pseudophanus signata Leconte, 1859, Proc. Acad. Philad.  
: 85.

Telephanus fasciata Redtenbacher, 1867, Reise Novara,  
Zool. 2 : 41.

Cryptamorpha Desjardinsi (Guérin-Méneville) : Casey,  
1884, Trans. Am. ent. Soc. 11 : 104; Grouvelle,  
1908, Annls Soc. ent. Fr. 77 : 474.

Guérin-Méneville (1829-44) described this species under Psammoecus Latreille. Casey (1884) transferred it to Cryptamorpha and synonymised Cryptamorpha musae Wollaston with this species. Grouvelle (1908) synonymised Pseudophanus signata Leconte and Telephanus fasciata Redtenbacher with this species. This cosmopolitan species can easily be recognised by its lateral margin of prothorax with a few denticles, longitudinal grooves on head diverging posteriorly.

General appearance (Fig.240) elongated, moderately depressed, rather shiny, yellowish brown to reddish brown, with black spots on elytra, last three joints of antenna darker, dorsal surface covered with short pubescence.

Head : Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large, length of eye shorter than half of length of head, temple short and about one-third of length of eye, longitudinal grooves sinuate and diverging posteriorly, additional longitudinal impressed lines absent; puncturation on vertex fine and sparse and that of towards lateral sides slightly denser, puncturation on clypeus fine and sparse; setae on vertex projected towards middle line and that of clypeus projected anteriorly. Antenna moderately long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel shorter and narrower than scape; joints 3-7 subequal and longer than pedicel, of which joint 7 slightly wider; joints 8-10 slightly wider than joint 7, joint 11 longer than joint 10 and slightly acuminate at apex.

Prothorax elongated, convex, widest near middle, lateral margins curved outwardly and with a few small denticles, denticles bear outwardly directed setae, a shallow median transverse depression near posterior margin, puncturation on pronotum fine and moderately dense and similar to that of lateral sides of vertex of head, setae projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse, with fine and sparse punctures and pubescent. Elytra about two times as long as broad, widest near middle, lateral margins slightly wavy and not explanate, scutellary striole short

and consists of 6-10 punctures, rows of punctures deep and moderately large, interstices distinctly wider than rows of punctures, interstices 1-3 of equal width and 4-10 alternately wider and narrower, setae short and projected posteriorly, a characteristic black transverse spot in posterior half and an oblong spot in anterior half of each elytron. On ventral side puncturation slightly coarser but similarly sparse as on pronotum, a median longitudinal area on metasternum and ventrites impunctate.

Measurements : Total length 4.01-4.05 mm, width of head across eyes 0.48 mm, length of antenna 1.64-1.70 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.50-0.52 mm, length of elytra 2.38-2.52 mm and width across middle 1.11-1.14 mm.

Materials examined : 2 ex. EUROPE, 1 ex.; NEW ZEALAND, 1 ex., 1877.

Distribution : Cosmopolitan.

57. Cryptamorpha infans Grouvelle

Cryptamorpha infans Grouvelle, Annls Soc. ent. Fr.

77 : 474 (Type-loc. : Madura : India).

This is a distinct species, can be easily separated from other Indian species of Cryptamorpha by its longitudinal grooves on vertex of head converge posteriorly but not united,

eyes projected and puncturation on vertex and pronotum coarse and dense. In the present study 38 examples have been studied which are collected from haystack, flowering bush and under bark in Tamil Nadu.

General appearance (Fig.236) elongated, moderately depressed; yellowish to reddish brown with head, prothorax and apical three joints of antenna more blackish; and covered with long, moderately dense and semierect golden pubescence.

Head : Exposed part of head wider than long; eyes moderately large, prominent and projected, length of eye about one-third of length of head; longitudinal grooves not united on posterior side of vertex, additional longitudinal impressed lines distinct, puncturation on vertex coarse and dense and that of clypeus finer and sparser, setae long and projected anteriorly. Antenna long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel shorter and narrower than scape, joints 3-8 subequal and longer than pedicel; joints 9-11 slightly wider than joint 8, of which joints 9 and 11 elongated and joint 10 about as wide as long, joint 11 slightly acuminate at apex; joints 9-11 and apical part of joint 8 slightly blackish.

