

Zeitschrift: Entomologica Basiliensis
Herausgeber: Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Entomologische Sammlungen
Band: 18 (1995)

Artikel: New Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from the Philippines
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-980473>

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New Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from the Philippines

by L. N. Medvedev

Abstract: A new *Eumolpid* genus, *Colaspibasa* and 16 new species: *Aetheomorpha submetallica* (*Clytrinae*), *Coenobius nigricollis*, *C. apicefulvus* (*Cryptocephalinae*), *Basilepta mindorensis*, *B. pallidicornis*, *B. grossa*, *Nodina philippina*, *Colaspibasa thoracica*, *Chrysopida tristis*, *Ch. viridis*, *Ch. multisulcata*, *Cleorina flavoornata*, *C. laeta*, *C. luzonica*, *C. basipennis*, *Colaspoides minuta* (*Eumolpinae*), are described from the Philippines.

Key words: Coleoptera Chrysomelidae – Philippines – taxonomy – new species.

In the present paper I describe a new genus and a few new species from the Philippine Islands, a region very poorly investigated.

My acknowledgements to Dr. M. Brancucci (Museum of Natural History, Basel) and Dr. R. Krause (Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden) for the opportunity to study materials from the mentioned museums.

Abbreviations used:

NHMB = Museum of Natural History, Basel

MT = Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden

LM = author's collection, Moscow

***Aetheomorpha submetallica* n.sp.**

♀. Reddish fulvous, antennae except segment 1, apices of tibiae and tarsi black, head metallic blue except fulvous labrum, prothorax with poorly limited central piceous spot with metallic tint, elytra blue with traces of red on suture behind scutellum; breast, pygidium and part of abdominal segments dark with metallic tint. In the paratype prothorax with narrow and elongate central stripe, elytra fulvous with humeral area, spot behind middle, connected with side margin blue, suture and hind margin of elytra darkened.

Body cylindrical, widened to behind. Frons coarsely punctate, with 3 grooves, pubescent near eye; clypeus and vertex sparsely punctate. Antennae strongly serrate from the 5th segment, 4th segment practically cylindrical. Prothorax narrowed anteriorly, with side margins broadly rounded, surface shining, with strong sparse punctures. Scutellum triangular with truncate apex. Elytra shining, strongly punctate, except extreme apex. Propleurae with sharp sutu-

re, densely pubescent before and glabrous behind it. Pygidium not covered by elytra, with narrowly rounded apex, with longitudinal central elevation, more or less gibbous in apical part.

Length of body: 5–5.1 mm.

Holotype ♀ (NHMB), Paratype ♀ (LM): Philippines, Palawan: Port Barton, 150 m, 14–18.XII.1990.

Near *Aetheomorpha congrua* Weise 1922, n.comb. (described as *Aspidolopha*), differs in having the prothorax deeply punctate, head metallic, pattern of upperside different.

Coenobius nigricollis n.sp.

Fulvous, head except labrum, underside, anterior part of elytra, including basal band, triangularly widened on suture and lateral stripe, abbreviated before apex black.

Body more or less cylindrical. Head finely and densely punctate on clypeus and more sparsely on head, covered with white pubescence, which is very dense in holotype and more sparse in paratype. Antennae about half of body length, with slightly thickened 6 apical segments. Prothorax with maximal width near base, narrowed anteriorly, with feebly rounded side margins, anterior collar sharp, not interrupted in the middle, with transverse groove near middle, deepened at sides, with acute basal lobe, but without row of punctures along basal margin; surface impunctate except a few punctures in middle of transverse groove. Scutellum lanceolate, about 3 times as long as broad, with narrowly rounded apex. Elytra with regular rows of shallow punctures which almost disappear in apical third, interspaces broad, flat, impunctate. Pygidium with rounded apex, densely pubescent; sculpture under pubescence not distinct, but seems to be fine and dense.

Length of body: 1.8–2 mm.

Holotype: (NHMB), Paratype (LM): Philippines, Mindanao: 30 km W of Maramag, 1600 m, 28–30.XII.1990.

Near *C. monticola* Weise 1922, differs in having a black prothorax and base of elytra.

Coenobius apicefulvus n.sp.

