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New and firstly recorded Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from Laos

by Lev N. Medvedev

Abstract. Twenty-one new species from Laos are described: *Lema* (s.str.) *laotica* sp.nov. (Criocerinae); *Smaragdina ornatipennis*, *Smaragdina nigricollis* spp.nov. (Clytrinae); *Adiscus roseofulvus*, *Adiscus tredecimpunctatus*, *Adiscus laetus*, *Cryptocephalus laoticus* spp.nov. (Cryptocephalinae); *Callisina fulva*, *Iphimoides fulvus* spp.nov. (Eumolpinae); *Cyclantipha quadriplagiata*, *Paleosepharia kubani* spp.nov. (Galerucinae); *Longitarsus laosensis*, *Trachyapthona aethiops*, *Trachyapthona brancuccii*, *Spaeroderma Pacholátói*, *Torodera bistrispunctata*, *Phygasia pallidipennis*, *Xuthea* (*Paraxuthea*) *nigripes*, *Pseudodera kubani*, *Nonarthra laosensis*, *Nonarthra ornatissima* spp.nov. (Alticinae). Thirty-four species are recorded for Laos for the first time. Keys to the genus *Pseudodera* Baly, 1961 and the subgenus *Xuthea* (*Paraxuthea*) L. Medvedev, 1997 are given. The following new synonyms are established: *Liliocerus semifoveolata* (Jacoby, 1908) syn.nov. [= *Liliocerus gibba* (Baly, 1861)], *Lema eroshkinae* L. Medvedev, 1999 syn.nov. (= *Lema rubiginea* Jacoby, 1908).

Key words. Coleoptera – Chrysomelidae – Laos – new species – faunal list

Introduction

I have had a fine opportunity to study extensive material from Laos, received by the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel in the course of the last seven years. It includes more than 10,000 specimens of *Chrysomelidae* of which only a small proportion has been studied to date. Below I propose and present descriptions of 20 new species, together with a list of 34 species found in Laos for the first time.

It is interesting that the Chrysomelid fauna of Laos differs quite sharply from neighbouring Vietnam and includes many endemic species as well as species from Northern India and Burma.

Material

The type material studied is deposited in the following collections, abbreviated to:

NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
HMB Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest
LM author's collection (Moscow, Russia)

Descriptions of new species

SUBFAMILY CRIOCERINAE

Lema (s.str.) *laotica* sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype: Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21.41'N, 102.06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátó (NHMB).

Paratypes: Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. V. Kubán, 1 ex. (LM); Vietnam, Hoang Lien Shon prov., Shapa, 13.V.1977, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 ex. (LM); Thailand, Chiang Mai: Doi Inthanon NP, malaise: creek in forest, 7–12.V.1990, 1700 m, leg. E. Fuller, 1 ex. (LM).

Description. Black, elytra fulvous with humeral spot, narrow elytral stripe and apex black (Fig. 1), vertex with two dark-red spots.

Head nearly as broad as prothorax, finely punctate on clypeus, impunctate on vertex, which is convex with deep median groove. Antennae reach apical third of elytra, proportions of segments 5–3–6–6–10–10–10–10–9–9. Segments 5–11 thin and elongate.

Prothorax 1.15 times as wide at base as long, strongly constricted just beyond centre and with transverse impression at this level, surface lustrous, indistinctly punctate. Scutellum rounded truncate towards the rear. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, subparallel, broadly rounded apically, with 10 regular rows of punctures and an extra scutellar row; interspaces narrow, flat on dorsum, convex on sides and apical slope. Claw segment of all tarsi thin and long.

Length 4.9–6.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Very near to *L. viridiapicalis* Pic, 1938 from Thailand; has the same elytral pattern, but head, prothorax and legs are entirely black.

SUBFAMILY CLYTRINAE

Smaragdina ornatipennis sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 3 males, 1 female (NHMB, 2 ex. – LM); Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. V. Kubán, 1 female (NHMB); Assam, Mudjong Cherranu, 6.V.1961, 1 female (LM).

Description. Head black with fulvous genae and mandibles, antennae black with 3 basal segments fulvous, prothorax red, scutellum black, elytra black with oblique spot before centre and transverse spot beyond centre (Fig. 2), underside fulvous with black metasternum and pygidium, legs fulvous with apical half of tibiae and tarsi black. Body elongate and parallel-sided in male, more broadened towards the rear in female.

Head impunctate except for a few punctures on frons, anterior margin of clypeus concave, frons 1.6 times as wide as eye. Antennae serrate from the 5th segment on, segments 3 and 4 very short and small, segment 4 subtriangular, 5 triangular, as long as wide, 6–10 feebly transverse, subquadrangular.

Prothorax 2.15 times as wide as long, narrowed towards the front, with rounded sides and hind angles, lustrous and impunctate. Scutellum large, triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide, with moderately strong, confused punctures, disappearing on apical slope.

Pygidium not covered by elytra, especially in female. Tarsi thin, with segment 1 elongate. Aedeagus as Fig. 16.

Length of male 3.4–3.6 mm, female 4.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Near *S. crucipennis* (Jacoby, 1908) from Burma, differs in larger size, different elytral pattern and apex of aedeagus not acute (compared with type specimen of *S. crucipennis*). A specimen from Assam cited earlier (MEDVEDEV 1988) as *S. discoidalis* (Pic, 1932) is under question. A specimen from Burma also cited as *S. discoidalis* in the same publication, with a figure of the aedeagus, is in fact *S. crucipennis* (MEDVEDEV 1988).

***Smaragdina nigricollis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. M. Brancucci (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 1 male (LM), 1 female (NHMB).

Description. Black, 3 basal segments of antennae, elytra and abdomen except last sternite fulvous, labrum dark fulvous to piceous.

Male. Body narrow, almost parallel-sided. Head impunctate, anterior margin of clypeus feebly emarginate, frons 2.3 times as wide as eye, vertex with shallow longitudinal groove. Antennae serrate from the 5th segment on, segment 3 short and cylindrical, 4 small and triangular, next segments feebly transverse. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long, sides rounded, hind angles broadly rounded, surface lustrous and impunctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, with fine, dense and confused punctures, interspaces with microscopic dots. Segment 1 of anterior tarsi elongate-triangular. Aedeagus (Fig. 17) with broadly rounded apex, evenly convex on underside. Length 4.3–4.4 mm.

Female. Body elongate-ovate, twice as long as wide. Lateral margins of prothorax more broadly explanate. Length 5.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Differs clearly from all Oriental species of this genus in its combination of black prothorax and entirely fulvous elytra.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTOCEPHALINAE

***Adiscus roseofulvus* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátka (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 16 ex. (NHMB, 3 ex. – LM).

Description. Pale fulvous with basal quarter of elytra pink (Fig. 3). Body ovate.