Prothorax about as broad as long or slightly transverse, convex, widest near anterior margin and slightly narrowed in posterior half, lateral margins curved, puncturation on pronotum coarse and dense and similar to that of vertex of head, setae

long and projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse, with moderately large punctures and without pubescence. Elytra less than two times as long as broad, widest in posterior half, lateral margins of elytra slightly wavy and not explanate; three transverse blackish spots usually distinct of which, anterior one broadest and extends from base to near middle of elytra; scutellary striole short and consists of 6 to 9 punctures, rows of punctures deep and large, interstices distinctly narrower than width of each puncture, setae projected posteriorly. On ventral side puncturation of head to meso-metathorax coarse and slightly less denser than that of vertex and pronotum, puncturation on ventrites finer. Aedeagus (Fig.261) with apex of median lobe unilobed, parameres short and each paramere with one long apical seta.

Measurements : Total length 2.33-2.69 mm, width of head across eyes 0.51-0.59 mm, length of antenna 1.26-1.35 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.52-0.58 mm, length of elytra 1.47-1.73 mm and width across middle 0.88-0.94 mm.

Materials examined : 38 ex. INDIA : TAMIL NADU, Oote, 3 ex., 31.xii.1972, T. Sengupta, under bark of fallen tree; 3 ex., 6.xii.1971, T. Sengupta, dry hays; 1 ex., 6.xii.1971, T. Sengupta, spiny flowering bush; 22 ex., 4.iv.1977, T. Sengupta, grass beside lake; Palni Hills, Kodaikanal, 2200 m, 5 ex., vii. 22, S. Kemp; 3 ex., 12.xi.1972, Besuchet Löbl Mussard; Palni Hills, Berijam Lake, 2150 m, 1 ex., 14.xi.1972, Besuchet Löbl Mussard.

Distribution : INDIA : Tamil Nadu.

58. Cryptamorpha abnormis sp.nov.

This is a distinct species and can be differentiated from any other Indian species of Cryptamorpha by its prothorax being distinctly transverse (1.00:1.14) and median longitudinal depression on pronotum distinct, vertex of head impunctate, apical three joints of antenna slightly narrower than joint 8, punctures of elytra progressively smaller towards posterior half, posterior side of middle tibia explanate like a flank and its margin toothed (Fig. 238), middle trochanter of male with a spine, apex of ventrite 5 broadly notched (Fig.239).

General appearance (Fig.237) elongated, moderately depressed, reddish brown; covered with short, semierect, golden pubescence.

Head : Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large, length of eye slightly longer than one-third of length of head, longitudinal grooves not distinctly unite on posterior side of vertex but an impression of a tendency to unite, additional longitudinal impressed lines distinct, vertex and clypeus impunctate, clypeus shiny and setae projected anteriorly, vertex devoid of any pubescence. Antenna moderately long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel shorter and narrower than scape, joint 3 slightly longer than pedicel; joints 4-8 subequal, slightly longer and wider than joint 3; joints 9-11 slightly

narrower than joint 8, joint 11 slightly acuminate at apex. Prothorax transverse, convex, widest near middle, anterior margin almost straight with slightly sinuate near middle, lateral margins curved outwardly, pronotum with wide median longitudinal depression, depression comparatively more wider towards extremities, transverse impressed line near base of pronotum less distinct, puncturation on pronotum coarse and moderately dense and towards lateral sides sparser, setae short and scanty. Scutellum moderately large, transverse, impunctate and with a few setae. Elytra slightly longer than two times as long as broad, lateral margins wavy and not explanate, widest in posterior half, scutellary striole short and consists of 8 punctures, rows of punctures deep and large towards anterior side, punctures gradually smaller towards posterior side behind middle, interstices wider than rows of punctures; two longitudinal blackish bands along lateral sides and unite posteriorly, transverse extensions arise from lateral bands behind middle, and a longitudinal extension from apex to more than posterior one-third of elytra along suture. Ventral side shiny; puncturation slightly sparser than that of pronotum, and that of ventrites 2-5 finer. Legs with posterior side of middle tibia explanate like a flank and its margin toothed, middle trochanter of male with a spine. Apex of ventrite 5 widely notched.