♂. Fulvous, elytra except apical third and hind breast black.

Body ovate. Head bare, with sparse strong punctures. Antennae of male reach middle of elytra, in female a little shorter, with thickened

6 apical segments. Prothorax with maximal width near base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, with almost straight side margins, anterior collar sharp, not interrupted in the middle, with transverse groove near middle of side margin; basal margin with a row of punctures, rest surface with only a few punctures, mostly in basal half. Scutellum at least 3 times as long as wide, lanceolate, longitudinally concave, with a rounded apex. Elytra with regular rows of deep punctures, which are more or less distinct till apex, interspaces broad, convex, impunctate. Pygidium finely and densely punctate, with rounded apex.

Length of body 2–2.4 mm.

Holotype ♂ (NHMB) and 2 paratypes ♀ (NHMB, LM): Philippines, Mindanao: 30 km W of Maramag, 1600 m, 28–30.XII.1990.

Near *C. flaviventris* Weise 1922, differs in having bicolorous elytra.

Basilepta mindorensis n.sp.

Reddish bronze with more or less distinct greenish tint, labrum, basal antennal segments and legs fulvous, knees darkened.

Head shining, strongly punctured, clypeus not separated from frons. Antennae with segments thin and elongate, segments 2–4 subequal. Prothorax shining, twice as broad as long, sides rounded, slightly undulate, with a trace of angulation in basal third. Elytra with feeble postbasal depression and strong and regular rows, interspaces mostly flat or moderately convex, except near base and side margins, where they are distinctly costate. Propleurae strongly punctured. Femora not toothed, fore femora thicker.

Length of body: 3.9–4.4 mm.

Holotype and 1 paratype (LM): Philippines, Mindoro: Abra de Illog.

Near *B. philippinensis* Lefevre 1885, but smaller, with punctures of prothorax rather coarse, but not strigose.

Basilepta pallidicornis n.sp.

Figs 1–2.

♀. Body red, antennae pale fulvous.

Clypeus not separated from frons, with large dense punctures, ridged on sides, frons and vertex very finely punctured, ocular grooves sharp and long. Antennae with elongate segments, which are, beginning from the fourth, densely pubescent; segment 4 only a little longer than the third (fig. 1). Prothorax about twice as broad as long,

more or less hexagonal, sides rounded and undulate, obtusely angulate just behind middle (fig. 2). Surface finely sparsely punctured, almost smooth near fore angles. Elytra without postbasal impression, with very feeble rows, almost disappearing behind middle, inter-spaces flat and broad, smooth or very finely punctured. Propleurae with sparse punctures, more dense near hind margin. Middle femora with a very feeble obtuse tooth.

Length of body 4–4.5 mm.

Holotype ♀ (LM): Philippines, Mindanao: Surigao.

Near *Basilepta rufa* Clark 1865 from Pulo Penang, differs in structure of antennae, form of prothorax and more feeble elytral rows.

Basilepta grossa n.sp.

Figs 3–4.

♀. Reddish fulvous, antennae and tarsi more pale.

Head sparsely punctured, clypeus not separated from frons, which has two longitudinal impression, vertex with feeble longitudinal groove, ocular grooves developed, but not very sharp. Antennae with elongate segments, which are, beginning from the fourth, densely pubescent, slightly widened and flattened, segment 4 twice as long as the third, fifth segment a little more short (fig. 3). Prothorax (fig. 4) trapeziform, with lateral sides slightly arcuate, not angulate, with maximal width at the basal third; surface sparsely punctured, punctures more feeble near fore margin and practically absent near fore angles. Propleurae smooth, shining. Elytra regularly punctured, with shallow postbasal impression, rows very feeble behind middle, inter-spaces broad and flat, 10th interspace convex in the anterior half. Fore femora with small obtuse tooth.

Length of body 8.8 mm, breadth 5.5 mm.

Holotype ♀ (LM): Philippines, Bucas Grande Isl.: Socorro.

