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A new species of *Iphimoides* Jacoby, 1883 from Malaysia (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Eumolpinae)

by Stefano Zoia

Abstract. *Iphimoides fabianae* sp.nov. from Cameron Highland, Malaysia is described. The new species differs from the other *Iphimoides* Jacoby, 1883 in size, antennal morphology, sculpture and colour. The new combination *Iphimoides fukienensis* (Tan, 1983) comb.nov. (from *Clisitherella* Chen, 1940) is proposed. An updated review of the known *Iphimoides* species and a table with a summary of their diagnostic characters are also provided.

Key words. Chrysomelidae – Eumolpinae – Malaysia – *Iphimoides* – new species – review

Introduction

The genus *Iphimoides* Jacoby, 1883 is characterized by the anterior margin of proepisterna straight, appendiculate claws, meso- and metatibiae not emarginate distally, dorsum glabrous, femora without denticulation at midlength, and antenna filiform (see also KIMOTO & GRESSITT 1982).

Following the disposition of the ICZN, article 30, section 30.1.4.4, the genus *Iphimoides* has to be treated as masculine.

In this paper I describe a new species of the genus, which includes six southwest Asian species. A comparison of the species is provided in Tab. 1.

Iphimoides fabianae sp.nov. (Figs 1–10)

Type material. Holotype ♂: W. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highland, Tanam Rata, 21.I.95, Gunung Jasar, 1500m, leg. Bečvář J+S (coll. Naturhistorisches Museum Basel).

Paratype 1 ♀: Malaysia-W Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, 1500 m, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 14–17.iii.1998, P. Čechovský leg. (coll. L. Medvedev, Moscow).

Description. Body (Figs 1, 2) broad, convex, reddish, glossy, not metallic, with black spots on the elytra (Fig. 3).

Head reddish, sparsely and strongly punctate, mandibles distally black; eyes elongate, strongly prominent. Anterior margin of the clypeus shallowly concave. First segment of the maxillary palps 1.9 times longer than the second, the third 1.5 times longer and a little wider than the second. Distance between the eyes is 2.5 times the width of one eye as seen with the head in full face view. Antennae (Fig. 10) a little longer than half the body length; the first five antennomeres red, glossy; antennomeres six to ten black, matt; last antennomere opaque, proximally dark and distally reddish.

Pronotum transverse, a little less than twice as broad as long (holotype: length 1.78 mm, width 3.17 mm); uniformly reddish; sparsely and strongly punctate, glossy, glabrous; basal margin wider than the anterior one; maximum pronotal width at midlength. Lateral margin complete, regularly curved, wide and limited by a row of



Fig. 1. *Iphimoides fabianae* sp.nov.: paratype ♀, dorsal view.



Fig. 2. *Iphimoides fabianae* sp.nov.: paratype ♀, lateral view.

