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Clytrinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) of the Himalayas from Basel Museum of Natural History

by **L. Medvedev**

Abstract: The author records 20 species of Clytrinae collected by the Basel Museum of Natural History and describes 1 new genus and 6 new species: *Smaragdina* (s.str.) *oculata* n.sp. (Assam), *S. (Physosmaragdina) brancuccii* n.sp. (India, Uttar Pradesh), *Aetheomorpha pseudonagaensis* n.sp. (India, Darjeeling), *A. apicata* n.sp. (India, Darjeeling), *Aspidolopha himalayensis* n.sp. (India, Darjeeling) and *Aetheanta* n.gen. *fasciata* n.sp. (India, Nepal).

Key words: Coleoptera Chrysomelidae, Clytrinae – Himalaya – new records – taxonomy – new species.

This paper is a result of my study on the material from different regions of the Himalayas preserved in the Basel Museum of Natural History and amiably forwarded to me Dr W. Wittmer and Dr M. Brancucci.

The type specimens of species described in the paper are deposited in the above mentioned museum, doublet paratypes and a holotype of *Smaragdina oculata* n. sp. are in the author's collection, the holotype of *Aetheantipa fasciata* n. sp. in the Museum G. Frey.

The abbreviations used in text for collectors' names are:

B = Dr M. Brancucci
BB = Mr. Bhakta Bahadur
W = Dr W. Wittmer

Labidostomis funerea Fairmaire, 1891

Material studied: India: Kashmir, Waniaram near Kangan, 25.VII.1980, 2050–2700 m, 33 ex. (W).

Labidostomis metallica indica Jacoby, 1895, n. stat.

Material studied: Pakistan: Swat, Utrot, 10.VI.1978, 2200–2300 m, 1 ♂ (W); Bahakundi, 8.VII.1978, 2800 m, 1 ♀ (W).

India: Jammu, Yourdu, 16.VII.1980, 2150–2400 m, 1 ♀ (W); Yourdu-Sarandu, 17.VII.1980, 2350 m, 1 ♀ (W). Kashmir, Lahinvan, 21.VII.1980, 2600–3000 m, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (W).

This form is one among numerous subspecies of *L. metallica* Lef. from Middle and Central Asia. In structure of aedeagus and mandibles of male it is identical with *L. metallica centrisculpta* Pic, differs in having prothorax almost impunctured in middle, alutaceous or shining,

and female's elytra with large discal touch obscure fuscous or at least smoky.

Epimela viridicollis Jacoby, 1899

Material studied: India: Jammu, Theatri, 3.VII.1980, 1000 m, 3 ex. (W).

Clytrasoma palliatum Fabricius, 1801

Material studied: Nepal: Tumlingtar-Khandbari, 21.V.1980, 400–900 m, 3 ex. (W).

Aetheodactyla dimidiatipennis Bali, 1880, n. comb.

Material studied: India: Jammu, Kishtwar, 5.VII.1980, 1550 m, 1 ex. (W). Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun, 25.VI.1976, 750–1000 m, 1 ex. (W).
Nepal: 5 km E Manhari, 2.VI.1976, 350 m, 1 ex. (W).

This species was described as *Coptocephala*.

Genus *Pseudoclytra* Jacoby, 1908 is a new synonym of monotypical ordaire, 1848. The genus includes 5 described species: *Ae. lateralis* Lac. (= *Pseudoclytra externesignata* Pic, 1943, n.syn.), *Pseudoclytra andrewesi* Jac., *P. plagiata* Duv., *P. minor* Duv. (good species, not a variation of *P. plagiata* Duv.), *Coptocephala dimidiatipennis* Baly and a few undescribed species from South India in my collection. All species differs mainly in secondary sexual features and aedeagus of male. A male of *A. dimidiatipennis* Baly is unknown for me, but this species differs from its congeners with distinctly punctured elytra.

Miochira gracilis Lacordaire, 1848

Material studied: India: Jammu, Thatri, 3.VII.1980, 1000 m, 2 ex. (W). Darjeeling Distr., Kalimpong, 25.VII.1978, 1 ex. (BB), Maelli (Kalimpong), 18.VII.1978, 380 m, 2 ex. (BB).

