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

by Lev N. Medvedev

Abstract. Five new genera – *Trichocolaspis*, *Pseudocolaspoides*, *Megalocolaspoides* (all Eumolpinae), *Bryantia* (Galerucinae), *Sericopus* (Alticinae) genn.nov. – and twenty-two new species: *Lilioceris thailandicus* (Thailand), *Mecoprosopus minutus* (Vietnam), *Aetheomorpha mindorensis* (Philippines), *A. kantneri* (Thailand), *Basilepta pacholatko*, *B. dembickyi* (India), *Trichocolaspis pubescens* (China), *Pseudocolaspoides nigripes* (Malaysia), *Megalocolaspoides fulvescens* (Vietnam), *Chrysolampra tuberculata* (Afghanistan), *Atysa thoracica* (China), *Nyctiphanthus bicoloripennis* (Tibet), *Lochmaea nepalica* (Nepal), *Haplomela miroshnikovi* (China), *Monolepta majeri* (Andaman Is.), *M. virescens*, *M. kabakovi* (Vietnam), *Chalaenosoma kolibaci* (India), *Sericopus motschulskyi* (probably Burma), *S. viridis* (Thailand), *Chabria bistrimaculata*, *C. schultzei* (Philippines) spp.nov. are described. A male of *Paridea circumcincta* L. Medvedev, 1997 and an unspotted form of *Physosmaragdina tonkinensis* (Lefevre, 1891) are also described for the first time.

Key words. Coleoptera – Chrysomelidae – Oriental realm – taxonomy – new genera – new species

Abbreviations for depositories

NHMB	.....	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
SMTD	.....	Staatliches Museum fuer Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany
ZMM	.....	Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
FK	.....	The F. Kantner collection, Lipí u Českých Budějovic, Czech Republic
LM	.....	Author's collection, Moscow, Russia

Taxonomy

Lilioceris thailandicus sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype: NW Thailand, Soppong-Pai, 1800 m, 1–6.V.1991, leg. Pacholátko (NHMN). Paratypes: same locality, 2 ex. (NHMN, LM).

Description. Red-fulvous, underside black to piceous. Clypeus elongate triangular, with sparse punctures and hairs, frontal tubercles impunctate, vertex with a few punctures and hairs, without longitudinal groove, not strongly convex. Antennae with segments 5–11 feebly widened, proportions of segments: 11–7–9–9–14–14–14–14–14–15–18, preapical segments 1.1 times as long as wide. Prothorax as long as wide at base, strongly constricted in the middle, surface with confused punctures disappearing on basal third. scutellum narrow triangular, pubescent. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, with feeble basal convexity and post-basal impression, with regular rows of punctures distinct to apex, interspaces flat except apical slope where they are more or less convex. Underside with silvery pubescence, metasternum with pubescent stripe divided from pubescent pleura by bare stripe.

Length of body 7.7–8.2 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Diagnosis. Near to *L. semipunctatus* (Fabricius, 1801) and *L. rondoni* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1979, but elytral rows are distinct to apex and prothorax with punctures randomly distributed on disc.

***Mecoprosopus minutus* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype: Vietnam, Dalat, 2.I.1983, leg. L. Medvedev; (LM).

Description. Head, prothorax and legs fulvous, antennae black with 4 basal segments fulvous, extreme base of prothorax and elytra pale flavous, scutellum and underside piceous.

Clypeus parallel-sided, practically as long as wide, impunctate, with small groove at base. Frontal tubercles impunctate, vertex punctate, with feeble longitudinal groove. Antennae with segments 5–11 moderately widened, proportions of segments: 10–8–8–11–15–15–15–15–15–17, preapical segments about 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax as long as wide at base, strongly constricted in the middle, surface lustrous and impunctate, with small, round groove before scutellum. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, with regular rows of punctures and short scutellar row; interspaces narrow, more or less costate laterally and apically.

Length of body 3.8 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Diagnosis. Very near to *M. fulvus* Chujo, 1951, but differs distinctly in small size, elongate clypeus (in *M. fulvus* it is 1.5 times as wide as long), fulvous legs and details of sculpture on prothorax.

***Aetheomorpha mindorensis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Philippines, Mindoro, Porto Calca, IV.1987, leg. B. Molnar (NHMB). Paratypes: same locality, 2 females (NHMB, LM); Mindoro, Najuan, leg. E. Taylor, 1 female (LM).

Description. Male. Fulvous; vertex, frons, abdominal tergites including pygidium, sides of metasternum and abdomen black, apical antennal segments more or less darkened.

Body parallel-sided. Head almost impunctate, frons parallel-sided, with 3 grooves, as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae serrate from the 4th segment, which is, however, smaller than the 5th. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, impunctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, distinctly punctate. Pygidium evenly convex, with apical margin narrowly rounded. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi moderately widened. Aedeagus – Fig. 1.

Length of body 5.8 mm.

Female. Colour as in male or elytra with black humeral spot. Frons 1.8 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Elytra widened posteriorly. Apex of pygidium subtruncate. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi not widened. Spermatheca – Fig. 2.

Length of body 5.9–6.4 mm.

Distribution. Philippines, Mindoro.

Differential diagnosis. This species has already been included in a revision of Clytrinae from the Philippines as “sp. A” (MEDVEDEV 2000), because at that time only one female was available. The species in question is near *A. bakeri* (Weise, 1922) and *A. pallida* (L. Medvedev, 1975), but is well distinguished by its bicoloured head and the form of the aedeagus.

