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**Autor:** Medvedev, Lev N.  
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## A revision of the genus *Hyphasis* Harold, 1877 from Southeast Asia (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae)

by Lev N. Medvedev

**Abstract.** Nine new species are described: *Hyphasis cassidiformis*, *H. doeberli*, *H. tarsalis* (Thailand), *H. trilineata*, *H. aethiops* (Laos), *H. kabakovi*, *H. quadripustulata*, *H. trivittata*, *H. montana* (Vietnam) spp.nov. The following new synonyms are given: *H. fulvicornis* Jacoby, 1905 syn.nov. (= *H. unicolor* Jacoby, 1889), *H. piceicollis* Chen, 1933 syn.nov. (= *H. fuscifrons* Weise, 1922), and *H. moseri* Weise, 1924 syn.nov. (= *H. parvula* Jacoby, 1884). A key to the species of Malaysia and Indonesia is given.

**Key words.** Chrysomelidae – Alticinae – *Hyphasis* – southeastern Asia – revision – new species – key

### Introduction

The Oriental genus *Hyphasis* Harold, 1877 has been comparatively well studied (CHEN 1934, SCHERER 1969, KIMOTO 2000). In the last Kimoto revision of Alticinae from mainland Southeast Asia, this genus includes 13 species. However, I have a very large body of material collected in the course of my many expeditions to that part of Asia, especially in Vietnam, and have also had an excellent opportunity to study the vast collection from Laos and Thailand held by the Basel Museum of Natural History. As a result of this study the overall number of species is increased to 22, among them 9 new species.

### Material

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

NHMB ..... Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel  
MD ..... The M. Döberl collection, Abensberg  
LM ..... The Lev Medvedev collection, Moscow

### Taxonomy

#### Key to the genus *Hyphasis* Harold, 1877 (= *Hyphasoma* Jacoby, 1903)

- 1(2) Elytra entirely greenish blue-black. Head, prothorax and scutellum fulvous, antennae black with 3–4 basal segments fulvous, underside piceous, legs fulvous or partly black. Length of typical form 2.4–2.8 mm, of specimens from Thailand 3.3–3.7 mm. ....  
..... *H. cyanipennis* (Motschulsky)
- 2(1) Elytra not entirely metallic.
- 3(20) Elytra bicolorous.

- 4(5) Elytra with 7 large, blue or greenish-blue spots, of which one is common to both and placed behind the scutellum. Body red-yellow, vertex blue, antennae black with 4–5 basal segments fulvous, legs fulvous with apices of hind femora black. Vertex with dense microsculpture. Length 5.4–7.0 mm. .... *H. magica* (Harold)
- 5(4) Elytra without metallic spots.
- 6(7) Elytra piceous with broad latero-apical margin and narrow sutural margin fulvous (Fig. 1). Body broadly ovate, elytra as long as wide. Aedeagus – Fig. 11. Length 7.8 mm. .... *H. cassidiformis* sp.nov.
- 7(6) Elytra marked otherwise, distinctly longer than broad.
- 8(17) Elytra dark brown to piceous or black with pale spots.
- 9(16) Each elytron with one pale spot.
- 10(13) Elytra flat, in lateral view straight from base to apical slope. Segment 1 of hind tarsus of male strongly widened, about twice as long as wide. Head and prothorax fulvous, elytra dark brown, each elytron with large and elongate pale flavous spot (Fig. 2). Body elongate, elytra 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide. Length 3.1–4.9 mm.
- 11(12) Segment 1 of hind tarsus of male more or less parallel-sided in apical half and then sharply narrowing to base (Fig. 9). Aedeagus with distinct apical protuberance (Fig. 12). Length 3.1–4.9 mm. .... *H. doeberli* sp.nov.
- 12(11) Segment 1 of hind tarsus of male elongate triangular with straight side margins (Fig. 10). Aedeagus with broadly rounded apex, without protuberance (Fig. 13). Length 3.5 mm. ... *H. tarsata* sp.nov.
- 13(10) Elytra convex, arcuate in lateral view. Segment 1 of hind tarsus thin in both sexes, about 3–4 times as long as wide.
- 14(15) Body elongate, 1.7 times as long as wide, elytra 1.5 times as long as wide. Upperside brown, elytra with very large and elongate pale flavous spot (Fig. 3). Underside and legs fulvous, antennae black with 3 basal segments fulvous. Length 5.3 mm. .... *H. kabakovi* sp.nov.
- 15(14) Body short ovate, about 1.5 times as long as wide, elytra 1.2–1.3 times as long as wide. Upperside piceous to black, elytra with large pale flavous spot (Figs 4, 5), prothorax sometimes dark red. Underside and legs piceous to black, antennae black, mostly with fulvous basal segments. Length 4.0–6.0 mm. .... *H. balyi* Jacoby
- 16(9) Each elytron with 2 large, pale flavous spots (Fig. 6). Head and prothorax red. Aedeagus – Fig. 14. Length 3.3–4.8 mm. .... *H. quadripustulata* sp.nov.

