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A key to the leaf beetle genera of Nepal (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

by **Lev N. Medvedev & Eva Sprecher-Uebersax**

Abstract. In view of the outstanding lack of an adequate overview of the Chrysomelid fauna of Nepal, a key to all known genera in that country is proposed. All the genera are addressed by means of a key for the 15 subfamilies occurring in Nepal, including some that have not yet been actually recorded but in all probability occur in this country. According to our current state of knowledge, the actual number of genera is 258, but this figure may well increase in the future.

Key words. Coleoptera – Chrysomelidae – genera – key – Nepal

Introduction

In recent decades, Nepal has been a destination of great interest for many expeditions, especially for entomological research. Several large collections with Nepalese Chrysomelidae are held in various museums and a considerable literature on Nepalese beetles has been published. Because there are numerous small publications on Himalayan leaf beetles, but no recent monographic book, a key of all the genera that occur there is proposed to provide an overview and to facilitate the determination of leaf beetles from Nepal and the adjacent Himalayan and Asiatic regions.

The aim of this key is to give a tool for the identification of chrysomelid genera. A catalogue of the Chrysomelidae of Nepal (MEDVEDEV & SPRECHER 1999) mentioned 230 genera and nearly 800 species; meanwhile some 258 genera and more than 900 species are known from Nepal. In some subfamilies, especially in Galerucinae and Alticinae, data on the genera tend to be outdated and/or scattered and several revisions will be necessary. In recent years some genera have been split into two or more, in other cases two or more genera have been united into a single genus. Therefore, the number of current genera depends largely on our deliberations and may change after revisions of some groups. In the same way, the number of species recorded in Nepal is increasing steadily, so we mention an actual number of species merely to give an idea of the extent of each genus.

A key to the Chrysomelid subfamilies of Nepal

1. Head prognathous and strongly narrowed behind eyes, with distinct neck. Prothorax always more narrow than elytra, unmargined on sides. Mandibles without teeth. 2

– Head hypo- or opisthognathous, without distinct neck. Sides of prothorax usually margined. 6

2. Hind legs much larger than the others, or at least much longer than mid-legs, with thickened and toothed femora. 3

– Hind legs, especially femora, slightly enlarged or not enlarged at all, without teeth. 5

3. Antennal insertions not separated by width of frons, relatively close. Body metallic. 1 genus, *Donacia* Fabricius, 1775, with single species in Nepal. ..... **Donaciinae**

– Antennal insertions separated by width of frons 4

4. Antennae long with most segments longer than broad. Body metallic, upperside glabrous. 1 genus, *Sagra* Fabricius, 1792, with 2 species in Nepal. ..... **Sagrinae**

– Antennae short, barely reaching beyond humerus, distal segments generally broader than long, more or less dentate. Body not metallic, upperside pubescent. 2 genera in Nepal. ..... **Megalopodinae**

5. Upperside pubescent. Elytra confusedly punctate. Claws bifid or appendiculate. Side of thorax with prominent swelling anterior to constricted base. 1 genus, *Zeugophora* Kunze, 1818, with 6 species in Nepal. ..... **Zeugophorinae**

– Upperside glabrous. Elytra regularly punctate. Claws simple. Prothorax constricted at centre or before base. 4 genera in Nepal. ..... **Criocerinae**

6. Head hypognathous, with vertex not projected forwards. 7

– Head opistognathous, with vertex projected strongly forwards and mouth directed posteriorly below. 14

7. Antennae widely separated and placed above base of mandibles. 8

– Antennae closely inserted on front of head. Elytra not very rigid. 13

8. Three middle abdominal segments constricted in central part. Body usually cylindrical. Females with a deep, round groove on last abdominal sternite. 9

– Middle abdominal segments not constricted. Female without deep groove on last abdominal segment. Body very often ovate. 11

9. Antennae relatively short and serrate. Elytra usually confusedly punctate or with very irregular rows. 10

– Antennae long, slender, sometimes with thickened apical segments, but never serrate. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. 6 genera in Nepal. ... . **Cryptocephalinae**

10. Propleurae without groove for reception of antennae. Body surface smooth. Elytral suture never serrate. 12 genera in Nepal. ..... **Clytrinae**

– Propleurae with groove for reception of antennae. Body surface rough, more or less tuberculate. Elytral suture usually serrate. 1 genus, *Chlamisus* Rafinesque, 1815, with 8 species in Nepal. ..... **Chlamisinae**

11. Antennal segments 7 and 9–11 enlarged, segment 8 small. Underside with grooves for reception of antennae and legs. 2 genera in Nepal. .... **Lamprosominae**

– No marked difference between antennal segment 8 and its neighbours. Underside lacking grooves for reception of antennae and legs. 12

12. Tarsal segment 3 deeply split, almost to base. Prothorax often more narrow than elytra basally. Wing venation not reduced, cubital veins present. 28 genera in Nepal. ..... **Eumolpinae**

– Tarsal segment 3 feebly bilobed or entire. Prothorax mostly as wide as elytra at base. Wing venation strongly reduced, cubital veins lacking. 17 genera in Nepal. ..... **Chrysomelinae**

13. Hind femora not thickened, without metafemoral spring within. 79 genera in Nepal. ..... **Galerucinae**

– Hind femora strongly or at least feebly thickened, always with metafemoral spring within. 78 genera in Nepal. ..... **Alticinae**

14. Prothorax and elytra without broad marginal expansion (rarely developed, then head with protuberance between eyes). Head never covered. 19 genera in Nepal. ..... **Hispinae**

– Prothorax and elytra with broad marginal expansion. Head often covered by prothorax. 6 genera in Nepal. ..... **Cassidinae**

Keys to genera of particular subfamilies

[In the following key, the genera mentioned in brackets are synonyms. Since the names are sometimes still in use, we felt it necessary to mention them.]

Subfamily Sagrinae

Single genus *Sagra* Fabricius, 1792 with 2 species known in Nepal.

Subfamily Donaciinae

Single genus *Donacia* Fabricius, 1775 with single species, *Donacia recticollis* Jacoby, 1893 known in Nepal.

Subfamily Zeugophorinae

Single genus *Zeugophora* Kunze, 1818 with 6 species known in Nepal.

Key to the subfamily Megalopodinae

1. Prothorax with distinct protuberance on each side near base, width at its maximum before base. Hind femora with ventral tooth. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Colobaspis* Fairmaire, 1894**

– Prothorax without protuberance on each side, width at its maximum near centre. Hind femora mostly without ventral tooth. 5 species in Nepal. .... ***Temnaspis* Lacordaire, 1845**

Key to the subfamily Criocerinae

1. Claws free, not fused basally. 2

– Claws fused basally. 3

2. Prothorax with constriction near middle. Head with transverse depression across the top, at constriction behind eyes. 16 species in Nepal. ... . ***Lilioceris* Reitter, 1912**

   a. Elytra conspicuously raised on suture behind scutellum, elytral punctures extremely large, foveolate. ..... **subgen. *Chujoita* Monros, 1959**

   b. Elytra not conspicuously raised on suture behind scutellum, elytral punctures not excessively large. ..... **subgen. *Lilioceris* s.str.**

– Prothorax rounded, with a constriction near the base. Head without transverse depression across the top at constriction behind eyes. .... ***Crioceris* Mueller, 1762**

3. Vertex (upper interocular area) not abbreviated, not wider than long, with sides forming a frontal angle of less than 90°. Prothorax constricted near middle. 21 species in Nepal. ..... ***Lema* Fabricius, 1798**

   a. Elytra without scutellar row of punctures. .... **subgen. *Petauristes* Latreille, 1829**

   b. Elytra with scutellar row of punctures. ..... **subgen. *Lema* s.str.**

– Vertex abbreviated, wider than long, with sides forming a frontal angle of about 120°. Single species in Nepal. ... ***Oulema*** **Gozis, 1886**

Key to the subfamily Clytrinae

1. Upperside or at least prothorax pubescent. First segment of tarsi more or less elongate. Pygidium not covered by elytra. Propleurae densely pubescent. Elytra usually with irregular rows. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Epimela*** **Weise, 1903**

– Upperside not pubescent. Body elongate. Pygidium covered by elytra. 2

2. Epipleurae pubescent. 3

– Epipleurae not pubescent. 4

3. Epipleurae disappear just beyond anterior third of elytra. Epipleurae, underside and legs with very long, erect pubescence. Antennal segment 3 cylindrical, segment 4 triangular. Aedeagus thickened apically, with the covering plate of orifice of complicated structure. Males often with hind tibiae deeply excavated before apex (not very obvious, obscured by long hairs) and with hairy brushes on abdomen. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Aetheodactyla*** **Lacordaire, 1848**

– Epipleurae narrowing posteriorly and disappearing in posterior third of elytra. Epipleurae, underside and legs with comparatively short and subadpressed pubescence. Antennal segments 3 and 4 cylindrical. Aedeagus and hind tibiae simple. Single species, *Aetheantha higuchii* (Kimoto et Takizawa, 1981), in Nepal. .... ***Aetheanta*** **L. Medvedev, 1988**

4. Frons and vertex with dense, erect hairs. Antennae sharply serrate, almost pectiniform, segments 6–10 about 3 times as wide as long. Epipleurae very short, reaching only centre of metasternum. Elytra of male strongly widened at centre. Pygidium covered by elytra. Tarsi broad, 2nd segment broader than long. Body large. Single species, *Clytrasoma palliata* (Fabricius, 1801), in Nepal. ..... ***Clytrasoma*** **Jacoby, 1908**

– Frons and vertex glabrous or with short, mostly adpressed pubescence. Antennae moderately serrate, segments 6–10 not more than twice as wide as long. 5

5. Pygidium not covered by elytra. 6

– Pygidium covered by elytra. 8

6. Prosternal triangle between coxa, pleural suture and anterior margin with dense adpressed pubescence. Elytra with well-developed epipleural lobe, epipleurae almost vertical. 7

– Prosternal triangle usually pubescent or only sparsely so. Epipleural lobe of elytra feeble, epipleurae not vertical. Propleurae not pubescent. Hind angles of prothorax broadly rounded. This genus is poorly differentiated from *Smaragdina* (see below). 10 species in Nepal. .... ***Aetheomorpha*** **Lacordaire, 1848**

