

Zeitschrift: Entomologica Basiliensia et Collectionis Frey
Herausgeber: Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Entomologische Sammlungen
Band: 29 (2007)

Artikel: New species of Oriental Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera)
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-980937>

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New species of Oriental Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera)

by Lev N. Medvedev

Abstract. Twenty two new species are presented – Cryptocephalinae: *Cryptocephalus luzonicus* (Philippines); Eumolpinae: *Demotina bicostata*, *Colaspoides metallescens*, *C. antennata*, *C. fulvorufa*, *C. prasinomima* (Vietnam); Galerucinae: *Sastracella himalayana* (Nepal, North India), *S. antennalis*, *S. tamdaoensis* (Vietnam), *Liroetis brancuccii* (Nepal), *Bangprella fedorenkoi*, *B. vietnamica*, *B. nigriventris* (Vietnam), *Monolepta pacholatkoii* (South India), *M. tuberculipygus* (Nepal), *Paleosepharia fulvescens* (Philippines); Alticinae: *Parhespera vietnamica* (Vietnam), *P. malayana* (Malay Peninsula), *Sebaethe fulvomarginata* (Philippines), *Sphaeroderma sexmaculata*, *Aphthonomorpha nepalica* (Nepal), *Eudolia indica* (North India).

Key words. Coleoptera – Chrysomelidae – new species

Introduction

This publication is based partly on materials from the Basel Natural History Museum, partly on the author's own collection, especially from Vietnam. All duplicate paratypes from the Vietnamese material are also deposited in Natural History Museum Basel.

Material

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

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

Taxonomy

Cryptocephalus luzonicus sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Philippines, SE Luzon, S. Miguel (LM).

Description. Black, basal segments of antennae and knees more or less reddish, anterior margin of clypeus, genae, spots near upper margins of eyes, broad lateral margin of elytra, very small marks on elytral margins just behind scutellum, prosternum and mesosternum pale flavous.

Body cylindrical, robust. Head finely punctate, with longitudinal impression on vertex, distance between upper lobes of eyes the same as that between antennal bases. Antennae extend at least to midway on elytra (2 apical segments absent), segment 3 about twice as long as 2 and equal to 4, next segments longer and subequal. Prothorax strongly convex, narrowed anteriorly, 1.5 times as wide as long, lustrous and impunctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, with regular

rows of punctures, these less distinct in sutural part, interspaces dull, with microsculpture and transverse wrinkles. Pygidium flat, with rounded apex. Segment 1 of mid- and especially anterior tarsi very distinctly widened. Prosternum emarginate posteriorly. Last abdominal sternite flattened. Claws without distinct tooth. Aedeagus (Fig. 1) with groove on each side of underside before apex.

Length 3.5 mm.

Distribution. Philippines.

Differential diagnosis. Only 2 species of this genus are known from the Philippines, differing immediately from the species in question. It seems to be near *C. swinhoi* Bates, 1866 and *C. solus* Chujo, 1954 from Taiwan, but differs from both in the pale lateral margins of the elytra.

Demotina bicostata sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, prov. Gialai-Contum, Buon Loi, 40 km N Ankhe, 600 m, VI. 1983, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Paratype: same locality, 1 female (LM).

Description. Reddish piceous, antennae, basal half of femora, tibiae and tarsi flavous to pale flavous, scales mostly golden fulvous, but on head and scutellum paler, almost white.

Body moderately elongate, in male 2.0 times as long as wide, in female 2.2 times. Head punctate and granulate, clypeus almost bare, feebly convex, distinctly delimited from frons. Antennae thin, segment 3 almost twice as long as 2 and practically equal to 4. Prothorax 1.4–1.5 times as wide as long, strongly serrate at sides, surface with feeble transverse impression front and rear, densely punctate. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, with acute and produced humeri, lateral margins bent downwards and invisible from above, surface with deep, dense punctures partly arranged in irregular rows, each elytron with high straight ridge down the centre from anterior third to posterior third. Anterior and posterior femora thicker than middle ones, all femora with very distinct acute tooth.

Length of male 5.0 mm, of female 5.5 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Near *D. tuberosa* Chen, 1935 and *D. costata* Eroshkina, 1992, sculpture of elytra is almost same as in *D. costata*, but body almost twice large and prothorax distinctly serrate. Differs from *D. tuberosa* in sculpture of elytra.

Colaspoides metallescens sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, Phu Quoc Island, 26.XI–20.XII.2003, leg. A. Anichkin (LM).

Paratypes: same locality, 2 males (LM).

Description. Head and prothorax metallic bronze, labrum, antennae and legs fulvous, scutellum and elytra brown with metallic sheen, underside dark fulvous.

Body elongate, rounded at both ends. Head lustrous, strongly punctate. Antennae thin, reaching slightly beyond mid-length of elytra, proportions of segments:

8–5–7–7–8–8–11–10–10–10–10, preapical segments about 3.5–4.0 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest just beyond centre, with rounded side margins, surface lustrous, densely and moderately strongly punctate. Scutellum as long as wide, broadly rounded at apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, parallel-sided with rounded apex, surface lustrous, with moderately strong and dense punctures arranged on apical slope in regular rows with convex interspaces. Pygidium with parallel-sided median furrow with a thin ridge along the bottom. Propleurae punctate, lustrous. Abdominal segments 4 and 5 all but non-serrate at sides, segment 5 with almost straight hind margin. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi moderately widened, feebly elongate. Aedeagus – Fig. 2.

Length 3.2–3.4 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. This species belongs to a group with punctured propleurae, but differs immediately from them in its unusual bicoloured upperside. The aedeagus resembles that of *C. olegi* L. Medvedev, 2003, but has a distinct apical tip.

