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Autor: Medvedev, Lev N.
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New genera and species of Oriental Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera)

by Lev N. Medvedev

Abstract. Four new genera – *Notoxolepra*, *Vieteumolpus*, *Malayocorynus* (Eumolpinae), *Mimastrosoma* (Galerucinae) genn.nov. – and fourteen new species – Eumolpinae: *Notoxolepra mirabilis* (Borneo), *Vieteumolpus grafi* (Vietnam), *Malayocorynus viridis* (Malay Peninsula), Galerucinae: *Mimastrosoma lateralis*, *Haplomela cheni* (Vietnam), *Liroetis malayanus* (Malay Peninsula), *Paridea apicata* (Vietnam), *Paleosepharia vietnamica* (Vietnam), *Paleosepharica palawana* (Philippines), *Epaenidea indochinensis* (Vietnam or Laos), Alticinae: *Phyllotreta lankana* (Sri Lanka), *Brancucciella kolibaci* (South India), *Manobia vietnamica* (Vietnam), *Minota schereri* (North India) spp.nov. – are described.

Key words. *Coleoptera* – *Chrysomelidae* – taxonomy – new genera – new species

Introduction

This publication is based partly on materials from the Basel Natural History Museum, partly on the author's own collections. The bulk of specimens were collected by the author in Vietnam. All duplicate paratypes from the Vietnamese material are also deposited in Basel.

Material

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

NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum (Basel, Switzerland)
LM author's collection (Moscow, Russia)

Taxonomy

Notoxolepra gen.nov.

Type of genus: *Notoxolepra mirabilis* sp.nov.

Description. Body ovate, upperside and legs with hair-like, erect, curved scales.

Head not visible from above, clypeus triangular, sharply divided from frons, latter broad, more than twice as wide as diameter of eye. Eyes strongly convex, round, without emargination on inner side. Antennae 10-segmented, short, reaching only base of prothorax, with 5 apical segments distinctly thickened.

Prothorax 1.2 times as long as wide, not margined on sides, narrowed anteriorly, with broad and more or less horn-like protuberance, emarginate on apex and covering head (Figs 1, 2). Surface very roughly sculptured. Scutellum subtriangular with rounded apex. Elytra distinctly more broad than prothorax at base, confusedly punctured, partly in closely-placed, more or less regular rows, humeral tubercle feeble, postbasal

depression absent. Anterior margin of proepisterna straight. Prosternum widened to the rear, as long as wide near hind- margin, strongly punctate. Mesosternum subquadrate. All femora with small acute tooth on inner side, mid- femora less thickened. Tibiae straight, not widened apically, with serrate outer margin. Tarsi narrow, claws bifid.

Pygidium without longitudinal groove.

Differential diagnosis. This genus corresponds well to all characters of the tribe Leprotini and is probably related to *Demotina* Baly, 1863 and *Pseudometaxis* Jacoby, 1900. It differs from all genera of Leprotini and other Eumolpinae in the horn-like projection of the prothorax and the 10-segmented antennae.

***Notoxolepra mirabilis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (sex not determined): Borneo, ex. Staudinger (LM).

Description. Entirely dark fulvous, only antennae black with 4 or 5 basal segments fulvous, scales pale flavous, almost white.

Head strongly punctate, only anterior margin of clypeus smooth. Proportions of antennal segments 5–3–3–3–3–4–4–4–4–6, apical segment ovate, with truncate apex. Prothorax very roughly punctate, with narrow rugose interspaces, anterior protuberance serrate on sides. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, punctures dense but smaller than on prothorax.

Pygidium bent downwards and serrate on hind border between its dorsal and ventral parts.

Length of body 3.4 mm.

Distribution. Borneo.

Differential diagnosis. Unique species of the new genus.

***Vieteumolpus* gen.nov.**

Type of genus: *Vieteumolpus grafi* sp.nov.

Description. Body large, elongate, not pubescent above, narrowed front and rear.

Head flat, clypeus not delimited at the rear, eyes ovate, slightly notched on inner margin. Antennae nitidiform.

Prothorax transverse, feebly convex, lateral margins sharp and moderately explanate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra confusedly punctate, with no traces of rows. Epipleurae narrowed towards the rear, but almost reaching apex. Proepisternae with convex anterior margin, prosternum broad, almost subquadrate. Femora not toothed, tibiae not emarginate before apex. Claws feebly toothed.

Pygidium with longitudinal groove.