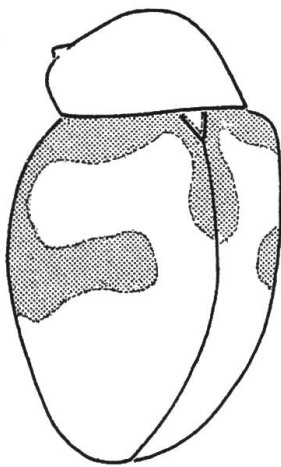


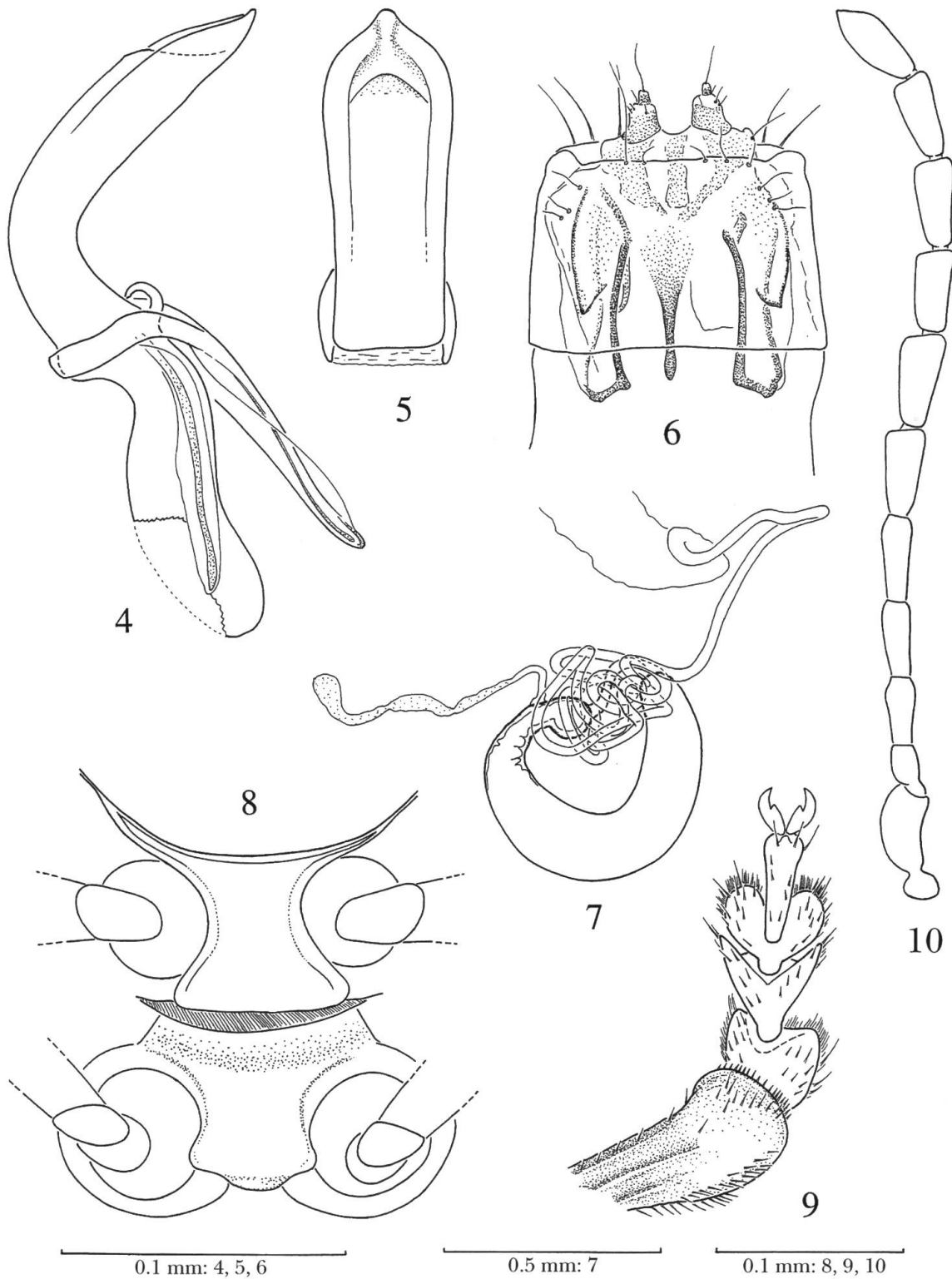
Fig 3. *Iphimoides fabianae* sp.nov.: ♂ holotype, conformation of the black spots on the elytra.

punctures; posterior and anterior edges entirely bordered; anterior angles prominent each with an acute tooth.

Pro- and mesosternum as in Fig. 8.

Legs, including tarsi, reddish, relatively slender; femora unarmed; fore-tibiae widened only apically, more strongly so in the male, and with five longitudinal carinae (two dorsal, two lateral, one ventral); fore-tarsi of the male (Fig. 9) a little enlarged, the three basal segments similar in width; middle and hind legs distally widened and longitudinally carinate; hind legs with a deep longitudinal dorsal groove in their distal third; mid- and hind tarsi moderately enlarged in the male. Claws appendiculate.