Head flat, finely punctate (impunctate near eyes), anterior margin of clypeus almost straight, space between upper lobes of eyes a little more narrow than interantennal space. Antennae thin and long, reaching apical slope of elytra, apical segments not thickened, proportions of segments 1 to 5 are 6–2–4–4–6, following segments as long as segment 5.

Prothorax narrowed towards the front, with rounded side margins, strongly convex, lustrous, finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, with regular rows of punctures distinct to apex, interspaces slightly convex, with microscopic punctures, lateral lobe rounded, feebly produced (Fig.). Pygidium feebly convex, densely punctate, with truncate hind margin. Prosternum quadrangular, feebly transverse, delimited on sides with sharp but low ridges, hind margin slightly concave, surface densely punctate. Mesosternum short, about 3 times as wide as long. Anterior tarsi of male with segment 1 feebly widened.

Abdomen of male with erect hairs, mostly in the middle of segment 1. Aedeagus as Fig. 18.

Length of body 3.6–4.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Differs clearly from all Oriental species in colour of elytra, having a pink basal band.

***Adiscus tredecimpunctatus* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 2 ex. (NHMB, LM).

Description. Red, vertex, 2 round spots in anterior part of prothorax, very narrow basal margins of prothorax and elytra, 11 spots on elytra and ridges of prosternum black. Elytral spots are situated as follows: humeral spot, spot on lateral lobe connected along side margin with humeral one, common spot on suture beyond centre and 3 spots on dorsum (Fig. 4). Body short, ovate.

Head finely but very densely punctate, anterior margin of clypeus feebly concave, space between upper lobes of eyes broad, as wide as interantennal space. Antennae short, reaching anterior third of elytra, with thickened segments 6–11, proportions of 5 basal segments 9–3–3–3–4, following segments triangular, about 1.5 times as long as wide.

Prothorax narrowed towards the front, with feebly rounded side margins, strongly convex, with fine, dense punctures. Elytra almost as long as wide, with regular rows of punctures, less distinct on apical slope, lateral lobe rounded, feebly produced. Prosternum transverse, narrowed towards the rear, with straight hind margin and sharp and high lateral ridges, densely punctate. Mesosternum twice as wide as long, densely punctate.

Pygidium feebly convex, densely punctate with truncate or slightly rounded hind margin. Aedeagus as Fig. 19.

Length of body 2.9–3.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Differs clearly from all species of this genus in the number of elytral spots.

***Adiscus laetus* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos-N, 17 km NEE Oudom Xai (20°45'N, 102°09'E), 1–9.V.2002, 1100 m, leg. V. Kubáň (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 1 female (LM).

Description. Fulvous, head and 5 or 6 apical antennal segments black, prothorax red, elytra including epipleurae black with very large, pale flavous rounded marking from basal quarter of elytron almost to apex (Fig. 5). Body ovate.

Head flat, finely punctate, impunctate near eyes, with feeble longitudinal groove on vertex, anterior margin of clypeus arcuate, the space between upper lobes of eyes more narrow than interantennal space. Antennae moderately long, reaching almost halfway along elytra, proportions of 5 basal segments 7–2–4–5–5, segments 6–10 as long as 5, but slightly thickened, about 2.5 times as long as wide; apical segment longer.

Prothorax narrowed towards the front, with rounded side margins, strongly convex, lustrous, with very fine but dense punctures. Elytra as long as wide, with regular rows of punctures, less distinct on apex, interspaces broad and flat, very finely punctate. Prosternum quadrangular, feebly transverse, delimited on sides by sharp but not elevated ridges, hind margin straight, surface densely punctate. Mesosternum almost 3 times as wide as long.

Pygidium flat, densely punctate, with feebly rounded (male) or truncate (female) apex. Abdominal segment 1 of male with erect hairs in middle. Anterior tarsi of male with segment 1 feebly widened. Aedeagus as Fig. 20. Length of male 4.0 mm, of female 4.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. This species is near *A. nigripennis* (Jacoby, 1890), but differs clearly in having a large, pale flavous marking on the elytra and triple-coloured upperside, as well as in a different form of the aedeagus.

Cryptocephalus laoticus sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 1 male, 3 females (NHMB, 2 ex. – LM).

Description. Male: Head fulvous with black vertex, antennae black with more or less fulvous basal segments, prothorax black with fulvous spot at anterior angles and sometimes with small fulvous dot at hind angles, scutellum black, elytra black with large subquadrangular fulvous patch (Fig. 6) and dark punctures on fulvous patch, epipleurae and pygidium black, prosternum fulvous, propleurae black with fulvous spot at anterior margin, mesosternum fulvous, metasternum black, abdomen black with fulvous protuberance between hind coxae, legs black with more or less fulvous fore- and mid-femora.

Head impunctate, vertex between upper lobes of eyes as wide as interantennal space. Antennae thin, as long as body, proportions of 5 basal segments 13–6–10–10–14.

Prothorax conical, strongly convex, 1.35 times as wide as long, side margins almost straight (only near hind angles to be seen from above), surface impunctate and lustrous, with oblique impression on each side. Scutellum triangular with rounded hind margin. Prosternum truncate towards the rear, with latero-apical teeth. Segment 1 of anterior tarsi moderately widened. Elytra parallel-sided, 1.25 times as long as wide, their inner half with regular rows of punctures, outer half with confused punctures.

Pygidium evenly convex, punctured, with truncate hind margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 21) with shallow impression on each side in middle part of underside.

Length of body 3.2–3.4 mm.

Female: Body less parallel-sided. Frons black with fulvous stripes near eyes, prothorax entirely black, legs black with underside of fore-femora fulvous. Length of body 3.6–3.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The combination of black or almost black prothorax with black elytra having one large fulvous patch is unique among all Oriental species of the genus, as is the unusual sculpturing of the elytra.

SUBFAMILY EUMOLPINAE

Callisina fulva sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Description. Red fulvous, antennal segments 5–11 black.

Body robust. Head strongly punctate, clypeus feebly divided from frons, with slightly concave anterior margin. There is a deep, narrow groove along the inner margin of the eye.

Antennae (Fig. 34) reach basal quarter of elytra, proportions of segments 10–9–10–12–13–10–13–10–10–10–15, preapical segments about 1.5 times as wide as long.

Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, broadest and distinctly angulate in middle, anterior margin with sharply divided and impunctate collar, surface lustrous, with strong and moderately dense punctures. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, slightly narrowed towards the rear and broadly rounded to apex; basal, humeral and posthumeral convexities delimited to the rear by deep postbasal impression; rows of punctures very feeble, almost disappearing on basal convexity and apical part.

Aedeagus – Fig. 22.