M. indica Jacoby, 1889 is a new synonym of this species, which is very characteristic in having underside of aedeagus strongly tricarinate.

Miochira montana Jacoby, 1895

Material studied: India: Jammu, Kishtwar, 5.VII.1980, 1550 m, 3 ex. (W); Thatri, 3.VII.1980, 1000 m, 1 ex. (W); Sirshi-Hanzal, 8.VII.1980, 1700–2000 m, 1 ex. (W); Ekala-Sonder, 8.VII.1980, 1700–2100 m, 3 ex. (W); Yourdu-Sarkandu, 17.VII.1980, 2350 m, 1 ex. (W); Sarkandu-Inchan, 18.VII.1980, 2350–2500 m, 2 ex. (W). Kashmir, Sonamarg, 17.VII.1976, 2600–2750 m, 3 ex. (W); Lohinwan, 21.VII.1980, 2600–3000 m, 2 ex. (W); Waniaram near Kangan, 25.VII.1980, 2050–2700 m, 2 ex. (W).

A coloration of this species is connected with an altitude. Specimens from altitude less 2000 m have anterior part of head and tibiae reddish fulvous, prothoracal spot less developed. These from altitude more than 2000 m usually have head and legs black.

***Smaragdina (Smaragdinella) minutissima* Lopatin, 1966**

Material studied: Pakistan: Swat, Miandam, 19.VI.1978, 1500–2300 m 24 ex. (W); Sonder, 9.VII.1980, 2000–2300 m, 2 ex. (W); Yourdu, 16.VII.1980, 2150–2400 m, 1 ex. (W).

India: Uttar Pradesh, Barkot, 5.–12.IV.1981, 1100–1200 m, 1 ex. (B). Elytra sometimes are black with pale apex.

***Smaragdina (s. str.) tonkinensis* Lefevre, 1891**

Material studied: India: Uttar Pradesh, Nainital, 3.V.1978, 1800–2000 m, 2 ex. (W); Bhowall, 12.V.1978, 1500–1600 m, 2 ex. (W); Chaubattia, 25.V.1981, 1900–2100 m, 31 ex. (B); Bhimtal, 20.V.1981, 1300–1500 m, 3 ex. (B).

Nepal: Godovari, 21.V.1977, 1700 m, 3 ex. (W, B).

***Smaragdina (s. str.) sikhima* Jacoby, 1903**

Fig. 2.

Material studied: Nepal: Khandbari-Arunthal, 22.V.1980, 1100–1300 m, 2 ex. (W); India: Darjeeling, Malli, 24.IV.1981, 900 m, 2 ex. (BB); Lodhama-Jhepi, 22.V.1975, 1100–1350 m, 1 ex. (W); Balie, 2.V.1981, 780 m, 2 ex. (BB); Tista, 10.V.1981, 230 m, 1 ex. (BB). Assam, Kaziranga, 7–9.V.1976, 75 m, 3 ex. (W). Bhutan: Kharibandi, IX.1975, 700 m, 1 ex.

***Smaragdina (s. str.) divisa* Jacoby, 1889**

Fig. 3.

Material studied: Nepal: Pokhara, 15.–18.VI.1976, 820 m, 2 ex. (W).

***Smaragdina (s. str.) oculata* n. sp.**

Fig. 1.

Body fulvous, 4–11 joints of antennae black, breast darkened, especially on sides. Apical half of elytra more pale. Elongate, cylindrical. Head almost impunctured, with 3 grooves on frons, eyes very large, frons narrow, about 0,5 times as broad as transverse diameter of eye, widened anteriorly. Prothorax 2 times as broad as long, practically unpunctured. Elytra elongate, almost twice as long as broad, punctures distinct and dense, partly in irregular rows, especially near suture.

Apex of aedeagus elongate, in form of narrow tringle with broken sides, with specific pubescence (Fig. 1). Length 5 mm.

Holotype ♂ (coll. Medvedev); locality: India, Assam, Kaziranga, 9.V.1961, Korovin.

