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Some new and poorly known Clytrinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) of the Old World

by Lev N. Medvedev & František Kantner

Abstract. Eight new species – *Clytra hajeki* (Iran), *Aetheomorpha furcata* (Thailand, Laos), *A. sodalimima*, *A. pseudosodalis* (both Thailand), *Smaragdina regalini*, *S. megalayana* (both northern India), *S. linearis* (Malaysia), *Peploptera trimaculata* (Namibia, Botswana, RSA, Mozambique, Zimbabwe) – and 4 new subspecies – *Clytra ovata borealis* (Turkey, Syria, Lebanon), *Diapromorpha dejeani yunnan* (Yunnan), *Smaragdina chrysomeloides rufocapitis* (Thailand, Laos, northern India), *Peploptera pallipes bicoloripes* (Namibia, Botswana) – are described.

Key words. Coleoptera – Chrysomelidae – Clytrinae – taxonomy – new species – new subspecies

Introduction

This communication is based on the extensive material contained in the collection of František Kantner, mainly collected in recent years. A few additional specimens from the Basel Natural History Museum and the Medvedev collection were also examined. The holotypes from the F. Kantner collection are deposited in the museum mentioned above.

The following abbreviations are used for places in which the type materials are deposited:

NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum (Basel, Switzerland)
NSM	Namibia State Museum (Windhoek, Namibia)
FK	F. Kantner collection (Lipí u Českých Budějovic, Czech Republic)
LM	L. Medvedev collection (Moscow, Russia)
JB	J. Bezděk collection (Brno, Czech Republic)
JV	J. Voříšek collection (Jirkov, Czech Republic)
MS	M. Snížek collection (České Budějovice, Czech Republic)
RR	R. Regalin collection (Milan, Italy)

Taxonomy

Palearctic region

Clytra ovata borealis ssp. nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Syria mer. occ., Wadi al Harir, 18–20.V.1995, leg. P. Svoboda. (NHMB). Paratypes: 2 males, 1 female: same data as the holotype; (FK). 1 male: Syria occ., Bloudan, 16.V.1995, leg. K. Deneš; (FK). 1 male: Syria, Mts. Hemron, Quatana – Burqush, 3.VI.1998, leg. Z. Košťál + V. Bíža; (FK). 2 males, 3 females: Turkey mer. c., Camliyaya prov., Icel, 29.VI.–3.VII.1997, leg. F. Kantner; (1 male, 3 females FK, 1 male LM). 8 males, 3 females: Turkey mer. centr., Mersin, 1.VI.2001, leg. M. Snížek; (7 males, 2 females FK, 1 male, 1 female LM). 2 males, 2 females: Turcia SC, Hasanbeyli (Osmanie), 11.VI.1998, lgt. M. Snizek; (1 male LM, 1 male, 2 females RR). 1 male: Turchia S., Nurdagi pass, 7.VII.1984, leg. G. Curletti; (RR). 2 males, 3 females: Turkey SSC, 12.VI.1998, leg. M. Snizek; (1 female LM, 2 males, 2

females RR). 1 male, 1 female: Turkey SO, Adiyaman Kuyucak, 8.VI.1998, leg. M. Snizek; (RR). 1 female: Turkey SC, Gaziantep 50 km NW, 29.V.1998, leg. M. Snizek; (RR). 1 female: Turkey SC, Akseki, Gencler env., 25.V.1998, leg. M. Snizek; (RR). 1 male: Turkey, Hatay, Yayladagi, 1000 m. 2.VI.1993; (RR). 3 males: Turkey, Icel, 20 km N Tarsus, 4.VI.1983; (1 male FK, 2 males RR). 1 male: Turkey, Cevlik – Antakya, 25.VI.1993, Nerger; (FK). 1 male, 2 females: Anatolia mer., 1150 m, Hasanbeyli, 18.VI.1992, leg. Kadlec; (FK). 1 male: Turkey mer., Hasanbeyli, 1.VI.1992, lgt. P. Svoboda; (FK). 2 males, 3 females: Turkey south, Hasanbeyli, 1200 m, 2–4.VI.1994, J. Rolčík lgt; (FK). 2 males: Turkey mer., 6.VI.1991, Anatolia, Toros Mts., 900 m, 25 km NW Erdemli, leg. S. Kadlec; (FK). 1 male: Turkey SE, Islahlya, S of Alaca, 4.VI.2001, M. Snížek lgt; (JB). 1 male: Turkey mer. or., Adiyaman, Kuyucak, 8.VI.1996, lgt. M. Snizek; (FK). 1 male, 2 females: Turkey, Zorkun, 11.VI.1994, M. Šárovec; (1 male, 1 female FK, 1 female JB). 1 male: Lebanon, Beyruth; (LM).