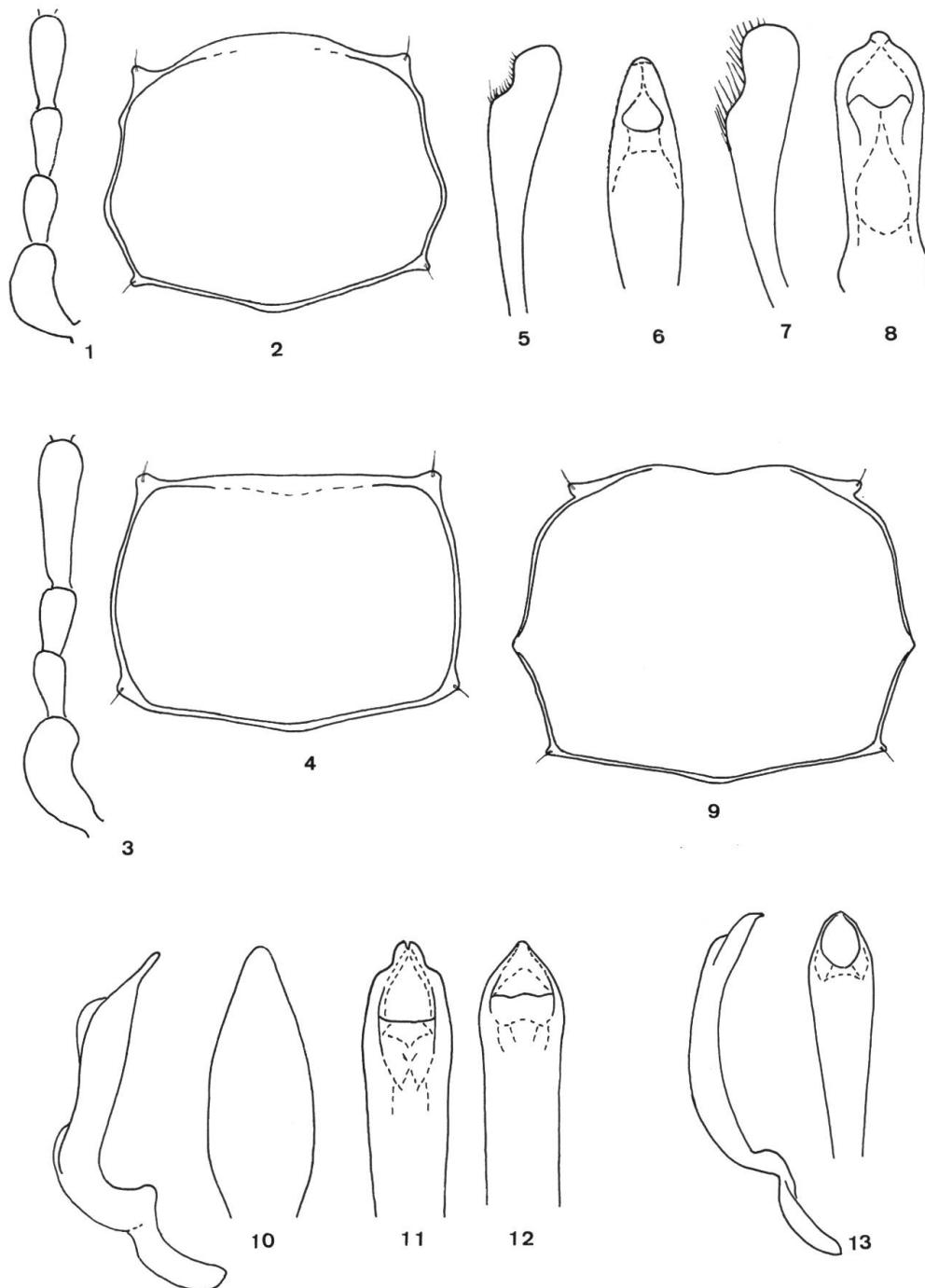
Similar at preceeding species, differs in structure of antennae and form of prothorax.

Nodina philippina n.sp.

Figs 5–6.

♂. Body aeneous with fulvous antennae, labrum and legs.