This species belongs to *S. divisa* group. There are 4 rather similar fulvous species in Himalaya which can be determined as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tarsi black. | 2 |
| – Tarsi fulvous. | 3 |
| 2. Underside black, apex of venter usually more or less fulvous. Elytra unicolorous. Aedeagus: figure 2. S. sikhima Jac. | |
| – Underside fulvous, breast often dark. Elytra more pale in apical half. Aedeagus: figure 3. S. divisa Jac. | |
| 3. Frons broad. Scutellum, humeral spot and middle portion of pygidium black in female, more or less infuscated in male. Aedeagus: figure 4. S. nigriscutis Medvedev | |
| – Frons narrow. Upperside without any black coloration. Aedeagus: figure 1. Female unknown. S. oculata n. sp. | |

Smaragdina (Physosmaragdina) brancuccii n. sp. Fig. 5.

Reddish fulvous, elytra a little paler, apical joints of antennae, 2 small or moderate spots on prothorax, base of scutellum, breast, apex of venter and spots on its sides pitchy brown, less developed in male. Each elytron with spot between humerus and suture and transverse spot behind middle dark blue or pitchy brown.

Head almost impunctured, frons with 3 grooves, 4–11 joints of antennae serrate, widened joints subquadrate. Prothorax twice as broad as long, disc impunctured, without any depressions, hind angles distinct, in form of obtuse angle. Scutellum triangular, finely punctured. Elytra slightly widened posteriorly, about 1,7 times as long as broad, alutaceous, finely punctured, with interspaces microscopically punctured. Apex of pygidium rounded (male) or slightly concave (female). Tarsi short, first joint slightly elongate, more broad on fore tarsi of male. Aedeagus: figure 5. Length of male 5–5.5 mm, of female 5.2–6.2 mm.

Differs from *S. (Ph.) nigrifrons* Hope in coloration, less robust tarsi and form of aedeagus.

Types: Holotype ♂. (NHM-Basel); Locality: India, Uttar Pradesh, Gangani, 13.–20.VI.1981, 1250 m (B). 5 paratypes: (NHM-Basel und coll. Medvedev); localities: Naugaon, 11.VI.1981, 1100 m, 2 ex. (B); Uttarkashi, 18.V.1978, 1300–1400 m, 5 ex. (W), Dehra Dun, 25.VI.1978, 750–1000 m, 1 ex. (W).

Aetheomorpha virgula Jacoby, 1908

Fig. 6.

Material studied: India: Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun, 25.VI.1976, 750–1000 m, 2 ex. (W).

Nepal: Trisuli, 20.VI.1978, 570–1200 m, 3 ex. (BB); Dandapakhar, Lamosangu, 8.VI.1976, 2 ex. (W); Kirantishap-Balua, 5.VI.1976, 1 ex. (W); Chisapani-Kirantishap, 4.VI.1976, 1 ex. (W).

Specimens cited by KIMOTO (1973) as *A. cochinchinensis* Lef. can belong, at least partly, to this species. Aedeagus: figure 6.

***Aetheomorpha assamensis* Jacoby, 1908, n. comb.**

This species was described as *Gynandrophthalma* but should be transferred to *Aetheomorpha*.