Length of body 5.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Near *C. brunnea* Jacoby, 1908 from Sikkim, differs in light colour of body, fulvous legs and strongly widened preapical antennal segments (in *C. brunnea* terminal segments of antennae elongate, only moderately widened). From *C. trigibbosa* Pic, 1928 from Vietnam differs in its entirely red fulvous upperside.

Iphimoides fulvus sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Paratype: same locality, 1 male (LM).

Description. Entirely fulvous. Body elongate, more or less parallel-sided.

Head with distinct, moderately dense punctures. Antennae thin, segments 3–10 about 5–6 times as long as wide.

Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, widest in middle, densely punctate, interspaces lustrous and of comparable size to punctures, anterior angles acute. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, broadly rounded at apex, strongly and densely punctate, apical slope with regular rows and convex interspaces. Propleurae slightly concave on anterior margin. All femora not toothed, tibiae moderately widened to apex, segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi not widened.

Pygidium without longitudinal groove, feebly sclerotized. Last abdominal sternite without impression, truncate on hind margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 23) with acute triangular apex, slightly asymmetrical.

Length of body 5.3–5.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Differs immediately from all continental species in entirely fulvous upperside and form of aedeagus; much more similar to *I. celebensis* Jacoby, 1883, which is however smaller and has two ridges along the whole lateral margin of the elytron.

SUBFAMILY GALERUCINAE

Cyclantipha quadriplagiata sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos-N, 17 km NEE Oudom Xai (20°45'N, 102°09'E), 1–9.V.2002, 1100m, leg. V. Kubáň (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 2 females (NHMB, LM); Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátka, 1 male (LM), 2 females (NHMB).

Description. Black, each elytron with 2 large fulvous spots (Fig. 7), anterior half of epipleurae fulvous, labrum piceous; head and prothorax sometimes dark red. Body short, ovate.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles narrow and transverse, interantennal ridge narrow and sharp, clypeus short. Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments 10–4–6–10–10–9–8–8–8–8–9, preapical segments approximately 3.5–4 times as long as wide.

Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest before middle, with rounded side margins, surface almost impunctate, with short basal grooves and more or less distinct impression on each side parallel to side margin. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.2–1.25 times as long as wide, broadest beyond centre, surface lustrous, finely and confusedly punctate.

Last abdominal sternite of male without impression, with short central lobe. Aedeagus (Fig. 24) with feeble impression on underside before apex.

Length of male 4.5–4.7 mm, female 5.1–5.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from a single species, *C. ornata* Laboissiere, 1932 from Indochina, including Laos, in black coloration, especially black elytra with 2 fulvous

spots on each. In *C. ornata* elytra fulvous with red suture and black spot or band in middle, underside red with black tibiae and tarsi.

***Paleosepharia kubani* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos-N, 17 km NEE Oudom Xai (20°45'N, 102°09'E), 1–9.V.2002, 1100 m, leg. V. Kubáň (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 2 males (NHMB, LM); Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 3 females (NHMB, 1 ex. – LM).

Description. Red with black antennae, metasternum and legs, elytra black, each with 2 large, pale flavous spots, one subquadrate just before centre, the other rounded before apex (Fig. 8). Body moderately widened towards the rear.

Head impunctate, clypeus triangular, frontal tubercles triangular, sharply delimited at rear with impressed line. Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments 12–4–10–12–12–12–12–13–13–12–12. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, broadest behind anterior angles and distinctly narrowed to base, surface convex, finely punctate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, broadest at the beginning of apical slope, surface finely punctate.

Male. Elytra with ovate groove in anterior third near suture. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus not widened, about 3 times as long as wide.

Aedeagus (Fig. 25) gradually narrowing to apex.

Length of male 5.6–6.0 mm, female 5.8–6.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Very near to *P. vietnamica* L. Medvedev, 1994, with females practically undistinguishable; males differ clearly in different form of elytral impression, first segment of anterior tarsus not widened and a different form of the aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. The species is dedicated to its collector, Mr. Vít Kubáň.

SUBFAMILY ALTICINAE

***Longitarsus laosensis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátka (NHMB).

Paratypes: same label, 9 ex. (NHMB, 2 ex. – LM).

Description. Fulvous, head, prothorax and apical half of hind femora black, scutellum and elytra red, antennae from entirely fulvous to piceous with fulvous basal segments and more or less pale apical segments. Body elongate ovate.

Head lustrous and impunctate, frontal tubercles indistinct, vertex with very fine transverse strigosity. Antennae almost reach apex of elytra, proportions of segments 8–4–5–7–7–7–9–10–10–9–11, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide.

Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, side margin feebly rounded, angulate in anterior third, surface lustrous, finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra ovate, 1.35 times as

long as wide, without humeral tubercle, lustrous, very finely punctate. Wings absent. Segment 1 of fore-tarsus almost unwidened in male, elongate, but more parallel-sided when compared with female.

Last abdominal sternite of male with dark central line. Aedeagus as Fig. 28, spermatheca as Fig. 37.

Length of body 2.2–2.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. A combination of black head and prothorax with red elytra distinguishes this new species from almost all Oriental species. Such coloration is known only for *L. bicoloriceps* Chujo, 1937 and *L. ishikawai* Kimoto, 1970, both from Taiwan, but the species in question differ in underside not darkened and the elytral suture.

Trachyaphthona aethiops sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. V. Kubán (NHMB).

Paratypes same locality, 1 male (LM), 1 female (NHMB).

Description. Entirely black, only labrum dark fulvous. Body robust.

Head impunctate, clypeus feebly convex, frontal tubercles transverse, sharply delimited to the rear. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments 11–6–8–7–8–8–8–7–7–11, preapical segments almost twice as long as wide.

Prothorax 1.3–1.35 times as wide as long, anterior margin arcuate, side margins feebly rounded, hind margin almost straight in middle, anterior and posterior angles produced, each with pore and bristle, surface strongly convex, especially towards the front, without distinct basal impression, but more or less flattened in this area, lustrous, with distinct punctures of different sizes, more dense near base. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with pronounced humeral tubercle and very distinct basal convexity delimited to the rear by impression; another impression situated before centre, nearer to side margin; surface lustrous, with strong, dense and confused punctures, lacking traces of rows. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi widened in male.

Aedeagus (Fig. 26) with triangular apex, lacking impressions on underside.

Length of male 3.7–4.1 mm, female 3.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Resembles *T. cerambycina* Scherer, 1969 in entirely black body but differs in larger size, short antennae with comparatively robust segments, and different form of aedeagus.

Trachyaphthona brancuccii sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubán (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 1 male, 1 female (NHMB, LM); Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubán, 1 female (NHMB); Laos, Champassak Prov., Dong Hua Xao NBCA, 2 km S of Ban Hong Luang, bank of Touay-Guai stream (15°4'N, 106°13'E), 800 m, at light, 1–5.IV.1998, leg. O. Merkl & G. Gsorba, 1 female (HMB).