Scutellum rounded posteriorly, unpunctured, reddish, laterally black.



Figs 4–10. *Iphimoides fabianae* sp.nov.: 4, aedeagus, lateral view (holotype); 5, idem, dorsal view; 6, female genitalia; 7, spermatheca; 8, prosternum and mesosternum (♀ paratype); 9, apical portion of protibia and tarsus (♂ holotype); 10, antenna (♀ paratype).

SPECIES	<i>I. binhanus</i> Pic, 1928	<i>I. fabianae</i> sp.nov.	<i>I. celebensis</i> Jacoby, 1883	<i>I. cheni</i> Medvedev, 2000	<i>I. fukienensis</i> (Tan, 1983)	<i>I. pallidula</i> (Jacoby, 1889)
LENGTH	length 7–8.6 mm	length 7.3–8 mm	length 5–6 mm	length 5 mm	length 5.2–5.8 mm	length 5.8–6.2 mm
COLOUR	body reddish; elytra dark bluish; antennae reddish with antennomeres 9 to 11 darkened apically; legs reddish-brown, metafemora darkened basally.	body reddish; elytron with a black spot, which includes the anterior part of the suture, the base, the anterior part of the side from which, at about mid-length, bends inwards forming a wide lobe; antennomeres 6 to 10 dark, 11 bicoloured; legs reddish	body entirely pale fulvous, weakly glossy	body rufous or rufous piceous; elytra yellowish with suture, lateral margins and epipleurae black; antennae red-brown, their five apical joints dark “fusco-rufous”	body reddish-brown; elytra yellowish-brown with lateral margins and suture black; antennae black, their three basal joints brownish; legs with apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi black	body reddish-brown; elytra yellowish with black suture and epipleural sides; antennomeres 1 to 4 reddish-brown, 5 to 11 black; legs dark, femora reddish-brown
SCULPTURE	head punctation fine; pronotal punctation less fine; elytral punctation a little stronger, laterally regularly arranged in part, interstices finely granulate	head and pronotal punctation strong; elytral punctation even stronger and partly regularly arranged, with smooth interstices, which are distinctly convex towards the apex	head punctation fine; pronotum finely and closely rugose-punctate; elytral punctation partly regularly arranged, interstices at the base finely transversely rugose, distinctly convex towards the apex; in the female the elytron has three longitudinal costae	head and pronotal punctation fine; elytral punctation much stronger, somewhat regularly arranged only near the apex, interstices smooth	head punctation rather strong; pronotal punctation distinctly larger anteriorly than posteriorly, yet smaller than on the head; elytra coarsely and irregularly punctate	head and pronotal punctation fine; elytral punctation a little stronger, somewhat regularly arranged only near their apex, interstices smooth
ANTENNAE	antennomeres elongate, slender, filiform; apical segments 5–7 times as long as wide	antennomeres 6 to 10 relatively wide: 2 to 2.5 times as long as wide	antennomeres elongate, rather robust in male, with terminal joints slightly thickened; in female slender, filiform	antennomere 10 twice longer than wide; in male median antennomeres flattened and enlarged	antennomeres 3–4 broad and flat, each with an oblong fovea on its upper surface, 5–7 thick, a little longer than 4, 9–11 slender, 4–10 with pale long hairs below	antennomeres 3 to 10 slender, in female 3 to 4 times as long as wide
CLYPEUS	clypeus with its anterior margin feebly concave	clypeus with its anterior margin feebly concave	clypeus roundly emarginate, produced on each side into a short tooth	clypeus in female rather deeply, in male subquadrate, emarginate	clypeus roundly emarginate, produced on each side into a strong tooth	clypeus with its anterior margin feebly concave
PRONOTUM	pronotum not impressed basally, lateral margins narrow, anterior angles acute, slightly produced	pronotum not impressed basally, lateral margins wide, anterior angles acute, slightly produced	anterior angles of pronotum acute, not produced	pronotum not impressed basally before its posterior angles, lateral margins narrow, anterior angles acute, strongly produced	pronotum lateral margins explanate and rounded	pronotum with oblique impressions before its posterior angles; lateral margins narrow, anterior angles not produced
LEGS	legs robust; fore- tibiae not enlarged apically, hind tibiae straight	legs robust, fore- tibiae enlarged at apex, hind tibiae curved	legs fine, fore- tibiae very little enlarged at apex, hind tibiae straight	legs robust, fore- and hind tibiae enlarged apically, hind tibiae straight	tibiae enlarged apically, curved and with their external apical angle strongly developed in male	legs thin, fore- tibiae very weakly enlarged apically, hind tibiae straight
PYGIDIUM	pygidium with a longitudinal furrow	pygidium with a longitudinal furrow	pygidium without a longitudinal furrow	pygidium without a longitudinal furrow	no mention of longitudinal furrow on pygidium in the original description	pygidium without a longitudinal furrow