- 17(8) Elytra fulvous with sutural and lateral black stripes (Figs 7, 8). Antennae black with fulvous basal segments.
- 18(19) Antennal segment 3 distinctly longer than 2. Antennae with 3 basal segments fulvous. Length 3.9–4.1 mm. .... ***H. trilineata* sp.nov.**
- 19(18) Antennal segment 3 as long as 2. Antennae with 4–6 basal segments fulvous. Length 2.5–2.8 mm. .... ***H. trivittata* sp.nov.**
- 20(3) Elytra unicolorous.
- 21(22) Head and prothorax black or at least distinctly darker than fulvous or reddish-fulvous elytra. Antennal segment 3 longer than 2 but shorter than 4. Vertex impunctate. Antennae entirely black or 2 basal segments dark fulvous. Underside and legs fulvous. Length 2.7–4.2 mm. ....  
..... ***H. fuscifrons* (Weise)**
- 22(21) Prothorax not darker than elytra.
- 23(26) Head and prothorax fulvous or red-fulvous, elytra black or piceous. Antennae black with fulvous basal segments, segment 3 as long as 2, or a little longer. Vertex impunctate.
- 24(25) Elytra lustrous, strongly punctate, without microsculpture. Prothorax distinctly punctate, with anterior angles thickened and sharply produced. Body elongate ovate, about 1.7 times as long as wide. Apices of elytra may be reddish. Aedeagus without basal process (Fig. 15). Length 2.0–3.1 mm. See also points 29 and 48. ....  
..... ***H. fuscipennis* (Weise)**
- 25(24) Elytra dull, very finely punctate and microsculptured. Prothorax very finely punctate, with anterior angles not thickened and not sharply produced. Body elongate, about twice as long as wide. Length 3.5–4.1 mm. .... ***H. obscuripennis* Jacoby**
- 26(23) Prothorax and elytra unicolorous.
- 27(30) Upperside black or piceous. Underside and legs piceous to black.
- 28(29) Antennal segment 3 almost twice as long as 2 and equal to segment 4. Vertex impunctate. Aedeagus thin in lateral view, with basal process (Fig. 16). Length 3.4–3.8 mm. .... ***H. aethiops* sp.nov.**
- 29(28) Antennal segment 3 about as long as 2 and 4. Vertex with fine punctures and strigosity. Aedeagus thin in lateral view, but without basal process. Length 2.0–3.1 mm See also points 24 and 48. ....  
..... ***H. fuscipennis* (Weise)**
- 30(27) Upperside fulvous, reddish-fulvous or dark fulvous.
- 31(34) Vertex punctate.