Description. Black, elytra fulvous with small humeral spot and well developed band beyond the middle, largely uninterrupted on suture and touching lateral margin. Aedeagus (Fig.1) broadest in preapical part. Spermatheca shown in Fig. 16, only 1.5 times as wide as the narrowest part of prebasal area. Elytra less rounded at the sides (because the body looks less ovate), but their proportions are same as in nominal subspecies: 1.15–1.25 in males, 1.3–1.33 in females. For aedeagus of nominal subspecies see Fig. 2.

Length of body: 6.5–8.5 mm.

Distribution. Turkey, Syria, Lebanon. The nominal subspecies is distributed farther to the south, mostly in Israel.

Diagnosis. Differs from the nominal form in its less ovate body shape and broader basal part of the aedeagus, as well as in distinct obtuse ridge on underside of aedeagus, while in the nominal form this is feeble and sometimes indistinct.

Clytra hajeki sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Iran, Sistan and Baluchestan prov., Tis environment, “Oman Sea” shore (25°21'N, 60°36'E), 12 m, 12.–13.IV.2000, on Acacia, leg. J. Hájek & M. Mikát, Czech - Iranian biol. expedition; (NHMB). Paratype: 1 female: Same data as the holotype; (FK).

Description. Black, basal antennal segments and prothorax red fulvous, the latter with traces of 2 dark brown spots in the centre, elytra fulvous, small black humeral spot and transverse spot to the rear of centre.

Body cylindrical. Head densely punctate, frons and vertex with dense decumbent pubescence. Antennae serrate from the 4th segment on, segment 1 large and subquadrate, segments 2 and 3 very small. Prothorax 1.75 times as broad as long, broadest behind the middle, with rounded rear angles, surface dull, rather densely but not strongly punctate, with microsculptured interspaces. Scutellum triangular, glossy, finely punctate, pubescent at base. Elytra 1.5 times as long as broad, surface dull, finely punctate with extremely fine microsculpture. Tarsal segment 1 of all legs triangular, somewhat longer than wide. Aedeagus seems split in lateral view because of large plate in front of orifice; underside without impressions but with short longitudinal ridge at base (Fig. 3). Spermatheca shown in Fig. 17.

Length of body: male 10.5 mm, female 9.7 mm.

Distribution. Iran.

Diagnosis. This species is very near to the Indian *C. succincta* LACORDAIRE, 1848, having the same unusual type of aedeagus, but it differs conspicuously in its red (rather than black) prothorax and different sculpture of aedeagus (sharp ridge at base of underside, absence of grooves at sides, etc.). Very possibly, these two species might be elevated to the subgeneric level. Currently, we are avoiding doing so because of the lack of material examined. The species belongs definitely among the Oriental fauna.

***Labidostomis diversifrons* LEFÈVRE, 1872**

Material examined. 3 males, 1 female: NW Syria, Tartus, Oal at al-Hisn; (FK).

Remarks. Males with tibiae and the first tarsal segment fulvous. Aedeagus quite distinctive of the species, female with usual coloration.

Oriental region

***Diapromorpha dejeani yunnana* ssp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): China, Yunnan, Wuding env., 90 km NW of Kunming, 24.VII.1995, leg. Z. Jindra; (NHMB). Paratypes: 2 males, 2 females: the same data as holotype; (1 male, 1 female FK, 1 male, 1 female LM). 2 males, 5 females: China, Yunnan, Maugay env., near Wuding, 100 km NW of Kunming, 25.VII.1995, leg. Z. Jindra; (FK).

Description. Black, basal segments of antennae, prothorax and elytra fulvous. Prothorax impunctate. Aedeagus (Fig. 4) slightly widened to the apex, with distinct triangular apical process well delimited from its main part; underside without specific sculpture.

Length of body: 5–5.7 mm.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

Diagnosis. This subspecies is morphologically quite identical, even in the form of aedeagus (Fig. 4), with the nominal subspecies *D. dejeani dejeani* LACORDAIRE, 1848 from the Himalayas. It differs only in the absence of dark spots on the prothorax and elytra. In general appearance this new subspecies is extremely similar to *D. pallens* (OLIVIER, 1808), which, however, has a sparsely but distinctly punctate prothorax. The aedeagus of *D. pallens* (Fig. 5), has a triangular apex which is not distinguished from its main part and underside with 2 oblique elevations in apical quarter.

