

**Zeitschrift:** Entomologica Basiliensia et Collectionis Frey  
**Herausgeber:** Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Entomologische Sammlungen  
**Band:** 28 (2006)

**Artikel:** A contribution to knowledge of the genus Chrysolampra Baly, 1859 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Eumolpinae) from Indochina  
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**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-980992>

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## A contribution to knowledge of the genus *Chrysolampra* Baly, 1859 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Eumolpinae) from Indochina

by Lev L. Medvedev

**Abstract.** A key to the genus *Chrysolampra* Baly, 1859 from Indochina is proposed. Three new species are described: *Chrysolampra dentipes* and *C. fedorenkoi* spp.nov., both from South Vietnam, and *C. thailandica* sp.nov. from Thailand. *Chrysolampra kimotoi* nom.nov. is proposed as a new name for *C. minuta* Kimoto et Gressitt, 1982 because of homonymy of the latter species with *C. minuta* Jacoby, 1892.

**Key words.** *Eumolpinae* – *Chrysolampra* – Indochina – key – new species

### Introduction

The small and poorly studied genus *Chrysolampra* Baly, 1859 is distributed through the continental part of the Oriental region. This genus is characterized by a straight or slightly concave anterior margin to the proepisterna, a glabrous upperside, a deep longitudinal furrow on the pygidium and a usually toothed, or at least angulate, underside of the anterior femora. *Chrysolampra* is very near to the large genus *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833 from which it differs only in the form of the proepisterna and it could be classified as a subgenus (MEDVEDEV 2003).

A key to the Indochinese species of this genus has already been published by KIMOTO & GRESSITT (1982). However, these authors did not employ certain essential necessary characters associated with sexual dimorphism, including the structure of the aedeagus and especially the spermatheca, characters that seem the best characters for distinguishing species. The proposed key includes 11 species, twice as many as in the key proposed by KIMOTO & GRESSITT (1982).

The following abbreviations are used for the places in which the new species are deposited:

NHMB ..... Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland  
SMNS ..... Staatliches Museum fuer Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany  
LM ..... The Lev Medvedev collection, Moscow, Russia

### A key to the species

1(2) Reddish-brown with bluish-black elytra, underside partly blackish.  
Aedeagus – Fig. 1, spermatheca – Fig. 10. Body small, 3.2–3.4 mm.  
Thailand. (jun. hom. *C. minuta* Kimoto et Gressitt, 1982). ..... *C. kimotoi* nom.nov.

2(1) Upperside metallic. Body larger than 5 mm.

3(4) Hind femora with acute tooth below. Body bronze, antennae black with segments 2–5 fulvous. Elytra not rugose on sides, on apical slope with regular rows and convex or costate interspaces. Spermatheca U-like

(Fig. 11). Length 7.3–8.0 mm. Male unknown. South Vietnam. .... *C. dentipes* sp.nov.

4(3) Hind femora not toothed.

5(8) Underside and legs fulvous, breast mostly with more or less distinct metallic sheen (in one case legs and abdomen black). Antennae thin, preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. Elytra rugose on sides. Upperside metallic green, blue or cupreous with green lustre.

6(7) Lateral margin of prothorax very narrowly explanate, narrower than width of middle antennal segments. Antennae entirely fulvous. Prothorax sparsely punctuate, with interspaces much larger than punctures. Aedeagus with short but distinct apical tip bent upwards (Fig. 2). Length 5.3–6.4 mm. Female unknown. Thailand. .... *C. thailandica* sp.nov.

7(6) Lateral margin of prothorax broadly explanate, about twice as broad as width of middle antennal segments. Antennae mostly with darkened middle segments. Prothorax more densely punctuate. Aedeagus with simple triangular apex not bent upwards (Fig. 3). Length 6.8–9.0 mm. Female unknown. North and Central Vietnam. .... *C. rufimembris* Pic, 1926

8(5) Underside and legs metallic or black.