Colaspoides antennata sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, IV.1986, leg. L. Medvedev (LM). Specimen not fully mature.

Description. Fulvous, head and elytra with feeble metallic lustre, prothorax dark fulvous, with very distinct metallic green lustre.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, with longitudinal groove on frons. Antennae thin, preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide, segments 4–7 with long, erect hairs below. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest beyond centre and strongly narrowed anteriorly, surface lustrous and impunctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, with moderately strong punctures, interspaces mostly flat and slightly larger than diameter of punctures. Furrow of pygidium narrowed to apex, lacking ridge along the bottom. Propleurae impunctate. Abdominal sternite 1 punctate in middle, with very small tooth in middle of hind margin, sternites 1 and 2 pubescent in middle, 3 with a brush of erect hairs, 4 and 5 slightly serrate at the sides, hind margin of sternite 5 broadly excavated. All femora not toothed, hind femora with erect hairs below from base to apical third. Apex of hind tibia lacking long, curved hairs. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi distinctly widened, but parallel-sided, segment 1 of hind tarsus about 3 times as long as wide. Aedeagus – Fig. 3.

Length 4.2 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Belongs to group 3 (MEDVEDEV 2003) and should be placed near *C. pilicornis* Lefevre 1882 and *C. seticornis* Medvedev, 2003, having the same structure of antennae. However, it differs strongly, with hairy brushes on the abdomen and hind femora, an absence of curved, long hairs on the apex of the hind tibiae and a different form of the aedeagus.

***Colaspoides fulvorufa* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Laos, Khammouang Prov., Ban Khounkham (Nahin), 18°13'N, 104°31'E, 200 m, 1–9.IV.2005, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 1 male (NHMB), 1 female (LM).

Description. Entirely fulvous.

Male. Body moderately elongate. Head lustrous, with distinct but not dense punctures, especially on vertex. Antennae thin, reaching apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments: 11–6–11–14–20–21–21–17–15–15–19, preapical segments about 4–5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, with rounded side margins, surface lustrous, sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex and a few fine punctures. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, parallel-sided, broadly rounded on apex, surface lustrous, strongly punctate, with flat interspaces; apical slope with nearly regular rows of punctures and costate interspaces. Propleurae impunctate. Pygidium lacks distinct longitudinal groove but has a rounded impression in middle. Abdominal segments 4 and 5 not serrate on sides, segment 5 with impression in middle and straight hind margin. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi moderately widened, distinctly elongate. Femora not toothed. Aedeagus slightly asymmetrical (Fig. 4). Length 5.3–5.7 mm.

Female. Last abdominal sternite with broadly arcuate hind margin. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-legs not widened. Spermatheca C-like with thick ductus (Fig. 25).

Length 6.5 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Near *C. rufofulva* L. Medvedev, 2003, differs in form of aedeagus and spermatheca, as well as smaller size.

***Colaspoides prasinomima* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): South Vietnam, Cat Tien, sample of soil, III.2004, leg. A. Anichkin (LM).

Paratypes: same locality, 1 male, 2 female, all specimens not fully mature (LM); – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ben Huai Po, 1800 m, 9–16-V.1991, leg. P. Pacholátko, 1 female (NHMB).

Description. Male. Head and upperside metallic green, underside piceous to black, labrum, antennae (with black apical segment), legs, last abdominal sternite and pygidium except darkened apex fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, with longitudinal groove on frons. Antennae thin, preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest just beyond centre, surface finely and very sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, with moderately strong and dense punctures, arranged in two irregular rows on apical slope near suture and very distinct longitudinal ridge on sides in apical quarter. Furrow pygidium narrowed to apex, with ridge along the bottom. Propleurae impunctate. Abdominal segments 2 and 3 with row of erect hairs in middle, segment 4 with V-like tubercle, segment 5 transversely impressed, with straight hind margin, segments 4 and 5 not serrate at the sides. Anterior and hind femora with acute

tooth. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi feebly widened, but elongate and almost parallel-sided. Aedeagus (Fig. 5) with very acute apex and sclerotized protuberance on each side (same type as in *C. prasinus* Lefevre, 1890 but not so developed), very strongly curved in lateral view.

Length 4.3–4.6 mm.

Female. Head and upperside metallic green (1 ex.) or purple (2 ex.). Preapical lateral ridge of elytra more developed. Hind margin of last abdominal sternite emarginate at centre. Spermatheca U-like with one branch shorter than the other (Fig. 26). Length 4.5–4.7 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. This species has already been included in a revision of this genus (MEDVEDEV 2003) as a “species B”, based on 1 female from Thailand. Females from Vietnam are identical with the specimen from Thailand, including structure of spermatheca. This species seems to be nearest to *C. prasinus* Lefevre, 1890 (lateral ridge on elytra, similar type of aedeagus), but differs markedly in entirely fulvous legs of both sexes, fulvous apical segment of abdomen, armament of abdominal segment 4, a different form of the aedeagus and very markedly different forms of the spermatheca and ductus.

Sastracella himalayana sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): India, Darjeeling D., Lolay (KPG), 1000 m, 1.V.1986, leg. Ch. J. Ray (NHMB).

Paratypes: West Nepal, Gandaki, Kashi Distr, Chandrakot Hill, 1000–1600 m, 9. VI.1986, leg. C. Holzschuh, 1 female (LM); – East Nepal, Arun Valley, Chichila-Mure, 1950–2000 m, 1. VI. 1983, leg. M. Brancucci, 1 female (NHMB).

Description. Head and upperside dark violaceous blue, antennae, legs and underside, except fulvous abdomen, black.