- 32(33) Vertex as strongly punctate as elytra. Antennae black with 2 basal segments fulvous. Body red or reddish-fulvous. Length 3.5–4.2 mm. ....  
..... *H. puncticollis* (Chen)
- 33(32) Vertex much more finely punctate than elytra. Antennae black with 3–4 basal segments fulvous. Body fulvous, vertex somewhat darker. Length 3.7 mm. ....  
..... *H. tonkinensis* (Chen)
- 34(31) Vertex impunctate.
- 35(38) Antennae fulvous, sometimes intermediate or apical segments slightly darkened, but not black. Body fulvous. Antennal segment 3 longer than 2.
- 36(37) Body larger, 5.5–7.0 mm, broadly ovate. Aedeagus – Fig. 17. ....  
..... *H. unicolor* Jacoby
- 37(36) Body smaller, 4.1–4.5 mm, elongate or elongate ovate. ....  
..... *Hyphasis* sp. (undescribed species)
- 38(35) Antennae black or piceous with fulvous basal segments.
- 39(42) Body large, 7.5–9.0 mm.
- 40(41) Prothorax convex. Aedeagus parallel-sided (Fig. 18). Length 7.5–9 mm.  
..... *H. indica* Baly
- 41(40) Prothorax flattened and slightly depressed on each side. Aedeagus constricted midway and before apex (Fig. 19). Length 7.6 mm. ....  
..... *H. montana* sp.nov.
- 42(39) Body smaller, not more than 6.0 mm.
- 43(48) Antennal segment 3 about 1.3–1.5 times as long as 2. Body fulvous, antennae black with 2 to 4 basal segments fulvous.
- 44(45) Body smaller, 3.3–4.3 mm. Antennal segment 3 usually a little shorter than 4. Length 3.6–4.4 mm. ....  
..... *H. parvula* Jacoby
- 45(44) Body larger, 4.6–6.0 mm. Antennal segment 3 as long as 4. Body elongate. The following two species are possibly identical.
- 46(47) Body almost parallel-sided. Length 4.7–5.8 mm. Species from Vietnam and Laos. ....  
..... *H. flava* (Chen)
- 47(46) Body mostly widened posteriorly. Length 4.6–6.0 mm. Species from Thailand and Burma. ....  
..... *H. inornata* Jacoby
- 48(43) Antennal segment 3 about as long as 2. Vertex usually with fine strigosity or microscopic punctures. Elytra rather strongly punctate. Fulvous, antennae black with fulvous basal segments. Aedeagus without basal process (Fig. 15). Length 2.0–3.1 mm. On *Vitex*, *Callicarpa*. See also points 24 and 29. ....  
..... *H. fuscipennis* (Weise)

***Hyphasis cyanipennis* (Motschulsky, 1866)**

*Aphthona cyanipennis* Motschulsky, 1866

*Hyphasis bevani* Baly, 1878

*Hyphasoma bevani*: Maulik, 1926

**Distribution.** Thailand. India, Burma, Malaysia.

**Remark.** Specimens from Thailand differ from typical form from Burma in larger size (3.3–3.7 mm against 2.4–2.8 mm) and more strongly punctate prothorax: further investigation required.

***Hyphasis magica* (Harold, 1877)**

*Oedionychis magica* Harold, 1877

**Distribution.** Vietnam (Hoa Binh), northern India, Bhutan, Nepal.

***Hyphasis cassidiformis* sp.nov.**

**Material examined.** Holotype (male): Thailand, Khao Sok, 8°55'N, 98°45'E, 16. XI. 1996, leg. M. Mostovski (LM).

**Description.** Fulvous, antennae piceous with 3 basal segments fulvous, elytra piceous with broad lateroapical margin and narrow sutural margin fulvous (Fig. 1).

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles quadrate, interantennal space narrow, with obtuse ridge prolonged to middle of clypeus and narrowing anteriorly. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments: 11–5–7–10–11–11–11–10–10–9–11, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.3 times as wide as long, feebly narrowing anteriorly, with explanate side margin, surface convex, very finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra as long as wide, side margin explanate, but such explanation not distinctly divided from main surface, which is strongly convex, with microscopic, indistinct punctures. Segment 1 of fore-tarsus moderately widened. Aedeagus thin and slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 11).

Length of body: 7.8 mm.

**Distribution.** Thailand.

**Differential diagnosis.** Differs from all known species in the explanate lateral margin of elytra.

***Hyphasis doeberli* sp.nov.**

**Material examined.** Holotype (male): NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Si Lang, 1–7. V. 1992, 1000 m, leg. S. Bílý (NHMB). Paratypes: same locality, 1 male, 1 female (NHMB); – same locality, 1200 m, 23–31. V. 1991, leg. L. Dembicky, 1 female (NHMB); – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Nupa Ah, 7–9.V. 1992, leg. J. Strnad, 1 female (MD); – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 8–17. V. 1992, 1600 m, leg. S. Bílý, 1 male (LM); – Thailand, Umphang, 28. IV – 6. V. 1991, 500 m, leg. V. Kubáň, 2 males (LM, MD), 3 females (NHMB); – NW Thailand, Soppong Pai, 1–8. V. 1993, 1800 m, leg. L. Dembicky, 1 female (MD); – same locality, 28. V – 5. VI. 1997, leg. M. Snižek, 1 female (MD); – Thailand, Thimonghta, 9–13. IV. 1991, 350 m,

leg. V. Kubáň, 1 male (LM); – NW Thailand, Betong, 1–8. V. 1992, 1 male (MD); – Laos, Louangnamtha Prov., Namtha-Muang Sing, 5–31. V. 1997, 900–1200 m, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 male (NHMB), 2 females (NHMB, LM); – Laos, Khammouang Prov., Ban Khounkham (Nahin), 9. IV. 2005, 200 m, leg. O. Gorbunov, 1 female (LM); – Burma, SW Shan State, Kalaw, 70 km WSW Taunggyi, 10. VI. 1997, leg. Kaláb, 1 male (MD); – same locality, 10–11. VI. 1997, leg. J. Rejšek, 1 male (SMNS)

**Description.** Fulvous or reddish-fulvous, antennae black with 3–4 basal segments fulvous, elytra dark brown to piceous with large and elongate pale flavous spot (Fig. 2), apices of hind femora and all tarsi usually darkened.