Description. Black, head and prothorax red or red fulvous, basal segments of antennae fulvous or piceous, legs often more or less piceous or fulvous. Body elongate ovate, robust.

Head impunctate, clypeus flat, in the form of a short triangle, frontal tubercles triangular, sharply delimited to the rear. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments 9–6–6–5–6–6–6–6–6–8, preapical segments about twice as long as wide.

Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, anterior margin arcuate, side margins straight, hind margin arcuate, anterior and posterior angles not produced, with pore and bristle, surface strongly convex with very distinct basal impression, lustrous, with moderately strong, sparse punctures. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with pronounced humerus and basal convexity delimited to the rear by impression, strongly punctate with lustrous narrow interspaces, lacking traces of rows. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi widened in male.

Aedeagus (Fig. 27) with very acute triangular apex, lacking distinct impressions on underside.

Length of male 2.8–2.9 mm, female 2.7–3.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Near *T. bicolora* L. Medvedev, 1990 from Nepal, differs in larger body, antennae and legs partly darkened and aedeagus with triangular and very acute apex.

Derivatio nominis. The species is dedicated to Dr. Michel Brancucci.

Sphaeroderma pacholatko sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (Male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 2 females (NHMB, LM).

Description. Fulvous, antennae black with 4 basal segments fulvous, elytra dark metallic green, tarsi black, apices of tibiae darkened. Body ovate.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, sharply delimited to the rear. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments 8–6–3–5–5–5–6–6–6–9, preapical segments about twice as long as wide.

Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, feebly narrowed towards the front, sides slightly arcuate, anterior angles rounded, posterior angles obtuse, surface lustrous, with sparse, moderately strong punctures. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, with strong and dense punctures, more or less arranged in irregular rows on outer part. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus moderately widened in male.

Aedeagus (Fig. 29) flattened dorsoventrally, broad, with triangular apex.

Length of male 2.6 mm, female 2.3–2.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Near *S. discicollis* Jacoby, 1892 and especially *S. schereri* L. Medvedev, 1997, differing from both in colour of antennae and legs, also from the first species in its small size, strongly punctured elytra and different type of aedeagus, from the second with far more confused elytral punctures, and form of aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. I dedicate this species to its collector, Mr. Petr Pacholátko.

***Torodera bistrispunctata* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype: Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. V. Kubáň (NHMB).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 6–10, 3 spots on each elytron (2 before middle, 1 on apical slope, as Fig. 9), meso- and metasternum black, scutellum dark fulvous. Body ovate, 1.5 times as long as wide.

Head impunctate, interantennal space flat, frontal tubercles absent, frons as wide as eye. Antennae reach base of elytra, with 6 apical segments distinctly thickened, proportions of segments 11–8–7–5–5–5–7–7–7–12, preapical segments as long as wide.

Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, broadest at base, with straight side margins, very finely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, finely punctate.

Length of body 2.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Near *T. septempunctata* (Jacoby, 1892) and *P. sexpunctata* Scherer, 1987 but much smaller, with only 3 black spots on each elytron and with quadrate, not elongate, preapical antennal segments.

***Phygasia pallidipennis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 5 ex. (NHMB, 1 ex. – LM); Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. V. Kubáň, 6 ex (NHMB, 2 ex. – LM).

Description. Black, elytra pale flavous, anterior part of head, basal segments of antennae and femora (at least beneath) fulvous.

Head impunctate, interantennal space with sharp ridge, clypeus short, frontal tubercles triangular, sharply delimited, with acute anterior angles. Antennae nitidiform in both sexes, reaching middle of elytra, segment 3 twice as long as 2.

Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, with sides feebly rounded and maximum width just before centre, surface lustrous, indistinctly punctate, with deep basal groove sharply delimited on sides. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, finely and densely punctate, without ridge in male, distinctly ridged on sides in female. Segment 1 of mid- and especially fore-tarsi widened in male.

Aedeagus short, with complicated structure of underside, including central sharp ridge and lateral protuberances (Fig. 30). Spermatheca as Fig. 38.

Length of body 5.0–6.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis. A combination of black prothorax and entirely light elytra was previously known only for *P. fulvipennis* Baly, 1874 from the eastern Palaearctic, from which differs in having red fulvous elytra, entirely black head, antennae and legs, widened antennal segments in male and a different form of the aedeagus.

***Xuthea (Paraxuthea) nigripes* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. M. Brancucci (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 1 female (NHMB); Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubán, 1 male (LM).

Description. Red to red fulvous, antennae black with 3 basal segments fulvous beneath, legs black, anterior and mid-femora red with black apices in male, entirely black in female. Body broadly ovate, 1.7 times as long as broad.

Head lustrous, with very fine and sparse punctures, interantennal space convex and broad, but measuring less than length of first antennal segment, frontal tubercles transverse, feebly elevated and not touching each other, sharply delimited towards the rear and very poorly delimited outwards. Antennae reach middle of elytra, preapical segments moderately thickened, about 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide, proportions of segments 14–6–10–11–13–12–12–11–10–10–13.

Prothorax 2.2 times as broad as long, widest near base, anterior angles swollen and acute, with pore and bristle, posterior margin feebly bisinuate, surface finely punctate, antebasal impression sinuate and punctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, with apices subacuminate, humerus distinct, postbasal impression absent, elytral rows regular, disappearing on apical slope, interspaces of rows broad and flat, dull, with very fine punctures. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi very broad and large in male, not narrower than segment 3.

Aedeagus (Fig. 31) with almost rounded apex, its underside longitudinally concave, ridged on sides and in middle.

Length of male 5.9–6.2 mm, female 5.2–5.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. This is the fourth species of the subgenus *Paraxuthea* L. Medvedev, 1997.

The species can be keyed as follow:

- 1(2) Legs entirely fulvous. Length 4.7 mm.
Nepal. *X. (P.) pallida* L. Medvedev, 1997
- 2(1) Legs at least partly black.
- 3(4) Elytra with feeble but distinct basal convexity delimited to the rear by impression. Fore- and mid-femora fulvous with black apices, hind femora black with fulvous base. Length 4.9–5.4 mm.
China. *X. (P.) sinuata* Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963
- 4(3) Elytra without basal convexity.
- 5(6) Fore- and mid-femora fulvous with black apices, hind femora black with fulvous base in both sexes. Aedeagus with short apical protuberance (see MEDVEDEV 1997). Length 3.7–4.8 mm.
Burma. *X. (P.) leonardii* L. Medvedev, 1997
- 6(5) In male hind femora, in female all femora, entirely black. Aedeagus with rounded subtruncate apex (Fig. 31). Body larger, 5.2–6.2 mm.
Laos. *X. (P.) nigripes* sp.nov.