Head coarsely punctate with impression behind frontal tubercles. Antennae reach apical third of elytra, proportions of segments: 8–5–15–13–12–12–11–10–10–9–11, preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.1–2.2 times as wide as long, anterior angles produced, lateral margins rounded and with projection in anterior third, strongly punctate, with 4 impressions (anterior, posterior and two lateral). Elytra 1.35–1.45 times as long as wide, densely punctate, pubescence more distinct, as on prothorax. Aedeagus – Fig. 6.

Length of male 6.5 mm, female 7.2–8.5 mm.

Distribution. India.

Differential diagnosis. Very similar to *Sastracella pubicollis* (Samoderzhnikov, 1988) described as *Mimastracella* Jacoby, 1903. It differs only in the form of the aedeagus (Fig. 7). A female specimen of this species has already been recorded for Nepal as *Mimastracella pubicollis*. Upon the discovery of the male it became clear that the species in question is a new one.

***Sastracella antennalis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Vietnam, prov. Quang Ninh, Ha Long, 4–6.V.1975, leg. Medvedev & Dang Dap (LM).

Description. Dirty fulvous, antennal segments 5–7, segment 4 except base, apex of segment 3, apices of tibiae and tarsi black; pubescence lighter.

Body elongate, moderately wide, broader posteriorly. Vertex with large, sparse punctures, finely pubescent, with thin median line. Frontal tubercles transverse, contiguous, feebly convex, dull, punctured. Interantennal ridge short, connecting at the front with transverse ridge. Antennae thin, reaching anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments: 12–5–9–13–11–10–10–10–10–9–13, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior third, anterior margin straight, lateral margin feebly rounded, emarginate before distinct anterior angle, hind angles obtusely rounded. Surface lustrous, with longitudinal central impression and round impression on each side, with short pubescence, rather densely punctate on sides, but very sparsely towards centre. Scutellum triangular, punctate and pubescent. Elytra 1.55 times as long as wide, lateral margin explanate in anterior part behind humerus, surface dull, lacking impressions, very densely punctate, interspaces narrow, convex, partly rugose, with microsculpture. Last abdominal sternite lacking impressions, with rounded hind margin.

Length 9.7 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Black intermediate segments of the antennae serve to distinguish this distinctly from all other species of the genus.

***Sastracella tamdaoensis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, 4.V.1982, leg. L. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 2 females (LM).

Description. Dark fulvous, antennal segments 3–11 black.

Head with vertex closely covered in strong punctures and fine pubescence, slightly depressed at front, without longitudinal median furrow; frontal tubercles subquadrate, contiguous, with anterior angle slightly inserted between antennal bases, distinctly elevated, delimited at rear by deep transverse impression, with large punctures and microsculpture. Clypeus very short, strongly transverse, with high transverse ridge. Antennae thin, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments: 11–4–8–8–8–8–7–5–5–5–7, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.55 times as wide as long, broadest beyond centre, with lateral margins arcuate and angles not produced, surface with strong punctures and fine pubescence, with shallow basal depression and a pair of deeper depressions laterally. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, densely punctate and pubescent. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, very feebly broadened posteriorly, lacking ridges but with impression on inner face of humerus and flattened in basal part of suture, very densely punctate and pubescent, interspaces narrow, convex and lustrous.

Length 10.5–11.8 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam

Differential diagnosis. Near *S. laosensis* Kimoto 1989, but *S. laosensis* has entirely fulvous antennae with longer segment 3, a longitudinal furrow on the vertex, and produced angles of prothorax; it is also of smaller size.

***Liroetis brancuccii* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Nepal, Bagmati, Sindhupalchok, Ganjwal, 2500 m, 6–7.VI.1989, leg. M. Brancucci (NHMB).

Paratypes: East Nepal, Arun valley, Num, 1550 m, 5–6/VI/1983, leg. M. Brancucci, 1 female (LM); – same locality, 6–7.VI.1989, leg. M. Brancucci, 1 female (NHMB).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 4–11 piceous to black.

Body elongate, widened posteriorly. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles sharply delimited, interantennal space with acute ridge. Antennae thin and long, proportions of segments: 13–5–7–13–13–13–15–14, following segments absent.

Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, sides rounded, slightly emarginate before hind angles, surface lustrous, with fine and dense punctures. Elytra 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide, widened posteriorly, very lustrous and indistinctly punctate, almost smooth. Pygidium triangular. Aedeagus – Fig. 9. Last abdominal sternite of female triangular with obtuse apex.

Length of body 8.5–9 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Differential diagnosis. This species was already indicated from Nepal as *Liroetis apicicornis* Jacoby, 1896 (MEDVEDEV & SPRECHER 1998). Now I am in possession of a real *L. apicicornis* from South India, which is much larger and broader, with fulvous antennae and only the 11th segment black.

Derivatio nominis. Dedicated to its collector, my dear friend Dr. Michel Brancucci.

***Bangprella fedorenkoi* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (Male): South Vietnam, N Dongnai Prov., Nam Cat Tien Nat. Park, at light, 2004, leg. D. Fedorenko (LM).

Description. Fulvous, elytra a little paler, breast black, abdomen fulvous with black bases of abdominal segments 1–4.

Body elongate, widened posteriorly. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, feebly convex. Eyes small, frons 3 times as wide as diameter of eye. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, segments 7 and 8 strongly widened, segment 6 distinctly widened to apex (Fig. 19), proportions of segments: 13–6–10–10–10–11–17–18–18–15–20, segments 3–5 about 2 times as long as wide, segment 7 slightly elongate, toothed apically, 8 as long as wide, 9 and 10 about 3.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.65 times as wide as long, almost parallel-sided, surface lustrous, practically impunctate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, broadened posteriorly, surface lustrous, without impressions, with moderately dense punctures, interspaces with

microscopic punctures. Segment 1 of anterior and mid-tarsi enlarged, parallel-sided, twice as long as wide. Aedeagus was lost after preparation, but almost same as in *B. nigriventris* sp.nov.