Body elongate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles subquadrate, interantennal space narrow, with obtuse ridge narrowed at the front and prolonged to clypeus. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments: 10–5–7–8–8–8–7–7–7–11, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, side margins explanate, anterior angles thickened, slightly produced, surface finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide, with narrow explanate side margin, surface less lustrous than prothorax, with dense and moderately strong punctures and finely microsculptured interspaces. Segment 1 of fore- and mid-tarsi broadly widened in male, same segment of hind tarsi strongly widened in male, twice as long as wide, more or less parallel-sided in apical half and sharply narrowing to base (Fig. 9). This segment of female very narrow, as is usual in this genus. Aedeagus with distinct protuberance on apex (Fig. 12).

Length of body: 3.1–4.9 mm.

**Distribution.** Burma (Myanmar), Laos, Thailand.

**Derivatio nominis.** The species is dedicated to Dr. Manfred Döberl, a well known investigator of the Alticinae.

**Differential diagnosis.** Differs from all known species in that the first segment of the hind tarsus is strongly widened in the male.

#### *Hyphasis tarsata* sp.nov.

**Material examined.** Holotype (male): North Thailand, Chiang Dao env., 21. V–4. VI. 1995, leg. M. Snížek (MD).

**Description.** Practically identical with *H. doeberli* sp.nov. except for structure of hind tarsus of male and form of aedeagus. Segment 1 of hind tarsus distinctly widened, about twice as long as wide, elongate triangular with straight side margin (Fig. 10). Aedeagus with broadly rounded apex, without apical protuberance (Fig. 13).

Length of body 3.5 mm.

**Distribution.** Thailand.

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

#### *Hyphasis kabakovi* sp.nov.

**Material examined.** Holotype (female): North Vietnam, mountains NW Qui Chau, 200 m, 10. III. 1962, leg. O. Kabakov (LM).

**Description.** Upperside brown, elytra with very large and elongate pale flavous spot (Fig. 3), antennae black with 3 basal segments fulvous, underside and legs fulvous, hind femora a little darker.

Body elongate, 1.7 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles quadrate, interantennal space comparatively broad, convex. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments: 11–5–8–8–11–10–8–8–8–8–11, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, side margins narrowly explanate, surface finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, side margins narrowly explanate, surface with comparatively dense punctures of moderate size.

Length of body: 5.3 mm.

**Distribution.** Vietnam.

**Derivatio nominis.** The species is named in honour of its collector, Oleg Kabakov.

**Differential diagnosis.** Near *H. sita* Maulik, 1926 from Sri Lanka, differs in fulvous base and uninterrupted dark lateral margin of elytra.

### *Hyphasis balyi* Jacoby, 1892

**Distribution.** Laos (Phongsaly, Louangnamtha and Champassak provinces), South Thailand (Khao Sok), Burma (Myanmar).

### *Hyphasis quadripustulata* sp.nov.

**Material examined.** Holotype (male): Vietnam, Vinh Phu Province, Cau Hai, secondary tropical rain forest, 9–10. V. 1975, leg. L. Medvedev & Dang Dap (LM). Paratypes: Vietnam, Vinh Phu Province, Tam Dao, 11–13. V. 1975, leg. L. Medvedev & Dang Dap, 1 female (LM); – Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, 1961, leg. O. Kabakov, 2 females (LM); – Vietnam, mountains N Ha Giang, Khao Lac, 800–1000 m, 15. VII. 1963, leg. O. Kabakov, 1 female (LM); – Vietnam, Ha Son Binh Province, Hoa Binh, 15–21. X. 1976, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 female (LM); – Vietnam, Gia Lai Province, Son Long (= Buon Loi), 40 km N Ankhe, 25. XI – 4. XII. 1978, leg. L. Medvedev, 2 females (LM, NHMB); – Vietnam, Trung Trang, Cat Ba, 2. V. 1975, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 female (LM).