7. Propleurae not pubescent. Apex of pygidium not emarginate. Frons with dense adpressed pubescence, vertex bare. Hind angles of prothorax distinct, obtuse in form. Body cylindrical. Prothorax impunctate. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Diapromorpha*** **Lacordaire, 1848**

– Propleurae pubescent. Apex of pygidium mostly emarginate in female. Head with pubescent stripes along eyes, sometimes connected on frons. Body narrowing anteriorly and posteriorly. Prothorax with broadly-rounded hind angles, usually punctate. 6 species in Nepal. .... ***Aspidolopha*** **Lacordaire, 1848**

8. Anterior legs of male feebly elongate, head of male enlarged, almost as wide as anterior margin of prothorax. First antennal segment strongly widened. 9

– In male, anterior legs not elongate and head not enlarged. First antennal segment feebly widened or not at all. 10

9. Head fulvous with black labrum and spots near eyes. Elytra very finely punctate. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Ceratobasis*** **Lacordaire, 1848**

– Head dark metallic. Elytra strongly punctate. Single subspecies, *Coptocephala crassipes nepalica* L. Medvedev, 1999, in Nepal. .... ***Coptocephala*** **Lacordaire, 1848**

10. Tarsi comparatively short, tarsal segments 1 and 2 transverse. Body narrow and elongate. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Miochira*** **Lacordaire, 1848**

– Tarsi longer, at least tarsal segment 1 narrow and elongate. 11

11. Hind angles of prothorax distinct, obtuse. Tibiae often comparatively thick. Single species, *P. tonkinensis* (Lefčvre, 1891), in Nepal. .... ***Physosmaragdina*** **L. Medvedev, 1971**

– Hind angles of prothorax broadly rounded. Tibiae thin. Some species are transitional to *Aetheomorpha*. 13 species in Nepal. .... ***Smaragdina*** **Chevrolat, 1837**

Key to the subfamily Cryptocephalinae

1. Base of prothorax not margined, finely toothed. Upperside not pubescent. 2

– Base of prothorax distinctly margined, not toothed. Upperside usually pubescent. 5

2. Scutellum invisible from above. At centre, posterior margin of prothorax sharply produced posteriorly, pointed at apex. Body roundish. Prosternum distinctly ridged laterally. 5 species in Nepal. (*Dioryctus* Suffrian, 1860) ..... ***Adiscus* Gistl, 1857**

– Scutellum distinct. Prosternum not ridged laterally. 3

3. Eyes very close together, usually touching above. Scutellum very narrow, lanceolate. Posterior margin of prothorax usually more or less produced posteriorly. 5 species in Nepal. ..... ***Coenobius* Suffrian, 1857**

– Eyes not very close together. Scutellum broad, more or less triangular. Posterior margin of prothorax not produced posteriorly. 4

4. Antennae slender and long, preapical segments more than 1.5 times as long as wide. 44 species and 1 subspecies in Nepal. .... ***Cryptocephalus* Müller, 1764**

– Antennae more robust and short, preapical segments about as wide as long. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Melixanthus* Suffrian, 1854**

5. Scutellum invisible. 2 species in Nepal. ... ***Stylosomus* Suffrian, 1848**

– Scutellum distinct, triangular. Single species, *Acolastus costatus* Medvedev et Sprecher, 1998, in Nepal. (*Thelyterotarsus* Weise, 1882) .... ***Acolastus* Gerstaecker, 1855**

Subfamily Chlamisinae

Single genus, ***Chlamisus*** Rafinesque, 1815, with 8 species known in Nepal.

Key to the subfamily Lamprosominae

1. Claws simple. Single species, *Guggenheimia assamensis* Jacoby, 1908, in Nepal. ..... ***Guggenheimia* Monros, 1956**

– Claws with tooth, small or large. 3 species in Nepal. .... ***Oomorphoides* Monros, 1956**

Key to the subfamily Eumolpinae

1. Anterior margin of proepisterna straight or concave. 2

– Anterior margin of proepisterna convex. 22

2. Claws appendiculate. 3

– Claws bifid. Pygidium without longitudinal groove. 8

3. Mid- and hind tibiae not emarginate at apex. Anterior femur with a distinct denticulation at centre. Pygidium with longitudinal groove. Possible in Nepal, very near to *Colaspoides*. ..... ***Chrysolampra* Baly, 1859**

– Mid- and usually hind tibiae emarginate at apex. Pygidium without longitudinal groove. 4

4. Head with sulcus above eye. Body small, not metallic. Single species, *P. flavopustulata* Baly, 1874, in Nepal. (*Colposcelis* Dejean, 1837) .... ***Pagria* Lefevre, 1884**

– Head without sulcus above eye. Body often metallic. 5

5. Prothorax as broad as elytra. Body small and rounded. Antennae robust, usually less than half of body, preapical segments approximately as long as wide. 6 species in Nepal. ..... ***Nodina* Motschulsky, 1853**

– Prothorax narrower than elytra at base. Body not rounded. Antennae slender, exceeding half body length, preapical segments elongate. 6

6. Apterous, without humeral tubercle. Fore-femora distinctly thickened. Prothorax large, more than half of elytral length. Body not lustrous. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Pseudostonopa* Jacoby, 1903**

– Winged, with distinct humeral tubercle. Prothorax usually less than half of elytral length. 7

7. Forelegs elongate, with thickened fore-femora. Prothorax rounded laterally, maximum width near centre, very distinctly narrower than elytra. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Chrysonopa* Jacoby, 1908**

– Forelegs not elongate, fore-femora not thicker than others. 19 species in Nepal. ..... ***Basilepta* Baly, 1860**

8. Head with deep sulcus above eye. Body metallic. 3 species in Nepal. .... ***Scelodonta* Westwood, 1837**

– Head without sulcus above eye. 9

9. Lateral margin of prothorax marginate, at least in basal half. 10

– Lateral margin of prothorax not marginate. Upperside pubescent or covered in scales, usually not metallic. 13

10. Mid- and hind tibiae emarginate at apex. 11

– Mid- and hind tibiae not emarginate at apex. 12

11. Body glabrous above. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Single species, *Rhyparida khasianensis* Jacoby, 1899, in Nepal. .... ***Rhyparida* Baly, 1861**

– Entire body with long, dense, erect hairs. Elytra confusedly punctate. 4 species in Nepal. ..... ***Trichochrysea* Baly, 1861**

12. Prothorax as wide as elytra. Body glabrous (sometimes very finely pubescent on sides of prothorax and apices of elytra). Body metallic. Elytra confusedly punctate. 5 species in Nepal. .... ***Colasposoma* Castelnau, 1833**

– Prothorax much narrower than elytra. Body pubescent above, not metallic. Elytra with 16 closely placed rows of punctures. Lateral margination of prothorax very thin, more distinct in lateral view. Single species, *Trichoxantha nigripennis* Medvedev, 1992, in Nepal. .... ***Trichoxantha* L. Medvedev, 1992**

13. Antennae with widened apical segments; these are approximately as long as broad. Body metallic. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Macrocoma* Chapuis, 1874**

– Antennae filiform, apical segments usually distinctly elongate. 14

14. Prothorax longer than broad or nearly as long as broad. Femora toothed. Upperside with hairs. 15

– Prothorax distinctly transverse. 16

15. Fore- and hind femora thicker than mid-femora. Fore-femora with large tooth, remainder untoothed. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Trichotheca* Baly, 1860**

– Fore- and hind femora as thick as mid-femora. Upperside sometimes with white powdery excrescence. All femora with small tooth. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Lypesthes* Baly, 1863**

16. Upperside with hairs. 17

– Upperside with scales. 20

17. Prothorax with a few teeth at side. 4 species in Nepal. .... ***Aulexis* Baly, 1863**

– Prothorax not toothed at sides. 18

18. Mesosternum transverse, more or less broadly emarginate apically. Body longer than 4 mm. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Aoria* Baly, 1863**

– Mesosternum oblong or subquadrate. 19

19. Elytra with very dense rows of regular or slightly confused punctures. 4 species in Nepal, including 1 with reduced pubescence of upperside. .... ***Xanthonia* Baly, 1863**

– Elytra with confused punctures. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Xanthophorus* Jacoby, 1908**

20. Lateral margins of prothorax not serrate. 21

– Lateral margins of prothorax entirely serrate. Very possible in Nepal. .... ***Pseudometaxis* Jacoby, 1900**

21. Anterior and posterior femora thickened and usually toothed. Single species, *H. brancuccii* Medvedev, 1993, in Nepal. .... ***Hyperaxis* Gemminger et Harold, 1863**

– Anterior and posterior femora not thicker than mid-femora, posterior femora untoothed or with only small tooth. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Demotina* Baly, 1863**

22. Upperside covered with hairs or scales. Pygidium without longitudinal groove. 23

– Upperside glabrous. 24

23. Prothorax not margined laterally. Elytra confusedly punctate. Upperside covered with dense white scales and short hairs. Single species, *B. indicus* Jac. in Nepal. ..... ***Bromioides* Jacoby, 1895**

– Prothorax margined laterally. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Upperside covered with moderately dense scales. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Pachnephorus* Redtenbacher, 1848**

24. Mid- and hind tibiae emarginate at apex. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Pygidium without logitudinal groove. 25

– Mid- and hind tibiae not emarginate at apex. Elytra confusedly punctate. Pygidium with longitudinal groove. 26

25. Claws appendiculate. Body metallic. 6 species in Nepal. .... ***Cleorina* Lefevre, 1885**

– Claws bifid. Body usually not metallic. 27

26. Head without excavation above eyes. Body ovate or rounded. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Colaspoides* Castelnau, 1883**

– Head with excavation above eyes. Body cylindrical, large. 5 species in Nepal. ..... ***Platycorynus* Chevrolat, 1837**

27. Fore-femora with large tooth beneath. Head without deep sulcus above eyes. 4 species in Nepal. ..... ***Tricliona* Lefevre, 1885**

– Fore-femora unarmed or with small tooth. Head distinctly excavated above eyes. Single species, *C. lineatus* Medvedev et Sprecher, 1998, in Nepal. ..... ***Cleoporus* Lefevre, 1884**