Length 6.0 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from *B. fulva* Kimoto, 1989 from Thailand in other proportions of antennal segments (partly in longer segment 4, which is equal to 3), black underside and larger size.

Derivatio nominis. Dedicated to its collector. Dr. Dmitry Fedorenko.

***Bangprella nigriventris* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, Gia Lai– Con Tum Prov., 50 km N Ankhe, Ha Nung, 29.X.1979, cutting forest, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 male, 1 female (LM, 1 ex. NHMB); same locality, 28.X.1979, 1 male (LM); same province, 40 km N Ankhe, Buon Loi, 31.XII.1979, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 male (LM). All beetles were collected from trees only by night.

Description. Fulvous, underside black, only middle of hind margin of last abdominal sternite fulvous.

Morphologically identical to preceding species except for structure of antennae: males have segments 7 and 8 moderately widened (Fig. 20), proportions of segments: 13–6–11–11–10–11–15–15–17–17–20, segments 3–5, 7, 8 twice as long as wide, segments 9 and 10 about 3 times as long as wide. In female antennae simple and more robust. Aedeagus – Fig. 10.

Length 4.8–6.1 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from preceding species in feebly widened antennal segments 7 and 8, also in smaller size and other colour of abdomen.

***Bangprella vietnamica* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): South Vietnam, N Dongnai Prov., Nam Cat Tien Nat. Park, at light, X.2004, leg. Fedorenko (LM).

Paratypes: same locality, 3 males (LM).

Description. Fulvous, underside black, narrow hind margins of abdominal sternites 1–4 and sternite 5 except base fulvous.

Morphologically identical with two preceding species except for structure of antennae: males have segments 7 and 8 more narrow than in *B. fedorenkoi*, but more broad than in *B. nigriventris* sp.nov. (Fig. 21), proportions of segments: 16–6–10–10–11–10–15–14–17–16–20, segment 6 moderately widened to apex, segment 7 about 1.5 times as long as wide, without lateroapical tooth, segment 8 moderately elongate, 9 and 10 about 3.5 times as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 11) a little wider than in *B. nigriventris* sp.nov., its base not widened.

Length 5.2–6.3 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. This species has colour of abdomen quite like that of *B. fedorenkoi* sp.nov., but differs from it immediately in the structure of the antennae, which are nearer to *B. nigriventris*, from which it also differs in its bicoloured abdomen, larger size and broader aedeagus with narrow base. It appears that the colour of underside is a good character in this genus and may be very useful for distinguishing females.

Monolepta pacholatko sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): S. India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri Hills, 11 km SE Kotagiri, Kunchappanai (11°24'N, 76°56'E), 1100 + 100 m, 3–15.V.2002, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Paratype: S. India, Maharastra, W. Ghats, Lonavala (18°45'N, 73°25'E), 900 m, 26.IV.2002, leg. P. Pacholatko, 1 male (LM).

Description. Red fulvous with black elytra.

Body ovate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles triangular, poorly delimited posteriorly, frons narrow, as wide as transverse diameter of eyes. Antennae reach posterior third of elytra, proportions of segments: 16–4–5–17–16–16–16–16–16–18. Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, evenly convex, lustrous, finely punctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, without impressions, finely and densely punctate. Pygidium with deep, rounded impression at centre. Segment 1 of fore and mid-tarsi not widened in male. Aedeagus – Fig. 12.

Length 4.7–5.3 mm.

Distribution. India.

Differential diagnosis. Near *M. andrewesi* Jacoby, 1896 and *M. semirufa* Weise, 1924 but differs from both in colour of underside and grooved pygidium; also the predominant colour of the body is distinctly red fulvous, rather than fulvous.

Derivatio nominis. Dedicated to its collector, Mr. Petr Pacholátko.

Monolepta tuberculipygus sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (female): Nepal, Prov. Bagmati, 15 km S Kathmandu, Phulchoki, N slope (27°35'N, 85°23'E), 1600–1800 m, 18.VII.2001. deciduous forest, KL/HF (NHMB).

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

Description. Fulvous, labrum piceous, antennae except 3 basal segments, scutellum, narrow basal, lateral and anterior half of sutural margins of elytra, inner margin of epipleurae, last abdominal segment, tibiae and tarsi black.

Body elongate ovate, broader posteriorly. Head impunctate, with microscopic microsculpture, frontal tubercles triangular, delimited at rear by transverse impression, frons 1.1 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments: 6–3–3–10–10–10–10–10–9–9–10, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5–1.6 times as wide as long, broadest near base, narrowed anteriorly, with side margins feebly rounded; surface with very feeble oblique

impression on each side, lustrous, finely and densely punctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.65 times as long as wide, lustrous, very densely punctate, interspaces mostly very narrow and convex; pygidium with rounded tubercle. Segment 1 of hind tarsus 1.5 times as long as remaining segments combined.

Length 6.3–7.2 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Differential diagnosis. Near *M. sauteri* Chujo, 1935, as well as other colour, differs in its tuberculate pygidium.

***Paleosepharia fulvescens* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Philippines, Palawan, Salakot Mt., 800 m (9°51'N, 118°38'E), 10–27.II.2000, leg. Gorbachev & Siniaev (LM).

Description. Fulvous, scutellum piceous, basal parts of epipleurae, mesosternum and metasternum red.