Note. It seems that the genus *Haemaltica* Chen, 1933 is identical with subgenus *Paraxuthea* L. Medvedev, 1997 but I lack sufficient material to decide on this question.

***Pseudodera kubani* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 1 male (LM);

Description. Red, elytra pale flavous, antennae, tibiae and tarsi black, abdomen fulvous. Body narrow, parallel-sided.

Head impunctate except for a few punctures near eyes, transversely grooved behind convex and sharply delimited frontal tubercles. Antennae almost reach apex of elytra, proportions of segments 8–3–8–8–8–8–8–7–7–8.

Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, widest before middle and slightly narrowed to base, anterior and hind angles with seta, surface with sharp transverse basal groove and comparatively small and sparse punctures, mostly near anterior margin and at hind angles. Scutellum small, semicircular. Elytra 1.65 times as long as wide, with almost regular rows of strong punctures, interspaces broad and flat, lateral interspaces not costate. Tarsal segment 1 of anterior and mid-legs practically unwidened in male.

Last abdominal sternite without dark median line in male. Aedeagus slightly widened in preapical part, almost the same as in *P. fulvicornis* L. Medvedev, 2002.

Length of body 7.4–7.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Very alike in colour of upperside to *P. laeta* L. Medvedev, 1997 but differs in having entirely black antennae, smaller size and a different form of the aedeagus, which is spoon-like in *P. laeta*.

Derivatio nominis. The species is dedicated to its collector, Mr. Vít Kubáň.

Species of the genus *Pseudodera* might be divided as follows:

- 1(8) Elytra bicolour.
- 2(3) Upperside red fulvous, elytra with pale flavous spot in lateroapical area, often surrounded with dark colour. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi black. Length 6.4–9.5 mm.
S. China, Japan. *P. xanthospila* Baly, 1862
- 3(2) Apex of elytra black.
- 4(5) Prothorax dark brown, elytra fulvous with black apex. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi black. Length 4.5 mm.
North Vietnam. *P. apicalis* Chen, 1939
- 5(4) Elytra black with fulvous median band. Body large.
- 6(7) Head with fine and sparse punctures. Antennae black, legs obscure piceous. Length 9.5 mm.
India: Bengal; Nepal, Vietnam. *P. orientalis* Baly, 1877

- 7(6) Head impunctate. Antennae dark brown. Legs fulvous. Length 10–11.5 mm.
Burma: Tenasserim. *P. bifasciata* Jacoby, 1889
- 8(1) Elytra unicolorous.
- 9(16) Antennae entirely black (in *P. nigripennis* apices of segments 1 and 2 reddish). Legs entirely black (in *P. kubani* black with red femora).
- 10(11) Elytra and underside black. Body large, 10.5 mm.
Thailand. *P. nigripennis* L. Medvedev, 1997
- 11(10) Elytra not black. Underside fulvous or dark brown. Body much smaller.
- 12(13) Upperside and underside red fulvous. Length 6–7 mm.
China: Yunnan. *P. inornata* Chen, 1933
- 13(12) Prothorax differs in colour from elytra.
- 14(15) Prothorax red, elytra pale flavous. Legs black with red femora. Length 7.4–7.7 mm.
Laos. *P. kubani* **sp.nov.**
- 15(14) Prothorax red-brown, elytra reddish pitch-brown. Legs entirely black
Length 4–5.4 mm.
Northern India, Nepal. *P. himalayensis* Scherer, 1969
- 16(9) At least basal segments of antennae red or fulvous.
- 17(20) Antennae black with red or fulvous basal segments. Legs fulvous with black tarsi and more or less darkened tibiae.
- 18(19) Antennal segments cylindrical. Upperside fulvous. Length 4.5–4.8 mm.
Thailand. *P. rufa* L. Medvedev, 1995
- 19(18) Antennal segments 3–6 clavate. Prothorax red, elytra pale flavous. Length 9.0 mm.
Nepal. *P. laeta* L. Medvedev, 1997
- 20(17) Antennae entirely fulvous.
- 21(24) Upperside fulvous.
- 22(23) Prothorax impunctate, without longitudinal impressed line in middle. Legs entirely fulvous. Body small, length 4.3 mm.
Nepal. *P. fulva* L. Medvedev, 1997
- 23(22) Prothorax impunctate, but with deep longitudinal impressed line in middle, covered with a few strong punctures. Legs fulvous with more or less black tibiae and tarsi, especially on hind legs. Body large, length 7.5–8.5 mm. *P. malaysiana* Mohamedsaid, 2000
- 24(21) Prothorax fulvous, elytra black. Prothorax with distinct punctures. Legs entirely fulvous. Length 5.2–6.0 mm.
Northern India: Meghalaya. *P. fulvicornis* L. Medvedev, 2002

***Nonarthra laosensis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 4 ex. (NHMB, 2 ex. – LM).

Description. Pale flavous, antennal segments 5–9, metasternum, apices of hind femora, whole tibiae except bases and tarsi black. Body short ovate, 1.35 times as long as wide.

Head lustrous, impunctate, frontal tubercles absent. Antennae reach base of prothorax, proportion of segments 10–5–6–7–7–8–8–11, segments 5–9 distinctly widened, but feebly elongate (segment 7 about 1.35 times as long as wide).

Prothorax 2.3 times as wide as long, strongly narrowed towards the front, anterior margin distinctly concave, lateral margins straight, hind margin strongly arcuate, imaginary line connecting hind angles crosses median line in centre (Fig. 34), surface lustrous, impunctate, with very fine microsculpture. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, lateral margin extremely narrow explanate, surface with shallow, dark punctures, interspaces flat, with dense very small dots.

Aedeagus – Fig. 32.

Length of body 3.9–4.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. In colour and elytral sculpture very similar to *N. patkaia* Maulik 1926, but differs from it, as well as from all continental species, in having preapical antennal segments longer than broad.

***Nonarthra ornatissima* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň (NHMB).

Paratypes: same locality, 8 ex. (NHMB, 3 ex. – LM).