**Description.** Red, antennae black with 2 or 3 basal segments fulvous, elytra black, each with 2 large pale flavous spots, one of them basal, the other preapical (Fig. 6).

Body ovate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles quadrangular, interantennal space narrow, with obtuse ridge. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments: 10–4–7–9–9–9–9–8–7–10, preapical segments about 4–5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.5 times as wide as long, side margins broadly explanate, surface with microscopic sparse punctures. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, convex, with explanate margin, punctures moderately strong and dense. Segment 1 of fore-tarsi thickened in male. Aedeagus (Fig. 14) comparatively thin in lateral view.

Length of male 3.3 mm, of female 4.0–4.8 mm.

**Distribution.** Vietnam.

**Differential diagnosis.** Differs from all known species in having two light spots on dark elytron.

***Hyphasis trilineata* sp.nov.**

**Material examined.** Holotype (female): Laos, Khammouang Prov., Ban Khounkham (Nahin), 18°13'N, 104°31'E, 200 m, 19. IV. 2005, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM). Paratype: same locality, 2 females (LM); – Vietnam, Gia Lai Prov., Son Lang (= Buon Loi), 40 km N Ankhe, 700 m, 25.XI–4.XII. 1978, leg. L. Medvedev, 2 females (LM, NHMB).

**Description.** Fulvous, antennae black with 3 basal segments fulvous, elytra more pale than prothorax, with pitch-black lateral and sutural stripes connected at apex.

Body ovate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles quadrate, interantennal space narrow, with sharp ridge. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments: 10–5–7–7–9–8–8–8–7–7–10, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.5 times as wide as long, side margins explanate, surface finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, convex, with narrow explanate side margin, surface finely and sparsely punctate, but punctures distinctly larger than on prothorax.

Length of body: 3.9–4.1 mm.

**Distribution.** Laos, Vietnam.

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

***Hyphasis trivittata* sp.nov.**

**Material examined.** Holotype (female): Vietnam, Gia Lai Prov., Son Lang (= Buon Loi), 40 km N Ankhe, 700 m, 25. XI – 4. XII. 1978, leg. L. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 3 females (LM, 1 ex. NHMB).

**Description.** Red-yellow, antennae piceous with 4–6 basal segments fulvous, elytra fulvous, more pale than prothorax, with narrow piceous or black lateral and sutural stripes joined at apex (Fig. 8).

Body elongate ovate. Frontal tubercles quadrangular with acute anterior angle, interantennal space narrow, with obtuse ridge prolonged to clypeus, vertex with fine scratches. Proportions of antennal segments: 10–5–5–5–6–5–7–6 (following segments missing), intermediate segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, side margins distinctly explanate, especially anteriorly, anterior angles thickened and obtuse, surface lustrous, with moderately strong and dense punctures. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, lateral margins explanate, surface lustrous, a little more strongly punctate than prothorax.

Length of body: 2.5–2.8 mm.

**Distribution.** Vietnam.

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

***Hyphasis fuscifrons* (Weise, 1922)**

*Hyphasoma fuscifrons* Weise, 1922

*Hyphasoma piceicollis* Chen, 1933 **syn.nov.**

*Hyphasis piceicollis*: CHEN (1934)

**Distribution.** North Vietnam, Thailand (Chiengmai Prov.). China (Fukien).

**Remark.** A Weise's type from Mt. Mauson is fully identical with Chen's species, but has head and prothorax not black but fuscous. However, this group requires further investigation. I also have a female specimen from Tam Dao in my collection; it corresponds in all main characters to the species in question but is 5.4 mm long.

### *Hyphasis fuscipennis* (Weise, 1922)

*Sebaethe fuscipennis* Weise, 1922

*Hyphasis inconstans* Jacoby, 1885: CHEN (1934)

**Distribution.** Vietnam, Laos, Thailand.

**Remark.** This species is very variable, from entirely fulvous to entirely black, while the typical form is reddish or fulvous with black elytra. However, the species differs distinctly in the form of the aedeagus, which does not have a protuberance (manubrium) on the base, a character very typical of almost all other species of this genus. CHEN (1934) determined this species as *H. inconstans* Jacoby, 1885 because *H. fuscipennis* Weise, 1922 was unknown to him and was placed in that time in the genus *Sebaethe* Baly, 1864.

Theoretically *H. fuscipennis* might be a synonym of *H. inconstans*, described from Japan. This question can be decided only after investigation of Jacoby's type.