9(10) Anterior femora not toothed below. Upperside dull, metallic blue, underside dark blue, antennae black with fulvous basal segments, 6 apical segments thicker, about 3 times as long as wide. Upperside microsculptured, prothorax with moderately dense punctures and large flat interspaces, elytra densely but not rugosely punctuate. Segment 1 of fore-tarsus feebly widened in male, elongate, as wide as apex of tibia. Aedeagus – Fig. 4, spermatheca – Fig. 12. Length 6.5–9.7 mm. South China, North Vietnam. .... *C. cyanea* Lefevre, 1884

10(9) Anterior femora distinctly toothed or angulate underneath.

11(14) Elytron without rugosities.

12(13) Upperside bicolored, head and prothorax red cupreous, elytra violaceous blue, antennae black with fulvous basal segments, underside and legs dark blue. Metasternum with surface slightly wrinkled and sparsely covered with fine hairs. Aedeagus – Fig. 5, spermatheca hook-like, ductus spiraled and thick in basal part, thin in apical part (Fig. 13). Length 5.3–8.0 mm. North Vietnam. .... *C. cuprithorax* Chen, 1935

13(12) Upperside unicolored: violaceous, bluish-black, bluish-green or cupreous green, antennae fulvous. Metasternum finely granulate and closely covered with fine hairs. Length 6.9–9.1 mm. .... *C. laosensis* Kimoto et Gressitt, 1982

14(11) Elytron with distinct rugosities, at least at sides. Antennae thin, fulvous or with slightly darkened apical segments, preapical segments 5–7 times as long as wide.

15(18) Prothorax with anterolateral portion sparsely covered with fine but distinct hairs.

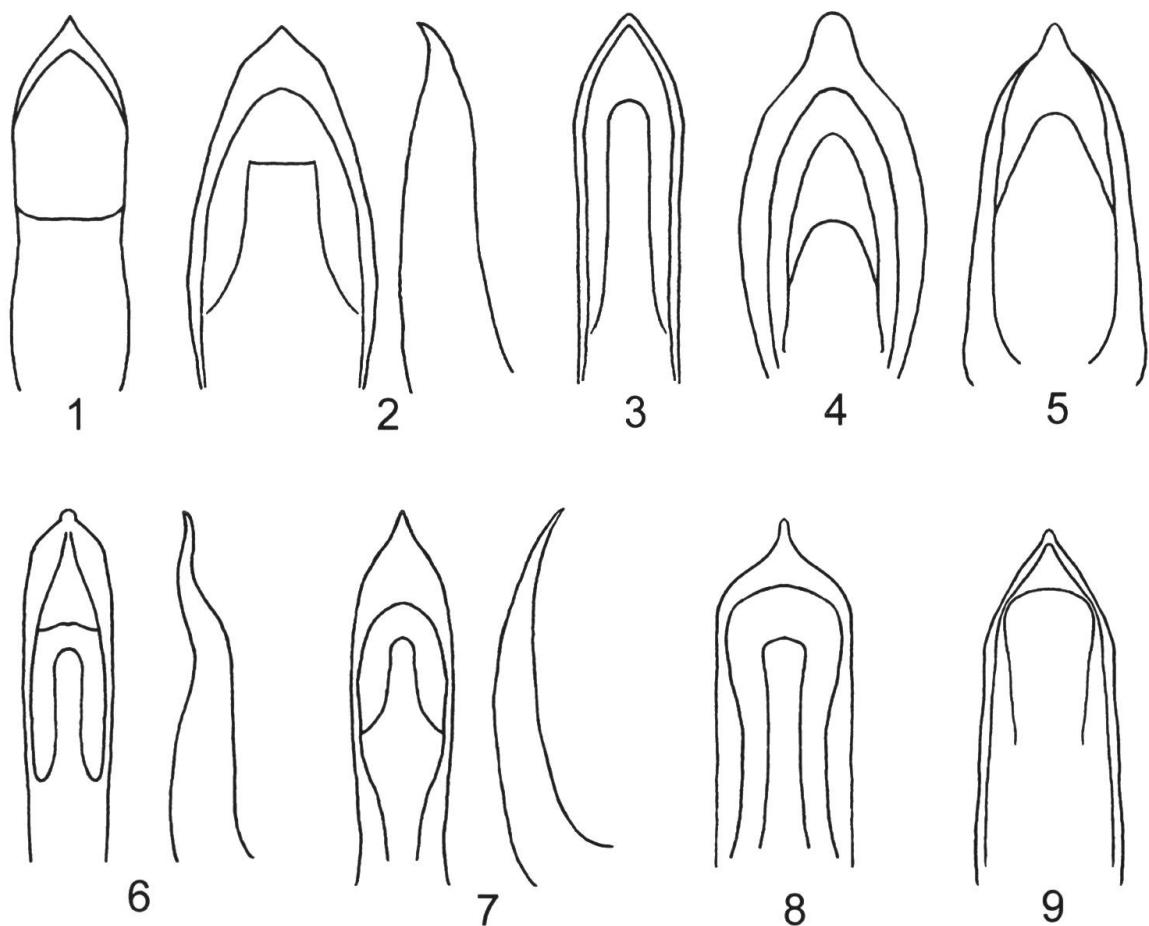
16(17) Lateral margin of prothorax rather widely explanate, especially near base, where it is as wide as width of antennal segment 1. Elytra transversely rugose except narrow space along suture, basal convexity indistinct in male, very feeble in female. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi strongly widened, broader than segment 3 and apex of tibia. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) with distinct apical tip, in lateral view curved twice before apex. Spermatheca (Fig. 14) U-like with one branch acute at apex, ductus firstly nitidiform, than spiraled. Upperside bluish-black, bluish-green, green, sometimes with aeneous lustre, females usually more bluish than males. Length 6–8.5 mm. Vietnam, Laos, Thailand (syn. *C. marginicollis* Berlioz, 1917). .... ***C. mouhoti* Baly, 1864**