Key to the subfamily Chrysomelinae

1. Anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly. 2

– Anterior coxal cavities closed to the rear. 14

2. Tarsal claws simple. 3

– Claws appendiculate or bifid. 12

3. Interior border of elytral epipleuron ciliate, at least at the rear. 4

– Internal border of epipleuron not ciliate. 6

4. Intercoxal process of metasternum margined at the front. Epipleuron ciliate only in apical part. 9 species in Nepal. .... ***Chrysolina* Motschulsky, 1860**

– Intercoxal process of metasternum not margined at the front. 5

5. Base of prothorax not margined. 5 species in Nepal. .... ***Ambrostoma* Motschulsky, 1860**

– Base of prothorax margined. Elytra with regular geminate rows, epipleuron entirely ciliate. 3 species in Nepal. .... ***Agrosteomela* Gistl, 1857**

6. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Body ovate or rounded. Wings absent (in species from the Himalayas). 7

– Elytra confusedly punctate. 8

7. Third tarsal segment bilobed, deeply incised in apex. Claws simple. 6 species in Nepal. ..... ***Phaedon*** **Latreille, 1829**

– Third tarsal segment entire at apex. Claws toothed. Represented in the Himalayas by the endemic subgenus *Tantraedon* Daccordi et L.Medvedev, 2000 and 4 species in Nepal. ..... ***Sclerophaedon*** **Weise, 1882**

8. Epipleura concave, with sharp outer border. Body round or short ovate. 4 species in Nepal. ..... ***Plagiodera*** **Chevrolat, 1837**

– Epipleura flat, with outer border obtusely angled. 9

9. Third tarsal segment entire at apex. Antennal segment 3 longer than 4. Body short ovate. Prothorax with feeble lateral callus distinct at base but almost disappearing anteriorly. All characters of *Chrysolina*, but epipleuron not ciliate in apical part. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Semenovia*** **Weise, 1889**

– Third tarsal segment deeply incised in apex. Body elongate ovate. 10

10. Antennal segment 3 as long as, or slightly longer than, 4. 11

– Antennal segment 3 as long as 4 and 5 together. Single species, *Agasta formosa* Hope, 1840, in Nepal. ..... ***Agasta*** **Hope, 1840**

11. Prothorax with distinct lateral callus divided by punctured depression. Tarsal segment 3 deeply emarginate. Metasternum unmargined at the front. Single species, *Chrysomela populi* Linnaeus, 1758, in Nepal. .... ***Chrysomela*** **Linnaeus, 1758**

– Prothorax evenly convex, without lateral callus. Tarsal segment 3 feebly emarginate. Metasternum margined and truncate anteriorly. Single species, *Linaeidea adamsi* (Baly, 1884), in Nepal. .... ***Linaeidea*** **Motschulsky, 1860**

12. Claws appendiculate. Elytral epipleura horizontal. 13

– Claws bifid. Elytral epipleura vertical. Single species, *Paropsides nigropunctata* Jacoby,1892, in Nepal. .... ***Paropsides*** **Motschulsky, 1860**

13. Tibiae dilated in angular fashion before apex. Tarsal segment 3 not bilobed. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Gonioctena*** **Chevrolat, 1837**

– Tibiae not dilated in angular fashion before apex. Tarsal segment 3 bilobed. Body metallic. 3 species in Nepal. .... ***Phratora*** **Chevrolat, 1837**

14. Claws bifid or appendiculate. 15

– Claws simple. 16

15. Claws bifid. Elytral punctures confused. Body round. Possible in Nepal. ..... ***Lycaria* Stal, 1857**

– Claws appendiculate. Elytra regularly punctate. Possible in Nepal. .... ***Phola* Weise, 1890**

16. Wings absent. Body comparatively narrow. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Oreomela* Jacobson, 1895**

– Wings present. Body short and broad. Tibiae not dentate apically. Single species, *Potaninia assamensis* (Baly, 1879), in Nepal. .... ***Potaninia* Weise, 1889**

Key to the subfamily Galerucinae

1. Antennal insertions generally close, at level of anterior margins of eyes or further forwards. Vertex generally deeply punctate. 2

– Antennal insertions generally separated, situated near, but behind, anterior margins of eyes. Vertex and prothorax not strongly punctate. 17

2. Vertex distinctly punctate. Prothorax not strongly constricted towards base. Claws split. Wings developed. 3

– Vertex impunctate. Prothorax strongly constricted before base. Wings partly reduced or absent, in female abdomen projects far beyond apex of elytra. Claws appendiculate. Single species, *Khasia kraatzi* Jacoby, 1889, in Nepal. ..... ***Khasia* Jacoby, 1899**

3. Anterior coxal cavity closed at the rear. 4

– Anterior coxal cavities open or partly open at the rear. 7

4. Lateral borders of prothorax rounded, widest more or less near centre. Elytra hardly wider than prothorax at base. 5

– Lateral border of prothorax quadratic. Elytra basally distinctly wider than prothorax. Body narrow and elongate. Upperside finely pubescent. 2 species in Nepal. (*Triaplatarthris* Fairmaire, 1878; *Formosogalerucella* Pic, 1928; *Falsoplatyxantha* Pic, 1927) ..... ***Atysa* Baly, 1864**

5. Upperside almost not pubescent. Elytra with longitudinal costae. Single species, *Galeruca indica* Baly, 1878, in Nepal. .... ***Galeruca* Geoffroy, 1762**

– Upperside distinctly pubescent. Elytra without costae. 6

6. Lateral border of elytra with flat, reflexed area. Single species, *I. dimidiaticornis* (Jacoby, 1889), in Nepal. ..... ***Issikia* Chujo, 1961**

– Lateral border of elytra without flat, reflexed area. Single species, *Menippus cervinus* (Hope, 1831), in Nepal. ..... ***Menippus* Clark, 1864**

7. Primary setigerous pore on anterior part of lateral margin of prothorax. Upperside pubescent. Elytra metallic. 10 species in Nepal. (*Malaxiodes* Fairmaire, 1888) ..... ***Apophylia* Thomson, 1858**

– Primary setigerous pore on anterior angle of prothorax. 8

8. Lateral margin of prothorax disappearing towards anterior third. Upperside glabrous, densely and coarsely punctate. Anterior border of prothorax unmargined. Single species, *Pseudadimonia variolosa* (Hope, 1831), in Nepal. ..... ***Pseudadimonia* Duvivier, 1891**

– Lateral margin of prothorax entire. 9

9. Prothorax and elytra thickly or sparsely covered with hairs. 10

– At least prothorax glabrous. 12

10. Elytral epipleurae distinct at least on basal half. Antennal segment 3 not longer than 1 and 2. 11

– Elytral epipleurae distinct only on basal quarter. Antennal segment 3 longer than 1 and 2. Two species in Nepal (including *Mimastracella pubicollis* Samoderzhenkov, 1988, which perhaps should also be classified within *Sastracella*). ..... ***Sastracella* Jacoby, 1899**

11. Prothorax entirely covered with hairs. Anterior coxal cavities open. Hind angles of prothorax placed almost on basal border. 9 species in Nepal. .... ***Pyrrhalta* Joannis, 1866**

– Prothorax with large glabrous area at centre. Anterior coxal cavities half-open. Hind angles of prothorax stand above basal border. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Galerucella* Crotch, 1873**

12. Upperside bare, only apices of elytra with hairs. Body large. 13

– Elytra pubescent. 14

13. Mesosternum free, almost horizontal. Single species, *Doryxenoides tibialis* Laboissiere, 1927, in Nepal. ..... ***Doryxenoides* Laboissiere, 1927**

– Mesosternum largely covered by process of metasternum. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Doryxena* Baly, 1861**

14. Elytra with strong basal convexity delimited to the rear with arcuate transverse impression. Antennae robust, 4 apical segments shorter than the middle ones. Upperside, or at least elytra, metallic. Single species, *Periclitena vigorsi* (Hope, 1831), in Nepal. ..... ***Periclitena* Weise, 1902**

– Elytra without basal convexity and impression. Antennae filiform. Lateral borders of prothorax rounded. 15

15. Elytra with convexity along lateral margin, fulvous with black spots (the latter character only for the single Nepalese species *L. maculata* Kimoto, 1979; typical *Lochmaea* have a bare upperside). .... ***Lochmaea* Weise, 1883**

– Lateral margin of elytra without convexity, more or less explanate. 16

16. Elytra with adpressed hairs, sometimes more or less costate. Body not very narrow in the main. 5 species in Nepal (all 3 genera together). Group of readily distinguishable genera. ..... ***Sastra* Baly, 1865, *Sastroides* Jacoby, 1884, *Mimastracella* Jacoby, 1903**

– Elytra with long, erect hairs. Body narrow and cylindrical. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Zangastra* Chen et Jiang, 1981**

17. Mesosternum largely covered by strongly produced anterior process of metasternum. 18

– Mesosternum free, horizontal or inclined, not covered by process of metasternum. 19

18. Posterior tibia without spur at apex. Lateral margin of prothorax rounded. Single species, *Doryida flava* Allard, 1890, in Nepal. .... ***Doryida* Baly, 1865**

– Posterior tibia with short but distinct spur at apex. 4 species in Nepal. .... ***Galerucida* Motschulsky, 1860**

19. Claws split. 20

– Claws appendiculate or simple. 26

20. Anterior coxal cavities closed to the rear. 21

– Anterior coxal cavities open to the rear. 22

21. Elytra glabrous. Anterior and posterior borders of prothorax not margined. Body large. 6 species and 1 subspecies in Nepal. (*Merista* Chapuis, 1875) ..... ***Meristata* Strand, 1935**

– Elytra pubescent. Anterior and posterior borders of prothorax distinctly margined. Single species, A*nadimonia latifascia* (Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963), in Nepal. (*Trichocerophysa* Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963) .... ***Anadimonia* Ogloblin, 1936**

22. Prothorax with transverse impression, sometimes interrupted at centre. 23

– Prothorax without transverse depression, surface subevenly convex. Body broadly ovate. Elytral epipleurae very wide. 4 species in Nepal. .... ***Oides* Weber, 1801**