Differential diagnosis. Belongs to the tribe Endocephalini, in which it might be in relationship only with genera *Massiea* Lefèvre, 1893 and *Chalcolema* Jacoby, 1890, having elongate body. *Vieteumolpus* gen.nov. differs in feebly convex body, distinctly transverse prothorax, proportions of basal antennal segments and very large body

(species of *Chalcolema* and *Massiea* are not larger than 7 mm) – 16 mm in *V. grafi* sp.nov.

***Vieteumolpus grafi* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Vietnam, Tam Dao, 11.V.1975, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Description. Metallic green, labrum and mandibles black.

Head finely and sparsely emarginate, with dense microsculpture, anterior margin of clypeus feebly emarginate, frons broad, 2 times wider than transverse diameter of eye, vertex without impressions. Proportions of antennal segments 13–6–16–15–15–15–20–16 (remaining segments absent), segments 5–8 about 2–2.5 times as long as wide.

Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, broadest before middle, lateral margin bent upwards, surface finely punctate, with very dense microsculpture. Scutellum very finely punctate and microsculptured. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, broadest in humeral area and narrowed to rear, surface with moderately strong and very dense, partly rugose punctures, interspaces densely microsculptured. Propleurae lustrous, with large sparse punctures, not pubescent.

Pygidium punctured and pubescent, with rounded apex. Sides of abdominal sternites 4 and 5 neither margined nor serrate, 5th sternite shown in Fig. 3. Tibiae strongly carinate, thin, widened at apex. Spermatheca as Fig. 4, ductus thin and long, not spiralled, ending in stick-like section.

Length of body 16 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Unique species of the new genus.

Derivatio nominis. I dedicate this interesting and unusual species to my Swiss friend Dr. Hans F. Graf (Giebenach, Baselland), a specialist in Oriental culture.

***Malayocorynus* gen.nov.**

Type of genus: *Malayocorynus viridis* sp.nov.

Description. Body large, elongate, comparatively flat, not pubescent above.

Head with deep and narrow furrow above eye, clypeus feebly delimited from frons, eyes narrow, about twice as long as wide. Apical antennal segment distinctly more narrow than basal ones.

Prothorax transverse, feebly convex, with sides marginate and visible from above. Scutellum quadrangular. Elytra flattened, narrowed towards the rear, confusedly punctate. Epipleurae narrow, disappear behind anterior quarter. Proepisternae with convex anterior margin, prosternum narrow. Mid- and hind tibiae not emarginate before apex. Claws of anterior tarsi simple, of mid- and hind tarsi very feebly appendiculate, with tooth scarcely visible (Figs 6, 7).

Pygidium with longitudinal groove. Aedeagus very thin and long, with membranous “pillow” on each side before apex (Fig. 17).

Differential diagnosis. Belongs in the neighbourhood of *Platycorynus* Chevrolat, 1837 and *Chrysochus* Chevrolat, 1837. It differs from both in simple claws on anterior legs, narrowed preapical antennal segments, elongate prosternum, unusually thin and long aedeagus and distinctly flattened body: in transverse section at the level of the scutellum it is distinctly ovate, while in the above genera it is practically round. The narrow ocular grooves resemble *Chrysochus*, while membranous “pillows” on the apex of the aedeagus are known in a few species of *Platycorynus*.

***Malayocorynus viridis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, III.1987, leg. Vojnity & Hangay.

Description. Bright metallic green.

Clypeus concave, with triangular incisure on anterior margin, very densely punctate. Vertex more sparsely punctate, with narrow impressed groove. Mandibles short and thick. Antennae (Fig. 5) reach anterior quarter of elytra, proportions of segments 10–4–12–13–14–15–15–13–13–13–14, segment 1 thick and almost subquadrate; 2 very short, transverse; 3 and 4 about twice as long as wide, preapical segments about three times as long as wide.

Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, widest in middle, densely punctate, with interspaces microsculptured. Scutellum finely punctate and microsculptured. Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, with feeble basal elevation, strongly and densely punctate, interspaces narrow, convex and lustrous. All tibiae strongly carinate and widened to apex.

Aedeagus (Fig. 17) 8 mm long, 0.5 mm wide in middle, moderately curved in lateral view.

Length of body 18 mm.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Differential diagnosis. Unique species of the new genus.

***Mimastrosoma* gen.nov.**

Type of genus: *Mimastrosoma lateralis* sp.nov.

Description. Antennal insertions placed behind anterior margin of eyes, interantennal space narrow. Frontal tubercles distinct, vertex impunctate.

Prothorax with anterior border unmargined, posterior border distinctly margined. Elytra with longitudinal obtuse convexity from humerus almost to apex, lateral part of elytron outside of this convexity almost perpendicular and longitudinally concave. Epipleurae very narrow. Anterior coxal cavities open to the rear. Hind tibiae without spurs. Claws with large subquadrate tooth.