Head shining with sparse fine punctures, anterior margin of clypeus triangularly emarginate. Prothorax with strong, moderately dense punctures. Elytra with regular rows of rather strong punctures in basal half, very feblened or disappearing behind middle, especially



Figs 1–13: 1–2: *Basilepta pallidicornis* n.sp. ♀: 1, basal segments of antennae. 2, prothorax. 3–4: *Basilepta grossa* n.sp. ♀: 3, basal segments of antennae. 4, prothorax. 5–6: *Nodina philippina* n.sp. ♂: 5, mid tibia. 6, aedeagus, dorsal. 7–8: *Nodina santula* Weise ♂: 7, mid tibia. 8, aedeagus, dorsal. 9–10: *Colaspibasa thoracica* n.sp. ♂: 9, prothorax. 10, aedeagus, dorsal and lateral. 11, *Chrysopida tristis* n.sp. ♂, aedeagus, dorsal. 12, *Cleorina laeta* n.sp. ♂, aedeagus, dorsal. 13, *Colaspoides minuta* n.sp. ♂, aedeagus, dorsal and lateral.

on apical slope and at side margin, without lateral costa, only with trace of humeral costa. Fore tibiae widened apically, fore tarsi of male with segment 1 moderately widened. Mid tibiae curved, with deep preapical emargination (fig. 5).

Aedeagus with narrowed apical part, more or less in form of elongate obtuse triangle (fig. 6).

Length of body 1.9–2.1 mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype ♂ (LM) paratype ♂ (NHMB): Philippines, Basilan; paratype ♂ (LM): Mindanao: Kolambugan.

This species is in external morphological characters almost identical with *N. santula* Wse and differs mainly in form of aedeagus. Philippine species of the genus might be divided with the following key.

1(2) Body dark blue, including legs. Elytral rows of punctures distinct to apex. ***N. luzonica*** Weise, 1922

2(1) Body aeneous with fulvous legs. Elytral rows of punctures disappear or very feeble behind middle.

3(4) Mid tibiae with feeble preapical emargination, slightly curved (fig. 7). Apex of aedeagus broadly rounded with obtuse protuberance (fig. 8). Luzon, Mindanao.

N. santula Weise, 1922

4(3) Mid tibiae distinctly curved, with deep preapical emargination (fig. 5). Apex of aedeagus elongate triangular (fig. 6).

N. philippina n.sp.

***Colaspibasa* n.gen.**

Fig. 9.

Generotype: *Colaspibasa thoracica*, n.sp.

Body elongate, cylindrical, with general appearance of *Chrysosomus*, glabrous above. Clypeus not separated from the frons, ridged laterally. Ocular grooves developed, vertex not excavated above eyes. Antennae filiform. Prothorax (fig. 9) transverse, almost as broad as elytra at base, lateral sides margined, with acute tooth just behind middle and obtuse angulation in anterior third, all angles acute, with setigerous pore; surface convex, without any impressions. Elytra with basal convexity, confusedly punctured. Pygidium without longitudinal groove. Fore margin of propleura straight. Mid tibiae emarginate before apex, hind tibiae practically not emarginate, both with a brush of dense bristles. Claws toothed. Prosternum broad, transverse.

This genus seems to be an aberrant *Basileptini* with the structure of prothorax resembling *Colaspini* and general form of *Platycoryni*. From *Basilepta* Baly 1860 and allied genera it differs by the biangulate lateral margin of prothorax and irregular punctuation of elytra. From the tribe *Platycoryni* it differs immediately with ungrooved pygidium.

Colaspibasa thoracica n.sp.

Fig. 10.

♂. Body dark red, antennae pale flavous, elytra black with feeble blue reflection, apices of femora blackish green.

Head punctured, more sparsely on clypeus and vertex, the latter with central groove. Antennae about half of body length, segments 3–11 elongate, subequal; apical segments not widened. Prothorax 1.5 times as broad as long, very finely sparsely punctured. Elytra with very prominent humerus and blunt tubercle behind it, punctures of surface fine, partly arranged in more or less distinct rows. Mid and hind femora with a small tooth beneath.

Aedeagus fig. 10.

Length of body 8.2–8.6 mm.

Holotype ♂ and paratype ♀ (LM): Philippines, Mindanao: Bukidnon, Lindabon.

Chrysopida tristis n.sp.

Fig. 11.