***Aetheomorpha kantneri* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Thailand bor., SE Soppong, 19°27'N, 98°20'E, 23–27.V.1999, leg. D. Hauck (FK). Paratypes: same locality, 1 female (LM); same locality, leg. M. Řiha, 1 female (FK).

Description. Male. Black; labrum (darkened at centre), anterior margin of clypeus, genae, 3 basal segments of antennae, femora and basal halves of tibiae fulvous, prothorax fulvous with large, rounded central black spot (Fig. 3), elytra metallic blue.

Body parallel-sided. Clypeus and vertex impunctate, frons finely punctate, divided from vertex by impression, 1.7 times as wide as eye. Antennae serrate from the 4th segment, segment 2 and especially 3 very small, 4–10 triangular, but 4 distinctly smaller than 5. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest just beyond centre, surface lustrous and impunctate. Scutellum triangular, finely punctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with feeble epipleural lobe, surface with dense, strong punctures, more feeble only on apical slope. Pygidium exposed, with broadly rounded apex. Aedeagus – Fig. 6.

Length of body 4.4 mm.

Female. Head black with fulvous anterior part or fulvous with black spots near eyes; prothorax with small central black spot (Figs 4, 5) or entirely fulvous. Body widened posteriorly. Frons 2.15 times as wide as eye.

Length of body 5.4–5.7 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Differential diagnosis. Near *Ae. coerulea* (Jacoby, 1892), but body more cylindrical, head partly fulvous, underside black, central spot on prothorax rounded and often reduced, aedeagus without truncate apex.

Derivatio nominis. This species is dedicated to Ing. František Kantner, a specialist in the *Clytrinae*.

***Physosmaragdina tonkinensis* (Lefevre, 1891)**

Material examined. Nepal, Chitwan N.P., Saura, 22–26.V.1990, leg. S. Bílý, 14 ex. (NHMB, 2 ex. – LM); Nepal, Chitwan N.P., Sauraha, 4–6.VI.1999, leg. A. Kudrna Jr., 1 ex. (FK).

Distribution. Nepal, North India, Vietnam.

Remark. Large series from Nepal, of strongly reduced black coloration. Upperside without black spots or with short black stripe beyond centre of elytra, head fulvous, underside from entirely fulvous to black.

***Basilepta pacholatko* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype: NE India, Megalaya, 3 km E Tura (25°30'N, 90°14'E), 1150 m, 4.V.1999, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB).

Description. Red, antennal segments 4–11 and legs black.

Body robust, subquadrate ovate. Head lustrous, distinctly punctate, but punctures sparse, especially on vertex; clypeus not divided from frons, with anterior margin triangularly emarginate. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, with segments 5–11 widened, proportions of segments: 8–5–6–9–10–9–9–8–8–7–9, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, obtusely angulate in basal third, from where it almost directly narrows anteriorly and to basal margin, surface with sparse microscopic punctures and sharply delimited collar on anterior margin. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, with sharp humeral tubercle prolonged posteriorly in short and obtuse ridge, postbasal elevation delimited to the rear by distinct transverse impression; elytral rows very feeble, almost indistinct beyond centre, punctures in rows small, only larger along basal margin, suture and in postbasal depression. All femora with short acute tooth in apical third of underside.

Length of body 6.2 mm.

Distribution. India.

Differential diagnosis. Near *B. sylhetense* (Jacoby, 1908) from Assam, but body much larger, anterior margin of clypeus triangularly emarginate, preapical antennal segments not very elongate.

Derivatio nominis. This species is dedicated to its collector, Mr. A. Pacholátko.

***Basilepta dembickyi* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype: NE India, Megalaya, 3 km E Tura (25°30'N, 90°14'E), 1150 m, 4.V.1999, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB).

Description. Fulvous, metasternum except anterior margin and sides of mesosternum black.

Body robust, very large. Head lustrous, with distinct but sparse punctures, especially on vertex, clypeus not sharply separated from frons. Proportions of antennal segments, which are nitidiform: 10–5–6–14–13–13–13–12–11–10–12, preapical segments about 2.5–3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, broadest at base and distinctly narrowed anteriorly, sides feebly rounded, almost straight in basal half; surface lustrous, impunctate, with sharply delimited collar on anterior margin. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, broadly rounded posteriorly, surface lustrous, with well-developed humeral tubercle, feeble basal convexity and regular rows of comparatively small punctures, especially in apical third; all interspaces flat and broad. Propleurae impunctate. All femora not toothed.

Length of body 9.5 mm.

Distribution. India.

Differential diagnosis. Differs distinctly from all species of this genus from continental Asia in its huge size; it might be compared only with *B. impunctatum* (Jacoby, 1908) (size 7 mm) and *B. convexicollis* (Jacoby, 1908) (size 7–7.5 mm), but in both these species the prothorax is distinctly angulate on the sides and strongly punctate.

Derivatio nominis. This species is dedicated to its collector, Mr. L. Dembický.

Trichocolaspis gen.nov.

Type of genus: *T. pubescens* sp.nov.

Description. Head lacking grooves near eyes. Antennae nitidiform. Clypeus not divided from frons. Upperside pubescent. Prothorax transverse, as wide as elytra at base, side borders distinctly margined, feebly arcuate, not undulate. Elytra confusedly punctate. Pygidium with longitudinal central groove. Anterior margin of propleurae moderately convex. Femora not toothed, tibiae without preapical emargination, claws appendiculate. Body ovate.