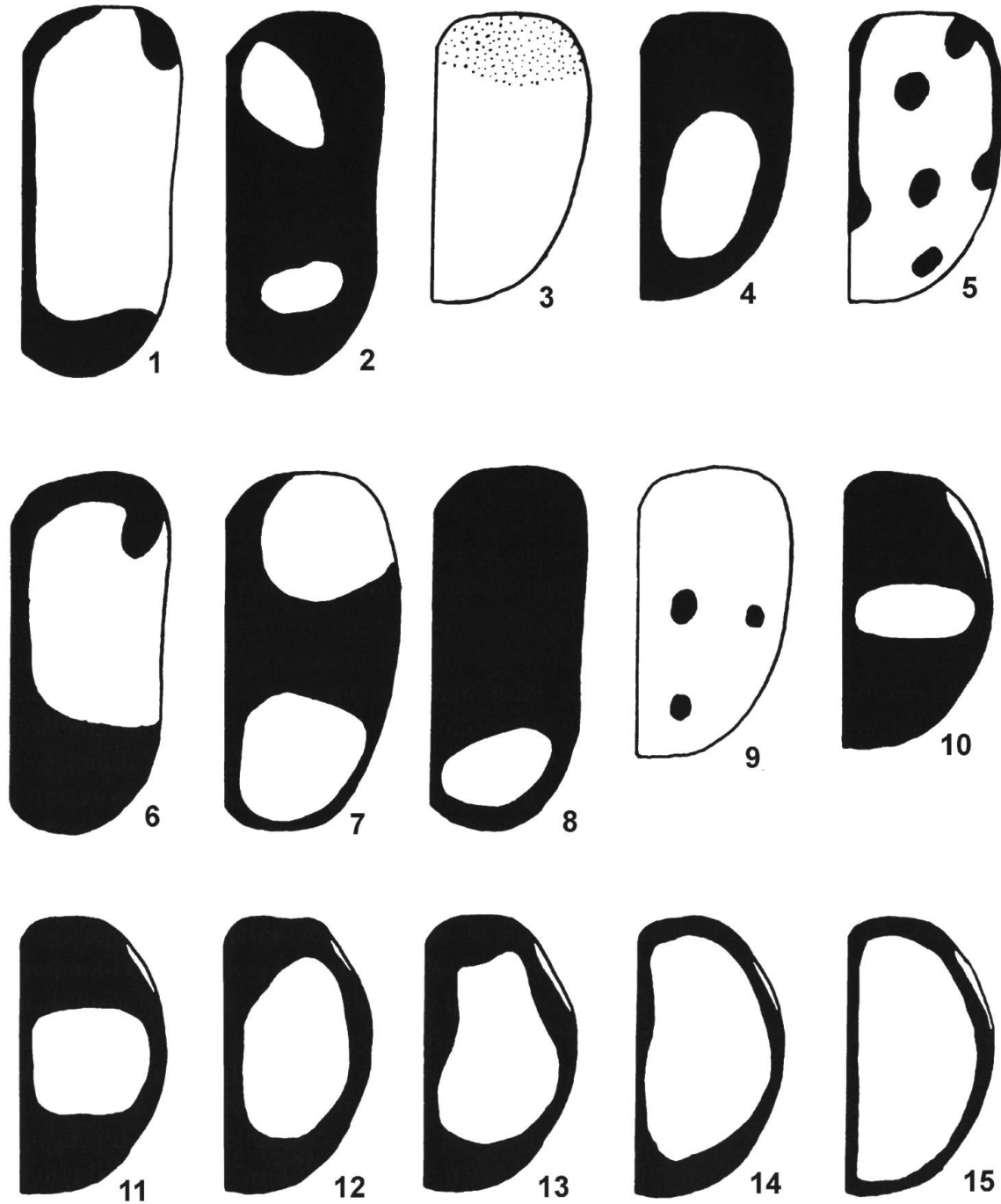
Description. Head and prothorax red, antennae black with 4 basal segments more or less red, scutellum black, elytra black with very variable discal patch and explanate lateral margin in anterior half fulvous (Figs 10–15), underside black, legs fulvous with hind femora and all tarsi black; sometimes tibiae more or less darkened. Body elongate ovate, 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide.

Head lustrous, impunctate, frontal tubercles absent. Antennae reach humeral area of elytra, proportions of segments 9–4–8–8–8–9–9–9–11, segments 5–9 distinctly widened, but elongate (segment 7 about 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide). Prothorax 2.4 times as wide as long, moderately narrowed towards the front, anterior margin feebly concave, lateral margin straight, hind margin moderately arcuate, imaginary line connecting hind angles crosses median line distinctly beyond centre (Fig. 35). Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.2–1.25 times as long as wide, lateral margins not broadly, but distinctly, explanate along whole length, surface lustrous, very finely punctate.

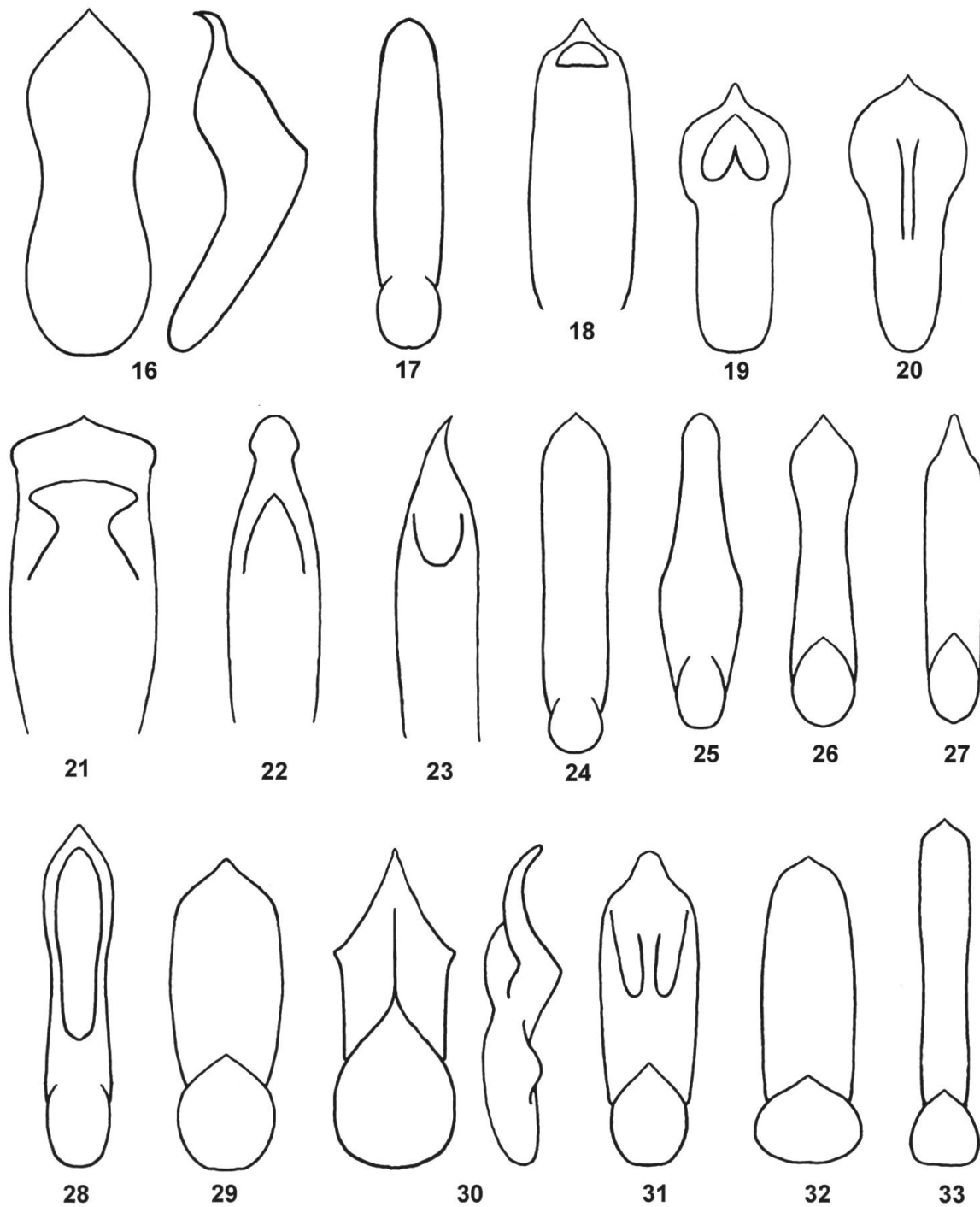
Aedeagus as Fig. 33.