23. Tibiae distinctly spined apically. 24

– Tibiae not distinctly spined apically. Elytral epipleurae narrow, but distinct almost to apex. Body narrow and elongate. 4 species in Nepal. .... ***Hoplasoma* Jacoby, 1884**

24. Elytral epipleurae strongly narrowing beyond basal third. 25

– Elytral epipleurae progressively narrowing posteriorly. Body large. Antennae of male usually modified. 4 species in Nepal. .... ***Agetocera* Hope, 1840**

25. Elytral epipleurae continued to apex. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Pseudocophora* Jacoby, 1884**

– Elytral epipleurae distinctly abbreviated beyond centre. 6 species in Nepal. (*Raphidopalpa* Chevrolat, 1837) ... ***Aulacophora* Chevrolat, 1837**

26. Metasternum between mid- and posterior coxal cavities shorter than mid-coxal cavities. Wings absent. Anterior and posterior borders of prothorax unmargined. Prothorax without impressions. 5 species in Nepal. .... ***Nepalogaleruca* Kimoto, 1970**

– Metasternum between mid- and posterior coxal cavities much longer than mid-coxal cavities. 27

27. Anterior coxal cavities open to the rear. 28

– Anterior coxal cavities closed to the rear. 49

28. Posterior tibiae unspined. 29

– Middle and posterior tibiae spined. Basal border of prothorax marginate. 41

29. Anterior and posterior borders of prothorax unmargined. 30

– Posterior border of prothorax margined. 34

30. Prothorax convex, without depressions. Single species, *Kanarella unicolor* Jacoby, 1896, in Nepal. (*Cheoranella* Maulik, 1936) .... ***Kanarella* Jacoby, 1896**

– Prothorax with distinct depression on each side or with transverse depression. 31

31. Posterior border of prothorax rectangularly emarginate near hind angle, which is displaced anteriorly. Elytron usually with 1–2 carinae beyond humerus. 4 species in Nepal. ..... ***Japonitata* Strand, 1935**

– Posterior border of prothorax without rectangular emargination near hind angle, sometimes obliquely truncate. 32

32. Prothorax about 1.5 times as broad as long, with transverse groove beyond centre; this reaches the sides. Antennal segments beyond third at least 3 times as long as broad. Body ovate and broadened posteriorly. 10 species in Nepal. ..... ***Paridea* Baly, 1886**

a. Prosternum narrow, but distinct between coxae. Pygidium modified in female. ..... b

– Prosternum not inserted between coxae. Pygidium simple in both sexes. ... . **subgen. *Paridea* s.str.**

b. Pygidium of female entire, projecting beyond elytra and horn-shaped. (*Semacianella* Laboissiere, 1930) ..... **subgen. *Paraulaca* Baly, 1888**

– Pygidium of female deeply emarginate and projecting as bilobed process beyond elytra. Fulvous with black breast. .... **subgen. *Semacia* Fairmaire, 1889**

– Prothorax about 1.1–1.15 times as broad as long. Body more or less parallel-sided, slender. 33

33. Antennal segments beyond third less than 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax with depression on each side near middle. Elytra of male often modified. Body not entirely blue. Single species, *Cerophysella viridipennis* (Allard, 1889), in Nepal. (*Chongania* Laboissiere, 1930) .... ***Cerophysella* Laboissiere, 1930**

– Antennal segments beyond third about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax with deep depression on each side before base. Elytra of male not modified. Body entirely blue. Single species, *Agelopsis coerulans* Jacoby, 1896, in Nepal. ..... ***Agelopsis* Jacoby, 1896**

34. Anterior border of prothorax unmargined. 35

– Anterior border of prothorax margined. 38

35. Upperside with sparse, erect hairs. Body slender, parallel-sided. Single species, *Trichomimastra kumatai* Kimoto et Takizawa, 1972, in Nepal. ... . ***Trichomimastra* Weise, 1922**

– Upperside glabrous. Prothorax with distinct depression. 36

36. Elytron longitudinally carinate beyond humerus. Antennae of male not modified. Preapical antennal segments usually thin and long. Single species, *Haplosomoides rasha* Maulik, 1936, in Nepal. .... ***Haplosomoides* Duvivier, 1890**

– Elytron not carinate beyond humerus. 37

37. Antennae of male not modified. Epipleurae very narrow. Antennae slender, preapical segments very distinctly elongate. Single species . *Phyllobrotica komiyai* Takizawa, 1985, in Nepal. .... ***Phyllobrotica* Redtenbacher, 1845**

– Antennae of male usually modified (mostly segment 8). Preapical antennal segments usually robust, feebly elongate. 4 species in Nepal. (*Cerophysa* Chevrolat, 1837, *Mimagitocera* Maulik, 1936) .... ***Taumacera* Thunberg, 1814**

38. Mesosternum wide and connected to metasternum between mid-coxae. Body narrow and elongate. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax at base. Single species, *Arthrotidea nepalensis* (Kimoto, 1970), in Nepal. .... ***Arthrotidea* Chen, 1942**

– Mesosternum narrow and not connected with metasternum. 39

39. Epipleurae basally narrow. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Liroetis* Weise, 1889**

– Epipleurae basally wide and apically narrow. 40

40. Prothorax subquadrate, feebly convex, with distinct transverse impression. 10 species in Nepal. ..... ***Mimastra* Baly, 1865**

– Prothorax with rounded lateral borders, distinctly convex, lacking impression. 11 species in Nepal. ..... ***Cneorane* Baly, 1865**

41. First segment of posterior tarsus distinctly shorter than remainder combined. 42

– First segment of posterior tarsus as long as, or longer than, remaining segments combined. 47

42. Preapical segment of maxillary palpus large and rounded, fourth much smaller than third. 43

– Preapical segment of maxillary palpus not large, slender; fourth not significantly smaller than third. 44

43. Antennae filiform, moderately robust. Elytral epipleuron distinct only before centre. 4 species in Nepal. ..... ***Morphosphaera* Baly, 1861**

– In male, antennal segments 2 and 3 minute, 4–10 with fairly long projections; in female segments 5–10 somewhat flattened and slightly produced. Elytral epipleuron distinct until apex. Single species, *Miltina dilatata* Chapuis, 1875, in Nepal. ..... ***Miltina* Chapuis, 1875**

44. Elytra with posterior portion of suture reflexed upwards and forming smooth, narrow space; disc with basal convexity and postbasal impression. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Parexosoma* Laboissiere, 1933**

– Elytra with no reflexed area on suture. 45

45. Upperside entirely glabrous or elytra sparsely covered with short hairs. 46

– Upperside thickly covered with fine hairs, densely and finely punctate. Single species, *Hesperomorpha hirsuta* Jacoby, 1885, in Nepal. .... ***Hesperomorpha* Ogloblin, 1936**

46. Prosternal process narrow, not elevated between coxal cavities and not separating them. 7 species in Nepal. ..... ***Calomicrus* Stephens, 1834**

– Prosternal process elevated between coxal cavities and separating them, at least at the front. 1 species, *Exosoma tomokunii* Takizawa, 1990, in Nepal. ..... ***Exosoma sensu* Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963**

47. Elytral epipleurae very thin, feebly and progressively narrowing from base to apex. Prothorax transversely rectangular with straight sides. Hind femora with metafemoral spring within. See subfamily Alticinae (point 25). ..... ***Stenoluperus* Ogloblin, 1936, *Mandarella* Duvivier, 1892**

– Elytral epipleurae wide at base. 48

48. Frontal tubercles transverse with short anterior angles. Genae very short. Spur of hind tibia longer than width of tibia at apex. Single species, *Atrachya kusamai* Takizawa, 1985, in Nepal. (*Luperodes* Motschulsky, 1858) ..... ***Atrachya* Dejean, 1837**

– Frontal tubercles elongate triangular with acute anterior angles, inserted between antennal space and separated by deep groove. 2 species in Nepal. (*Paraluperodes* Ogloblin, 1936) ..... ***Medythia* Jacoby, 1887**

49. First segment of posterior tarsus much longer than remainder combined. Tibia with long spur at apex. 50

– First segment of posterior tarsus usually shorter or sometimes subequal to remainder combined. 53

50. Elytral epipleuron suddenly narrowing at end of basal third and distinctly narrower at centre than half-width in basal portion. Apex of elytron rounded. 51

– Elytral epipleuron progressively narrowing posteriorly and wider at centre than half-width in basal portion. Apex of elytron truncate. 52

51. Claws simple. Prothorax without impressions. Body brown to dirty brown with broad, blackish stripe common to both elytra. Body small, 2.5 mm. Single species, *Madurasia obscurella* Jacoby, 1896, in Nepal. .... ***Madurasia* Jacoby, 1896**

– Claws appendiculate. 29 species in Nepal. ... ***Monolepta* Chevrolat, 1837**

52. Head with excavation in male. Elytra lacking depressions sub-basally. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Macrima* Baly, 1878**

– Head lacking excavation, but elytra usually with depressions near suture beyond scutellum in male. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Paleosepharia* Laboissiere, 1936**

53. Prothorax with basal border not marginate except near sides. 54

– Basal border of prothorax margined. 58

54. Wings absent. Body ovate. Prothorax narrowest at level of acute posterior angles, surface with very feeble impressions on sides. Antennal segments 2 and 3 subequal, segment 4 as long as 2 and 3 together. Single species, *Sphenorella maculata* Kimoto et Takizawa, 1972, in Nepal. .... ***Sphenorella* L. Medvedev et Sprecher, 1998**

– Wings present. 55

55. Posterior angles of prothorax acute, width at its minimum before posterior angles, anterior angles not thickened. 56

– Posterior angles of prothorax obtuse, rectangular or rounded, width at its minimum on prothorax at level of hind angles. 57

56. Prothorax more or less trapeziform, with anterolateral parts not strongly produced. Body robust, more or less elongate. 2 species in Nepal. (*Haplosonyx* Gistel, 1848) ..... ***Aplosonyx* Chevrolat, 1837**

– Prothorax more or less cordiform, with anterolateral parts strongly produced. Antennal segment 4 distinctly longer than 2 and 3 (female), sometimes as much as 2–3 times (male). Body narrow, elongate. This genus is very near to *Leptharthra*. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Spitiella* Laboissiere, 1931**