Pygidium of female bent downwards, aedeagus complex in form.

Differential diagnosis. Resembles *Mimastra* Baly, 1865 from which differs in anterior border of prothorax unmargined. From *Trichomimastra* Weise, 1922 it differs in the

absence of pubescence on elytra and their specific structure. It seems that the new genus is near to *Haplosomoides* Duvivier, 1890, but elytra are very distinctly divided into horizontal and vertical parts and are without real lateral ridge; aedeagus and female pygidium are of unusual form.

***Mimastrosoma lateralis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, prov. Gialai-Contum, Buon-Loi, 40 km N Ankhe, 13.VII.1981, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: same locality, 12–13.VII.1981, leg. Medvedev, 15 ex. (LM, 3 ex. – NHMB); same locality, 1982, 2 ex. LM); Son-Lang (= Buon-Loi), X–XI.1979, leg. Medvedev, 2 ex. (LM).

All specimens were collected in the tropical forest on *Gomphostema storbilinum* (Labiatae).

Description. Fulvous, lateral and apical margin of elytron and underside, except apical part of last abdominal sternite, black. Body elongate.

Head impunctate, clypeus with Y-like ridge, impressed in middle of anterior margin. Frontal tubercles triangular, vertex with longitudinal groove. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments 9–3–7–10–9–8–8–7–7–6–8.

Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest beyond anterior angles, moderately cordiform, surface lustrous and impunctate. Elytra parallel-sided, 1.9 times as long as wide, moderately lustrous, finely and densely punctate, with longitudinal impressions inside lateral convexity. Segment 1 of hind tarsi narrow and elongate, much longer than corresponding segment of fore- and mid-tarsi.

Male. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi widened, elongate triangular. Pygidium with rounded hind margin, slightly emarginate at apex. Last abdominal sternite with large, deep impression in apical half. Aedeagus sharply bifurcate, basal half between apical branches membranous (Fig. 18).

Female. Pygidium with apical part narrowed (Fig. 8) and bent downwards, apical abdominal sternite with rounded-triangular hind margin.

Length of male 9.1–9.4 mm, female 9.4–9.6 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Unique species of the new genus.

***Haplomela* Chen, 1942**

Type of genus: *Haplomela semiopaca* Chen, 1942

Remarks. This genus is very poorly known. It was described from China (Kwangsi) and based on a single species, *H. semiopaca* Chen, 1942, which is possibly very rare (it has not been found since description).

As already mentioned by CHEN (1942), the genus is related to *Hoplasoma* Jacoby, 1884, *Haplosomoides* Duvivier, 1890 and *Liroetis* Weise, 1883 but differs clearly in the structure of the claws, which have basal tooth lamellate and connected with the same on the other side; however, in general the claws seem to be bifid (Fig. 10). The claws are distinctly split in *Hoplasoma* (Fig. 11) and distinctly bifid in *Haplosomoides* (Fig. 12).

From *Liroetis* it also differs in impressed prothorax and narrow body, from *Haplosomoides* in the absence of ridges and hairs on the elytra.

***Haplomela cheni* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, prov. Vinh-Phu, Tam-Dao, 800–1200 m, 12–22.IV.1986, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: same locality, 24–31.V.1985, leg. L. Medvedev, 2 females (LM); same locality, 30.V.1986, tropical forest, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 male (LM).

Description. Fulvous; antennal segments 5–11, metasternum, abdomen and hind legs except trochanters black or pitch black. Body narrow, elongate; elytra slightly widened towards the rear.

Head almost impunctate, clypeus triangular, obliquely grooved on each side under antennae. Interantennal ridge narrow and sharp, frontal tubercles transverse, with anterior angles acutely produced to interantennal space; tubercles sharply delimited from each other and to the rear. Eyes large and round, frons a little narrower than diameter of eye, vertex with longitudinal groove. Third segment of maxillar palpus thickened and broader than long, apical segment smaller, triangular (Fig. 9). Antennae reach apex (male) or beyond middle of elytra (female), proportions of segments in male 14–6–13–20–18–17–17–14–14–13–14.

Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, slightly widened towards the front, with straight lateral and unbordered anterior margin; surface with feeble transverse impression, deeper on sides, lustrous and nearly impunctate. Scutellum trapeziform, smooth and lustrous. Elytra twice as long as wide at shoulders, rounded on apices, surface without hairs, densely but strongly punctate, interspaces convex, finely microsculptured. Epipleurae very narrow, reaching apex. Prosternum invisible between coxae, mesosternum not connected with metasternum between mid-coxae. Claws lamelliform but emarginate on apex.

Aedeagus as Fig. 19.