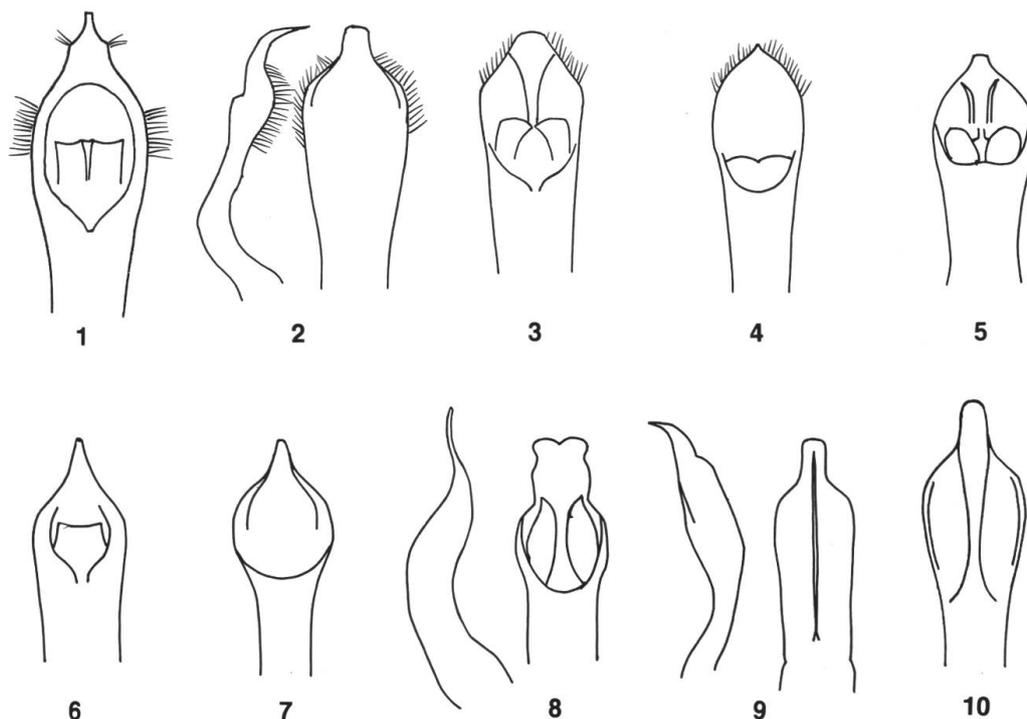
***Aetheomorpha jacobyi* Medvedev n. nom.**

A new name is proposed for *A. assamensis* Jacoby 1908, page 131 because of homonymy with *A. assamensis*, described as *Gynandrophthalma* in the same publication on page 111.

***Aetheomorpha nagaensis* Jacoby, 1908, n. comb.**

Fig. 7.

This species also transferred to *Aetheomorpha* from *Gynandrophthalma*. Aedeagus: figure 7.



Figs 1–10: Aedeagus of: 1, *Smaragdina oculata* n. sp., upperside. 2, *S. sikhima* Jacoby, lateral view and underside. 3, *S. divisa* Jacoby, upperside. 4, *S. nigriscutis* Medvedev, upperside. 5, *S. brancuccii* n. sp. upperside. 6, *Aetheomorpha virgula* Jacoby, upperside. 7, *Ae. nagaensis* Jacoby, upperside. 8, *Ae. pseudonagaensis* n. sp., upperside and lateral view. 9, *Aspido-lopha himalayensis* n. sp., underside. 10, *Aetheanta fasciata* n. sp., underside.

***Aetheomorpha pseudonagaensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 8.

Fulvous or reddish fulvous, widened joints of antennae, scutellum and tarsi black, elytron with humeral spot, a spot between humerus and scutellum, 2 spots in transverse row just immediately behind middle and extreme apex narrowly pitchy brown. Elytral spots can be reduced, especially international ones.

Body ovate. Head practically impunctured, with a groove on frons. Prothorax twice as broad as long, impunctured. Scutellum triangular, truncate at apex, impunctured. Elytra short, 1.3 times as long as broad, sides more or less rounded, surface moderately strong punctured except apical third, where punctures obliterated. Aedeagus (Fig. 8) with very characteristic subquadrate apical process. Length 3.6–3.7 mm.

Very similar at *A. nagaensis* Jac., differs in coloration and structure of aedeagus (Figs 7 and 8).

Types: Holotype ♂ (NHM-Basel) and 1 paratype ♂ (coll. Medvedev); locality: India, Darjeeling: Kalimpong, 25–27.VIII.1978, 600 m (BB). 1 paratype ♂ (NHM-Basel); locality: Tista, 10.V.1981, 230 m (BB).

***Aetheomorpha apicata* n. sp.**

Fulvous, apical one fifth of elytra, sides of breast, pygidium and sometimes sides of last abdominal sternit black.

Body elongate, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Head impunctured, frons with 3 grooves placed in triangle, hind groove deep. Prothorax twice as broad as long, smooth. Scutellum triangular, with a few punctures near base. Elytra 1.4 times as long as broad, distinctly punctured on fulvous surface, practically smooth on black apical part. Apex of pygidium rounded. Length 4–4.1 mm.

Differs well from all Indian species in coloration of upperside as well as fulvous antennae.

Types: Holotype ♀ (NHM-Basel) and 1 paratype ♀ (coll. Medvedev); locality: India, Darjeeling, Ralie, 2.V.1981, 780 m (BB).