Remarks. Records of *D. pallens* from Yunnan and Hainan (GRESSIT & KIMOTO, 1961) very possibly belong to this subspecies. The taxonomic status of *D. melanopus* LACORDAIRE, 1848 is quite unclear. GRESSITT & KIMOTO (1961) proposed *Cryptocephalus pallens* FABRICIUS, 1787 originating from China. We are sure that this is incorrect, because all records of this species from China are cited from only Yunnan and Hainan; Fabricius could not possibly have had material from these regions. It seems that the valid name for *Diapromorpha melanopus* LACORDAIRE, 1848 must be *Diapromorpha pallens* (OLIVIER, 1808) originating from eastern India.

Aetheomorpha furcata sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Thailand bor., Mae Hong Son prov., Soppong, 600 m, 28.V.1999, leg. D. Hauck; (NHMB). Paratypes 1 male: N. Laos, Oudom Xai prov., "village on km. 44", 30 km SE Muang Xai, 1100–1300 m, V.1999; (FK). 1 female: Thailand, Chiang Dao (19°24'N, 98°55'E), 600 m, 10–16.V.1994, leg. D. Král; (LM).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 4–11, apex of pygidium and metasternum black or (in male paratype) pygidium and underside entirely fulvous; elytra with 4 black spots (2, 2) and apex black.

Male: Body cylindrical, parallel-sided. Head finely punctate, more distinctly on frons, with 3 grooves (2 anterior grooves very feeble). Frons narrow, about one third of maximal width of head. Antennae distinctly serrate from segment 4, which is triangular and as large as segment 5. Prothorax 2 times as wide as long, broadest beyond the centre, surface glossy and impunctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, strongly and densely punctate. Pygidium exposed, rounded at apex. Aedeagus (Fig. 5) bidentate on apex, evenly convex on underside.

Length of body: 4.4–4.5 mm.

Female: Coloration is same as in holotype, but body more broad, elytra 1.3 times as long as wide. Length 4.6 mm.

Distribution. Northern Thailand and Laos.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar to, and nearest to, *A. decemnotata* JACOBY, 1892, which, however, has a black vertex, a more darkened underside and apex of aedeagus acutely triangular. Records of *A. decemnotata* from Thailand and Laos (KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1981) very possibly refer to this new species.

Aetheomorpha sodalis LACORDAIRE, 1848

Material examined. 1 male: Vietnam, prov. Gialai-Contum, Buon Loi, 27.VI.1983, leg. L. Medvedev; (LM).

Remarks. This species was originally described from "Oriental India" and this description was based on a single female. It seems that KIMOTO & GRESSITT (1981) figured the aedeagus of this species, probably correctly (MEDVEDEV, 1988). Now two more specimens with the general appearance of *A. sodalis* are at our disposal. Because of this, we consider the specimen partly described and figured earlier (MEDVEDEV, 1988) to belong to *A. sodalis* actually (see Material examined). It corresponds in coloration with Lacordaire's description, and the male has a very narrow frons (0.6 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye). Aedeagus see Fig. 7.

Aetheomorpha sodalimima sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Thailand, Khao Sok (8°55'N, 98°45'E), 10.XI.1996, leg. M. Mostovski; (LM). Paratypes: 1 female: the same data as the holotype; (LM). 1 female: Thailand bor., prov. Mae Hong Son, Pai, 24–30.IV.1997, leg. R. Šigut; (FK). 10 females: Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Soppong (19°27'N, 98°20'E), 1500 m, 7–12.V.1996, leg. S. Bečvář; (8 females FK, 2 females LM). 4 females: the same

locality, 23–27.V.1999, leg. D. Hauck; (FK). 2 females: the same locality and date, leg. M. Říha; (1 female FK, 1 female LM).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 5–11, metasternum, abdomen and tarsi black, middle of metasternum, last abdominal sternite and apex of pygidium usually fulvous.

Body cylindrical, elongate. Head finely punctate on clypeus and frons, with 2 grooves between eyes, frons rather broad, in both sexes 1.5 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye (about 0.45 of maximal width of head). Antennae serrate from the 4th segment, which is sharply triangular and a little larger than 5th; segment 3 very small. Prothorax 1.7–1.8 times as wide as long, broadest just beyond centre, surface glossy and impunctate. Scutellum elongate, triangular, with obtuse apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, moderately glossy, finely and densely punctate, interspaces with microscopic punctures. Pygidium half exposed, with rounded-truncate apex. Tarsal segment 1 moderately elongate on all legs. Aedeagus (Fig. 8) transversely rugose on upper side before orifice, evenly convex on underside.

Length of body: male 7.2 mm, female 6–7.5 mm.

Distribution. Northern Thailand.

Diagnosis. Differs from *A. sodalis* in larger size, different colour and especially in quite different type of aedeagus.