Length of male 9.1 mm, female 10–10.5 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. The new species seems to be very near to *H. semiopaca* but has darker antennae and hind legs (in *H. semiopaca* only 4 apical antennal segments darkened below), maxillar palpi moderately thickened, basal convexity on elytra indistinct or very feeble.

***Liroetis malayanus* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Malaysia, Tanah Rata Cameron Highlands, 1450 m, 17.V.1988, leg. Hangay (NHMB).

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

Description. Pale fulvous, antennae except basal segment, tibiae and tarsi black. Body elongate.

Clypeus transverse triangular, with large, sparse punctures, interantennal ridge rather broad, obtuse, narrowed at the front. Frontal tubercles subquadrate, obliquely placed, deeply delimited behind. Vertex with large, sparse punctures and microsculpture, longitudinally grooved towards the front. Antennae thin, reaching beyond middle of elytra, proportions of segments 8–4–8–9–9–9–9–8–7–9.

Prothorax 1.6–1.7 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, all angles distinct and slightly produced, lateral margins arcuate, surface convex, with large, sparse punctures and very fine microsculpture. Scutellum triangular, densely microsculptured, with a few punctures. Elytra parallel-sided, twice as long as wide, moderately lustrous, with dense punctures and finely microsculptured interspaces.

Hind margin of pygidium rounded, postpygidium small, transversely triangular.

Length of body 12–12.5 mm.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Differential diagnosis. Near *L. clermonti* Laboissiere, 1929, differs in smaller and more narrow body and parallel-sided elytra.

Paridea (Semacia) apicata sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, Cuc-Phuong, X.1975, on plant with local name “quay dai”, leg. L. Medvedev and Dang Dap (LM).

Paratypes: Vietnam, Bao Lac, 10.IV.1962, 2 females (LM).

Description. Fulvous, with elytra a little more pale than prothorax; head (except vertex), apex of elytra, metasternum, apex of the last abdominal segment and upperside of femora and tibiae black.

Head impunctate, clypeus and labrum with very dense microsculpture. Antennae rather short, segment 2 twice as short as 1, next segments elongate and subequal.

Prothorax lustrous, impunctate. Elytra lustrous, strongly and quite confusedly punctate.

Male: Elytra with deep, round groove in anterior third near side margin; this groove delimited to the rear by sharp tubercle, to the front by elongate narrow groove bearing hairs along margins; postscutellar area slightly elevated. Pygidium with broadly rounded apex, last abdominal sternite sharply trilobed, with lateral and apical impressions on central lobe. Aedeagus (Fig. 20) strongly asymmetrical, with spine on apex. Genital fork as Fig. 14. Length of body 5.4 mm.

Female: Hind margin of last abdominal sternite slightly incised; apex of pygidium with narrow emargination (Fig. 13). Length of body 5.2–5.4 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. This is the third species of the subgenus *Semacia* Fairmaire, 1889 found in Vietnam. It differs clearly in having a black head with densely microsculptured clypeus and labrum. Furthermore, the male differs sharply in the peculiar structure on the sides of the elytra. Usually these structures are placed near the suture, as in *P. (S.) pectoralis* Laboissiere, 1930; only *P. (S.) lateralis* L. Medvedev et

Samoderzhenkov, 1989 has them near the sides, but in this species the structure is much more simple and represented by two tubercles.

***Paleosepharia vietnamica* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): S. Vietnam, prov. Gia-Lai, Son Lang (= Buon-Loi), 40 km N Ankhe, 700 m, 25.XI–4.XII.1978, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 3 ex.; same locality, X. 1979, 2 ex.; 7.VIII.1981, 1 ex. (LM); Laos, Kham Mouan prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun (18 07' E), 200 m, 19–31.V. 2001, leg. Pacholátko, 1 ex. (NHMB).

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

Head impunctate, clypeus triangular, frontal tubercles triangular, sharply delimited to the rear by impressed line. Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments 12–4–5–10–10–10–10–11–11–10–10. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, broadest beyond anterior angles and distinctly narrowed to base, surface convex, very 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 longitudinal groove widened towards the rear and placed parallel to suture behind scutellum; area around this groove more or less elevated. Segment 1 of anterior tarsi distinctly widened, elongate (about twice as long as wide). Aedeagus (Fig. 21) with long and narrow apical process. Length of male 5.1–5.4 mm, of female 4.2–5 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Near *P. excavata* Chujo, 1938, differs in black femora and different elytra pattern, especially in black basal quarter.

***Paleosepharia palawana* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Philippines, Palawan, Port Barton, 150 m, 14–18.XII.1990, leg. Bolm (NHMB).