### *Hyphasis obscuripennis* Jacoby, 1900

**Distribution.** NW Thailand (Mae Hong Son), Burma.

### *Hyphasis aethiops* sp.nov.

**Material examined.** Holotype (male): Laos, Khammouang Prov., Ban Khounkham (Nahin), 12. IV. 2005, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 2 males, 2 females (LM, 1 male NHMB).

**Description.** Black, sometimes underside piceous, in one paratype prothorax reddish-black.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles quadrate, interantennal space narrow, with ridge prolonged to anterior margin of clypeus. Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments: 11–5–8–9–10–10–10–10–9–9–11, preapical segments about 4–5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.5 times as long as wide, sides distinctly explanate, surface lustrous, finely and very sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, sides explanate, surface lustrous, distinctly punctate, punctures more large and dense than on prothorax. Segment 1 of fore-tarsus of male feebly widened. Aedeagus almost cylindrical, comparatively thin and slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 16).

Length of body: 3.4–3.8 mm.

**Distribution.** Laos.

**Differential diagnosis.** Differs from all known species in its entirely black upperside.

***Hyphasis puncticollis* (Chen, 1933)**

*Hyphasoma puncticollis* Chen, 1933

**Distribution.** North Vietnam (Hoa Binh, Bai Duong).

***Hyphasis tonkinensis* (Chen, 1933)**

*Hyphasoma tonkinensis* Chen, 1933

**Distribution.** North Vietnam (Mt. Mauson).

***Hyphasis unicolor* Jacoby, 1889**

*Hyphasis fulvicornis* Jacoby, 1905 **syn.nov.**

**Distribution.** Vietnam, Laos, Thailand. Burma, South China (Hainan), Malaysia.

**Remark.** A large series from Vietnam in my collection corresponds well to the description of *H. fulvicornis* and is identical with the type species of *H. unicolor* (see MEDVEDEV 2002). Because of this, I regard *H. fulvicornis* as a new synonym of *H. unicolor*.

***Hyphasis indica* Baly, 1879**

**Distribution.** Vietnam, Laos, Thailand. India, Nepal, Burma.

***Hyphasis montana* sp.nov.**

**Material examined.** Holotype (male): Vietnam, mountains near Shapa, 1600–2000 m, 23. V. 1963, leg. O. Kabakov (LM).

**Description.** Reddish-fulvous, antennae black, except for basal segment.

Body broad, subquadrate. Head impunctate, frons a little more narrow than transverse diameter of eye, frontal tubercles subquadrate, interantennal space narrow, with thin, acute ridge prolonged to middle of clypeus. Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments: 11–4–12–15–15–15–15–14–13–12–14, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.6 times as wide as long, feebly narrowed towards the front, with explanate side margins, surface flattened and slightly depressed on each side, very finely, almost imperceptibly, punctate. Elytra subparallel, 1.25 times as long as wide, sides broadly explanate, surface convex, finely punctate. Segment 1 of fore-tarsi widened. Aedeagus in lateral view distinctly constricted midway and before apex (Fig. 19).

Length of body: 7.6 mm.

**Distribution.** Vietnam.

**Differential diagnosis.** Near *H. indica* Baly, 1879, but differs immediately in the unusual form of the aedeagus.

***Hyphasis parvula* Jacoby, 1884**

*Hyphasoma moseri* Weise, 1924 **syn.nov.**

**Distribution.** Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, India, Nepal, Burma, Malaysia, Sumatra, Mentawai.

**Remark.** According to the original description, *H. moseri* differs from *H. parvula* only in its more elongate antennae and more strongly punctate apices of elytra. However, it appears that J. Weise compared a male of *H. moseri* with a female of *H. parvula*. *H. moseri* was described as a single specimen from Mt. Mauson. I have a female specimen of *H. parvula* from the same locality in my collection. I therefore opt to unite these species.