57. Anterior angles of prothorax not thickened and not produced anteriorly. Body elongate ovate. This genus is poorly delimited from *Aplosonyx*. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Leptarthra* Baly, 1861**

– Anterior angles of prothorax thickened, more or less produced anteriorly. Body short ovate. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Sphenoraia* Clark, 1865**

58. Prothorax with a pair of short longitudinal furrows starting from basal margin. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Cassena* Weise, 1892**

– Prothorax without longitudinal furrows. 59

59. Posterior tibia with spur on apex. 60

– Posterior tibia without spur. 67

60. Prothorax lacking depressions laterally. Prosternum narrow, but visible between coxae. 61

– Prothorax with a pair of distinct depressions laterally. 62

61. Antennae slender, segments 5–8 more than twice as long as wide. 2 species in Nepal. (*Erganoides* Jacoby, 1903) ... ***Pseudoides* Jacoby, 1892**

– Antennae robust, segments 5–8 nearly 1.5 times as long as wide. Single species, *Eumelepta biplagiata* Jacoby, 1892, in Nepal. .... ***Eumelepta* Jacoby, 1892**

62. Elytral punctures not regularly striated. 63

– Elytral punctures regularly and longitudinally striate. 64

63. Frontal tubercles widely separated by frons. Anterior margin of clypeus emarginated. Single species, *S. marginalis* Kimoto, 1989, in Nepal. .... ***Sinoluperoides* Kimoto, 1989**

– Frontal tubercles not widely separated by frons. Anterior margin of clypeus entire. Single species, *Hoplosaenidea fulva* Kimoto, 2001, in Nepal. (*Cynorta* Baly, 1865, *Diaphanidea* Laboissiere, 1933, *Micraenidea* Laboissiere, 1933, *Cynorita* Laboissiere, 1940, *Cynortana* Strand, 1942) ..... ***Hoplosaenidea* Laboissiere, 1933**

64. Anterior and middle claws normal, appendiculate; posterior claws very long and curved. Upperside sparsely covered with fine hairs. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Doryscus* Jacoby, 1887**

– All claws of same character, not modified. 65

65. Each elytron with 11 longitudinal, equidistant rows including short scutellar row. Prothorax without distinct depressions. Single species, *Strobiderus fulvus* Kimoto, 1977, in Nepal. ..... ***Strobiderus* Jacoby, 1884**

– Each elytron with double rows of punctures and indistinct short scutellar row; interstices raised between double rows. 66

66. Elytra thickly covered in hairs. 3 species in Nepal. (*Trichidea* Baly, 1890) ..... ***Trichobalya* Weise, 1924**

– Elytra sparsely covered in hairs. Widely distributed in southern Asia, very possible in Nepal. (*Ozomena* Harold, 1876) ..... ***Theopea* Baly, 1864**

67. Prothorax very short, with a large depression that takes up much of the surface. Elytra flat, with rugosities, epipleurae narrow. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Paraplotes* Laboissiere, 1933**

– Prothorax not very short. Elytra without rugosities. 68

68. Elytra with distinct ridge parallel to side margin. Wings absent. Prothorax evenly convex. Segment 1 of posterior tarsus as long as 2 and 3. Single species, *N. carinata* L. Medvedev, 1992, in Nepal. .... ***Nepalolepta* L. Medvedev, 1992**

– Elytra without lateral ridge. Wings present. 69

69. Eyes rather small, genae subequal or deeper than half of transverse diameter of eye. First segment of posterior tarsus subequal to following segments combined. Prothorax with a pair of lateral depressions. Elytra with postbasal depression. Maxillary palpus usually with penultimate segment strongly dilated. 4 species in Nepal. (*Aenidea* Baly, 1874, *Neochrolea* Jacoby, 1887) ..... ***Palpoxena* Baly, 1861**

– Eyes rather large, gena shallower than half transverse diameter of eye. 70

70. Anterior border of prothorax not margined or indistinctly margined. ... 71

– Anterior border of prothorax very distinctly margined. The genera belonging to this group are rather difficult to distinguish. 72

71. First tarsal segment of posterior legs slender, subequal to length of remainder combined. Prothorax with a pair of deep impressions laterally.

Interantennal space broad, longitudinally concave. Antennae of male with erect hairs. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Hyphaenia* Baly, 1865**

– First tarsal segment of posterior leg robust, shorter than remainder combined. Prothorax with feeble impressions. Antennae with segments 4–10 flattened. Single species, *Acroxena nasuta* Baly, 1879, in Nepal. .... ***Acroxena* Baly, 1879**

72. Gena wider than or subequal to 1/3 transverse diameter of eye. Prothorax subquadrate. Fourth antennal segment in male more than 3 times as long as 2 and 3. Single species, *Proegmena nepalensis* Chűjô, 1966, in Nepal. ..... ***Proegmena* Weise, 1889**

– Gena distinctly narrower than 1/3 transverse diameter of eye. 73

73. Body short ovate or almost round, semispherical. Prothorax evenly convex. In male antennal segment 3 clearly longer than 2. A single species *Shamshera bennetti* (Hope, 1831), in Nepal. .... ***Shamshera* Maulik, 1936**

– Body elongate or oval. 74

74. Prothorax with lateral margins almost straight, widest towards anterior margin and narrowing posteriorly; surface impressed with a pair of shallow depressions. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Dercetisoma* Maulik, 1936**

– Prothorax with lateral margins rounded, narrowed anteriorly and rear; surface usually lacking distinct impressions laterally. 75

75. Third antennal segment not longer than second in male; segment 4 much longer than 2 and 3. Four species in Nepal. .... ***Arthrotus* Motschulsky, 1857**

– Third antennal segment longer than second in male; segment 4 not longer than 2 and 3, or only slightly so. 14 species in Nepal. (*Dercetis* Clark, 1865, *Antipha* Baly, 1865) ..... ***Dercetina* Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963**

Key to the subfamily Alticinae

1. Antennae 9- or 10-segmented. 2

– Antennae 11-segmented. 3

2. Antennae 9-segmented. Body oval. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Nonarthra* Baly, 1862**

– Antennae 10-segmented. Body elliptical. Hind tarsus inserted subapically. See also point 59. Seven species in Nepal. ..... ***Psylliodes* Latreille, 1825**

3. Hind femur with a long, straight apical spine exceeding tibia in length. 7 species in Nepal. ..... ***Aphthonoides* Jacoby, 1885**

– Hind femur without spine. 4

4. Scutellum absent. Prothorax without impressions. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Wings absent. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Colour dark brown. Length 1.8 mm. Single species, *Ascuta paradoxa* L. Medvedev, 1997, in Nepal. ..... ***Ascuta* L. Medvedev, 1997**

– Scutellum present. 5

5. Antennae strongly clavate. Prothorax without impressions. Elytra with regular rows of punctures or impunctate. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Hind tibia with long spur. Body rounded, strongly convex, pitchy brown to fulvous. Length, 1–1.3 mm. Single species, *Clavicornaltica himalayensis* L. Medvedev, 1984, in Nepal. .... ***Clavicornaltica* Scherer, 1974**

– Antennae not clavate, but sometimes with thickened apical segments. ... 6

6. Wings present. 7

– Wings absent. 59

7. Claw segment of hind tarsus strongly dilated at apex, more or less globose. Anterior coxal cavities open to the rear. 8

– Claw segment of hind tarsus not strongly dilated. 9

8. Prothorax with an antebasal transverse impression. Very possible in Nepal. ..... ***Philopona* Weise, 1903**

– Prothorax lacking an antebasal transverse impression. 10 species in Nepal. ..... ***Hyphasis* Harold, 1877**

9. Prothorax without impressions, sometimes slightly flattened at base. ... 10

– Prothorax with distinct impressions. 36

10. Anterior coxal cavities open to the rear. 11

– Anterior coxal cavities closed to the rear. 31

11. Prothorax and elytra with adpressed and usually dense pubescence. Elytra confusedly punctate. 16 species in Nepal. ..... ***Hespera* Weise, 1889**

– Prothorax and elytra not densely pubescent. 12

12. 3rd tarsal segment entire, not bilobed. 13

– 3rd tarsal segment bilobed. 19

13. Hind tibia produced apically, projection usually curved, thick tibial spine and tarsus inserted subapically. Very convex, head declined beneath. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Argopistes* Motschulsky, 1860**

– Hind tibia not produced apically, tibial spine and tarsus inserted at apex. 14

14. All femora incrassate, dilated between middle and apex; front tibiae of male elbowed, with posterior half sulcate on outer surface. Round-ovate, convex. 15

– Legs differing from above. Front tibiae of male not modified. 16

15. Anterior margin of clypeus deeply emarginate. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Maulica* Basu et Sen Gupta, 1980**

– Anterior margin of clypeus straight. 5 species in Nepal. .... ***Pentamesa* Harold, 1876**

16. Prosternum not longitudinally channelled. Elytra mostly confusedly punctate, at least in part, or with irregular rows. Head usually finely punctate. 17

– Prosternum longitudinally channelled. Elytra very regularly punctate. Head roughly punctate. Single species, *Jacobyana nepalica* L. Medvedev, 1990, in Nepal. ..... ***Jacobyana* Maulik, 1926**

17. Antennae widely separated, the distance between them almost equal to transverse diameter of eye. Frontal tubercles divided by broad interantennal elevation. Single species, *Sphaerochabria. nepalica* L. Medvedev, 1999, in Nepal. ..... ***Sphaerochabria* L. Medvedev, 1999**

– Antennae not widely separated, much less than diameter of eye. Frontal tubercles not divided by an interantennal elevation. 18

18. Anterior angles of prothorax not produced. 13 species in Nepal. .... ***Sphaeroderma* Stephens, 1831**

– Anterior angles of prothorax produced. Single species, *Bhamoina varipes* (Jacoby, 1884), in Nepal. ..... ***Bhamoina* Bechyne, 1957**

19. First antennal segment very long, not shorter than segments 2–4 combined; segments 2 and 3 small. Body round, very convex. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Single species, *Schenklingia himalayensis* Basu et Sengupta, 1981, in Nepal. (*Eucycla* Baly, 1876) .... ***Schenklingia* Csiki et Heikertinger, 1940**