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

Description. Fulvous, head, extreme apex of last antennal segment, scutellum and metasternum black, elytra with basal quarter and postmedian band black; these parts are connected with narrow sutural and broader lateral black stripes. Body ovate.

Head impunctate, clypeus triangular, frontal tubercles transverse, delimited to the rear by impressed line. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments 10–2–3–9–8–8–8–7–7–7–8.

Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, surface convex, very finely punctate. Elytra 1.3–1.35 times as long as wide, broadest near middle, with apical margin truncate and bordered; surface lustrous, finely punctate, suture impressed behind scutellum. Segment 1 of fore-tarsi almost unwidened in male.

Aedeagus (Fig. 22) narrowed apically, very thin in lateral view.

Length of body 4.5–5 mm.

Distribution. Philippines.

Differential diagnosis. Similar to *P. scutellaris* Kimoto, 1989 from Indochina. It differs in having a postmedian black band on the elytra.

Remark. The genus was known only from continental Asia and Taiwan. The new species is the first record for other parts of Asia.

***Epaenidea indochinensis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): "Annam, Laos", ex. Staudinger (LM).

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

Description. Fulvous, elytra with distinct green metallic sheen, sometimes prothorax darkened at sides and along mid-line, metasternum piceous; in 2 female paratypes lateral margins of elytra bright metallic green.

Head impunctate, lustrous. Clypeus with longitudinal ridge, frontal tubercles feeble, delimited to the rear by shallow groove. Antennae reach apical third of elytra, proportions of segments 12–2–12–12–11–13–13–13–13–13–13.

Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, broadest before middle, side margins very feebly arcuate, surface very densely microsculptured, with microscopic dots, transverse impression deep laterally, shallow in middle. Scutellum triangular, microsculptured. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, microsculptured and distinctly punctate, no traces of rows.

Male. Segment 1 of anterior tarsi widened. Mid-tibiae with long tooth in preapical part of underside (Fig. 15). Aedeagus thin and long (Fig. 23), almost same as in *E. subvirida* Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963.

Length of male 6.6–6.8 mm, female 7–7.6 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam or Laos (?).

Differential diagnosis. Very near to *E. subvirida* from China, which has, however, entirely metallic green elytra and simple mid-tibiae in male.

***Phyllotreta lankana* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Sri Lanka, Dambulla env., 200 m, 19.IV–9.V.1991, leg. J. Kolibáč (NHMB).

Paratype: same locality and date, female (LM).

Description. Red fulvous, 6 apical antennal segments and apices of hind femora dark brown to black, elytra dark bluish bronze. Body narrow and elongate.

Head punctate, dull, with frontal tubercles almost absent. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments 7–4–3–3–5–4–4–4–5–5–6, preapical segments about twice as long as wide.

Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, broadest at base and narrowed towards the front, with side margins so feebly rounded they are almost straight; surface densely punctate with microsculptured interspaces. Elytra narrow, as wide at base as prothorax, 1.4 times as long as wide, without humeral tubercle, with regular, closely placed rows of

punctures, partly confused near suture, interspaces with dense microsculpture and wrinkles, very narrow. Wings absent.

Pygidium covered with elytra. Aedeagus (Fig. 24) thin, with acute apex.

Length 1.9–2 mm, width 0.8–0.85 mm.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Differential diagnosis. This is the third Oriental species with red prothorax and metallic elytra. It differs from *P. indica* Chen, 1934 and *P. rufothoracica* Chen, 1933 in absence of wings, regular rows of punctures on elytra, small size, red fulvous underside and legs.

***Brancucciella kolibaci* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Southern India, Kerala, Periyar Lake, 900 m, 13–20.V.1991, leg. J. Kolibáč (NHMB).

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

Description. Fulvous; antennal segments 5–7, narrow sutural stripe, apices of hind femora from above and below piceous. Body elongate.

Frontal tubercles convex, obliquely placed, sharply delimited. Interantennal space carinate, frontal furrows deep, forming about 100-degree angle. Vertex microsculptured. Antennae longer than body, nitidiform, proportions of segments 14–8–8–11–16–16–16–16–15–17.

Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, broadest at level of anterior pore, surface comparatively flat, with fine, sparse punctures and feeble microsculpture. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, dull, with regular rows of punctures and convex or costate interspaces. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi enlarged in male. Tibiae curved, flattened in apical half, with distinct spur. Segment 1 of hind tarsus almost as long as half of tibia and a little shorter than remaining segments together.

Aedeagus (Fig. 25) with high central ridge on underside, disappearing before apex.

Length of male 1.8–1.9 mm, female 2.1–2.5 mm.