***Hyphasis flava* (Chen, 1933)**

*Hyphasoma flava* Chen, 1933

**Distribution.** Vietnam, Laos.

**Remark.** Very possibly identical with *H. inornata* Jacoby, 1892.

***Hyphasis inornata* Jacoby, 1892**

**Distribution.** Thailand (Umphang river), Burma (Karen Mts).

**Acknowledgements**

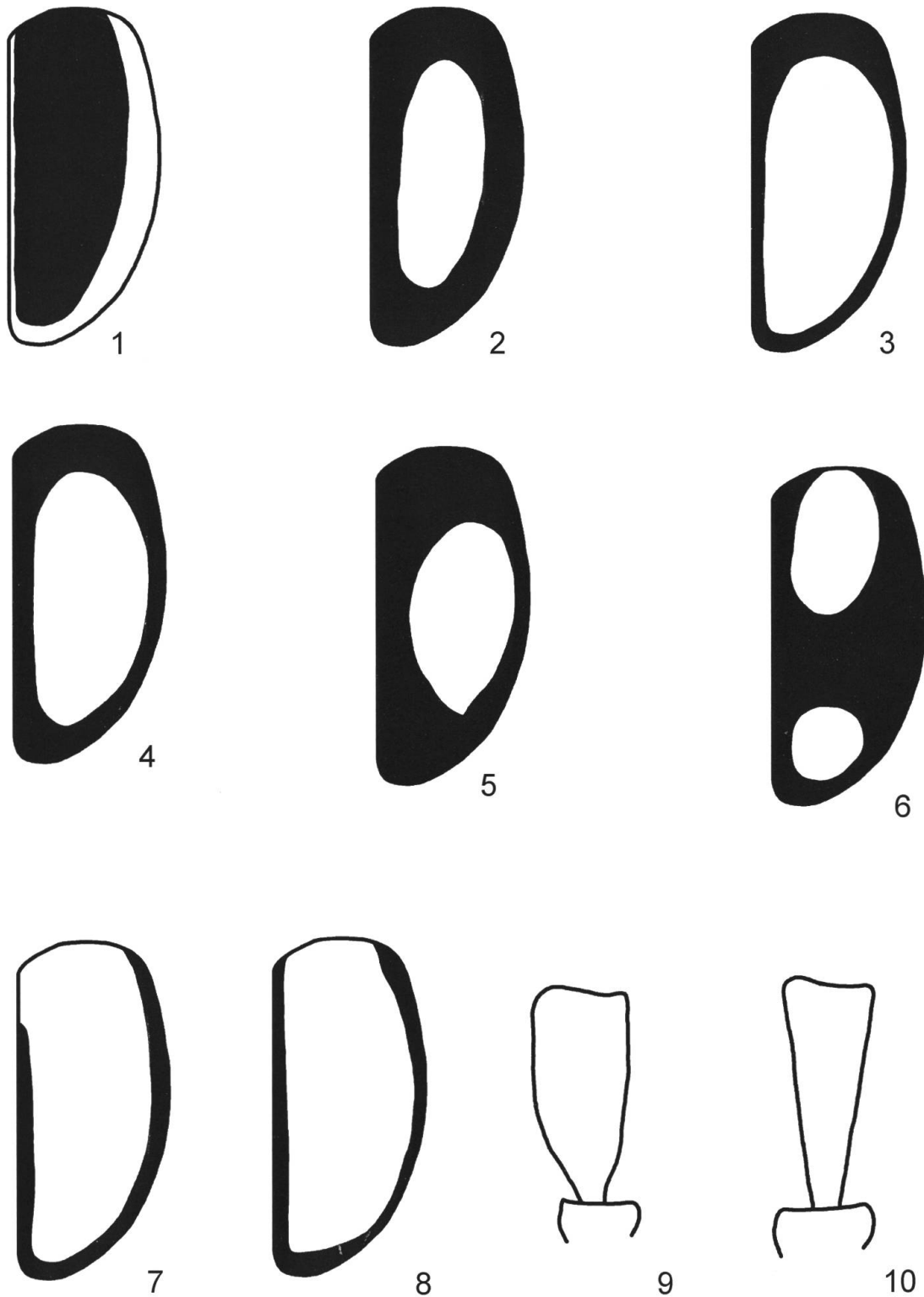
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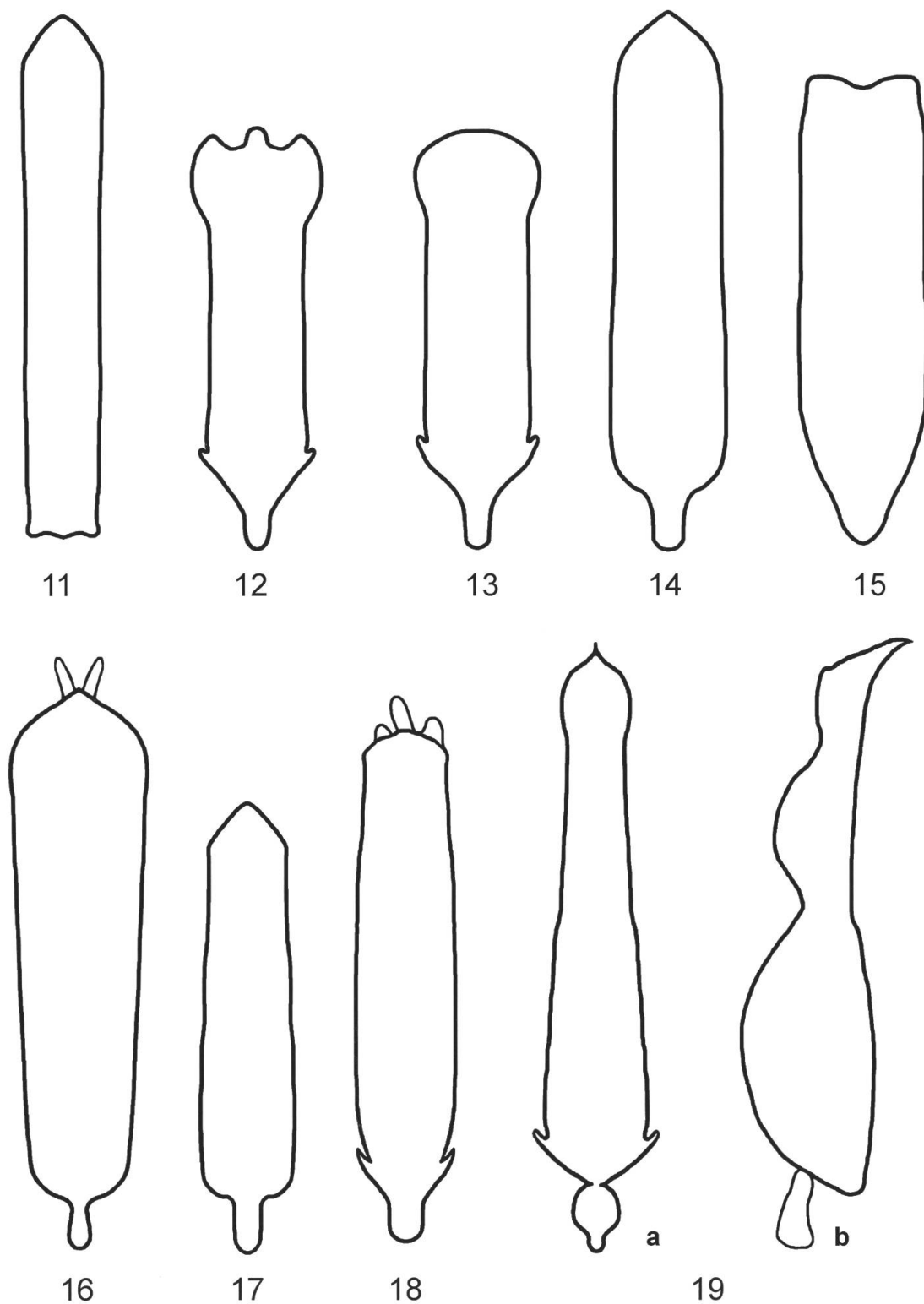
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#### Author's address:

Prof. Lev N. Medvedev  
Institute for Problems of Ecology and Evolution  
Russian Academy of Sciences  
Leninsky prospect 33  
Moscow 119071  
RUSSIA



**Figs 1–10.** 1–8, Elytral pattern: 1, *Hyphasis cassidiformis* sp.nov.; 2, *H. doeberli* sp.nov.; 3, *H. kabakovi* sp.nov.; 4, 5, *H. balyi* Jacoby; 6 *H. quadripustulata* sp.nov.; 7, *H. trilineata* sp.nov.; 8, *H. trivittata* sp.nov. 9–10, First segment of hind tarsus: 9, *Hyphasis doeberli* sp.nov.; 10, *H. tarsata* sp.nov.



**Figs 11–19.** Aedeagus ventrally (19b laterally): 11, *Hyphasis cassidiformis* sp.nov.; 12, *H. doeberli* sp.nov.; 13, *H. tarsata* sp.nov.; 14, *H. quadripustulata* sp.nov.; 15, *H. fuscipennis* (Weise); 16, *H. aethiops* sp.nov.; 17, *H. unicolor* sp.nov.; 18, *H. indica* Baly; 19, *H. montana* sp.nov.: a – ventrally, b – laterally.