Table 1. Diagnostic characters of species of the genus *Iphinoidea*. Compiled from literature, own study of types of *I. pallidula* and *I. fabianae* sp.nov. and personal communication of Lev Medvedev.

Elytra with their maximum width near the mid-length or a little in front of it, slightly narrowed towards the base (holotype: length 5.28 mm, width 4.27 mm); reddish with a black spot as in Fig. 3; sparsely and more strongly punctate than the pronotum; on the apical slope the punctation is finer and nearly arranged in rows, more regular laterally, with raised intervals. Apical angle of elytron nearly a right angle. Epipleuron flat, reddish.

Aedeagus as in Figs 4 and 5; sides rounded preapically, narrowing gradually to a short tip; in lateral view strongly curved near its base, then straight; the base of the tegmen not sclerotized dorsally to the median lobe. Internal sac without sclerotization.

Female genitalia as in Fig. 6; spermatheca (Fig. 7) C-shaped, strongly bent, with a little widening at the base; spermathecal duct relatively long, rolled up at the base of the spermathecal body; accessory gland inserted near the base of the spermatheca.

Total length: ♂ holotype 7.3 mm (with protruding head), ♀ 8.0 mm.

Etymology. I dedicate this species to my wife, Fabiana, who encourages and accompanies me in my research on Chrysomelidae.

Differential diagnosis. The species *Iphimoides fabianae* sp.nov. is related to *I. binhanus* Pic, 1928 for the presence of a longitudinal furrow on the pygidium. This furrow is lacking in the other species of the genus, although the Chinese species *I. fukienensis* has not been examined. (This important character is sometimes used in Eumolpinae to divide genera at tribe level.) The new species can be also easily separated from other species of *Iphimoides* by its coloration and the pronotal and elytral punctation.

List of species of the genus *Iphimoides*

Iphimoides Jacoby, 1883

syn. *Clisitherella* Chen, 1940 (MEDVEDEV 2000: 176.)

Type of genus: *I. celebensis* Jacoby, 1883

I. binhanus Pic, 1928

Loc. typ.: Hoa-Bin.

Known distribution. North Vietnam.

I. celebensis Jacoby, 1883

Loc. typ.: Island of Saleyer.

Known distribution. Sulawesi.

***I. cheni* Medvedev, 2000**

syn. *Clisitherella suturalis* Chen, 1940 (MEDVEDEV 2000: 177.)

Loc. typ.: Hunan.

Known distribution. China (Hunan), Vietnam.

***I. fukienensis* (Tan, 1983) comb.nov.**

Clisitherella fukienensis Tan, 1983: 129.

Loc. typ.: Fujian.

Known distribution. China (Fujian).

***I. fabianae* sp.nov.**

Loc. typ.: Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highland, Tanam Rata.

***I. pallidulus* (Jacoby, 1889)**

syn. *Colaspoides pallidula* Jacoby, 1889: 187.

syn. *I. suturalis* Pic, 1928 [one more described as new by PIC 1929] (MEDVEDEV 2000: 176.)

Loc. typ.: Tenasserim, Meetan.

Known distribution. Burma, Vietnam, southern China (GRESSITT & KIMOTO 1961).

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