Body robust, widened posteriorly. Head lustrous, not modified, frontal tubercles transverse, vertex finely punctate. Antennae reach beyond centre point of elytra, proportions of segments: 12–3–6–10–11–10–10–10–10–11. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, lateral margins almost straight and parallel-sided, slightly emarginate before posterior angles, surface evenly convex, densely punctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with feeble longitudinal ribs and moderately dense punctures, postscutellar area convex, with ovate impression on each side divided by a short ridge into two parts. Two apical tergites of abdomen not covered by elytra. Pygidium evenly convex, with subtruncate apical margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 13) asymmetrical, its apical part curved downwards.

Length 5.9 mm.

Distribution. Philippines.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from *P. palawana* L. Medvedev, 2004, the only species known from the Philippines, in its entirely fulvous upperside.

***Parhespera vietnamica* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male): Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, IV.1986, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: same locality, 5 ex. (LM, 1 ex. – NHMB); – Vietnam, Tanh-Sa, 3.III.1962, leg. O. Kabakov, 1 ex. (LM); – Vietnam, Ha-Bac, 19.I.1978, on flowers, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 ex. (LM); – Vietnam, Gia Lai-Con Tum Prov., 50 km N Ankhe, Hanung, 28.X.1979, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 ex. (LM); – Vietnam, Gia Lai-Con Tum prov., 40 km N Ankhe, Son Lang (=Buon Loi), 700 m, 25.XI–4.XII.1978, 700 m, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 ex. (LM).

Description. Body fulvous with black or piceous 5 apical segments of antennae; sometimes basal half and apex of elytra darkened; pubescence white.

Body elongate ovate. Clypeus smooth, vertex distinctly, partly rugosely, punctate, frontal tubercles indistinct. Antennae short, reach humeral tubercle, proportions of antennal segments: 7–4–4–4–4–5–5–5–5–5–7, preapical segments as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3–1.4 times as wide as long, distinctly rounded anteriorly, sides feebly

rounded, surface finely and densely punctate, interspaces microsculptured. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, side margin evenly arcuate, apex truncate and slightly concave, sutural angle obtuse but distinct. Surface finely and densely punctate, partly with transverse wrinkles. Aedeagus – Fig. 14.

Length 3.0–3.8 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Differential diagnosis. Very near to *P. puncticollis* Chen, 1932 from the Philippines, but *P. puncticollis* has prothorax strongly punctate and aedeagus of a different form (Fig. 15), with narrow apical process well delimited from median part.

Parhespera malayana sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Malaysia, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 3o53'N, 102°01'E, 700 m, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB).

Paratype: same locality, 1 female (LM).

Description. Body fulvous, 7 apical segments of antennae, scutellum, very narrow sutural and lateral margin of elytra, epipleurae and breast black, vertex piceous. Pubescence white. In paratype apices of elytra black.

Morphologically identical with *P. vietnamica* sp.nov. except for structure of aedeagus.

Aedeagus (Fig. 16) with narrow apical process well delimited from median part and arcuately curved in lateral view, also with exposed curved flagellum. Length 4.0 mm.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from both known species in its darkened vertex, black scutellum, epipleurae and breast. Differs from *P. vietnamica* sp.nov. also in form of aedeagus, having distinct apical process curved in lateral view. From *P. puncticollis* also differs in finely punctate prothorax and curved apical process of aedeagus.

Sebaethe fulvomarginata sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Philippines, Luzon, Kalinga Ap. /Abra pr., pass at 17°30' N, 121°00' E, 1600 m, 28.III.2000, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB).

Paratype: Luzon, Balbalan, 1 female. Paratype was cited earlier as *Sebaethe* sp. D (MEDVEDEV 1995).

Description. Fulvous, antennae except 3 basal segments, elytra except narrow lateral margin and metasternum black.

Body elongate ovate. Head lustrous and impunctate, frons comparatively narrow. Antennae reach a little beyond middle of elytra, proportions of segments: 10–5–7–9–9–10–9–9–9–10. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, side margins narrowly explanate, anterior pore situated at anterior angle, surface lustrous and practically impunctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, fulvous lateral margin explanate, surface lustrous, distinctly but not strongly punctate, especially on apical slope. Segment 1 of mid-tarsus and especially anterior tarsus widened in male. Aedeagus – Fig. 17.

Length 3.0 mm.

Distribution. Philippines.

Differential diagnosis. Differs distinctly from all Philippine species in colour of elytra.

***Sphaeroderma sexmaculata* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Nepal centr., Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River (27°25'N, 84°30'E), 180 m, 14–15.VII.2002, leg. A. Kopetz (LM).

Description. Red fulvous; with dark antennal segments 8–10, base of segment 11 and 6 spots on elytra including 2 common spots on suture (Fig. 28).

Body short ovate, 1.2 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, with transverse frontal tubercles, very narrow interantennal space and elongate triangular clypeus. Antennae reach base of prothorax, with 6 apical segments thickened, proportions of segments: 11–5–3–3–3–4–3–4–4–8, preapical segments as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, strongly narrowed anteriorly, lateral margin feebly rounded, with a pore in anterior quarter, anterior angles rounded, surface lustrous, finely punctate. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra as long as wide, distinctly punctate, with 5 almost regular rows in lateral part.

Length 2.5 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Differential diagnosis. Differs from all continental species of the genus in colour of elytra, having 6 spots.

***Aphthonomorpha nepalica* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (female): Nepal, Koshi, 3 km E Daran, 24.VII.1995, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description. Black, basal segments of antennae dark fulvous, elytra with feeble blue lustre.