Distribution. Southern India.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from *B. micheli* L. Medvedev, 1995, the single species of the genus, in elytra not pubescent, bicolour antennae and punctate prothorax.

Derivatio nominis. Dedicated to its collector, well-known Czech entomologist Dr. J. Kolibáč.

***Manobia vietnamica* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, V.1982, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 3 ex. (LM); same locality, secondary mountain rain forest, 11–13.V.1975, leg. L. Medvedev & Dang Dap, 1 ex. (NHMB); Vietnam, prov. Ninh Binh, Cuc Phuong, 12.V.1976, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 ex. (LM); Vietnam, 180 km SSW Hanoi, 40 km SW Thanh Hoa, Ben Yen National Park, 50 m, 29–30.VII.1997, leg. A. Napolov (LM).

Description. Fulvous, elytra with round or transverse black spot beyond centre near side margin and sometimes with additional spot between humerus and basal convexity. Body short, ovate.

Head elongate, clypeus not carinate, frontal tubercles small, sharply delimited, vertex convex, lustrous. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments as preceding species.

Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, widest in anterior quarter, distinctly narrowed to base, hind margin bisinuate, surface lustrous, strongly punctate, including a row on basal groove. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with high basal convexity, rows of punctures very distinct everywhere, including basal convexity and apical slope. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi widened in male.

Aedeagus (Fig. 27) feebly curved in lateral view.

Length of body 1.6–2 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Near *M. bryanti* Scherer, 1969 and *M. medvedevi* Kimoto, 2000; it differs from both in distinctly punctate prothorax, from latter species also in more small and robust body, different sculpture of elytra and shape of aedeagus. Aedeagus of *M. medvedevi* as Fig. 26.

Minota schereri sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype(male): India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling District, Debrapani, 1700 m, 31. V.1980, leg. G. Topal (NHMB).

Paratype: same locality, 1 female (LM).

Description. Metallic bronze, labrum, antennae, underside and legs fulvous to dark fulvous. Body elongate ovate, 1.7 times as long as wide.

Head short, interantennal space as broad as antennal insertion, elevated, cordiform, roughly punctate and produced in front to a very narrow ridge with cavities on both sides, having also comparatively rough sculpture. Frontal tubercles narrow, transverse, not touching each other, delimited to the rear by frontal furrows, forming an angle of about 150 degrees. Frons about 3 times as wide as eye. Vertex smooth and lustrous. Antennae gradually thickening towards apex, extending to first quarter of elytra, proportions of segments 15–6–9–10–11–10–12–11–11–11–15.

Prothorax smooth, with basal folds about one-third of prothorax length, front angles obtuse and thickened, with distinct front seta pores. Scutellum very small. Elytra without humeral tubercle and basal convexity, scutellar row consisting of 6–7 punctures, other 9 rows very regular, with engraved punctures, but disappear beyond centre, apices comparatively acute. Claws with very feeble basal tooth. Prosternum longitudinally channelled and punctured. First tarsal segment of anterior and mid-legs slightly widened in male.

Aedeagus as Fig. 28.

Length of male 2.8 mm, female 3.1 mm (without head).

Distribution. Northern India.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from *M. himalayensis* Scherer, 1989 in oblique frontal furrows, much more narrow interantennal space, deepened punctures on elytra and metallic upperside.

Derivatio nominis. Dedicated to my old friend, Dr. Gerhard Scherer, a world-renowned Alticinae specialist.

***Bhamoina denticornis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Vietnam, Vinh, 28.V.1980, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Description. Red fulvous, antennae fulvous with segments 7–10 and base of 11 black, legs fulvous. Body short ovate, 1.35 times as long as wide.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles triangular, delimited to the rear by transverse impression. Antennae with 5 apical segments moderately widened, segments 8–10 about 1.5 times as long as wide, segment 1 with tooth on apex (Fig. 16), proportions of segments 12–6–5–5–6–5–6–6–7–6–10.

Prothorax twice as wide as long, anterior angles strongly produced towards the front, surface lustrous, finely but rather densely punctate. Elytra as long as wide, with moderately strong and dense punctures arranged in 3–4 irregular rows near sides.