17(16) Lateral margin of prothorax rather widely explanate, but not widened posteriorly and distinctly narrower than width of antennal segment 1. Aedeagus with elongate, triangular, acute apex, feebly arcuate in lateral view (Fig. 7). Sides of prothorax almost straight. Elytra feebly rugose on sides. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi moderately widened in male, more elongate, as wide as segment 3 and apex of tibia. Aedeagus narrower, 4.4 times as long as wide. Length 6.4 mm. Female unknown. Thailand: Khao Sok, 1 male. .... ***Chrysolampra* sp.**

18(15) Prothorax without hairs on anterolateral portion.

19(20) Side margins of prothorax narrowly explanate. Elytra of male moderately or strongly rugose except sutural area, of female very strongly rugose or tuberculate. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi strongly widened, wider than segment 3 and apex of tibia. Aedeagus – Fig. 8. Spermatheca (Fig. 15) thick, consists of two parts, ductus thin and partly undulate. Upperside from bluish-black or blue to green or cupreous, females mostly bluish. Length 7.9–10.6 mm. South China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia. (Specimens from China are less rugose, specimens from Laos with rows of high tubercles and very high tubercle on apical slope.) (syn. *C. verrucosa* Lefevre, 1890; *C. festiva* Lefevre, 1893; *C. testaceicornis* Pic, 1907; *C. coerulea* Pic, 1926; *C. tuberculata* Pic, 1926). .... ***C. splendens* Baly, 1859**

20(19) Side margins of prothorax broadly explanate. Elytra of male feebly rugose, of female more strongly so on sides. Aedeagus – Fig. 9. Spermatheca thin and long, consists of two parts (Fig. 16). Upperside bronze, green or aeneous. Length 7.7–9.5 mm. South Vietnam. .... ***C. fedorenkoi* sp.nov.**



**Figs 1–9.** Aedeagus, dorsally (2, 6, 7 – dorsally and laterally): 1, *Chrysolampra kimotoi* nom.nov.; 2, *C. thailandica* sp.nov.; 3, *C. rufimembris* Pic; 4, *C. cyanea* Lefevre; 5, *C. cuprithorax* Chen; 6, *C. mouhoti* Baly; 7, *C. sp.*; 8, *C. splendens* Baly; 9, *C. fedorenkoi* sp.nov.