♂. Black with metallic green tint, sometimes very feeble and not forming distinct spots or bands on elytra, basal antennal segments rufous, legs of paratype red with dark metallic knees and tarsi.

Frons and vertex alutaceous, very finely punctured, clypeus separated from frons, more shining, with more large and dense punctures. Prothorax feebly transverse very convex, alutaceous, impunctured or with very small punctures. Elytra with very feeble basal convexity and regular rows of deep punctures, interspaces narrow, flat or slightly convex. Propleurae alutaceous, impunctured. Femora with acute tooth, more small on middle ones. Fore tarsi moderately widened.

Aedeagus with apical protuberance, beneath with rough transverse rugosity on each side (fig. 11).

Length of body 7.8–8 mm.

Holotype ♂ (LM): Philippines, Luzon, Zambales Jba;

Paratype ♂ (MT): Samar, Borongan (coll. Schultze).

Near *Chrysopida festiva* Baly 1865, but metallic coloration, including elytral bands, indistinct, aedeagus of different form.

***Chrysopida viridis* n.sp.**

♀. Body metallic green, antennae dark brown with basal segments reddish, labrum fulvous.

Head densely punctured, clypeus not separated, frons and vertex alutaceous, with narrow central dark blue line. Antennae thin, about half of body length. Prothorax feebly convex, 1.5 times as broad as long, sides rounded, with maximal width before middle, surface densely punctured, with white pubescence on sides. Elytra flat, with very deep postbasal groove and regular rows of punctures, weakened apically and partly confused at sides. Propleurae coarsely punctured and pubescent. Femora not toothed.

Length of body 8 mm.

Holotype ♀ (LM): Philippines, Mindoro: Mt. Calavite.

This species may be compared only with *C. aureovillosa* Lefevre 1885 because of feebly convex (but not flattened) upperside, but differs in metallic coloration, pubescence, sculpture of upperside etc.

***Chrysopida multisulcata* n.sp.**

♀. Pitchy black, upperside with feeble metallic reflection, more distinct on humerus; basal antennal segments pitchy brown.

Head coarsely punctured, especially on clypeus. Antennae thin, more long than half of body. Prothorax feebly convex, 1.5 times as wide as long, with lateral sides broadly rounded, surface shining, very densely punctured, with short hairs on sides. Elytra flattened, very shining, with deep postbasal depression and round groove just behind humerus, with dense pubescence on humerus, along side margin and on apical slope along suture. Surface on basal half and apical slope with rows of punctures, which are not quite regular, behind middle with 22 costate furrows. Propleurae punctured. Femora not toothed.

Length of body 8.5 mm.

Holotype ♀ (LM): Philippines: Panay, Culasi.

In general form may be compared with preceding species, but differs immediately from all species of the genus in having duplicate number of elytral striae.

Cleorina flavoornata n.sp.

Body black; labrum, vertex, basal band and spot behind middle on elytra, apex of abdomen, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi red, antennae fulvous with segments 5–9 darkened.

Clypeus dull, finely punctate. Front and vertex shining, with distinct, but very sparse punctures. Antennae thin, segments 3–10 subequal, segment 2 about 2/3 as long as 3. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, with sides rounded and maximal width near middle; surface shining, impunctate. Elytra slightly narrowed posteriorly and broadly rounded on apex, humerus well developed, postbasal impression very feeble, almost indistinct; punctured rows feeble, almost indistinct on base and behind middle. Anterior margin of prosternum feebly convex. Fore tibiae widened on apex.

Length of body 2.8–2.9 mm.

Holotype (MT), 2 paratypes (MT), 2 paratypes (LM): Philippines, Luzon: Benguet, Baguio.

Differs immediately from all known species with black body and spotted elytra.

Cleorina laeta n.sp.

Fig. 12.

♂. Metallic blue, sometimes with green or violaceous tint, antennal segments 2 and 3 fulvous, 4–11 black.