Aetheomorpha pseudosodalis sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): NE Thailand, Chom Thong, 23–27.IV.1991, leg. S. Bílý; (NHMB). Paratypes: 1 male, 2 females: same data as the holotype; (NHMB, 1 male – LM). 2 males: Thailand, Chiang Dao (19°24'N, 98°55'E), 600 m, 10–16.V.1991, leg. D. Král; (FK, LM). 1 female: E. Thailand, Chanhaburi distr., Khai Soi Dao, 5–13.V.1998, leg. M. Knížek; (FK). 6 females: Thailand bor., Chiang Dao, 19–21.V.1997, lgt. M. Snizek; (2 females FK, 4 females RR). 5 males, 7 females: Thailand bor., Chiang Dao env., 21.V.–4.VI.1995, lgt. M. Snizek; (1 male, 1 female LM, 4 males, 6 females RR). 1 male: Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., 1000–1600 m, 20 km NW from Fang, 2–5.V.1996, lgt. S. & E. Becvar; (RR). 1 female: Thailand, without more exact data; (LM). 1 male: Thai, Lom Sak – Don Sai, 17–19.v.1993, leg. Pacholátko + Dembický; (JV).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 4–11, underside except prosternum, pygidium and legs black. Body cylindrical, elongate. Head almost impunctate, with 3 feeble grooves, frons narrow, in male 0.75 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye (about 0.3 of maximal width of head), in female 1.5 times as wide as eye. Antennae as in *A. sodalimima* sp.nov. Prothorax 2 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, surface glossy and almost impunctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, finely and densely punctate, interspaces with sparse microscopic punctures. Pygidium half exposed, truncate at apex. Tarsal segment 1 feebly elongate on all legs. Aedeagus see Fig. 9.

Length of body: male 5–5.8 mm, female 5.6–6.3 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Diagnosis. This species is closely related to *A. sodalis* LACORDAIRE, 1848. It differs only in fulvous scutellum (black in *A. sodalis*, but this character is probably variable), but the shape of the aedeagus is quite different.

***Smaragdina chrysomeloides rufocapitis* ssp. nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): N. Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., Ban Sanpakia, 1400 m, 1–19.V.1998, leg. I. Martinů; (NHMB). Paratypes: 1 female: N. Thailand, SE Soppong (19°27'N, 98°20'E), 1500 m, 23–27.V.1999, leg. D. Hauck; (FK). 1 male: Thailand, Chiang Dao (19°25'N, 98°52'E), 17–24.V.1991, leg. V. Kubáň; (LM). 2 males, 1 female: N. Laos, Oudom Xai prov., “village on km 44”, 30 km SE Muang Xai, V.1999; (2 males FK, 1 female LM). 1 male: NE India, Megalaya, Nokrek NP, 3 km S Daribokgiri (25°27'N, 90°19'E), 26.IV.1999, leg. J. Rolčík; (JB).

Description. Underside of aedeagus (Fig. 10) with more or less distinct and rather feeble longitudinal rib and feeble impressions on each side. In the nominal form it seems to be evenly convex on underside [specimen from “Ind. or.” in L. Medvedev’s collection, compared with types of *S. chrysomeloides* (LACORDAIRE, 1848) and *S. citrinella* (JACOBY, 1908)].

Distribution. Northern Thailand, Laos and India.

The distribution of the nominal subspecies is not quite clear. *S. chrysomeloides* was described from “oriental India”, its synonym, *S. citrinella* from “North India”; several specimens were found in South India and Sri Lanka.

Diagnosis. Morphologically fully identical with nominal form, but head is red brown and differs very distinctly from pale flavous body. In the nominative form the whole body is pale flavous.

Remarks. This species, however placed in genus *Smaragdina*, is very possibly an independent genus.

***Smaragdina regalini* sp. nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): India, Darjeeling distr., Homes, 1230 m, 2.V.1984, leg. B. Bhakta; (NHMB). Paratypes: 20 males, 2 females: NE India, Megalaya, W Garo Hills, Balphakram Nat. Park (25°11'N, 90°51'E), 400 m, 22–27.V.1996, leg. Jendek & Šauša; (16 males, 1 female FK, 2 males LM, 2 males, 1 female NHMB). 1 male: Assam, Kasiranga, N Mikir Hills, Brahmaputra, V.1961, leg. G. Scherer; (LM).

Description. Fulvous with apical part of elytra a little lighter, antennal segments 4–11 and tarsi black. Tibiae almost fully, or at least on their apical part, black.