Measurements of holotype : Total length 4.47 mm, width of head across eyes 0.88 mm, length of antenna 2.50 mm, width of prothorax across middle 1.14 mm, length of elytra 2.86 mm and width across middle 1.41 mm.

Holotype ♂, INDIA : WEST BENGAL, Darjeeling dist.,  
Sinchal, 26.iv.18, S. Kemp (in Zoological Survey of India,  
Calcutta).

Distribution : INDIA : West Bengal (Darjeeling district).

59. Cryptamorpha sculptifrons Reitter

Cryptamorpha sculptifrons Reitter, 1889, Wien. ent.

Ztg. 8 : 320; Grouvelle, 1908, Annls Soc. ent. Fr.

77 : 474. (Type-loc. : Japan).

Cryptamorpha sculptifrons var. punctifrons Grouvelle,

1908, Annls Soc. ent. Fr. 77 : 474.

Cryptamorpha sculptifrons var. opacifrons Grouvelle,

1908, Annls Soc. ent. Fr. 77 : 474.

Reitter (1889) described this species from Japan.  
Grouvelle (1908) recorded this species from Darjeeling and  
subdivided into two varieties namely, punctifrons (Darjeeling)  
and opacifrons (Sikkim and Yunnan) and noted that the former  
variety is narrower than Japanese C. sculptifrons and the latter  
variety differs by its prothorax being almost parallel-sided  
and frons subopaque. He also mentioned that the Japanese  
C. sculptifrons differs from both the varieties by its pedicel  
being distinctly shorter than antennal joint 3. The examples  
studied here collected from Darjeeling and Bhutan are similar  
to Grouvelle's variety punctifrons.

General appearance (Fig.245) elongated, moderately depressed, uniformly reddish brown; covered with short, semi-erect, golden pubescence.

Head : Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large, length of eye shorter than half of length of head, longitudinal grooves united on posterior side and U-shaped, additional longitudinal impressed lines rather indistinct; puncturation on vertex minute, rather indistinct and sparse, clypeus impunctate and shiny; setae on vertex projected towards middle line and that of clypeus projected anteriorly. Antenna long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel shorter and narrower than scape; joints 3-11 subequal and longer than pedicel, of which joints 9-11 slightly wider and joint 11 slightly acuminate at apex. Prothorax elongated, convex, widest near middle, lateral margins curved outwardly, a transverse impressed line on pronotum present near posterior margin, puncturation on pronotum coarse and dense, setae short and projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse, with fine and sparse punctures and pubescent. Elytra less than two times as long as broad, widest behind middle, lateral margins slightly wavy and not explanate, scutellary striole short and consists of 7 punctures, rows of punctures deep and large, interstices about as wide as width of each puncture, setae short and projected posteriorly. On ventral side puncturation similar as on pronotum and that of ventrites 3-5 finer. Aedeagus (Fig.262)

with apex of median lobe broadly pointed; parameres long and slender, each paramere with two setae near apex and a few setae near base.

Measurements : Total length 3.62 mm, width of head across eyes 0.44 mm, length of antenna 2.00 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.77 mm, length of elytra 2.29 mm and width across middle 1.35 mm (n=1).

Materials examined : 3 ex. INDIA : WEST BENGAL, Darjeeling, 2080 m, 1 ex., 22.iv.-14.v.15. F.H. Gravely; Darjeeling dist., Lebong, 1800-1900 m, 1 ex., 11.v.1975, W. Wittmer; BHUTAN : 21 km O Wangdi Phodr., 1700-2000 m, 1 ex., Nat. Hist. Museum Basel - Bhutan Expedition, 1972.