***Diapromorpha dejeani* Lacordaire, 1848**

Material studied: Nepal: Pokhara, 15–18.VI.1976, 4 ex. (W); Khanbari-Arunthan, 22.V.1980, 1100–1300 m, 1 ex. (W); Ilam, 7.X.1978, 1500–2600 m, 2 ex. (BB); Namche Bazar, 3.VI.1979, 3200 m, 3 ex. (BB); Habagayri, 23.V.1979, 1760 m, 3 ex. (BB).

India: Sikkim, Bakkim-Lhuga, 22.VIII.1980, 2600–2900 m, 1 ex. (BB). Darjeeling, Kalimpong, 4.–19.X.1975, 25.VII.1978, 12 ex. (BB); Pedong, 14.VIII.1980, 800–1200 m, 3 ex. (BB); Dalapchan, 4.VIII.1978, 850 m, 20 ex. (BB); Bani, 24.VII.1978, 260 m, 7 ex. (BB); Rumshi, 21.VII.1978, 280 m, 1 ex. (BB); Balwakhani, 16.VIII.1978, 6 ex. (BB); Shorang, 26.V.1978, 1300 m, 4 ex. (BB); Mong-

shong, 5.VIII.1978, 1350 m, 14 ex. (BB); Algera, 1.VIII.1978, 900 m, 3 ex. (BB); Baagpul, 28.VII.1978, 500 m, 2 ex. (BB); Maelli (Kalimpong), 18.VII.1978, 380 m, 1 ex. (BB); Nowri Khala, 13.VIII.1978, 2200 m, 7 ex. (BB); Kali Ghora, 27.VII.1978, 600 m, 1 ex. (BB); Alagara, 5.IX.1980, 1760 m, 1 ex. (BB); Serhuke Road, 30.VII.1978, (BB).

Bhutan: 7.IV.1979, 1280 m, 1 ex. Dorjee Khandu.

Diapromorpha pallens Fabricius, 1787

Material studied: Nepal: Ilam, 7.X.1978, 1500–2600 m, 22 ex. (BB); Namche Bazar, 3.VI.1979, 3200 m, 1 ex. (BB); Habagayri, 23.V.1979, 1760 m, 9 ex. (BB).

India: Darjeeling, Kalimpong, 1.IV.1974, 4.–19.X.1975, 25.VII.1978, 1.–2.IX.1979, 11 ex. (BB); Pedong, 14.VIII.1978, 800–1200 m, 24 ex. (BB); Dalapchan, 4.VIII.1978, 850 m, 4 ex. (BB); Mongshong, 5.VIII.1978, 1350 m, 3 ex. (BB); Algera, 1.VIII.1978, 900 m, 1 ex. (BB); Maelli (Kalimpong), 18.VII.1978, 380 m, 1 ex. (BB); Bom Busty, 6.V.1981, 1050 m, 1 ex. (BB). Assam, Kasiranga, 7.–9.V.1976, 75 m, 1 ex. (W).

Bhutan: Dorjula, 2.IX.1976, 3100 m, 2 ex.; 7.IV.1979, 1280 m, 1 ex., Dorjee Khandu.

Aspidolopha spilota Hope, 1831

Material studied: India: Uttar Pradesh, Gangani, 13.–20.VI.1981, 1250 m, 3 ex. (B); Barkot, 5.–12.VI.1981, 1100–1200 m, 2 ex. (B). Darjeeling, Thepi, 17.V.1975, 1300–1400 m, 1 ex. (W).

Nepal: Lamobagar Gao, 28.–31.V.1980, 1400 m, 2 ex. (W); Hatiya-Lamobagar Gao, 2.VI.1980, 1000–1550 m, 1 ex. (W); Hedangna-Lamobagar Gao, 27.V.1980, 1100–1200 m, 2 ex. (W); Hong Gaon-Hatiya, 1.VI.1980, 1550–2300 m, 2 ex. (W); Hedangna-Sheduwa, 5.VI.1980, 800–1700 m, 4 ex. (W).

Aspidolopha quadrinotata Bryant, 1952

Material studied: India: Darjeeling, Ralie, 2.V.1981, 780 m, 1 ex. (BB).