### Descriptions of new species

#### *Chrysolampra kimotoi* nom.nov.

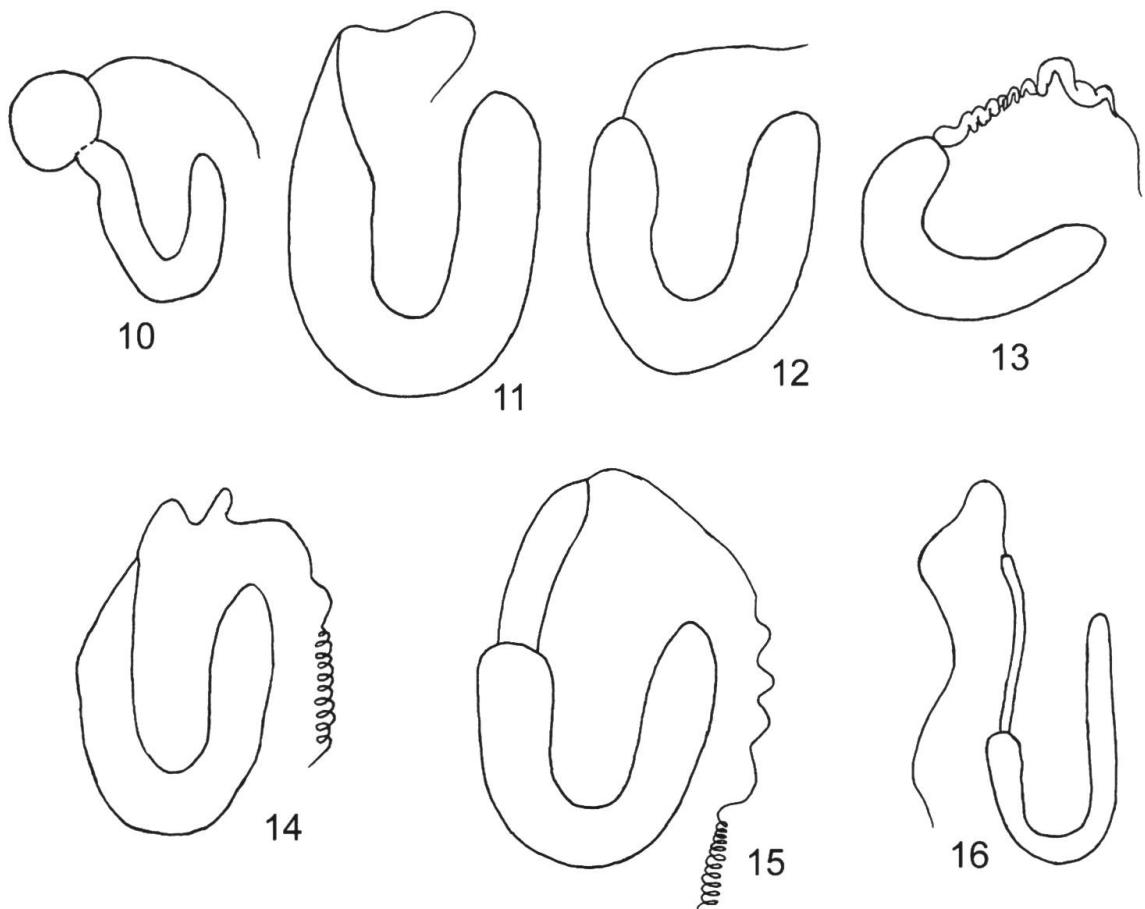
*Chrysolampra minuta* Kimoto et Gressitt, 1982

**Remark.** This species is renamed in respect of homonymy with *Chrysolampra minuta* Jacoby, 1892.

#### *Chrysolampra dentipes* sp.nov.

**Material examined.** Holotype (female): S. Vietnam, N. Dongnai Prov., Nam Cat Tien Nat. Park, at light HLQ 450, X. 2004, leg. D. Fedorenko (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 2 females (LM).

**Description.** Bronze, antennae black or piceous with segments 2–5 fulvous, labrum fulvous.



Figs 10–16. Spermatheca: 10, *Chrysolampra kimotoi* nom. nov; 11, *C. dentipes* sp.nov.; 12, *C. cyanea* Lefevre; 13, *C. cuprithorax* Chen; 14, *C. mouhoti* Baly; 15, *C. splendens* Baly; 16, *C. fedorenkoi* sp.nov.