Body elongate, parallel-sided. Head impunctate, with 3 grooves, but anterior grooves very feeble. Eyes large, frons of male 1.1 times as wide, of female 1.4 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae serrate from segment 4, which is sharply triangular, as large as segment 5. Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, with rounded lateral margins and hind angles, broadest in middle; surface glossy and impunctate. Scutellum triangular, flat and impunctate. Elytra 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide, glossy, distinctly and densely punctate. Pygidium almost covered by elytra, hind margin rounded in male, more obtuse in female. Aedeagus comparatively broad, flattened in apical part, with small tip at apex (Fig. 11).

Length of body: male 4.5–4.8 mm, female 5.2–5.3 mm.

Distribution. Northern India.

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *S. divisa* (JACOBY, 1889) in colour and external morphology, but has quite a different form of aedeagus.

***Smaragdina megalayana* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): NE India, Megalaya, W Garo Hills, Balphakram Nat. Park (25°11'N, 90°51'E), 400 m, 22–27.V.1996, leg. Jendek & Šauša; (NHMB). Paratypes: 4 males, 3 females: the same data as the holotype; (3 males, 2 females FK, 1 male, 1 female LM). 2 males, 4 females: NE India, 3 km A Tura, 8.V.1999 (25°30'N, 19°14'E), 500–1500 m, leg. Rolčík; (1 male, 2 females FK, 1 male, 2 females NHMB).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 5–7 with black widened part, segments 8–11 black, elytra with small black humeral spot, pygidium black, at least in basal half, metasternum and abdominal sternites 4 and 5 black at sides. Tarsi more or less infusate.

Body parallel-sided, more elongate compared with *S. regalini* sp.nov. Head indistinctly punctate, mostly near eyes, with 3 grooves. Eyes very large, frons narrow, about 0.5–0.6 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae as in preceding species. Prothorax 1.85 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, with rounded lateral margins and hind angles, surface glossy and impunctate. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, glossy, finely and densely punctate. Pygidium half exposed, with rounded apex. Aedeagus (fig. 12) with very acute triangular apex and sharp ridge on basal half of underside.

Length of body: 5.3–5.7 mm.

Distribution. Northeastern India.

Diagnosis. This is one more species related to *S. divisa* (JACOBY, 1889). This new species differs from *S. divisa* (JACOBY, 1889) in having humeral spot on elytra and in specific form of aedeagus.

***Smaragdina linearis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Malaysia, Sabah, Gunung Emas, Crocker Mts, 22.IV.1993, leg. Jeniš & Štrba; (NHMB). Paratypes: 1 male, 3 females: the same data as the holotype; (1 male, 1 female FK, 2 females LM).

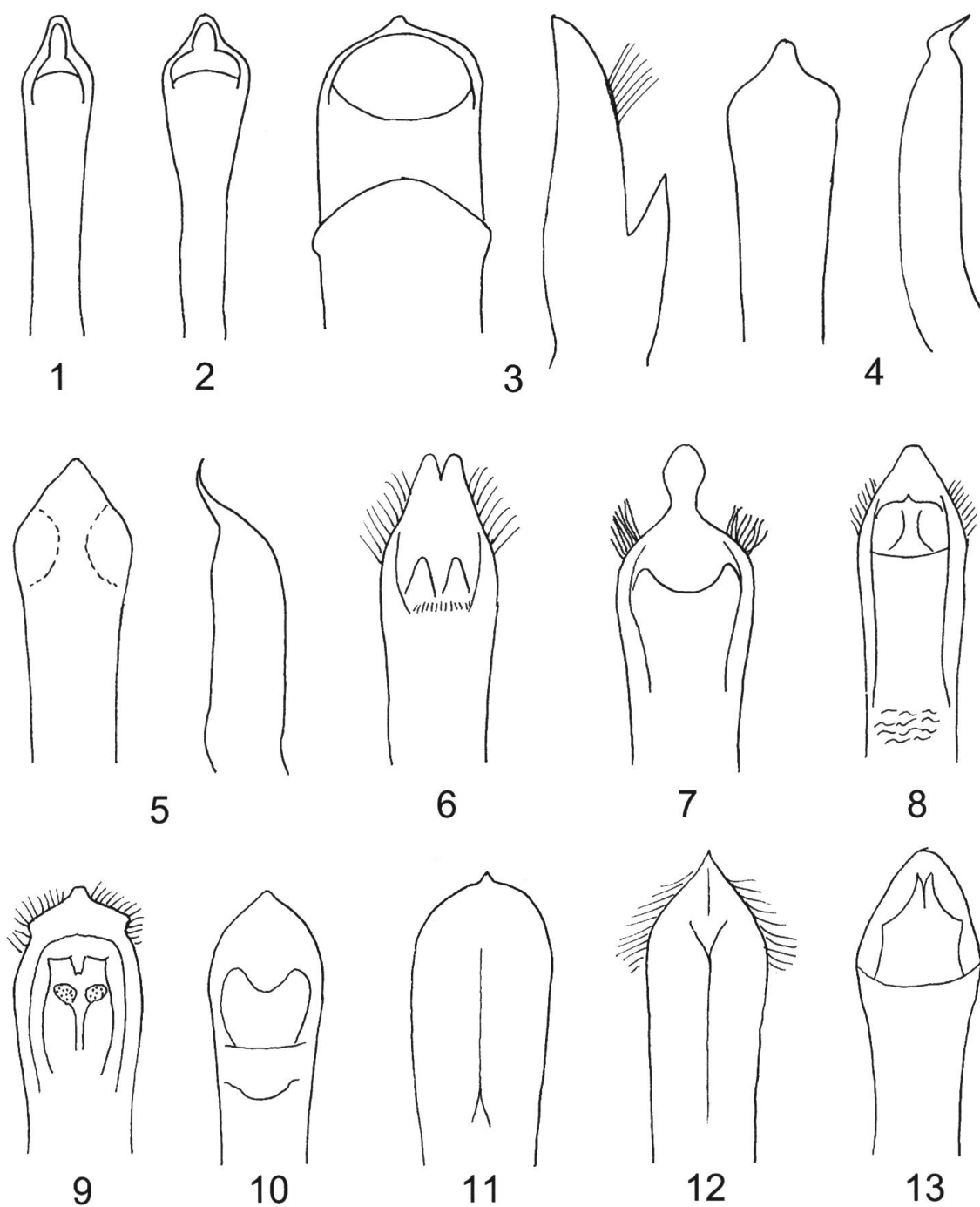
Description. Fulvous with antennal segments 4–11 black, elytra mostly darkened on sides and apex, sometimes also on basal part or with black apex; females with darkened scutellum, tibiae and tarsi.