Body ovate. Head shining, with strong sparse punctures, clypeus not separated from frons, with anterior margin semicircularly emarginate, ocular groove feeble. Antennae comparatively short and robust, segments 2–10 subequal in length, segments 5–11 distinctly thickened, each of them about 1.6–2 times as long as broad. Prothorax 1.8 times as broad as long, with lateral margins broadly rounded and maximal width just behind middle, surface distinctly, but not densely punctate. Elytra with well developed humerus and transverse depression behind it, but without postbasal depression; punctured rows strong, not quite regular, more feeble on apical slope. Female with lateral obtuse ridge behind humerus, shortened on both ends. Anterior margin of prosternum very feebly convex, propleurae strongly punctured. Mid and hind femora with an acute tooth behind middle. Mid tibiae with a preapical emargination.

Aedeagus (fig. 12) with an acute ridge on underside.

Length of body 4–5 mm.

Holotype ♂ (MT), 2 paratypes (MT, LM): Philippines, Luzon: Manila.

Near *Cleorina morosa* Lefevre 1885, but much larger, prothorax not densely punctate, elytra without distinct postbasal depression.

***Cleorina luzonica* n.sp.**

Head and prothorax greenish blue, elytra violaceous blue, underside dark metallic, antennae black with fulvous bases, legs fulvous.

Head with sparse setigerous punctures, clypeus triangularly emarginate. All antennal segments elongate and thin, segments 4 and 5 the longest, each of them about 1.5 times as long as the third. Prothorax 1.6 times as broad as long, with maximal width behind middle. Surface with sparse punctures of moderate size. Elytra with postbasal depression, rows of punctures are distinct in the depression and very feeble or indistinct on basal convexity and behind middle. Propleurae smooth. Fore femora with microscopical tooth.

Length of body 3.2–3.4 mm.

Holotype (LM): Philippines, Luzon: Benguet Loo, 2000 m; paratype (LM): Luzon: Benguet, Santo Tomas.

Near *Cleorina philippinensis* Jacoby 1898, but prothorax very feebly and sparsely punctured and legs fulvous.

***Cleorina basipennis* n.sp.**

Body fulvous, antennae except 3 or 4 basal segments and metasternum black, elytra black with apical half fulvous.

Body ovate. Head shining, with sparse, but distinct punctures (sometimes very fine on clypeus and frons), fore margin of clypeus triangularly emarginate. Antennae thin and long, all segments slender, 5–11 segments very feebly thickened, each of them more than twice as long as broad, segments 3–10 subequal in length, segment 2 thick, about 0.7–0.8 as long as 3. Prothorax 1.7–1.8 times as broad as long, with lateral margins feebly rounded and maximal width just before base; surface impunctate or very finely, indistinctly punctate. Elytra with well developed humeral tubercle and feeble postbasal depression, rows of punctures strongly reduced and distinct only near scutellum, on innerside of humerus and in postbasal depression. Propleurae and metasternum impunctate. All femora untoothed.

Length of body 3–3.4 mm.

Holotype (NHMB) and 2 paratypes (NHMB, LM): Philippines, Mindanao: 30 km W of Maramag, 1600 m, 28–30.XII.1990.

Near *Cleorina cyrtopus* Lefevre 1885, differs in having bicolorous elytra.

Colaspoides minuta n.sp.

Fig. 13.

♂. Fulvous red, elytra black, apical antennal segments slightly darkened.

Body ovate. Head shining, smooth, with a few fine punctures on vertex; ocular grooves sharp and straight. Antennae thin, segment 3 distinctly longer than 2 and slightly longer than 4; segments 4–10 subequal. Prothorax strongly convex, fore angles not seen from above, lateral margins more or less parallel in basal half and arcuately narrowed anteriorly; maximal width is practically at base. Surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra distinctly punctate throughout, punctures arranged in irregular rows, especially near suture; lateral interspaces convex. Segment 1 of anterior tarsi triangular, moderately widened in male. All femora untoothed. Last abdominal sternite of male convex, without any depressions.

Aedeagus thin and long (fig. 13).

Length of body 2.1–2.4 mm.

Holotype ♂ (NHMB) and 2 paratypes (NHMB, LM): Philippines, Palawan: Port Barton, 150 m, 14–18.XII.1990.

This very small species might be compared only with *C. parvula* Baly 1867 from Singapore, but species in question is smaller and has black elytra.

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