Length of body 3.8 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

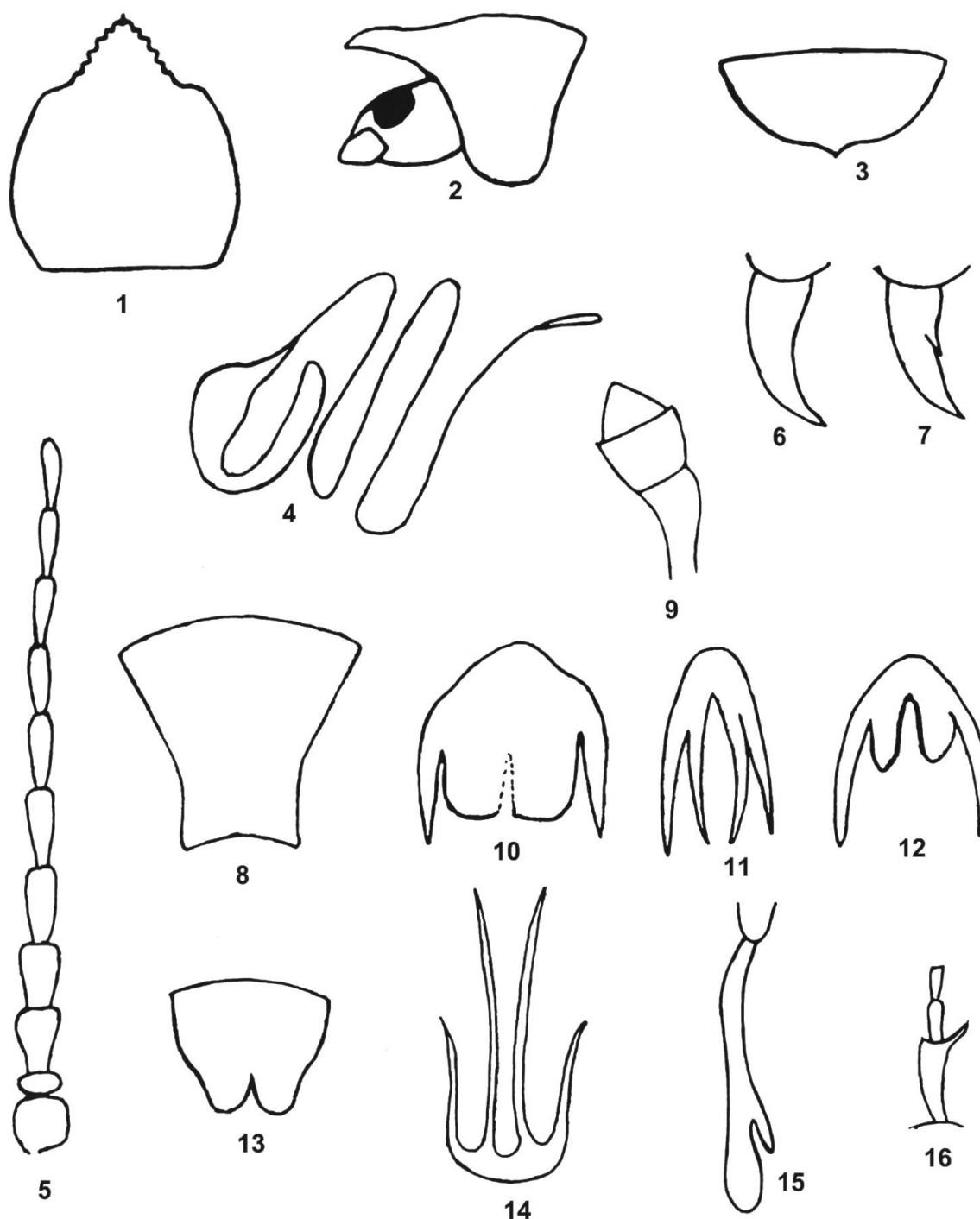
Differential diagnosis. It differs from all species of the genus in its toothed basal antennal segment.