Body very narrow, elongate. Head impunctate, with small and feeble groove on frons, which is rather broad, about half of maximal width of head. Antennae serrate from segment 4, which is much smaller than triangular segment 5, segments 1 and 2 thick, 3 very small. Prothorax 1.65 times as wide as long, broadest at base and strongly narrowed towards the front, with sides almost straight; surface impunctate except for a few punctures on flattened basal lobe. Scutellum triangular, flat and impunctate. Elytra narrowest at base and broadest before apex, 1.7 and 1.5 times as long as wide in male and female respectively, with regular rows of punctures, more feeble at sides and on apical slope. Aedeagus Fig. 13.

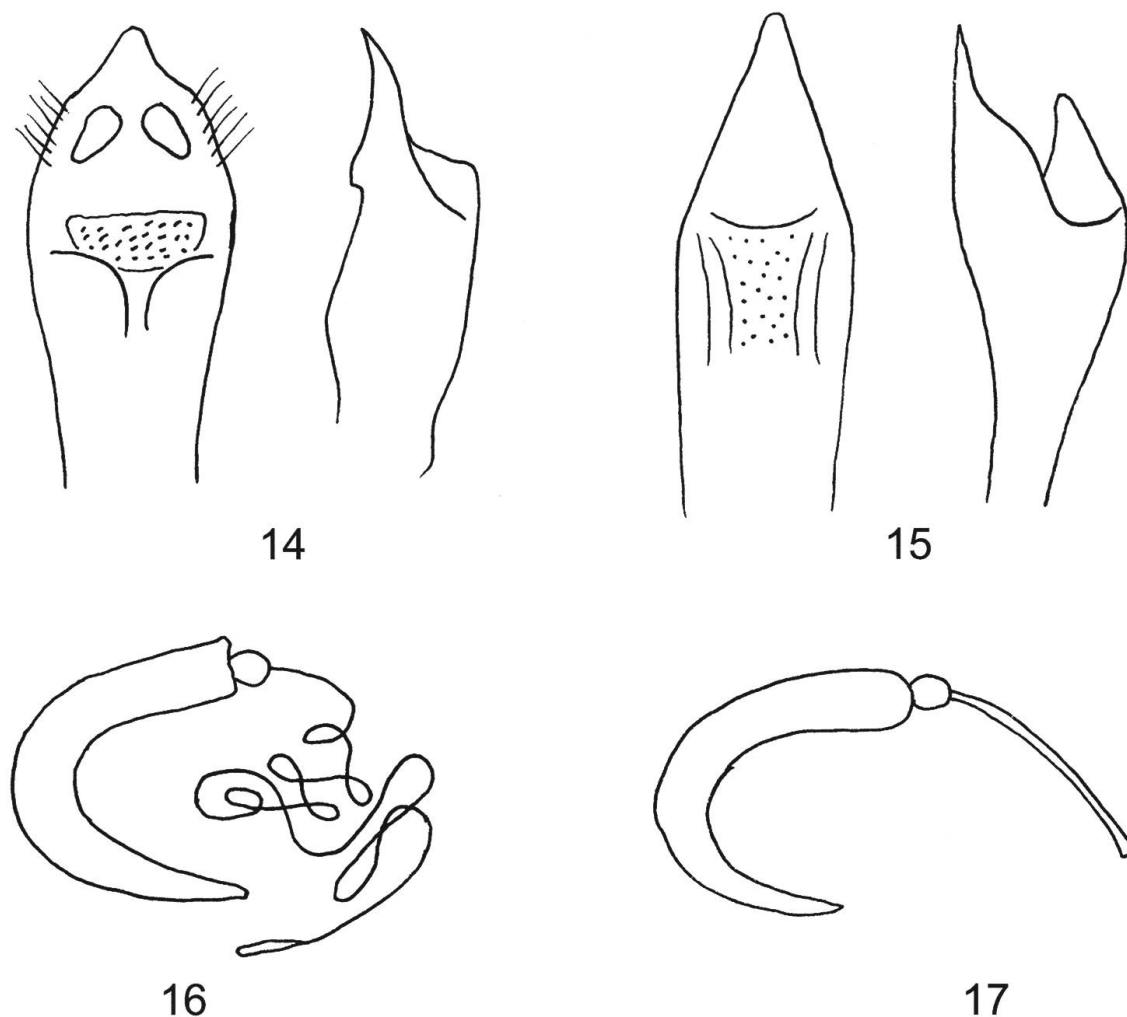
Length of body: male 2.7–2.8 mm, female 3.7–4 mm.