– Antennae with segment 1 not very elongated. 20

20. Elytra confusedly punctate, sometimes with a tendency to form a longitudinal arrangement. 21

– Elytra with regular rows of punctures. 30

21. Antennae widely separated, distance between them the same as, or larger than, diameter of eye. Antennal tubercles very plain, not raised. Body ovate. 3 species in Nepal. (*Parathrylaea* Duvivier, 1892) .... ***Torodera* Weise, 1902**

– Antennae not widely separated, much less so than transverse diameter of eye. 22

22. Upperside of hind tibia with an axial excavation from apex to basal quarter or more. Body usually ovate. 11 species in Nepal. (*Sebaethe* Baly, 1864). ..... ***Hemipyxis* Dejean, 1837**

– Upperside of hind tibia with or without very short subapical excavation. 23

23. Prothorax rectangular, usually narrowing towards base, with straight or almost straight lateral margins and angulate anterior and posterior corners. Hind femora feebly thickened. Epipleurae feebly and progressively narrowing posteriorly. Body elongate, similar to *Luperus*. The next two genera are poorly differentiated and often placed in *Galerucinae*. 24

– Prothorax not rectangular, usually narrowing anteriorly, with more or less rounded lateral margins and posterior, and especially anterior, corners not angulate. Hind femora very distinctly thickened. Epipleurae distinctly narrowing posteriorly. Body ovate or elongate ovate. 25

24. Body more robust, elytra mostly widening posteriorly, broad. Epipleurae usually broader than tibiae. Head of male not wider than anterior margin of prothorax. 5 species in Nepal. (*Paramesopa* L. Medvedev, 1990) .... ***Mandarella* Duvivier, 1892**

– Body more narrow and elongate, elytra mostly parallel-sided. Epipleurae usually not broader than tibiae. Head of male often wider than anterior margin of prothorax. 6 species in Nepal. ... ***Stenoluperus* Ogloblin, 1936**

25. Prosternum short, not extending to rear of coxae and not widening posteriorly. ..... ***Letzuella* Chen, 1933**

– Prosternum extending to rear of coxae and widening posteriorly. 26

26. Hind tarsus with segment 1 equal or exceeding half-length of tibia and

always inserted on a small callosity at apex of tibia. 27 species in Nepal. ..... ***Longitarsus*** **Berthold, 1827**

– Hind tarsus with segment 1 shorter and never inserted on a callosity at apex of tibia. 27

27. Elytra with fine, sparse hairs on apical edges. Prosternum narrow. Antennae with segments 2 and 3 very small, almost equal in length. 7 species in Nepal. ..... ***Luperomorpha*** **Weise, 1887**

– Elytra not pubescent apically. 28

28. Frontal tubercles obsolete. Hind tibia with apical spine inserted medially. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Phyllotreta*** **Stephens, 1839**

– Frontal tubercles prominent. Hind tibia with apical spine inserted laterally. Some species with a very shallow antebasal depression on prothorax. ... 29

29. Frontal tubercles more or less triangular, mostly not limited laterally, with a pointed process extending to the interantennal space and the hind margin forming a more or less horizontal line; preocular lines mostly indicated by only a shallow impression. Clypeus mostly flat. See also point 50. Nine species in Nepal. (*Zipangia* Heikertinger, 1924) .... ***Trachyaphthona*** **Heikertinger, 1924**

– Frontal tubercles mostly subovate, with no process to interantennal space, their hind margin enclosing a right- or obtuse angle at centre; preocular lines distinct and sharp. Clypeus moderately convex. 26 species in Nepal. ..... ***Aphthona*** **Chevrolat, 1842**

30. Frontal tubercles contiguous, not distinctly delimited from vertex. Upperside of hind tibia rounded or flattened. Single species, *A. minuta* Chen, 1934, in Nepal. ..... ***Aphthonomorpha*** **Chen, 1934**

– Frontal tubercles distinctly raised and delimited from vertex, transverse. Upperside of hind tibia flattened or channelled. Prothorax with a very shallow antebasal depression reaching hind angles. See also point 49. Three species in Nepal. ..... ***Manobidia*** **Chen, 1934**

31. Mid- and hind tibiae with a tooth beyond centre, which is followed by an excavation with a row of stiff bristles. 16 species in Nepal. .... ***Chaetocnema*** **Stephens, 1831**

a. Frons and vertex impunctate or with a few punctures near eyes. Interantennal space usually with an elevated ridge. 6 species. .... **subgen.** ***Tlanoma*** **Motschulsky, 1845**

b. Frons and vertex distinctly punctate throughout. Interantennal space without an elevated ridge. 10 species. ..... **subgen.** ***Chaetocnema*** **s.str.**

– Mid- and hind tibiae without subapical excavation. 32

32. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Antennae widely separated from each other. Body convex. 33

– Elytra confusedly punctate. 34

33. Anterior tibiae without a spine at apex, mid- and hind tibiae with spines. As well as bearing ordinary punctures, the whole upperside of the body is granulate. Head densely punctuate. Possible in Nepal. (*Clitea* Baly, 1887) (2 species placed in this genus by KIMOTO (2005) belong to the genus *Podagricomela* Heikertinger, 1924) ..... ***Amphimela* Chapuis, 1876**

– All tibiae with a spine at apex. Upperside of body with ordinary punctures. Head finely punctate or impunctate. 3 species in Nepal. .... ***Podagricomela* Heikertinger, 1924**

34. Interantennal space distinctly carinate. Body elongate, colour metallic. Antennae short and thick, with segments 6–10 subquadrate. Single species, *Chalaenaria viridis* L. Medvedev, 2003, in Nepal. .... ***Chalaenaria* L. Medvedev, 2003**

– Interantennal space not carinate, broad and flat or somewhat raised. Body ovate or round, usually very convex. 35

35. Vertex evenly convex. Hind tarsus subapically inserted on tibia. Single species, *Glaucospaera cyanea* (Duvivier, 1892), in Nepal. .... ***Glaucosphaera* Maulik, 1926**

– Vertex with disc longitudinally elevated, sides deeply excavated above eyes. 2 species in Nepal. (*Neorthaea* Maulik, 1926) .... ***Euphitrea* Baly, 1875**

36. Prothorax with short, longitudinal impressions on each side of the centre of the anterior or basal margins, or on both of them, but without distinct antebasal transverse impression. 37

– Prothorax with distinct transverse impression. 41

37. Claws toothed at base. Body not larger than 5 mm. Prothorax without additional impressions. 38

– Claws bifid. Body large and bulky, 9–14 mm. Prothorax with additional impressions. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. 40

38. Short longitudinal and very distinct impressions on antererior margins and very feeble impressions on basal margin. Body round ovate. 5 species in Nepal. ..... ***Nisotra* Baly, 1864**

– Short longitudinal impressions only on base of prothorax. Body elongate ovate. 39

39. Elytra confusedly punctate. Single species, *Podagrica aeneipennis* L. Medvedev, 1990, in Nepal. ..... ***Podagrica* Chevrolat, 1837**

– Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Single species, *Mantura nepalica* L. Medvedev, 2004, in Nepal. ..... ***Mantura* Stephens, 1831**

40. Prosternum bifurcate or grooved posteriorly, mesosternum saddle-like. Hind femora usually angular below. Single species, *Podontia quatuordecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1767), in Nepal. .... ***Podontia* Dalman, 1824**

– Prosternum truncate posteriorly, mesosternum simple. Hind femora usually not angular below. 2 species in Nepal. (*Ophrida* auct., *pars*) .... ***Asiophrida* L. Medvedev, 1999**

41. Prothorax with postmedian transverse impression interrupted at centre. Elytra virtually impunctate, but with an impressed line along centre part of suture and with a fold along lateral margin. Single species . *Cleonica unicolor* L. Medvedev, 2004, in Nepal. ..... ***Cleonica* Jacoby, 1887**

– Prothorax with a distinct antebasal transverse impression. Elytra not as above. 42

42. Prothorax with transverse depression along anterior margin, slightly constricted at centre. Single species, *Lipraria variipennis* L. Medvedev, 1990, in Nepal. ..... ***Lipraria* L. Medvedev, 1990**

– Prothorax without transverse depression along anterior margin. 43

43. Prothorax conspicuously constricted antebasally. 44

– Prothorax not constricted antebasally. 45

44. Elytra with closely-placed and indistinct rows of punctures, not divided into horizontal and vertical parts. Prothorax feebly constricted. Antennae thick, with segments 6–10 widened. Single species, *Eudolia nepalica* L. Medvedev, 1990, in Nepal. ..... ***Eudolia* Jacoby, 1885**

– Elytra with regular rows of punctures, divided into horizontal and vertical parts. Prothorax strongly constricted. Antennae thin, preapical segments not widened. See also point 67. Two species in Nepal: the winged *Lipromorpha variabilis* Scherer, 1969 and the apterous *L. aptera* L. Medvedev, 1992. ..... ***Lipromorpha* Chûjô et Kimoto, 1960**

45. Lateral margin of prothorax with a few setiferous pores, appearing feebly serrate. Basal impression of prothorax extends to lateral margin, very deep and narrow, placed quite near basal margin. Vertex with transverse row of 4 setiferous pores. Upperside with sparse hairs. Length 0.8–2 mm. Single species, *Orthaltica assamensis* (Scherer, 1971), in Nepal. (*Micrepithrix* Laboissiere, 1933, *Livolia* Jacoby, 1903) ..... ***Orthaltica* Crotch, 1873**

– Lateral margin of prothorax and vertex without setiferous pores. Upperside without hairs. Body larger. 46

46. Antebasal transverse impression of prothorax extends to sides of prothorax or posterior angles. 47

– Antebasal depression of prothorax delimited to the sides by short longitudinal impressions. 52

47. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. 48

– Elytra confusedly punctate. 50

48. Antebasal depression of prothorax very distinct. Elytra with well-developed basal convexity. 6 species in Nepal. ... ***Manobia* Jacoby, 1885**

– Antebasal depression of prothorax and basal convexity of elytra weakly developed. 49