Differential diagnosis. A combination of sulcate pygidium, pubescent upperside and convex anterior margin of propleura allows comparison of this genus with only *Lopheia* Baly, 1865 which, however, has a cylindrical body and its prothorax is far narrower than base of elytra.

Trichocolaspis pubescens sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (female): China, Yunnan, Gizu Shan, 2200 m, leg. D. Panfilov (LM).

Description. Upperside metallic bronze, underside black, labrum, mandibles, genae, antennae, maxillar and labial palpi, underside of head and legs fulvous, pubescence white.

Head strongly punctate, with microsculpture and sparse pubescence. Antennae reach a little beyond humeral tubercle, proportions of segments: 11–5–8–7–9–8–10–9–10–10–11, segments 7–11 slightly widened, about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, feebly rounded on sides, surface lustrous, distinctly punctate, with sparse adpressed hairs. Scutellum triangular, with microsculpture. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, without basal convexity, more strongly punctate than on prothorax, with dense, erect hairs. Longitudinal groove of pygidium ridged at centre. Propleurae microsculptured.

Length of body 4.8 mm.

Distribution. China.

Differential diagnosis. A single species of the genus; for diagnosis, see description of the genus.

***Pseudocolaspoides* gen.nov.**

Type of genus: *P. nigripes* sp.nov.

Description. Body ovate. Head lacking grooves near eyes. Antennae with 5 apical segments distinctly widened. Upperside not pubescent. Prothorax transverse, as wide as elytra at base, side borders margined, distinctly arcuate, not undulate. Elytra confusedly punctate. Pygidium with longitudinal central groove. Anterior margin of propleurae distinctly convex, prosternum without collar at the front. Femora not toothed, tibiae without preapical emargination, claws appendiculate. Spermatheca short ovate, almost round (Fig. 7), ductus not spiralled.

Differential diagnosis. Very near to *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833, differs in distinctly widened apical segments of antennae and especially in unusual, almost globose, spermatheca. In all species of *Colaspoides* and nearest genera, the spermatheca is always elongate and more or less C-shaped (MEDVEDEV 2003).

***Pseudocolaspoides nigripes* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Malaysia, Kampong Dong, III. 1994, leg. D. Erber (LM).

Description. Red, antennae, except 3 basal segments, legs and sides of metasternum black.

Head finely and sparsely punctate. Antennae reach a little beyond humerus, proportions of segments: 13–7–13–12–15–16–15–14–14–12–16, preapical segments about 1.2–1.4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest before base, with acute anterior angles, and moderately large and very sparse punctures. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, with larger and denser punctures than on prothorax. Longitudinal groove on pygidium narrow, sharp, without ridge below. Propleurae impunctate. Last abdominal sternite truncate at apex. Spermatheca – Fig. 7, ductus not long, moderately thick in basal half, very thin in apical half.

Length of body 7.2 mm.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Differential diagnosis. A single species of the genus; for diagnosis, see description of the genus, above.

***Megalocolaspoides* gen.nov.**

Type of genus: *M. fulvescens* sp.nov.

Description. Body ovate, robust. Head lacking grooves near eyes. Antennae nitidiform. Upperside not pubescent. Prothorax transverse, as wide as elytra at base, side borders margined, distinctly arcuate, not undulate. Elytra confusedly punctate. Pygidium with longitudinal central groove. Anterior margin of propleurae very feebly concave, anterior margin of prosternum bent downwards, forming collar. Femora not toothed, tibiae

without preapical emargination, claws appendiculate. Spermatheca C-shaped, ductus forms long, spiralled tube, but its distal part is directed backward through this tube (Fig. 8).

Differential diagnosis. Having all the main characters of *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833, this genus differs in its prosternal collar, feebly convex anterior margin of propleura, very large size and the unusual structure of the spermatheca.

***Megalocolaspoides fulvescens* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, 4.VI.1981, leg. L. Medvedev.

Description. Fulvous, mandibles piceous, upperside with feeble violaceous sheen, more distinct on elytra.

Head finely punctate with middle part of vertex almost smooth. Antennae reach a little beyond humerus, proportions of segments: 10–6–9–9–11–10–11–10–10–10–12, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, with acute anterior and posterior angles, surface evenly convex, very finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, very distinctly, but not strongly punctate. Furrow of pygidium without ridge below. Propleurae impunctate. Spermatheca – Fig. 8.

Length of body 10.2 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. A single species of the genus; for diagnosis, see description of the genus, above.

***Chrysolampra tuberculata* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgultal, 1150 m, 13.V.1953, leg. J. Klapperich (LM).

Description. Metallic green, prothorax cupreous with green margins, labrum fulvous, darkened at centre, antennae piceous with 4 basal segments fulvous, maxillar palpi fulvous with black apical segment.

Head densely and moderately strongly punctate, clypeus separated from frons, which has a small tubercle at centre, vertex with longitudinal grooves. Ocular grooves absent. Antennae thin, with elongate segments, proportions of segments: 10–3–10–9–10–16, next segments absent, segment 6 about 7 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest before base and more distinctly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles acute, sides rounded, surface with comparatively small and sparse punctures. Scutellum pentagonal, finely punctured. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with moderately strong punctures on well-developed basal convexity and along suture; lateral two-thirds with rough rugosity and isolated tubercles more or less arranged in 4–5 irregular rows. Pygidium with deep and narrow central furrow, slightly widened to base. Propleurae impunctate, anterior margins feebly undulate. prosternum strongly widened posteriorly, roughly punctate. Anterior femora with large tooth. Claws appendiculate.