This species was erroneously synonymized with *A. distincta* Duv. by Kimoto (1970). The species in question has an upperside of venter dark metallic, confusedly punctured elytra, apex of aedeagus triangularly elongate and acute, coloration of upperside very constant, with unspotted prothorax. In *A. distincta* Duv. upperside of venter flavous, elytra punctured in rather distinct rows, apex of aedeagus with fingerlike process, coloration of upperside very variable, but prothorax at least in part black or blue.

Aspidolopha melanophthalma Lacordaire, 1848

Material studied: India: Darjeeling, Ghoom-Jorbangla, 5.V.1976, 2 ex. (W).

Aspidolopha himalayensis n. sp.

Fig. 9.

Greenish black, labrum, base of antennae, prothorax, elytra, upperside of venter, tibiae and tarsi fulvous, each elytron with humeral spot and 2 spots in the middle, one connected with lateral margin, other

on disk near suture

Prothorax boldly punctured except in the middle, with blunt tubercle near base. Elytra feebly narrowed posteriorly, confusedly and deeply punctured except apices, where punctures more or less obliterate. Apex of pygidium feebly emarginate. First abdominal segment without hairless spot on sides. Aedeagus (Fig. 9) strongly carinate on underside, with elongate apical process, bended to underside. Length of male 4.2 mm, of female 5.5 mm.

This species is nearest to *A. bifasciata* Ill., differs with other structure of aedeagus, especially in having strong carina on underside, other sculpture of prothorax, peculiar type of coloration and less ovate body. From *A. thoracica* Jac. with tuberculate prothorax it differs immediately in having flavous upperside of venter and small size.

Types: Holotype ♂ (NHM-Basel) and 1 paratype ♀ (coll. Medvedev); locality: India, Darjeeling, Tista, 10.V.1981, 230 m, (BB).

Aetheanta n. gen.

Body parallel, elongate, upperside glabrous. Head pubescent between eyes, slightly enlarged in male, eyes rather small, genae about $\frac{1}{2}$ of eye's length, with groove for first antennal joint, antennae short, moderately widened from fifth joint, first joint elongate, about twice as long as broad. Prothorax transverse, rounded on sides, basal margin feebly lobed, with rounded hind angles, fore margin straight. Scutellum broad, subquadrate with rounded apex. Elytral epipleura broad, narrowed posteriorly but distinct almost to the middle of venter, with erect dense pubescence. Pygidium uncovered in female, covered in male. First joint of tarsi slightly elongate, especially on hind legs, fore femora of male feebly thickened. Propleurae glabrous.

This genus similar to *Aetheomorpha* and *Antipa*, differs from both in having pubescent epipleura.

Generotype: *Ae. fasciata* n. sp.

Aetheanta fasciata n. sp.

Fig. 10.

Body fulvous, frons, vertex, broadened joints of antennae, scutellum, breast, apex of venter, tibiae except bases, tarsi and patterns of upperside dark blue. Prothorax with basal band incised in middle or divided in 3 spots. Elytra with elongate humeral spot, similar spot near suture before middle often connected with humeral one in curve band,

Tab. 1: Distribution of Clytrinae in the Himalayas

species	East Afgha- nistan	North Paki- stan	Jammu	Kashmir	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh Patiala	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal	Sikkim	Darjee- ling district	Bhutan	Assam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Labidostomis funerea</i> Frm.				+							
<i>Labidostomis metallica</i> <i>indica</i> Jac.		+	+	+							
<i>Epimela viridicollis</i> Jac.			+		+			+			+
<i>Epimela ornata</i> Redt.				+							
<i>Clytrasoma palliatum</i> F.							+				+
<i>Clytrasoma conformis</i> Lac.				+	+						+
<i>Clytra succincta</i> Lac.					+						+
<i>Clytra dispar</i> Redt.				+							
<i>Aetheodactyla dimidia-</i> <i>tipennis</i> Baly		+	+		+	+	+				+
<i>Miochira gracilis</i> Lac.	+		+	+			+	+	+		+
<i>Miochira montana</i> Jac.	+		+	+	+		+			+	+
<i>Smaragdina</i> <i>tonkinensis</i> Lef.						+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Smaragdina</i> <i>sikhima</i> Jac.							+	+	+	+	+