Length of body 3.3–4.3 mm.

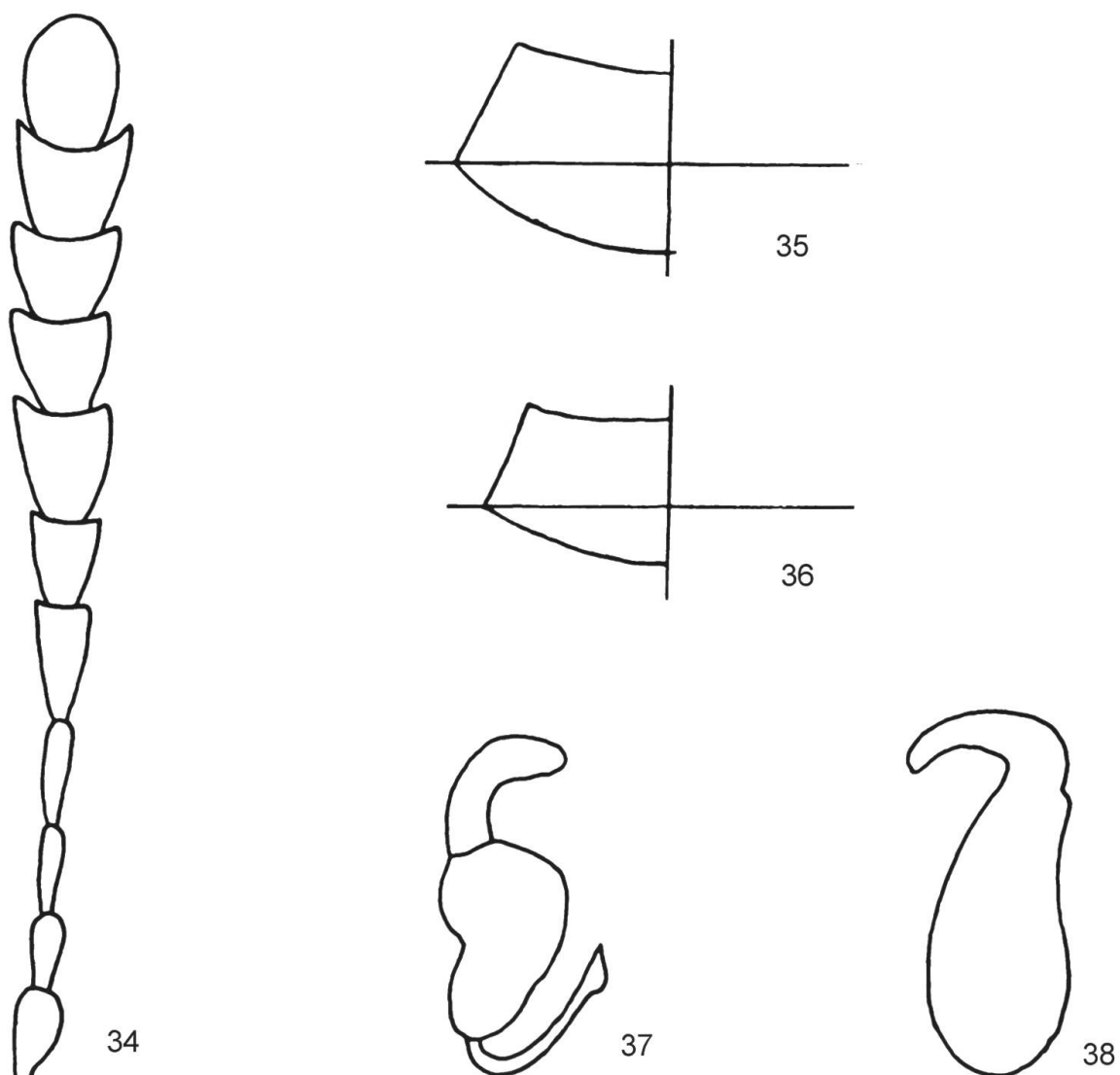
Differential diagnosis. Resembles *N. variabilis* Baly, 1862 in body form, elytral sculpture and colour of upperside, but differs clearly from it, and from all continental



Figs 1–15. Elytral pattern: 1, *Lema laotica* sp.nov.; 2, *Smaragdina ornatipennis* sp.nov.; 3, *Adiscus roseofulvus* sp.nov.; 4, *Adiscus tredecimpunctatus* sp.nov.; 5, *Adiscus laetus* sp.nov.; 6, *Cryptocephalus laoticus* sp.nov.; 7, *Cyclantipha quadriplagiata* sp.nov.; 8, *Paleosepharia kubani* sp.nov.; 9, *Torodera bistrispunctata* sp.nov.; 10–15, *Nonarthra ornatissima* sp.nov.



Figs 16–33. Aedeagus: 16, *Smaragdina ornatipennis* sp.nov.; 17, *Smaragdina nigricollis* sp.nov.; 18, *Adiscus tredecimpunctatus* sp.nov.; 19, *Adiscus roseofulvus* sp.nov.; 20, *Adiscus laetus* sp.nov.; 21, *Cryptocephalus laoticus* sp.nov.; 22, *Callisina fulva* sp.nov.; 23, *Iphimoides fulvus* sp.nov.; 24, *Cyclantipha quadriplagiata* sp.nov.; 25, *Paleosepharia kubani* sp.nov.; 26, *Trachyaphthona aethiops* sp.nov.; 27, *Trachyaphthona brancuccii* sp.nov.; 28, *Longitarsus laosensis* sp.nov.; 29, *Sphaeroderma pacholatkoii* sp.nov.; 30, *Phygasia pallidipennis* sp.nov.; 31, *Xuthea nigripes* sp.nov.; 32, *Nonarthra laosensis* sp.nov.; 33, *Nonarthra ornatissima* sp.nov.