Length of body 9.2 mm.

Distribution. Afghanistan.

Differential diagnosis. Very near to *C. curvipes* Jacoby, 1889 from Burma, differs in colour of upperside, feeble punctures and less transverse prothorax as well as more isolated tubercles on sides of elytra.

Atysa thoracica sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): China, NW Yunnan, 20 km E of Weixi, Yunjirig Mt Range, 3100–3300 m, 10–12.VIII.1996, leg. A. Miroshnikov & A. Zamotaylov (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 8 ex. (LM).

Description. Fulvous or flavous, labrum except anterior margin, vertex, antennae, prothorax except broad lateral margins, scutellum, breast and abdomen except apical segment (at least at centre) black.

Body elongate, feebly (male) or moderately (female) widened posteriorly. Head roughly punctate beyond frontal tubercles, which are transverse with acute anterior angles produced between antennae; clypeus short, impressed on each side, with anterior part perpendicular to labrum. Antennae reach beyond centre of elytra, nitidiform, proportions of segments: 18–11–16–16–16–15–15–15–15–16, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.2 times as wide as long, broadest beyond centre, anterior margin concave, sides feebly rounded, hind margin almost straight, but slightly emarginate in middle, all angles rounded; surface roughly punctate, pubescent, with distinct impression on each side and before trapeziform scutellum. Elytra twice as long as wide at shoulders, very densely punctate, with short pubescence, interspaces mostly transversely rugose. Tarsal segments not widened in male. Last abdominal sternite of male incised on hind margin and with deep, round groove in middle, of female not incised and without impression. Aedeagus – Fig. 9.

Length of body 6.2–8 mm.

Distribution. China.

Differential diagnosis. Near to *A. montivaga* Maulik, 1926, but elytra without longitudinal ribs, prothorax black with fulvous sides, elytra light fulvous, without any tint of red.

Nyctiphanthus bicoloripennis sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Tibet, Tingriebene (28°35'N, 86°37'E), 4400 m, 3–5.VIII.1998, leg. Jager (SMTD). Paratypes: same locality, 2 females, (SMTD, LM).

Description. Head black with anterior part including frontal tubercles and two more or less distinct spots on vertex fulvous, antennae black with 5 basal segments fulvous, prothorax and elytra fulvous, latter with large black central patch, abdominal tergites and underside black, but apex of abdomen narrowly fulvous; legs fulvous with more or less darkened bases of femora and tarsi.

Body elongate, widened posteriorly. Head strongly punctate, clypeus short, strongly elevated before antennal insertions, frontal tubercles quadrangular, sharply delimited,

convex, with a few large punctures. Antennae reach a little beyond humeral tubercle, nitidiform, thick, proportions of segments: 13–5–7–7–7–7–6–5–6–59, preapical segments about as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest before centre, feebly rounded on sides, surface very lustrous, with strong, sparse punctures and 3 impressions. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded at apex. Elytra 0.95 times as long as wide, subtruncate at apex, not covering 2 or 3 apical abdominal tergites, surface lustrous, strongly punctate, lateral and sutural borders thickly margined. Last abdominal sternite with deep apical groove in both sexes. Second segment of mid-tarsi of male as long as third. Aedeagus – Fig. 10.

Length of body 6.6 mm in male, 7.5–8.5 mm in female.

Distribution. Tibet.

Differential diagnosis. Near *N. hirtus* (Weise, 1885), but differs in lustrous upperside and bicoloured elytra; also differs from all species of the genus in absence of hairs or bristles on upperside.

***Lochmaea nepalica* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Nepal, Gandaki, 2 km N Pokhara, 30.VII.1995, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description. Fulvous, head black.

Head strongly punctate including poorly delimited frontal tubercles, vertex with longitudinal impression. Proportions of antennal segments: 11–5–7–6–5–6–6–6–6–10, preapical segments 1.3–1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest near centre, sides feebly rounded, not emarginate before posterior angles, surface strongly punctate, with central and lateral impressions. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly widened posteriorly, surface strongly punctate. Upperside without pubescence. Last abdominal sternite not incised at apex.

Length of body 3.3 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Differential diagnosis. This species seems to be nearest to the transpalearctic *L. capreae* (Linnaeus, 1758), which is, however, much larger (4–6 mm), with black antennae, scutellum, underside and femora black, frontal tubercles well-developed and lustrous, antennal segment 3 twice as long as 2, prothorax more or less distinctly incised before posterior angles.

***Bryantia* gen.nov.**

Type of genus: *Khasia rugosa* Bryant, 1957

Description. Antennal insertions are placed near level of anterior margin of eyes. Head coarsely punctate, including vertex. Frontal tubercles poorly delimited, but divided from each other by a deep groove. Antennae short, nitidiform. Upperside not pubescent, roughly punctate. Prothorax broadest in anterior third, strongly narrowed to base,

without impressions, anterior and posterior borders not margined, lateral border sharp, but not distinctly margined. Anterior setiferous pore is placed on anterior angles. Elytra shortened and obliquely cut at apex, without basal tubercles, do not cover pygidium and preceding tergite. Wings absent. Anterior coxal cavities open. Tibiae not spined. Claws simple, widened basally.

Differential diagnosis. The type species cannot be classified within the genus *Khasia* Jacoby, 1899, because the latter belongs to the tribe Luperini and has head and prothorax impunctate, elytra with sharp lateral ridge and claws appendiculate. The genus proposed is a typical representative of the tribe Galerucini; it differs distinctly from all the other genera of this tribe in its combination of simple claws, shortened elytra and reduced wings.