Body elongate ovate. Head lustrous, finely punctuate, with small groove on frons, anterior margin of clypeus emarginated. Antennae thin, segments 6–10 moderately widened to apex, about 2.5–3 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest before base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, with sides feebly rounded, surface lustrous, not pubescent near anterior angles, finely and very sparsely punctuate. Scutellum pentagonal, finely punctuate and microsculptured. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, lustrous, with feeble basal convexity, confusedly punctuate, lacking rugosities, apical quarter with 7–8 regular rows and convex interspaces. Pygidium strongly punctuate and microsculptured, central furrow broad, parallel-sided and punctuate along central line. Abdominal sternites 4 and 5 not serrate on sides, sternite 5 with broad emargination on hind edge. Anterior femora with very short tooth in middle, posterior femora with large acute tooth in apical third. Spermatheca U-like, ductus nitidiform (Fig. 11).

Length of body 7.3–8.0 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** Differs from all known species in having toothed hind femora and numerous regular rows on apices of elytra.

***Chrysolampra thailandica* sp.nov.**

**Material examined.** Holotype (male): Thailand, Khao Sok, I. 1996, leg. M. Mostovsky (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 1 male (LM); – NE Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 800–1600 m, 1–15.1991 (no data of month), leg. S. Bílý, 1 male (NHMB); – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Si Lang, 19°19' N, 97°59' E, 1200 m, 23–31. V. 1991, leg. L. Dembicky, 1 male (NHMB); – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600 m, 16. V. 1991, leg. Pacholátko, 1 male (NHMB).

**Description.** Head and upperside metallic green or blue, antennae, labrum, legs and underside fulvous; one paratype has black legs and abdomen and metallic breast.

Body elongate ovate. Head distinctly punctuate, more densely on clypeus, anterior margin of clypeus almost straight, vertex longitudinally impressed. Antennae thin and long, preapical segments about 6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest beyond centre, side margin very narrowly explanate, narrower than width of middle antennal segments, surface sparsely punctuate, with interspaces much larger than punctures. Scutellum trapeziform. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, without distinct postbasal impression, strongly punctuate, punctures more or less rugose on sides, apical slopes with regular rows of punctures. Propleurae impunctate. Anterior femora with acute tooth. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi distinctly widened. Aedeagus with short but distinct apical tip, bent upwards (Fig. 2).

Length 5.3–6.4 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** Near *C. subaenea* Jacoby from Burma which, however, has elytra with distinct postbasal impression and lateral ridge, underside piceous with greenish gloss. It is also smaller.

***Chrysolampra fedorenkoi* sp.nov.**

**Material examined.** Holotype (male): S. Vietnam, N. Dongnai Prov., Nam Cat Tien Nat. Park, at light HLQ 450, X. 2004, leg. D. Fedorenko (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 9 males, 8 females (LM, 2 ex. – NHMB, 2 ex. – SMNS).

**Description.** Bronze, green, purple or aeneous, underside mostly more dark, antennae and labrum fulvous.

Body elongate. Head densely punctuate, partly rugose, interspaces with fine microsculpture, frons with groove, anterior margin of clypeus concave. Antennae thin, segments 3–11 about 5–6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, not pubescent near anterior angles, broadest behind centre, side margins arcuate, surface with rather fine, but not dense, punctures. Scutellum pentagonal, finely punctuate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, lustrous, with feeble basal convexity, confusedly punctuate, with 2 or 3 rows on apical slope near suture, more or less rugose on sides, stronger in female. Pygidium punctuate and microsculptured, central furrow broad and widened to base. Abdominal sternites 4 and 5 of female feebly serrate on sides, hind margin of sternite 5 almost straight in male, feebly concave in female. Anterior femora with rather

small tooth, other femora not toothed. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi strongly widened in male, broader than segment 3 and apex of tibia. Aedeagus – Fig. 9, spermatheca consists of two parts, both thin and long, ductus thin and partly spiraled (Fig. 16). Length of male 7/8–9.0 mm, of female 7.7–9.5 mm.

**Derivatio nominis.** The species is dedicated to its collector, Dr. Dmitry Fedorenko.

**Differential diagnosis.** See the key to species.

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