Reference

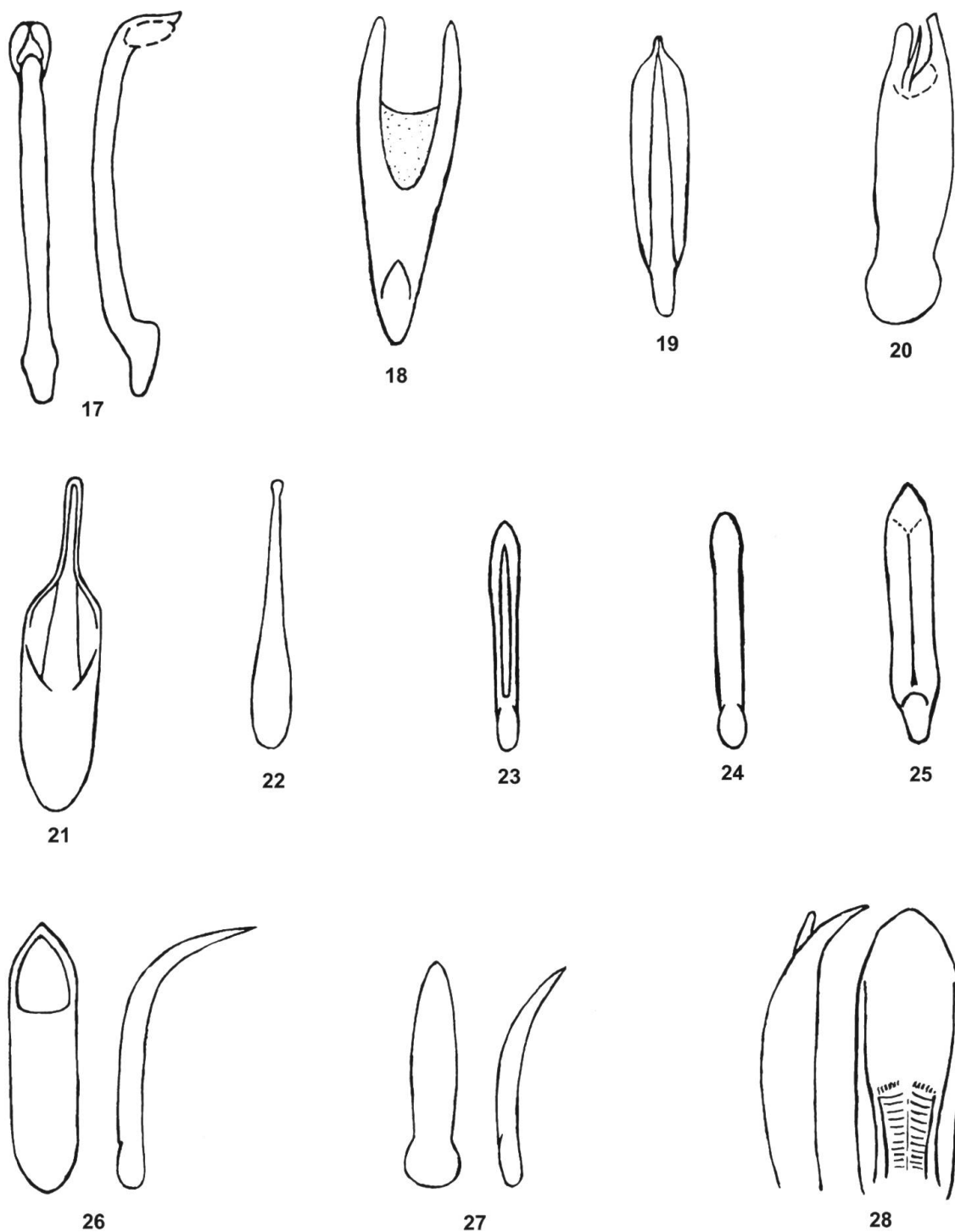
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Address of author:

Prof. Lev N. Medvedev
Institute for Problems of Ecology and Evolution
Russian Academy of Sciences
Leninsky Prospect 33
Moscow 119071
RUSSIA
E-mail: vladmed@online.ru



Figs 1–16. 1–2, *Notoxolepra mirabilis* sp.nov.: 1, prothorax, dorsal view; 2, head and prothorax, lateral view. Figs 3–4, *Vieteumolpus grafi* sp.nov.: 3, last abdominal sternite of female; 4, spermatheca. Figs 5–7, *Malayocorynus viridis* sp.nov.: 5, antenna; 6, claw of fore-tarsus; 7, claw of hind tarsus. 8, *Mimastrosoma lateralis* sp.nov.: pygidium of female from above. 9, *Haplomela cheni* sp.nov.: maxillar palpus. Figs 10–12, claw: 10, *Haplomela cheni* sp.nov.; 11, *Hoplasoma unicolor* (Illiger); 12, *Haplosomoides appendiculatus* Laboissiere. Figs 13–14, *Paridea apicata* sp.nov.: 13, pygidium of female; 14, genital fork of male. 15, *Epaenidea indochinensis* sp.nov.: mid-tibia of male. 16, *Bhamonia denticornis* sp.nov.: basal segments of antenna.



Figs 17–28. Aedeagus: 17, *Malayocorynus viridis* sp.nov.; 18, *Mimastrosoma lateralis* sp.nov.; 19, *Haplomela cheni* sp.nov.; 20, *Paridea apicata* sp.nov.; 21, *Paleosepharia vietnamica* sp.nov.; 22, *Paleosepharia palawana* sp.nov.; 23, *Epaenidea indochinensis* sp.nov.; 24, *Phyllotreta lankana* sp.nov.; 25, *Brancucciella kolibaci* sp.nov.; 26, *Manobia medvedevi* Kimoto; 27, *Manobia vietnamica* sp.nov.; 28, *Minota schereri* sp.nov.