***Bryantia rugosa* (Bryant, 1957) comb.nov.**

Khasia rugosa Bryant, 1957: shortened reference

Material examined. 2 specimens: Viti Levu, Fiji Inseln, XI.1956, leg. G. Frey (NHMB, LM).

***Haplomela miroshnikovi* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): China, C. Sichuan, Dayj distr., Chadiping env., 1200–1500 m, 5–7.VIII.1996, leg. A. Miroshnikov & A. Zamotaylov (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 8 ex. (LM, 1 ex. – NHMB, 1 ex. – SMNS).

Description. Fulvous, antennae, labrum, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi black.

Body robust, almost parallel-sided. Head impunctate, antennal insertions touch eyes, frontal tubercles transverse, strongly convex, delimited to the rear with impression, its anterior angles acute and produced in interantennal space. Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments: 15–6–10–16–16–16–16–16–15–16. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, broadest at centre, with rounded side margins and distinct anterior and posterior angles, surface with two large, round grooves before base, lustrous and impunctate. Scutellum subquadrate with rounded apex, densely microsculptured. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, broadest in apical third, finely and densely punctate, less lustrous than prothorax. Claws lamellate. Median lobe of abdominal sternite deeply grooved in male. Aedeagus – Fig. 11.

Length of body 8.2–8.3 mm.

Distribution. China.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from *H. semiopaca* Chen, 1942 and *H. cheni* L. Medvedev, 2004 in entirely black antennae and labrum, isolated lateral impressions of prothorax, different colour of underside, the form of the claws and the specific form of the aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. This species is dedicated to its collector, Dr. A. Miroshnikov.

***Paridea (Semacia) circumcincta* L. Medvedev, 1997**

Material examined. Paratype (male): NW Thailand, Soppong-Pai, 1800 m, 1–6.V.1991, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Note. Description of this species has previously been based on a single female specimen (MEDVEDEV 1997). A male is described below and marked as a paratype because it has the same label as the holotype.

Description. Elytra with comparatively large and impunctate elevated postscutellar area, depressed at suture. Pygidium with subtruncate, feebly concave apex. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) asymmetrical.

Length of body 4.7 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Differential diagnosis. Near *P. (S.) dohertii* Maulik, 1936, but colour and sculpture of elytra are quite different, aedeagus of different form and much more asymmetrical

***Monolepta majeri* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Andaman Is.: Havelock I., env. of village N 7 (11°59'N, 92°58'E), 22.IV–14.V.1998, leg. Karel and Simon Majer (NHMB). Paratypes: same locality, 4 males (NHMB, 2 ex. – LM).

Description. Fulvous with red elytra, epipleurae very narrowly margined with black on both sides.

Body elongate ovate, widened posteriorly. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse triangular, sharply delimited at the rear, frons 1.5 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reach behind centre of elytra, proportions of segments: 10–3–5–7–7–6–6–6–6–7. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, evenly convex, lustrous, very finely punctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, finely but distinctly punctate, with large, feebly elevated and impunctate area occupying almost the whole anterior part and with a shallow round impression at centre. Pygidium flattened, without impressions. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi not widened, segment 1 of posterior tarsi 1.25 times as long as total of next segments. Aedeagus – Fig. 13.

Length of body 4.8–5.1 mm.

Distribution. India.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from all *Monolepta* Erichson, 1843 of continental Asia in uniform reddish elytra with postscutellar elevation in male.

Derivatio nominis. I dedicate this fine species to the memory of its collector, my dear friend, Mr. Karel Majer.

***Monolepta virescens* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, 11.V.1975, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Description. Black, first antennal segment on underside, femora and base of tibiae fulvous, sides of prothorax and elytra light greenish-grey (an unusual colour for

Monolepta, resembles many *Diabrotica*, but very feebly green), elytra with common subquadrate spot on base in scutellar area and apical quarter black.

Body ovate. Clypeus impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, sharply delimited, frons only a little broader than eye, vertex finely punctate. Antennae almost as long as body, segments 4–10 slightly thickened, proportions of segments: 7–2–1–10–11–12–11–11–11–10–11, segment 4 about 3 times, segment 10 about 3.5 times, as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, without distinct impressions, finely and sparsely punctate and very finely microsculptured. Scutellum triangular, microsculptured. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, comparatively strongly punctate except apical black slope with feeble punctures. Spur of hind tibia as long as tibia width at apex, segment 1 of hind tarsus 1.4 times as long as total of following segments. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus slightly thickened in male. Aedeagus – Fig. 14.

Length of body 3.7 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Differs sharply from all continental Asian *Monolepta* species in unusual green coloration and black pattern of upperside.

Monolepta kabakovi sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, mountains SW Bai-Thuong, 300 m, 18.III.1961, leg. O. Kabakov (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 18 and 20.III.1961 (LM); Vietnam, upper stream of Khe Oi river, 21.IV.1962, leg. O. Kabakov (LM); Vietnam, Hanoi, 15.IV.1962, leg. O. Kabakov (LM).

Description. Fulvous, head and femora red, labrum, antennae, scutellum, elytral suture, meso- and metasternum, coxae, extreme apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi black.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, but densely microsculptured, frontal tubercles feeble, transverse, delimited to the rear with groove, frons about 2.5 times as wide as eye in both sexes. Antennae reach centre of elytra, proportions of antennal segments: 17–7–10–15–15–15–15–13–12–15, preapical segments about 3.5 times as long as wide, prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest before middle, surface lustrous, impressed on each side, finely and densely punctate. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, lustrous, densely punctate, punctures moderately large. Segment 1 of anterior tarsi very distinctly widened in male, but elongate, 1.7 times as long as wide; segment 1 of posterior tarsus 0.9 times as long as remainder combined. Aedeagus (Fig. 15) long and narrow, almost parallel-sided.