49. Clypeus triangular-plain, without longitudinal carina. Hind tibia curved, distinctly channelled on upperside, outer edge near apex furnished with stiff bristles. A single species, *Tegyrius piceus* Kimoto, 2001, is a doubtful record in Nepal. ..... ***Tegyrius* Jacoby, 1887**

– Clypeus with longitudinal carina. Hind tibia straight, its upperside distinctly channelled. See also point 30. Three species in Nepal. .... ***Manobidia* Chen, 1934**

50. Clypeus triangular and plain, not longitudinally carinate. Antebasal depression of prothorax not sharply impressed, especially at anterior margin. See also point 29. Nine species in Nepal. (*Zipangia* Heikertinger, 1924) ..... ***Trachyaphthona* Heikertinger, 1924**

– Clypeus distinctly carinate. 51

51. Clypeus with distinct longitudinal and transverse carina, T-shaped. Frontal tubercle large, more or less rounded. Only base of prothorax less narrow than elytral base. First segment of hind tarsi large and not longer than two next segments together. Length more than 3.5 mm. 4 species in Nepal. (*Haltica* Illiger, 1801) ..... ***Altica* Fabricius, 1775**

– Only clypeus with longitudinal carina. Frontal tubercles narrow, lancet-shaped and directed towards rear margin of eyes. Base of prothorax distinctly narrower than elytral base. First segment of hind tarsi thin and distinctly longer than two next segments together. Length less than 3 mm. Single species, *Asialtica indica* (Jacoby, 1900), in Nepal. .... ***Asialtica* Scherer, 1969**

52. Elytra confusedly punctate. Anterior coxal cavities open. 53

– Elytra with regular single or double rows. Anterior coxal cavities closed. 54

53. Interantennal space comparatively broad, somewhat raised. Frontal tubercles rounded, not very well delimited. Length 2–2.2 mm. 3 species in Nepal. (*Orthocrepis* Weise, 1888) ..... ***Hermaeophaga* Foudras, 1859**

– Interantennal space narrowed. Frontal tubercles large and distinctly delimited. Antennae with more or less thickened segments in middle. Length 4.5–6 mm. 3 species in Nepal. (*Scallodera* Harold, 1876) .... ***Phygasia* Baly, 1876**

54. Scutellar row of punctures very long, extending to apex of elytron. Basal impression of prothorax short and shallow. Body convex and compact, base of prothorax almost as broad as base of elytra. Single species, *Novofoudrasia rufiventris* (Weise, 1900), in Nepal. (*Griva* Maulik, 1926) ..... ***Novofoudrasia* Jacobson, 1901**

– Scutellar row of punctures short, majority extending to middle of elytra. Basal impression of prothorax long and distinct. Base of prothorax narrower than elytral base or body very contracted between prothorax and elytra. 55

55. Clypeus without a proper carina; in its place, a double carina formed by anterior processes of frontal tubercles. Elytron often with paired rows. 4 species in Nepal. ..... ***Pseudodera* Baly, 1861**

– Clypeus with a simple carina. 56

56. Longitudinal impressions delimited, antebasal depression of prothorax has a longer front boundary than the basal depression itself. 57

– Antebasal depression of prothorax laterally rounded, no proper longitudinal impressions. Elytron with distinctly raised basal convexity. Single species, *Microcrepis politus* Chen, 1933, in Nepal. .... ***Microcrepis* Chen, 1933**

57. Frontal tubercles rounded, raised and distinctly delimited, very often fused to more or less a single callosity. 7 species in Nepal. (*Crepidodera* auct.) ..... ***Asiorestia* Jacobson, 1925**

– Frontal tubercles sometimes small and reduced, sometimes raised and lanceolate, but well delimited and not fused. 58

58. Frontal tubercles cuneiform, with anterior processes entering narrow interantennal space. Antebasal impression of prothorax with grooves on sides and two grooves before scutellum divided by narrow ridge. Body narrow, elongate, with a general *Trechus (*Carabidae) appearance. Single species, *Asiorella caraboides* L. Medvedev, 1990, in Nepal. .... ***Asiorella* L. Medvedev, 1990**

– Frontal tubercles with anterior processes not entering interantennal space. Antebasal impression simple. Body broad. 4 species in Nepal. .... ***Xuthea* Baly, 1865**

a. Body metallic, elongate ovate. Clypeus with longitudinal ridge or elevation. Ocular grooves deep. 3 species. ..... **subgen. *Xuthea* s.str.**

b. Body fulvous, short ovate. Clypeus without carina or elevation. Ocular grooves very feeble. Single species, *Xuthea (P.) pallida* L. Medvedev, 1997, in Nepal. ..... **subgen. *Paraxuthea* L. Medvedev, 1997**

59. Antennae 10-segmented. Body elliptical. Hind tarsus inserted subapically. See also point 2. A single apterous species, *Psylliodes altimontana* L. Medvedev, 2003, in Nepal. ..... ***Psylliodes* Latreile, 1825**

– Antennae 11-segmented. 60

60. Hind femur with long apical spine, about three times longer than tibia . Prothorax without impressions. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Colour from fulvous to black. Length 1.2–2 mm. See also point 3. Five apterous species in Nepal. ..... ***Aphthonoides* Jacoby, 1885**

– Hind femur without apical spur. 61

61. Prothorax without distinct impressions (sometimes slightly impressed along basal margin). 62

– Prothorax with more or less distinct impressions near base. 67

62. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Elytra with irregular rows, almost pointed at apex. Epipleurae very broad, strongly narrowing posteriorly. Interantennal space broad, frontal tubercles distinct, not touching each other. Colour pitchy red with bronze gloss. Body ovate, convex. Length 2.4 mm. Single species, *Martensomela aptera* L. Medvedev, 1984, in Nepal. ..... ***Martensomela* L. Medvedev, 1984**

– Anterior coxal cavities open. 63

63. Eighth antennal segment smaller than neighbouring segments, globular. Interantennal space broad. Upperside impunctate. Body rounded ovate, strongly convex. Colour dark brown. Length 1.5 mm. Single species, *Schawalleria lamprosomoides* L. Medvedev, 1990, in Nepal. .... ***Schawalleria* L. Medvedev, 1990**

– Eighth antennal segment neither smaller than neighbouring segments nor globular. 64

64. Elytra with very regular rows of punctures. Body dark metallic. Length 1.3–2 mm. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Batophila* Foudras, 1859**

– Elytra with confused punctures. 65

65. Central part of metasternum strongly saddle-like, elevated. Interantennal space broad. First abdominal sternite between hind coxae longitudinally carinate. Anterior prothoracic pore situated in middle of side margin. Colour not metallic. Length 2–3 mm. 7 species in Nepal. (*Schereria* L. Medvedev, 1988) ..... ***Taizonia* Chen, 1934**

– Metasternum simple. Interantennal space narrow. Anterior prothoracic pore situated near anterior angle. 66

66. Prothorax large, broad and very convex, elytra less than twice as long as prothorax, with more or less distinctly impressed line in humeral area. Scutellum very short, about 3–4 times as wide as long. Colour fulvous to black. Length 1.8–2 mm. Single species, *Amydus castaneus* Chen, 1935, in Nepal. ..... ***Amydus* Chen, 1935**

– Prothorax not very large and convex, elytra more than twice as long as prothorax. Scutellum not very transverse. Here occur a few apterous species belonging to genera with usually winged species (see points 22, 26 and 29). ..... ***Aphthona* Chevrolat, 1842, *Longitarsus* Berthold, 1827, *Trachyaphthona* Heikertinger, 1924, *Hemipyxis* Dejean, 1837**

67. Prothorax strongly constricted at sides beyond centre. Elytra with regular rows of punctures and divided into horizontal and vertical parts. See also point 44. A single apterous species, *Lipromorpha aptera* L. Medvedev, 1992, in Nepal. ..... ***Lipromorpha* Chûjô et Kimoto, 1960**

– Prothorax not constricted at sides. 68

68. Anterior coxal cavities open. 69

– Anterior coxal cavities closed. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. ... 74

69. Prothorax elongate, constricted before base, with transverse basal groove all the way from side to side. Elytra regularly punctate. Colour fulvous. Body narrow, elongate. Length 2.4–2.5 mm. Single species, *Eudoliamorpha darjeelingensis* Scherer, 1989, very possible in Nepal. ... . ***Eudoliamorpha* Scherer, 1989**

– Prothorax neither elongate nor constricted. 70

70. Prothorax with distinct antebasal depression. 71

– Prothorax without antebasal depression at base, but with short longitudinal impressions. Interantennal space broad. Elytra confusedly punctate. Body rounded ovate, colour dark brown. Length 1.4 mm. Single species, *Chabriella minuta* L. Medvedev, 1990, in Nepal. .... ***Chabriella* L. Medvedev, 1990**

71. Antebasal depression delimited on sides by short longitudinal impressions, sometimes a little indistinct. Body ovate, strongly convex. 72

– Antebasal depression not delimited on sides. 73

72. Interantennal space very broad (a little more than length of first antennal segment), frontal ridge broad and convex. Preapical antennal segments short and thickened. Frontal tubercles divided with a deep groove. Elytra practically impunctate. Colour fulvous to dark brown. Length 1.3–1.7 mm. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Himalalta* L. Medvedev, 1990**

– Interantennal space narrow, frontal ridge sharp. Preapical antennal segments moderately elongate, not thickened. Frontal tubercles not divided by deep groove. Colour not metallic. Upperside of hind tibia not channelled. First segment of hind tarsus not very long. Elytra with regular rows of punctures or punctures feebly impressed and arranged irregularly. Length less than 2 mm. 5 species in Nepal. ..... ***Benedictus* Scherer, 1969**

73. Prothorax distinctly transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, antebasal depression sharp and well delimited. Elytra with more or less regular rows of punctures. Colour not metallic. Length under 2 mm. Upperside of hind tibia channelled. In this genus, the first segment of the hind tarsus is as long as half of the tibia (in the original description, the first segment was erroneously cited as being as long as the whole tibia). 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Loeblaltica* Scherer, 1989**

– Prothorax feebly transverse, about 1.1 times as wide as long, antebasal depression feebly delimited anteriorly and posteriorly. Colour metallic. Segment 1 of hind tarsus short. Length 2–2.4 mm. Single species, *Bhutajana nepalensis* Scherer, 1989, in Nepal. .... ***Bhutajana* Scherer, 1979**

