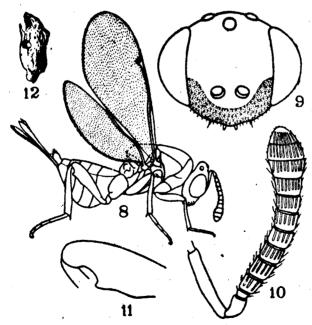
Family EUCHARIDE Kapaloides, gen. nov.

This new genus differs from Kapala, Neokapala and Lasiokapala in having one additional antennal segment, i.e., 12 instead of II. It approaches Lasiokapala very closely in the structure of scutellum and pubescence of thorax. The antennae are unequally biramose. In other respects resembling the three above-mentioned genera. The 12 segments of the antennae are as below: scape I, pedicel I, funicular segments 9, club I, funicular segments all branched or the first simple, branches single or unequally forked in some segments. Scutellar processes with the forks broad and carinate.

Genotype.—Kapaloides travancorensis, sp. nov.

Kapaloides travancorensis, sp. nov.

Male (Fig. 13).—4 mm. long. General colour of body dark metallic green. Head metallic green, uniformly pubescent, with a height about five-sevenths of the greatest breadth and somewhat broader than thorax, longitudinally striate in front between the eye and the anntenal foveae, the striations near the inner borders of the eye much longer and reaching lower down than those near the antennal foveae (fig. 14) face below antenna and sides of cheek below eye smooth and not straited, antennal fovea transversely striate, sides of cheek below the eye densely punctate in the posterior aspect, the back of head transversely striate. Eyes brown. Antennae dark brown, finely pubescent, as in (fig. 15). Sculpture in the middle lobe of memonotum reticulale and in the



Figs. 8-12.—Holaspis indicus, sp. nov. 8. female lateral view; 9. head viewed in front; 10. antenna of female; 11. hind femur of female showing the subapical dentation; 12. galled flower of Dalbergia sissoo, showing the exit hole (about ×2).

"Indian J. Ent., 4 (2)"

lateral lobes transversely reticulo-striate. Pleura sculptured as in figure 13. Scutellum relatively small, sculptured similar to middle lobe of mesonotum, the median furrow not very deep. Scutellar process (fig. 16) narrow, not extremely wldely separated, the carina moderately large. Except coxae, which are metallic green, petiole of abdomen moderately long and longitudinally striate.

Holotype one male on pin, with antennae mounted on a slide. Maddathoray, base of Western Ghats, Travancore, 17. xi. 1908.

Kapaloides andamanensis, sp. nov.

Male.—3.5 mm long. General colour of body mostly dark green or very dark metallic green, somewhat relatively less thickly pubescent than the fore-going species. Head dark metallic green, somewhat more densely pubescent above than below, about as broad as thorax, with a height about three-fifth the greatest breadth; longitudinally striate in front between eyes and antennal fovea, above the level of attachment of antenna and never as low down as the lower level of eyes, the antennal fovea transversely striate; back of head transversely striate;

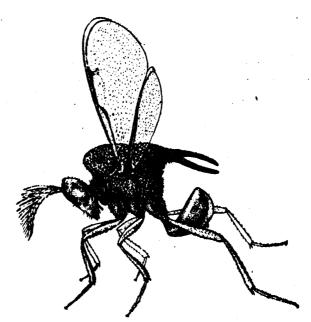


Fig. 18.-Kapaloides travancorensis, sp. nov.

sides obliquely striate behind, the striae continued as the transverse striations of the back, not punctate, smooth elsewhere. Eyes dark brown. Antenna as in figure 17. Mesonotum metallic green or greenish-black, coarsely sculptured, scutellum with a distinct median furrow and sculptured similar to mesnotum; scutellar processes broad and with rather broad carinae, widely separated from each other. Coxae dark testaceous brown, rest of legs brown. Abdomen dark coppery-brown, petiole black and irregularly longitudinally striate.

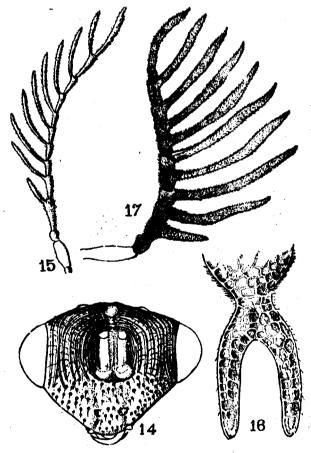
Holotype one male on pin, with antenna mounted on slide. Port Blair, Andamans, iii. 1915.

Key to species

Family MISCOGASTERIDAE

Systasis dalbergiae, sp. nov.

Female.—1.6 mm. long. Bright metallic green. Head viewed in front (fig. 19) broadly rounded, interorbital space, height of head and width of head in the ratio of 21:28:35; lateral occllocular space about one and one-fourth



Free. 14-16—Kapaloides tracancorensis, sp. nov. 14. head viewed in front; 15. antenna; 16. scutellar forks viewed above. Fre. 17. antenna of Kapaloides andamanesis, sp. nov.

"Indian J. Ent., 4 (2)"