Length of body 4.3–5.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Near to *M. atrimarginata* Kimoto, 1982, but only the head is red and only suture of elytra black; antennae entirely black.

Derivatio nominis. This species is dedicated to its collector, Mr. O. Kabakov.

Chalaenosoma kolibaci sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): South India, Kerala, Periyar NP, 900 m, 13–20.V.1991, leg. Jiří Kolibáč (NHMB).

Description. Bright metallic green, mouthparts, antennae, tibiae and tarsi fulvous.

Frons finely punctate, with poorly delimited, subtriangular frontal tubercles, vertex impunctate. Antennae reach beyond centre of elytra, proportions of segments: 15–4–3–16–15–15–13–13–13–13–18, segments 4–8 modified, 4–6 about as long as wide and with longitudinal stripe ridged at the sides, segments 7–8 about 1.7–2 times as long as wide, with sharp longitudinal ridge, apical segments thin, 2.5–2.6 times as long as wide (Fig. 16). Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, surface very finely punctate and microsculptured, with transverse, uninterrupted impression at centre. Elytra lustrous, very distinctly punctate, with deep postbasal impression, interspaces of punctures smooth, lustrous and flat (left elytron absent). Claws with large acute tooth at base.

Length of body 4.5 mm.

Distribution. India.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from all other species of the genus in modified antennae of male; morphologically it is near *C. antennata* Jacoby, 1903, but differs in not having microsculptured elytra and metallic colour of femora.

Derivatio nominis. This species is dedicated to its collector, Dr. J. Kolibáč.

Sericopus gen.nov.

Type of genus: *Sericopus motschulskyi* sp.nov.

Description. Body elongate, parallel-sided, feebly convex. Frontal tubercles convex, sharply delimited to the rear and from one another, narrow and elongate, produced in interantennal space, which is as wide as antennal insertion (Fig. 18). Labrum and clypeus narrow, strongly transverse. Eyes not emarginate on inner sides. Antennae nitidiform. Prothorax more narrow than base of elytra, feebly transverse, not constricted at sides, without distinct impressions, but more or less flattened in middle or at base. Elytra without basal convexity and postbasal impression, with dense punctures partly arranged in very close uncountable rows. Upperside without pubescence. Wings present. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Hind femora moderately thickened. Tibiae cylindrical, without spurs, with dense erect hairs. Segment 1 of hind tarsus shorter than the next two combined. Claws appendiculate. Last abdominal sternite trilobed in male.

Differential diagnosis. Near *Chalaenosoma* Jacoby, 1893, but labrum and clypeus very short and transverse, frontal tubercles strongly elongate and produced to interantennal space, elytra without basal convexity and postbasal impression, strongly punctate in uncountable rows, hind femora less strongly thickened.

Derivatio nominis. I have used a name proposed by V. Motschulsky *in litteris*.

Sericopus motschulskyi sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): “Ind. or., *Sericopus cyaneus* Motsch.”, ex. coll. Motschulsky (ZMM). It seems that this material was collected in Burma. The name “*Sericopus cyaneus*” has never previously been published. Paratypes: same label, 4 ex. (ZMM, 1 ex. – LM).

Description. Metallic bluish-green, antennae and legs dark fulvous, underside piceous with metallic sheen.

Head lustrous, impunctate except for a few punctures near eyes. Antennae reach a little beyond humerus, proportions of segments: 13–6–11–11–13–12–11–11–10–13, preapical segments about 2–2.3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.25–1.3 times as wide as long, broadest near centre, side margins feebly rounded, anterior and posterior angles not produced, with setiferous pore; surface feebly impressed at centre and near base, densely punctate, interspaces mostly as large as punctures, with very distinct microsculpture. Scutellum broadly rounded at apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, numerous rows of large and dense punctures confused at sides and especially in scutellar area, interspaces narrow, more or less convex, microsculptured. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi not widened in male. Aedeagus – Fig. 17.

Length of body 4.7–5.0 mm.

Distribution. Probably Burma (Myanmar).

Sericopus viridis sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Thailand, Nan prov., Ban Bo Khua env., 13–26.V.2002, leg. P. Průdek & M. Obořil, ex coll. J/ Bezděk (LM).

Description. Bright metallic green, anterior part of head, antennae, underside and legs dark fulvous to piceous.

Head lustrous, impunctate. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments: 16–6–13–13–14–13–12–10–11–11–19, preapical segments 2–2.3 times as long as wide. Prothorax as in preceding species, but lustrous, feebly impressed at centre and flattened at base, with moderately dense punctures and flat interspaces without microsculpture. Elytra as in preceding species, but lustrous, without microsculpture. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi slightly widened. Aedeagus – Fig. 19.

Length of body 5.5 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Differential diagnosis. It differs from preceding species in the colour of the upperside, absence of microsculpture on prothorax and elytra, and structure of aedeagus.

Chabria bistrimaculata sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype: Philippines, Luzon, Benguet, Santo Tomas (LM).

Description. Black with fulvous antennal segments 1–3 and 11 and 3 spots on each elytron: 2 elongate on base and 1 transverse beyond centre (Fig. 20), knees, dark red.