74. Prothorax with distinct antebasal depression, delimited at sides. 75

– Prothorax with longitudinal fold on each side of base, antebasal depression absent or very feeble, more or less distinct only on sides. ... 77

75. Body rounded ovate, strongly convex. Elytra only a little longer than wide. Interantennal space comparatively broad, frontal tubercles distinct, transverse. Colour dark brown to black. 77

– Body elongate ovate, moderately convex. Elytra distinctly longer than broad (about 1.5 times). Interantennal space narrow. Frontal tubercles differently shaped. Here occur a few wingless species belonging to genera with usually winged species. .... ***Asiorestia* Jacobson, 1925, *Xuthea* Baly, 1865**

76. Antebasal groove of prothorax delimited at sides with a short longitudinal fold. Prothorax and elytra not very strongly convex. Length 2–2.5 mm. 6 poorly differentiated species in Nepal. ..... ***Nepalicrepis* Scherer, 1969**

– Antebasal groove of prothorax delimited at sides with a small fovea. Prothorax pillow-like, convex, elytra more strongly convex. Single species, *Yetialtica besucheti* Doeberl, 1991, in Nepal. .... ***Yetialtica* Doeberl, 1991**

77. Frontal tubercles feeble, ovate, poorly delimited to the rear and from one another. Frontal grooves indistinct. Prothorax with feeble antebasal depression. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Scutellum distinct. Single species, *Orestia schawalleri* L. Medvedev, 2000, in Nepal. .... ***Orestia* Germar, 1845**

– Frontal tubercles distinct, narrow, strongly transverse, sharply delimited to the rear with deep frontal grooves. Scutellum very small. 78

78. Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Prothorax moderately convex, side margins visible from above. Length over 2 mm. Single species, *Minota himalayensis* Scherer, 1989, in Nepal. ..... ***Minota* Kutschera, 1859**

– Elytra impunctate. Prothorax strongly convex, side margins not visible from above. Length under 1.5 mm. 79

79. Prothorax with longitudinal fold on each side of base. Segment 3 of hind tarsus divided into two abruptly-narrowing lobes. Supra-antennal sulcus absent. Segment 1 of hind tarsus not shorter than half of tibia. Single species, *Paraminota minima* Scherer, 1989, in Nepal. .... ***Paraminota* Scherer, 1989**

– Prothorax without longitudinal fold on each side of base. Segment 3 of hind tarsus entire. Supra-antennal sulcus present. Segment 1 of hind tarsus

shorter than half of tibia. A single species, *Paraminotella nepalensis* (Doeberl, 1991), in Nepal. ..... ***Paraminotella* Doeberl, 2003**

Key to the subfamily Hispinae

1. Body not armed with distinct spines. 2
– Body armed with spines dorsally and on lateral margins. 14

2. Elytra with scutellar row of punctures. 3
– Elytra without scutellar row of punctures. 11

3. Frons very short, upper edge of mouth cavity close to antennal insertions. 4
– Frons fully as long as broad. 10

4. Either anterior or posterior angles of prothorax bearing a fine bristle. ... 5
– Neither anterior nor posterior angles of prothorax bearing a bristle. ... 9

5. A fine bristle located near anterior angles. Body large, elongate, not metallic. 6
– A fine bristle located near posterior angles. Body broadly oblong ovate, often metallic. 8

6. Anterior margin of prothorax emarginate in middle. Single species, *Estigmena chinensis* Hope, 1840, in Nepal. ..... ***Estigmena* Hope, 1840**
– Anterior margin of prothorax not emarginate in middle. 7

7. Labrum short and on lower plane than clypeus, emarginate and covered with long, stiff hairs. Elytra without ribs. Upperside lustrous. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Lasiochila* Weise, 1916**
– Labrum large, on same plane as clypeus, not emarginate and covered in sparse hairs. Elytra with more or less distinct ribs. Upperside matt. Single species, *Anisodera fraterna* Baly, 1888, in Nepal. .... ***Anisodera* Chevrolat, 1858**

8. Eyes prominent. Prothorax with more or less distinct depressions. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Callispa* Baly, 1858**
– Eyes small and almost flat. Prothorax lacking depressions. Single species, *Amblispa laevigata* (Guérin, 1844), in Nepal. ..... ***Amblispa* Baly, 1858**

9. Body parallel-sided, very elongate. Upperside fairly even and smooth. Mouth cavity separated from antennal insertions by a small clypeus. Single species, *Leptispa pygmaea* Baly, 1858, in Nepal. ..... ***Leptispa* Baly, 1858**

– Body broad, widening in angular fashion at rear of elytra. Upperside ridged or tuberculate. Labial palpi present. Single species, *Prionispa laeta* Medvedev, 1990, in Nepal. ..... ***Prionispa* Chapuis, 1875**

10. Body triangular, widening posteriorly. Single species, *Oncocephala tuberculata* (Olivier, 1792), in Nepal. ..... ***Oncocephala* Agassiz, 1846**

– Body rounded or subquadrate, with broadly reflexed sides of prothorax and elytra; resembles Cassidinae. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Notosacantha* Chevrolat, 1837**

11. Clypeus absent, mouth cavity nearly reaches base of antennae. Elytra all but incostate. Single species, *Pistocia gorbunovi* Medvedev, 1997, in Nepal. (*Wallaceana* Maulik, 1928, *Neodownesia* Gressitt, 1959) ..... ***Pistocia* Weise, 1905**

– Clypeus well developed. Elytra with distinct costae. 12

12. Prothorax parallel-sided, flattened and margined laterally. Elytral costae depressed, at least basally. 2 species in Nepal. ..... ***Downesia* Baly, 1858**

– Prothorax neither parallel-sided nor flattened above. Elytral costae usually well-developed. 13

13. Prothorax almost cylindrical, narrowing anteriorly, with lateral margins distinct and smooth. 5 species in Nepal. ..... ***Agonita* Strand, 1942**

– Prothorax not cylindrical, broadest in middle, with lateral margins denticulate and rough. Single species, *G. pulchella* Gestro, 1888, in Nepal. ..... ***Gonophora* Chevrolat, 1837**

14. Antennae 11-segmented. A spine or group of spines on each side of anterior margin of prothorax. 15

– Antennae 9-segmented. Prothorax and elytra with lateral projections. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Platypria* Guérin-Meneville, 1840**

15. Antennae entirely lacking spines. 16

– Antennae with spines at least on first segment. 17

16. Body very broad and widening posteriorly, with side margins of elytra broadly expanded. Spines strongly flattened. Single species, *Jambhala nekula* Würmli, 1975, in Nepal. ..... ***Jambhala* Würmli, 1975**

– Body narrow or moderately broad, not widening posteriorly. Side margins of elytra not broadly expanded. Spines not flattened or only moderately so. 23 species in Nepal. ..... ***Dactylispa* Weise, 1897**

17. Only first antennal segment with a spine. 18

– Antennal segments 1–6 with spines. 2 species in Nepal. .... ***Hispa* Linnaeus, 1767**

18. Claws equal. 4 species in Nepal. ..... ***Rhadinosa* Weise, 1905**

– Claws unequal. Single species, *Asamangulia tuberculosa* (Motschulsky, 1861), in Nepal. ..... ***Asamangulia* Maulik, 1915**

Key to the subfamily Cassidinae

1. Head visible from above, not covered by prothorax. 2

– Head entirely concealed from above by prothorax. 4

2. Sides of prothorax and elytra widely reflexed. Anterior margin of prothorax arcuately incised. Body not metallic, rounded. 3 species in Nepal. ..... ***Basiprionota* Chevrolat, 1837**

– Sides of prothorax and elytra not reflexed, or only narrowly so. Anterior margin of prothorax feebly emarginate. Body oblong or oblong-ovate, elytra metallic or with metallic spots, deeply punctured. 3

3. Prothorax with longitudinal central groove, almost impunctate, narrower than elytra; elytra metallic. Single species, *Craspedonta leayana* (Latreille, 1807), in Nepal. ..... ***Craspedonta* Chevrolat, 1837**

– Prothorax without longitudinal groove, strongly punctate, as wide as elytra at base. Elytra with metallic spots. Single species, *Epistictina viridimaculata* Boheman, 1850, in Nepal. ..... ***Epistictina* Hincks, 1950**

4. Claws with a comb-like structure. 5

– Claws without a comb-like structure. 7

5. Claws with a comb-like structure on inner side only. Single species, *Sindia sedecimmaculata* (Boheman, 1856), in Nepal. ..... ***Sindia* Weise, 1897**

– Claws with a comb-like structure on both sides, sometimes feeble on outer side. 6

6. Body rounded or ovate. Upperside not roughly sculptured. 5 species in Nepal. ..... ***Aspidomorpha* Hope, 1840**

– Body triangular, narrowing distinctly posteriorly. Upperside roughly sculptured. 5 species in Nepal. ..... ***Laccoptera* Boheman, 1855**

7. Pleura of prosternum with a groove for reception of the antenna, delimited on the exterior by a ridge. 8

– Groove for reception of antenna absent. Claws with or without tooth. 14 species in Nepal. ..... ***Cassida* Linnaeus, 1758**

a. Prothorax usually smooth; if punctate, interstices between punctures always smooth. Elytra with explanate margins usually broad and transparent; humeral angles nearly reaching, or even exceeding, position of the middle of the prothorax. Frontoclypeus usually pale and smooth, impunctate or sparingly punctate. ..... **subgen. *Taiwania* Spaeth, 1913**

b. Prothorax wrinkled or alutaceous, usually coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra with explanate margins usually narrow, opaque or subhyaline; humeral angles generally not extending to plane of the middle of the prothorax. Frontoclypeus usually black, wrinkled and coarsely punctate. ..... **subgen. *Cassida* s.str.**

8. Claws strongly toothed. Body rounded. Single species, *Chiridopsis bowringi* (Boheman, 1855), in Nepal. ..... ***Chiridopsis* Spaeth, 1924**

– Claws without tooth. Body elongate. Single species, *Glyphocassis trilineata* (Hope, 1831), in Nepal. ..... ***Glyphocassis* Spaeth, 1914**

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