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species	East Afgha- nistan	North Paki- stan	Jammu	Kashmir	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh Patiala	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal	Sikkim	Darjee- ling district	Bhutan	Assam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Smaragdina divisa</i> Jac.							+		+		+
<i>Smaragdina oculata</i> L. Medv.											+
<i>Smaragdina fabrei</i> Lef.							+				
<i>Smaragdina duvivieri</i> Jac.					+						+
<i>Smaragdina nigriscutis</i> L. Medv.											+
<i>Smaragdina laticollis</i> Duv.								+			
<i>Smaragdina dohertii</i> Jac.											+
<i>Smaragdina subdivisa</i> Jac.											+
<i>Smaragdina signaticollis</i> Redt.				+							
<i>Smaragdina minutissima</i> Lop.	+	+	+			+					
<i>Smaragdina brancuccii</i> L. Medv.						+					
<i>Aetheomorpha suturalis</i> Jac.					+						
<i>Aetheomorpha subrugosa</i> Jac.											+
<i>Aetheomorpha virgula</i> Jac.						+	+				
<i>Aetheomorpha assamensis</i> Jac.											
<i>Aetheomorpha jacobyi</i> L. Medv.											
<i>Aetheomorpha nagaensis</i> Jac.											
<i>Aetheomorpha pseudonagaensis</i> L. Medv.									+		

Tab. 1: Distribution of Clytrinae in the Himalayas

species	East Afgha- nistan	North Paki- stan	Jammu	Kashmir	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh Patiala	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal	Sikkim	Darjee- ling district	Bhutan	Assam	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Aetheomorpha apicata</i> L. Medv										+		
<i>Aetheomorpha cochinchinensis</i> Lef.								+				
<i>Aetheomorpha fuscicornis</i> Lac.								+				
<i>Aetheomorpha pictipennis</i> Jac.												+
<i>Diapromorpha pinguis</i> Lac.												+
<i>Diapromorpha laportei</i> Baly												+
<i>Diapromorpha dejeani</i> Lac.						+		+	+	+	+	+
<i>Diapromorpha pallens</i> F.								+	+	+	+	+
<i>Aspidolopha apicalis</i> Jac.												+
<i>Aspidolopha spilota</i> Hope							+	+	+	+		
<i>Aspidolopha quadrinotata</i> Bryant								+	+	+		
<i>Aspidolopha melanophthalma</i> Lac.										+		
<i>Aspidolopha himalayensis</i> L. Medv.										+		
<i>Aspidolopha ventralis</i> Jac.												+
<i>Aspidolopha nitidicollis</i> Jac.												+
<i>Coptocephala crassipes vavilovi</i> Lop.		+				+						
<i>Aetheanta fasciata</i> L. Medv.								+		+		+
Total:	48	4	3	6	8	9	6	16	9	13	4	22

transverse band behind middle, often interrupted on suture and extreme apex, sometimes reduced to common spot on suture dark blue or greenish.

Head finely punctured, with central groove. Prothorax impunctured, with transverse impressions before hind angles. Elytra with rather strong confused punctures and finely shagreened interspaces. Apex of pygidium not incised. Aedagus (Fig. 10) with high blunt longitudinal ridge on underside. Length of male 5.2 mm, of female 4.6–5.6 mm.

Types: Holotype ♂ (Museum Frey, Tutzing); locality: India, Assam, Khast Hills, Cherrapunji, V.1961, 1300 m, (Scherer). 7 paratypes (NHM-Basel and coll. Medvedev); localities: Nepal: Lamobagar Gao-Hedangna, 4.VI.1980, 1000–1500 m, 1 ex. (W); East Nepal, 1979, 2 ex. (BB). India: Darjeeling Distr. Alghera, 1.VIII.1978, 900 m, 1 ex. (BB); Kalimpong, 25.VIII.1978, 1 ex. (BB); Serhuke Road, 31.VII.1978, 1 ex. (BB); Darjeeling, 1 ex. (author's collection).

There are about 50 species of Clytrinae recorded till now for Himalaya region, a part of them doubtful or poorly studied. I give a table of these species with distribution data within the Himalayas region.

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