Distribution. Malaysia: Sabah.

Diagnosis. This species differs from all Malaysian species of this genus, recently revised by MEDVEDEV (1999); it has a very narrow and elongate body and regular rows of



Figs 1–13. Aedeagus (d – dorsal, v – ventral, l – lateral view): 1, *Clytra ovata borealis* ssp.nov. – d; 2, *Clytra ovata ovata* LACORDAIRE – d; 3, *Clytra hajeki* sp.nov. – d, l; 4, *Diapromorpha dejeani yunnana* ssp.nov. – v, l; 5, *Diapromorpha pallens* OLIVIER – v, l; 6, *Aetheomorpha furcata* sp.nov. – d; 7, *Aetheomorpha sodalis* LACORDAIRE – d; 8, *Aetheomorpha sodalimima* sp.nov. – d; 9, *Aetheomorpha pseudosodalis* sp.nov. – d; 10, *Smaragdina chrysomeloides rufocapitis* ssp.nov. – d; 11, *Smaragdina regalini* sp.nov. – v; 12, *Smaragdina megalayana* sp.nov. – v; 13, *Smaragdina linearis* sp.nov. – d.



Figs 14–17. 14, 15, Aedeagus (v – ventral, l – lateral view): 14, *Peploptera trimaculata* sp.nov. – v, l; 15, *Peploptera stricta* ERICHSON – v, l; 16, 17, Spermatheca: 16, *Clytra ovata borealis* ssp.nov.; 17, *Clytra hajeki* sp.nov.

punctures on the elytra. It seems to be near *S. impicta* (WEISE, 1913) from the Philippines, but this new species has a much more elongate body and an aedeagus of different form.

***Smaragdina potanini* MEDVEDEV, 1970**

Remarks. This species has a fulvous prothorax, but very often with dark spot before scutellum, more rarely with 2 black spots in middle, which are rounded or prolonged in the direction of scutellum.