Body elongate ovate. Head with vertex impunctate except a few punctures near eyes bearing setae. Frontal tubercles transverse, interantennal ridge broad, not sharp; clypeus finely punctate, with short setae. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, nitidiform, proportions of segments: 12–8–8–8–10–8–10–10–10–14, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, broadest near base, lateral margin thickened anteriorly, with a pore in anterior quarter, surface lustrous, strongly convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, broadest before centre, lustrous, with regular rows of fine punctures, interspaces broad, flat, with very small punctures. Spermatheca – Fig. 27.

Length 2.6 mm.

Distribution. Nepal

Differential diagnosis. Near *A. collaris* (Baly, 1877), differs in entirely black upperside.

***Eudolia indica* sp.nov.**

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

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

Description. Male. Head and prothorax dark piceous, only labrum fulvous, antennae black with fulvous basal segment, elytra violaceous blue, underside black, anterior legs fulvous with basal half of femora black, mid legs black with fulvous knees, hind legs entirely black.

Head impunctate. Antennae reach middle of elytra, segments 5 and 6 thickened, segment 5 excavated near base, axe-like (Fig. 22). Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, moderately constricted before base, with large punctures on basal impression, remainder of surface impunctate. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, lustrous, strongly punctate. Aedeagus – Fig. 18. Length 4.7 mm.

Female. Head, prothorax and legs red fulvous. Antennal segments 5 and 6 not thickened.

Length 5.0–5.1 mm.

Distribution. India.

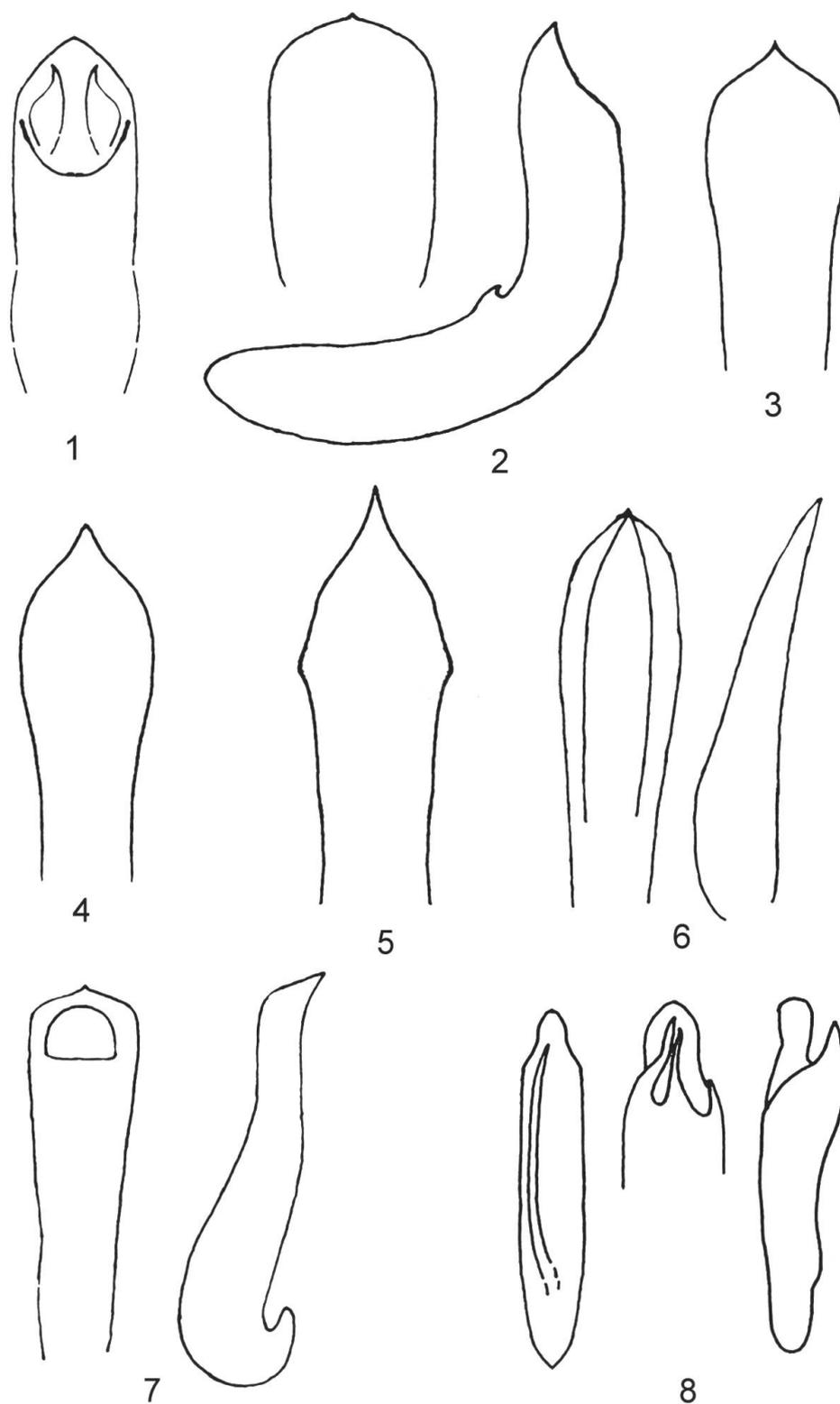
Differential diagnosis. Very near to *E. himalayensis* Maulik, 1926, differs only in structure of male antenna: the new species has segment 5 very distinctly axe-like, while in *E. himalayensis* it is elongate ovate, and not excavated near base.