Distribution : INDIA : West Bengal (Darjeeling district), Sikkim; BHUTAN; JAPAN; CHINA.

60. Cryptamorpha nepalensis sp.nov.

This species is closely related to C. sculptifrons Reitter but can be separated by its prothorax widest near anterior margin and lateral margins distinctly sinuate before posterior angle, transverse impressed line across base of pronotum indistinct, species smaller (3.00 mm), antenna shorter and ratio of the length of body and antenna greater (2.09:1.00) than in sculptifrons (1.81:1.00), pedicel about as long as antennal joint 3, species yellowish brown, and puncturation on vertex of head slightly coarser.

General appearance (Fig. 241) elongated, moderately depressed, uniformly yellowish brown with apical three joints of antenna darker and two faint blackish spots on elytra; covered with short, semierect, golden pubescence.

Head : Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large, length of eye about one-third of length of head, longitudinal grooves unite on posterior side of vertex and U-shaped, additional longitudinal impressed lines well-marked, puncturation on vertex moderately coarse and moderately dense, clypeus finely punctate and shiny, setae projected anteriorly. Antenna long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel shorter and narrower than scape, joint 3 slightly longer than pedicel, joints 4-8 subequal and slightly longer than joint 3, joints 9-11 slightly wider than joint 8, joint 11 slightly acuminate at apex.

Prothorax elongated, convex, widest <sup>in</sup> anterior half, lateral margins curved and sinuate posteriorly behind middle, transverse impressed line on pronotum across base indistinct, puncturation on pronotum coarse and dense, setae short and projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse, with fine and sparse punctures and pubescent. Elytra more than two times as long as broad, almost parallel-sided and slightly wider near anterior margin, lateral margins slightly wavy and not explanate, scutellary striole short and consists of 8 punctures, rows of punctures deep and large, interstices about as wide as width of

each puncture, setae short and projected posteriorly, two lateral blackish spots slightly distinct. On ventral side puncturation slightly finer and sparser than that of pronotum, portion of metasternum on either sides of middle line impunctate. Legs simple, hind trochanter of male with a spine. Aedeagus (Fig.242) with apex of median lobe bifid.

Measurements of holotype : Total length 3.00 mm, width of head across eyes 0.58 mm, length of antenna 1.44 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.58 mm, length of elytra 1.94 mm and width across middle 0.94 mm.

Holotype ♂, NEPAL : Daman, 31.iii.1972, T. Sengupta, flower of a big tree. Aedeagus dissected and mounted on cover slip and pinned with the holotype (in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta).

Distribution : NEPAL.

61. Cryptomorpha kaszabi sp.nov.

This species is closely related to C. nepalensis sp.nov. but can be distinguished by its hind trochanter of male devoid of any spine, elytral interstices markedly narrower than rows of punctures, aedeagus (Fig. 244) with apex of median lobe not bifid, antenna longer, and ratio of lengths of body and antenna lesser (1.56-1.81:1.00).

General appearance (Fig.243) elongated, moderately depressed, yellowish brown with apical three joints of antenna darker and blackish spots on elytra; covered with short, semi-erect, golden pubescence.

Head : Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large, length of eye about one-third of length of head, longitudinal grooves unite on posterior side of vertex and U-shaped, additional longitudinal impressed lines well-marked, puncturation on vertex fine and sparse, clypeus finely punctate and shiny, setae projected anteriorly. Antenna long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel shorter and narrower than scape, joint 3 about as long as pedicel, joints 4-8 subequal and longer than joint 3, joints 9-11 slightly wider than joint 8 and of which joint 11 slightly acuminate at apex. Prothorax slightly elongated, convex, widest in anterior half, transverse impressed line on pronotum across base indistinct, puncturation on pronotum coarse and dense, setae short and projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse, with fine and sparse punctures and pubescent. Elytra about two times as long as broad, almost parallel-sided and widest below middle, lateral margins slightly wavy and not explanate, scutellary striole short and consists of 9 punctures, rows of punctures deep and large, interstices distinctly narrower than width of each puncture, setae short and projected posteriorly; two blackish spots on either sides of suture in