Body short ovate, strongly convex. Head impunctate. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments: 10–5–6–7–7–7–8–7–7–7–9. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, strongly convex, lustrous and impunctate. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, strongly convex, broadest beyond centre, without humeral tubercle, lustrous and impunctate. Wings absent.

Length of body 3.1 mm.

Distribution. Philippines, Luzon.

Differential diagnosis. Near to *C. postfasciata* Chen, 1934, but body much larger, elytral pattern different and the elytral fulvous spots are very large, antennae with only one apical segment fulvous.

***Chabria schultzei* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype: Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidnon, Lindabon, leg. W. Schultze (LM).

Description. Fulvous, elytra black with feeble blue sheen, iridescent, 3rd segment of maxillar palpi, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi black, antennal segments 3–11 paler than basal segments.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles flat, poorly delimited. Antennae almost reach centre of elytra, proportions of segments: 12–5–10–11–12–12–11–11–10–10–11. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest before base, anterior angles thickened, setiferous pore on anterior fifth of lateral margin, surface lustrous, very finely punctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, with elongate apices and feeble humeral tubercle, surface impunctate, elongate apices finely punctate. Wings developed.

Length of body 8.5 mm.

Distribution. Philippines, Mindanao.

Differential diagnosis. Near to *C. laysi* L. Medvedev, 2001 and *C. bicoloripes* L. Medvedev, 1996. It differs from both in iridescent elytra having feeble blue sheen; besides, the posterior legs of *C. laysi* are entirely black and *C. bicoloripes* is much smaller.

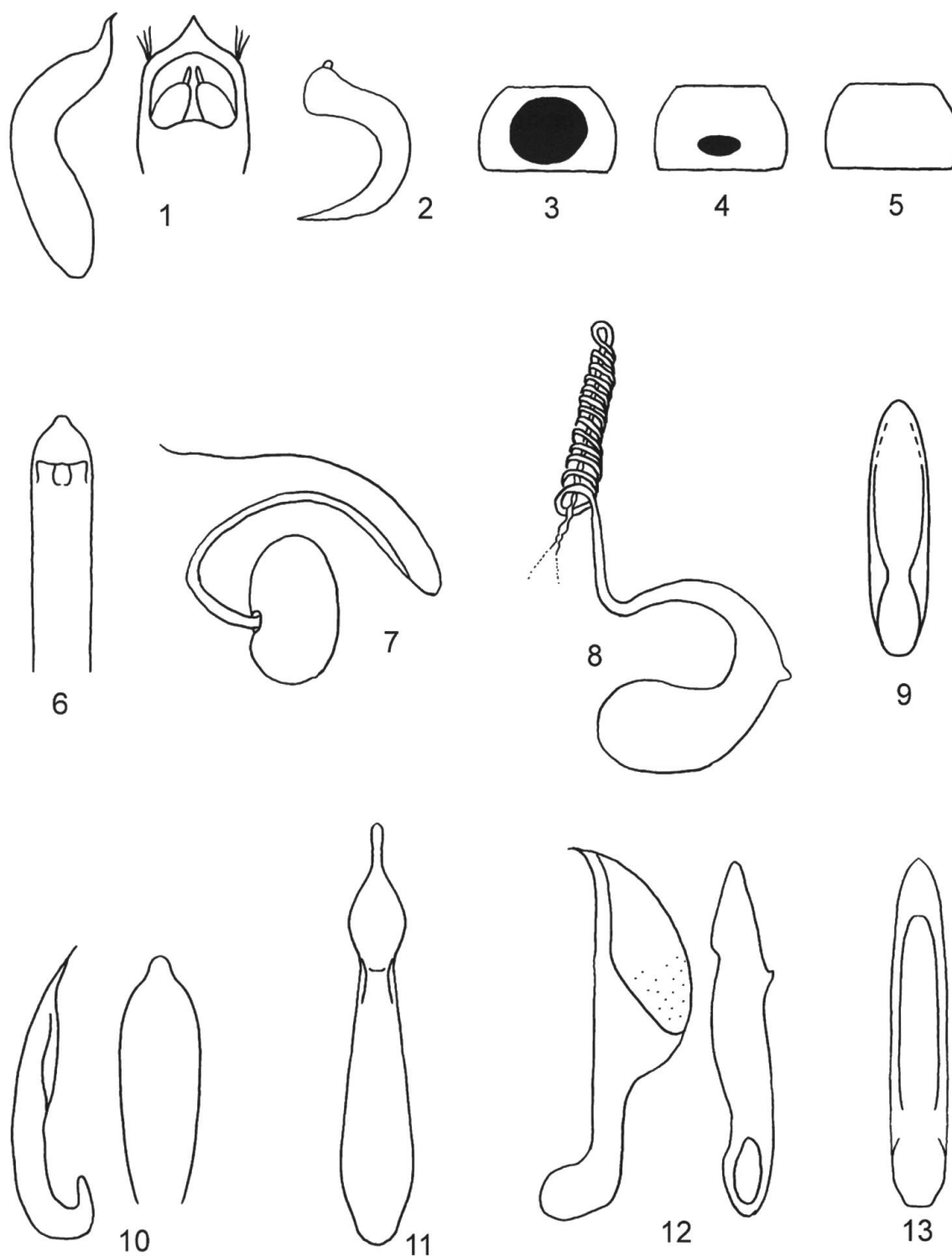
Derivatio nominis. This species is dedicated to the memory of Dr. W. Schultze, a well-known investigator of the fauna of the Philippines.