Figs 34–38. 34, *Callisina fulva* sp.nov., antenna. Figs 35–36. Prothorax: 35, *Nonarthra laosensis* sp.nov., 36, *Nonarthra ornatissima* sp.nov. Figs 37–38. Spermatheca: 37, *Longitarsus laosensis* sp.nov., 38, *Phygasia pallidipennis* sp.nov.

species, in distinctly elongate preapical antennal segments. From preceding species differs in more elongate body, form of prothorax, sculpture of elytra and colour.

Species recorded in Laos for the first time

SUBFAMILY MEGALOPODINAE

Colobaspis septemmaculata (Hope, 1831)

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. M. Brancucci, 3 ex.

Remark. Species was known from India, Nepal and Burma.

SUBFAMILY CRIOCERINAE

Lilioceris (Chujoita) gibba (Baly, 1861)

Crioceris gibba Baly, 1861, *Journ. Ent* 1: 280. (China.)

Crioceris semifoveolata Jacoby, 1908, *Fauna Brit.India*, Chrysomelidae: 76. (India..)

Lilioceris semifoveolata (Jacoby, 1908) **syn.nov.**

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko, 1 ex.

Remark. Species was known from China, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, India and Nepal. *L. semifoveolata* described from Manipur (India) and found also in Nepal is fully identical with *L. gibba*. The differences mentioned by JACOBY (1908) – smaller size, shorter antennae and constriction of prothorax – are practically the same as in *L. gibba*.

Lema (s.str.) *mediolineata* Jacoby, 1908

Material examined. Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Previously known only from Burma.

Lema (s.str.) *rubiginea* Jacoby, 1908

Lema rubiginea Jacoby, 1908, *Fauna Brit.India*, Chrysomelidae: 38. (Burma.)

Lema eroshkinae L. Medvedev, 1999, *Entomologica Basiliensia* 21: 356. (Vietnam.) **syn.nov.**

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 2 ex.

Remark. Species was known from Burma, Thailand and Vietnam. I have studied a type of *L. rubiginea* described from Burma and found it identical to *L. eroshkinae*, described from Vietnam.

SUBFAMILY CLYTRINAE

Aetheomorpha jacybyi L. Medvedev, 1988

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko, 1 female.

Remark. Known from Northern India.

Smaragdina cf. diversiceps (Pic, 1941)

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubán, 2 females. Male is necessary for exact determination.

Remark. Known from North Vietnam.

Miochira cf. unifasciata Pic, 1941

Material examined. Laos, S-Udomxai Prov., Pak Beng (19°53'N, 101°08'E), 450 m, 18–27.V.2001, leg. J. Kolibáč, 1 female. Male is necessary for exact determination.

Remark. Known from India, Thailand and the Malay Peninsula.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTOCEPHALINAE

Adiscus kabakovi L. Medvedev et Samoderzhenkov, 1987

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko, 2 females.

Remark. Described from North Vietnam, only holotype known to date.

Adiscus nigroplagiatus (Jacoby, 1903)

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko, 3 ex.

Remark. Known from India, Nepal, Thailand and Laos.

Adiscus castaneus (Jacoby, 1892)

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko, 2 ex.

Remark. Known from India, Thailand, Vietnam.

***Cryptocephalus vitalisi* Pic, 1922**

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko, 5 ex.

Remark. Known from Vietnam.

SUBFAMILY CHLAMISINAE***Chlamisus semirufus* Chen, 1940**

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. Pacholátko, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from southern China and North Vietnam.

SUBFAMILY EUMOLPINAE***Osnaparis pallidipennis* (Pic, 1928)**

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI. 2003, 1500 m, leg. M. Brancucci, 2 ex., Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex., Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 2 ex.

Remark. Known from Vietnam and Thailand.

***Trichochrysea lameyi* Lefèvre, 1893**

Material examined. Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from Vietnam.

***Trichochrysea cephalotes* Lefèvre, 1893**

Material examined. Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 10 ex.

Remark. Known from Vietnam.

***Trichochrysea mandarina* Lefèvre, 1893**

Material examined. Laos centr., 70 km N Vientiane, Ban Phabat env. (18°16'N, 103°10'E), 150 m, 1.V.1997, no collector name, 1 ex. (coll. S. Zoia).

Remark. Known from Vietnam.

***Trichochrysea incana* L. Medvedev et Eroshkina, 1987**

Material examined. Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 2 ex.

Remark. Known from North Vietnam.

SUBFAMILY CHRYSOMELIDAE

***Paropsides nigropunctata* Jacoby, 1892**

Material examined. Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env. (21°41'N, 102°06'E), 28.V–20.VI.2003, 1500 m, leg. V. Kubáň, 2 ex.

Remark. Known from northern India and Burma.

SUBFAMILY GALERUCINAE

***Pyrrhalta limbata* (Laboissiere, 1927)**

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Species known from Vietnam.

***Paleosepharia haemorrhoidalis* L. Medvedev, 2001**

Material examined. Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 12 ex., Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 2 ex.

Remark. Known from Thailand.

SUBFAMILY ALTICINAE

***Phygasia indochinensis* L. Medvedev, 1995**

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 2 ex.

Remark. Known from Thailand.

***Phyllotreta rufothoracica* Cheb, 1933**

Material examined. Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from Vietnam.

***Luperomorpha albofasciata* Duvivier, 1892**

Material examined. Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from northern India, Vietnam and China.

***Luperomorpha minutissima* L. Medvedev, 2001**

Material examined. Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from Thailand.

***Hemipyxis jeanneli* Chen, 1933**

Material examined. Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from Vietnam and China.

***Hemipyxis facetus* Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963**

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from China.

***Hemipyxis chinensis* (Weise, 1912)**

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from China.

***Hemipyxis moseri* (Weise, 1922)**

Material examined. Laos, Loungphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from India, Burma, Vietnam, China.

***Manobidia intermedia* Chen, 1934**

Material examined. Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from Vietnam

***Manobidia atra* L. Medvedev, 1992**

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from Nepal.

***Manobidia merkli* L. Medvedev, 1998**

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from Nepal and northern India.

***Sinocrepsis obscurolfasciata* (Jacoby, 1892)**

Material examined. Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha (20°33'N, 102°14'E), 1200 m, 1–16.V. 1999, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Known from India, Sri Lanka, Burma, China and Taiwan.

***Euphitrea nigra* (Chen, 1933)**

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 2 ex.

Remark. Known from Vietnam.

***Nonarthra variabilis* Baly, 1862**

Material examined. Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muangsing (21°09'N, 101°19'E), 900–1200 m, 5–31.V. 1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex.

Remark. Widely distributed in Oriental region, but not previously recorded from Laos.

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