posterior half and one median longitudinal spot along sutural line behind lateral spots, median spots sometimes extend laterally and unite with lateral spots. On ventral side puncturation slightly finer and sparser than that of pronotum, portion of metasternum on either sides of middle line impunctate. Aedeagus (Fig. 244) with apex of median lobe somewhat pointed at tip, parameres long and slender and each paramere with a few long apical setae.

Measurements of holotype : Total length 2.82 mm, width of head across eyes 0.58 mm, length of antenna 1.67 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.57 mm, length of elytra 1.79 mm and width across middle 0.91 mm.

Holotype ♂, INDIA : MEGHALAYA, Cherapunji, Mausmai, 18.xi.1967, Gy. Topal, beaten material (Coll.No. 912). Aedeagus dissected and mounted on cover slip and pinned with the holotype; Paratypes 10 ex., data same as holotype; Paratypes 2 ex., 18.xi.1967, Gy. Topal, netting in grasses (Coll.No. 913); Paratypes 1 ex., Cherapunji, 19.xi.1967, Gy. Topal, beaten material, (Coll. No. 916). (Holotype and of the 13 Paratypes, 7 in Termesztudományi Museum, Budapest and 6 in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta).

Distribution : INDIA : Meghalaya.

62. Cryptamorpha bhutanensis sp.nov.

This species is closely related to the new species C. nepalensis but can be separated by its prothorax being slightly transverse (0.97:1.00), antenna comparatively longer, elytral interstices slightly wider than width of each puncture, and median lobe of aedeagus not bifid at apex.

General appearance (Fig. 246) elongated, moderately depressed, yellowish brown, with a blackish spot on each elytron in posterior half; and covered with short, semierect, golden pubescence.

Head : Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large and length of eye about one-third of length of head, longitudinal grooves united on posterior side of vertex and U-shaped, additional longitudinal lines well-marked, puncturation on vertex moderately coarse and moderately dense, clypeus finely punctate and shiny, setae projected towards middle line. Antenna long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel and joint 3 shorter and narrower than scape, joints 4-8 subequal and slightly longer than joint 3, joints 9-11 slightly wider than joint 8, joint 11 acuminate at apex. Prothorax slightly transverse or about as broad as long, widest near anterior margin and narrowed posteriorly, lateral margins curved and sinuate posteriorly, puncturation on pronotum coarse and dense, setae short and

projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse, with fine and sparse punctures and pubescent. Elytra about two times as long as broad, almost parallel-sided and widest below middle, lateral margins slightly wavy and not explanate, scutellary striole consists of 9 punctures, rows of punctures deep and large, interstices slightly wider than width of each puncture, setae short and projected posteriorly, a small rounded indistinct blackish spot present on each elytron in posterior half. On ventral side puncturation slightly finer and sparser than that of pronotum, portion of metasternum on either sides of middle line impunctate. Aedeagus (Fig. 263) with apex of median lobe broadly pointed, parameres long and slender and each paramere with a few moderately long apical setae.

Measurements of holotype : Total length 3.34 mm, width of head across eyes 0.75 mm, length of antenna 1.80 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.67 mm, length of elytra 2.05 mm and width across middle 1.04 mm.

Holotype ♂, BHUTAN : Nobding, 41 km O Wangdi Ph., 2800 m Nat. Hist. Museum Basel - Bhutan Expedition 1972. Aedeagus dissected and mounted on a plastic board and pinned with the holotype. (in Nat. Hist. Mus., Basel); Paratype ♀, Chimakothi, 22.v.1972, Nat. Hist. Museum Basel - Bhutan Expedition 1972 (in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta).

Distribution : BHUTAN.