Ethiopian region

Peploptera trimaculata sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Namibia bor.-or., Okavango river, Bagani, Popa Falls, 25–30.I.1995, leg. F. Kantner; (NHMB). Paratypes: 1 female: the same data as the holotype; (FK). 7 males, 1 female: Namibia bor. or., Okavango riv., Bagani, Popa Falls, 25.I.–4.II.1995, lgt. M. Snizek; (MS, 1 male FK). 21 specimens (not sexed): Namibia bor. or., Caprivi zipfel, Katima Mulilo, 15–24.I.1995, leg. M. Snizek; (MS, 1 specimen FK). 2 males, 2 females: Namibia bor., Rundu, 6–11–II.1995, M. Snizek leg.; (MS, 1 male FK). 1 female: Namibia, East Caprivi, Katima Mulilo, Zambezi riv., 19–25.I.99, 950 m, leg. Michal Bednařík; (FK). 1 female: Namibia Leeupan, Kaudom Game Reserve (19°03'S, 20°39'E), 25.II.1992, leg. T. Marais & M. Pusch; (NSM). 1 female: Botswana, Gabarone, 14–20.XI.1987, leg. R. Ward; (LM). 1 female: Botswana bor., Maun, Island Safari Lodge, 15–29.I.1997, lgt. M. Snizek; (MS). 3 males, 4 females: Botswana bor., Kasane env., 29.XII.–7.I.1997, lgt. M. Snizek; (2 males, 3 females MS, 1 male, 1 female FK). 1 male: S.Africa, North Prov., KNP, Pafuri (22°26'S, 31°12'E), 5–7.XII.1997, leg. S. Bílý; (JV). 1 male: S. Africa, KNP, Skukuza, Mpumalanga Prov. (24°29'S, 31°35'E), 9–11.XII.1997, leg. S. Bílý; (LM). 1 male: Mozambique, Lourenco Margues, XII.1959, leg. E. Haaf; (LM). 1 male, 2 females: Zimbabwe mer., Bubi river vall., 70 km N of Beitbridge, 8.XII.1998, leg. F. Kantner; (FK). 1 female: S.Africa, Kwa Zulu Natal, Mtubatuba – Dukuduku, 17–21.XII.1997, leg. Ivo Jeniš; (FK).

Description. Black, antennal segments 2–4 red, prothorax black with fulvous sides and anterior margin (interrupted in the middle), elytra fulvous with 3 spots along side margin and black stripe on suture, shortened anteriorly and widened preapically; extreme apex thinly margined in black.

Body cylindrical, strongly punctate on frons, almost smooth on clypeus and vertex. Antennae serrate from segment 5, segment 4 small, slightly triangular. Prothorax narrowed towards the front, glossy, finely and sparsely punctate, more distinctly basally, with transverse impressions on each side before hind margin. Scutellum triangular with obtuse elevated apex, surface smooth. Elytra with regular rows of punctures disappearing on apical slope, interspaces narrow and glossy, epipleural lobe well developed, rounded. Pygidium with apical quarter bent downward. Tarsal segments not widened in male. Underside of aedeagus with 2 deep grooves preapically and transverse impression in middle.

Length of male 4.2–5.2 mm, of female 5.2–6 mm.

Distribution. Southern Africa: Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa.

Diagnosis. This new species is near to *P. stricta* ERICHSON, 1843 from Angola, but all lateral spots on its elytra are free, legs entirely black and aedeagus with deep impressions on underside, while in *P. stricta* it is ungrooved on underside and with much more elongate apical part (Fig. 15).

Peploptera pallipes bicoloripes ssp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Kalahari, Metsimaklaba, 7–12. III. 1930; (LM). Paratypes: 1 female: Namibia, Gorrasis, Luederitz, 25–31.I.1974; (LM). 23 specimens (not sexed): Namibia, bor.or., Okavango riv., Bagani, Popa Falls, 25–30.I.1995, leg. F. Kantner; (15 specimens FK, 2 specimen LM, 4 specimens RR, 2 specimens NHMB). 62 specimens (not sexed): Namibia, bor.or., Okavango river, Bagani, Popa Falls, 25.I.–4.II.1995, lgt. M. Snizek; (9 specimens LM, 5 specimens FK, 24 specimens RR, 24 specimens MS). 1 female: Namibia, bor.or., Okavango river, Bagani, Popa Falls, 25.I.–6.II.1995, lgt. M. Snizek; (RR). 1 male:

Namibia, bor.or., Caprivi Zipfel, Katima Mulilo, 15–24.I.1995, leg. M. Snizek; (MS). 2 female: Botswana, bor., Maun, Island Safari Lodge, 15–19.I.1997, lgt. M. Snizek; (FK). 2 females: Botswana, bor., Maun, Island Safari Lodge, 2–15.I.1994, lgt. M. Snizek; (MS). 1 male: Botswana, bor., Nata, 9–14.I.1997, lgt. M. Snizek; (RR). 3 males, 3 females: Botswana, Gaborone, 6.II.1997, lgt. M. Snizek; (1 female FK, 2 males, 1 female RR, 1 male, 1 female MS). 1 male: Botswana, Gaborone, 18.I.1994, lgt. Miroslav Snizek; (MS).

Distribution. Southern Africa: Namibia, Botswana. The nominal subspecies is known from Kenya and Tanzania.

Diagnosis. This subspecies differs from nominal form in having black femora with fulvous apices. Other characters, including the aedeagus are the same as in nominal form.

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