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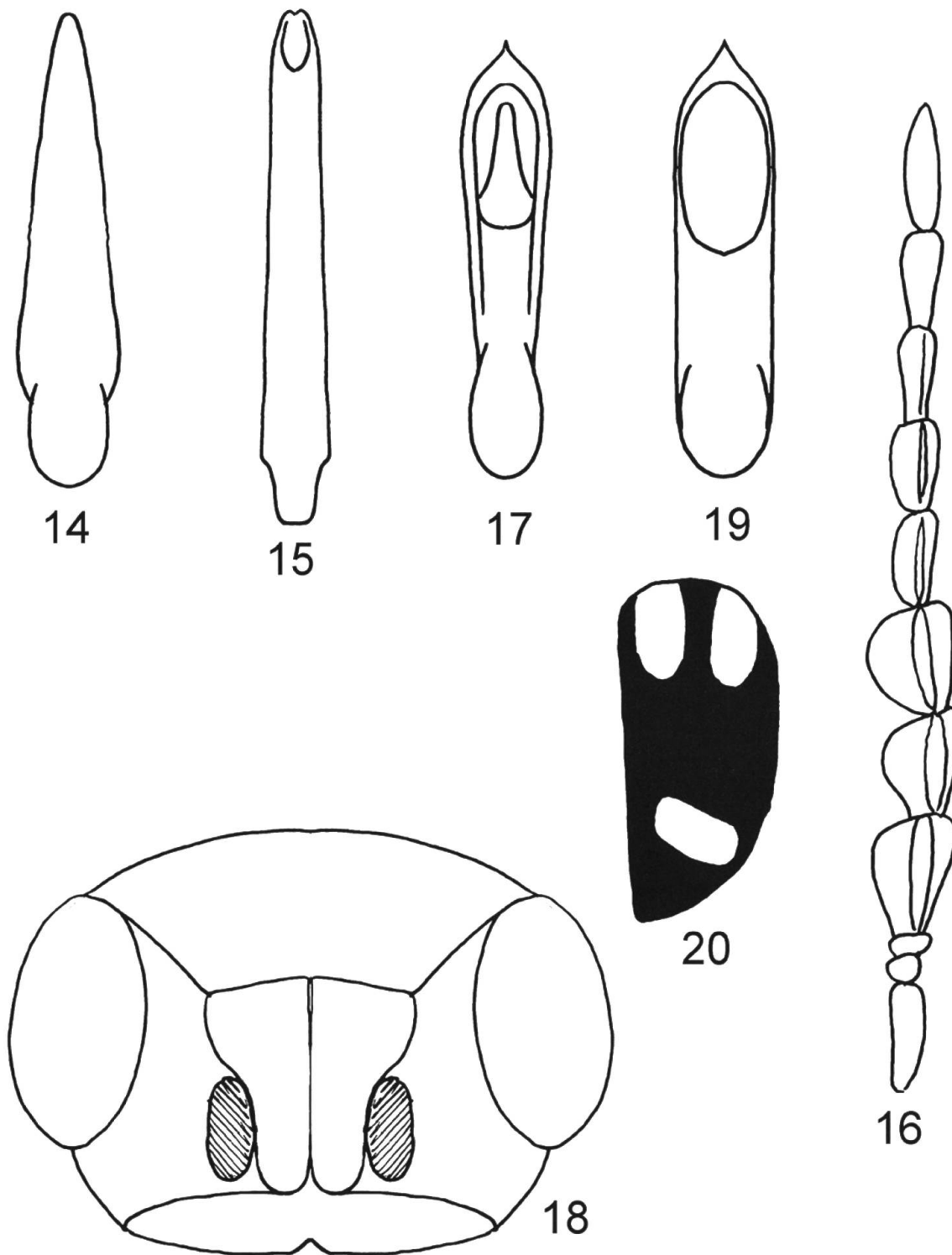
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Author's address:

Prof. Lev N. Medvedev
Institute for Problems of Ecology and Evolution
Russian Academy of Sciences
Leninsky Prospect 33
Moscow 119071
RUSSIA
e-mail: lev.medvedev@sevin.ru



Figs 1–13. Figs 1–2, *Aetheomorpha mindorensis* sp.nov.: 1, aedeagus dorsal and lateral; 2, spermatheca. Figs 3–6, *Aetheomorpha kantneri* sp.nov.: 3, prothorax of male; 4–5, prothorax of female; 6, aedeagus dorsal. 7, *Pseudocolaspoides nigripes* sp.nov., spermatheca; 8, *Megalocolaspoides fulvescens* sp.nov., spermatheca; 9, *Atysa thoracica* sp.nov., aedeagus ventral; 10, *Nyctiphantus bicoloripennis* sp.nov., aedeagus lateral and ventral; 11, *Haplomela miroschnikovi* sp.nov., aedeagus dorsal; 12, *Paridea circumdata* L. Medvedev, aedeagus ventral and lateral; 13, *Monolepta majeri* sp.nov., aedeagus ventral.



Figs 14–20. 14, *Monolepta virescens* sp.nov., aedeagus ventral; 15, *Monolepta kabakovi* sp.nov., aedeagus dorsal; 16, *Chalaenosoma kolibaci* sp.nov., antenna; 17, *Sericopus motschulskyi* sp.nov., aedeagus dorsal; Figs 18–19, *Sericopus viridis* sp.nov.: 18, head, 19, aedeagus dorsal. 20, *Chabria bistrimaculata* sp.nov., pattern of elytron.