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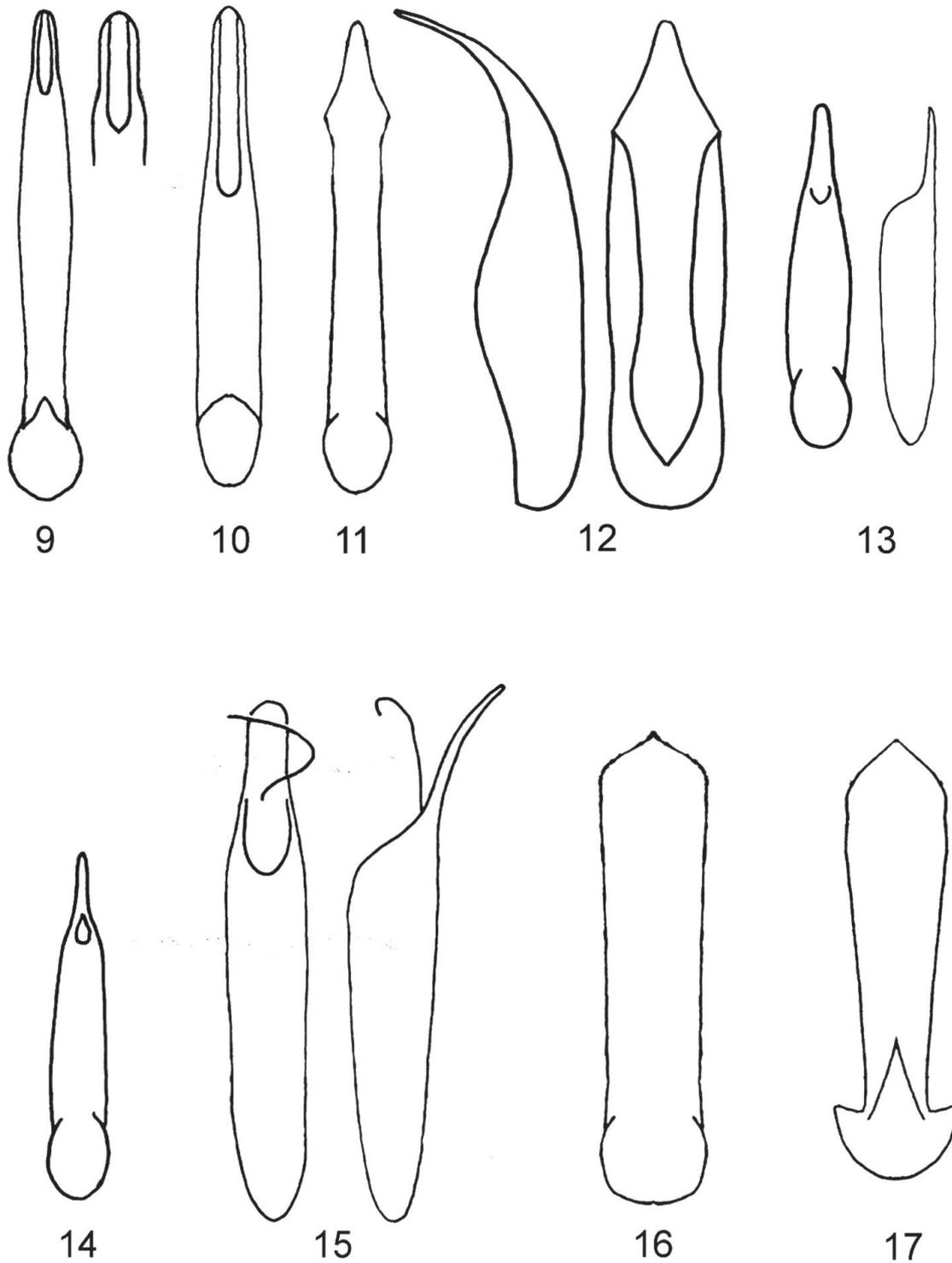
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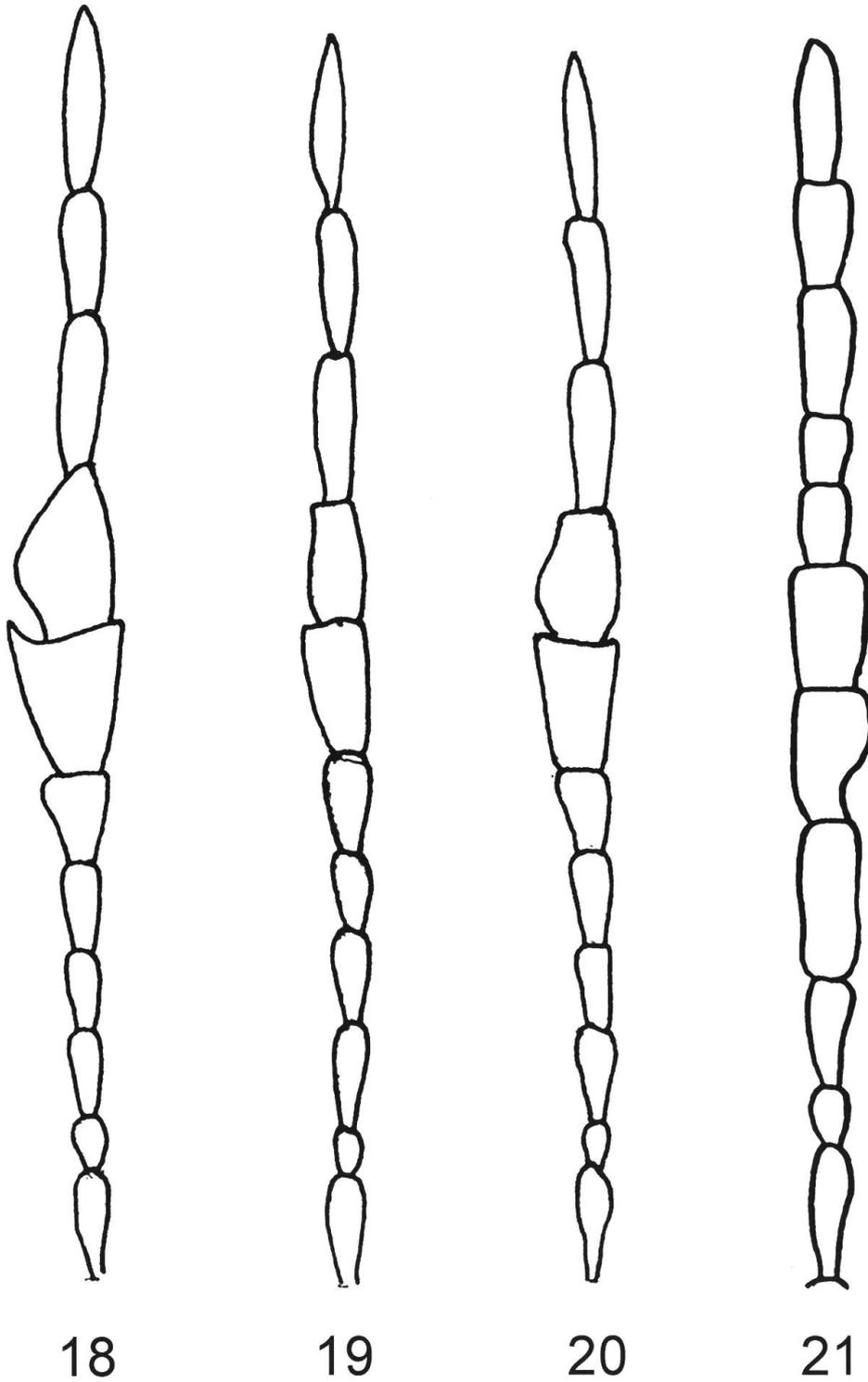
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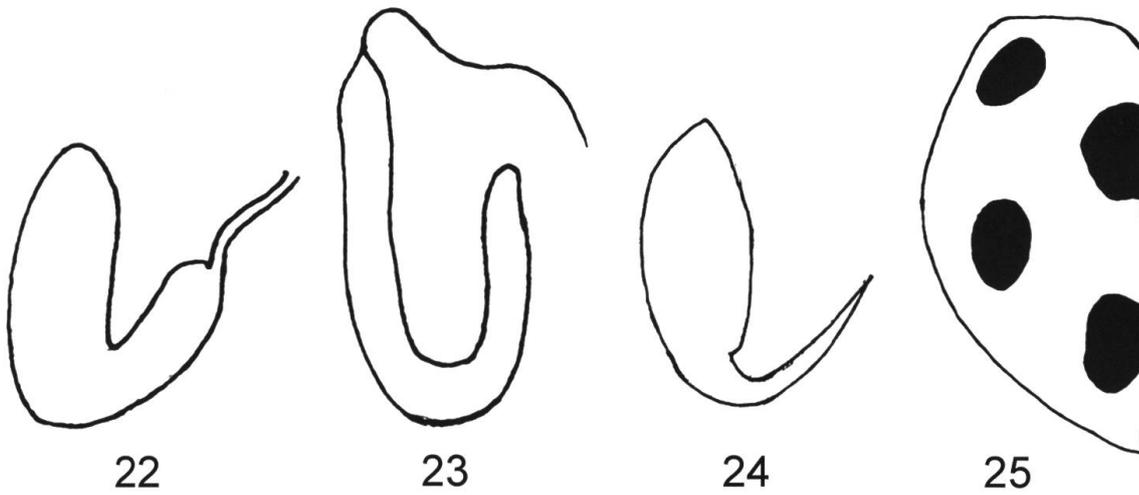
Figs 1–8. Aedeagus, d – dorsal, v – ventral, l – lateral: 1, *Cryptocephalus luzonicus* sp.nov., v; 2, *Colaspoides metallescens* sp.nov., d, l; 3, *Colaspoides antennata* sp.nov., d; 4, *Colaspoides fulvorufa* sp.nov., d; 5, *Colaspoides prasinomima* sp.nov., d; 6, *Sastracella himalayana* sp.nov., d, l; 7, *Sastracella pubicollis* Samoderzhenkov, d, l; 8, *Liroetis brancuccii* sp.nov., d, v, l.



Figs 9–17. Aedeagus, d – dorsal, v – ventral, l – lateral: 9, *Bangprella nigriventris* sp.nov., d; 10, *Bangprella vietnamica* sp.nov., d; 11, *Monolepta pacholatko*i sp.nov., d; 12, *Paleosepharia fulvescens* sp.nov., v, l; 13, *Parhespera vietnamica* sp.nov., v, l; 14, *Parhespera puncticollis* Chen, v; 15, *Parhespera malayana* sp.nov., v, l; 16, *Sebaethe fulvomarginata* sp.nov., d; 17, *Eudolia indica* sp.nov., d.



Figs 18–21. Antenna: 19, *Bangprella fedorenkoi* sp.nov.; 20, *Bangprella nigriventris* sp.nov.; 21, *Bangprella vietnamica* sp.nov.; 22, *Eudolia indica* sp.nov.



Figs 22–25. 22–24, spermatheca: 22, *Colaspoides fulvorufa* sp.nov.; 23, *Colaspoides prasinomima* sp.nov.; 24, *Aphthonomorpha nepalica* sp .nov. 25, *Sphaeroderma sexmaculata* sp. nov., elytral pattern.

