

New and interesting Chrysomelidae (Insecta: Coleoptera) from the collection of the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt

L. N. MEDVEDEV

Abstract

One Palearctic species: *Scelolyperus napolovi* (Kazakhstan), 13 Oriental species: *Liliocerus keyiensis* (Key Islands), *Monolepta weigeli*, *Ogloblinia tarsalis*, *Epithrix yunnana*, *Callispa marginicollis* (China, Yunnan), *Aoria fulvula*, *Colaspoides napolovi*, *Pyrrhalta apicicornis*, *Trichomimastra foveicollis*, *Monolepta bacboensis* (N. Vietnam), *Neocrepidodera thailandica*, *Gonophora hartmanni* (Thailand), *Longitarsus iriana* (New Guinea) and one African species: *Nosognatha namibica* (Namibia) are described as new for science. Twenty species are firstly recorded for different localities, among them 4 species for Kazakhstan, 8 species for China (Yunnan) and 5 species for Vietnam. A new name - *Chabria alexanderi* is proposed for *Ch. riedeli* L. Medvedev, 2011 because of homonymy with *Ch. riedeli* L. Medvedev, 2010.

Key words: Chrysomelidae, new species, new records, Palearctic region, Oriental region

Introduction

Thanks to amiability of my friend and college, Matthias Hartmann I had a good opportunity to study large new materials from the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, represented mostly with very interesting material, collected by A. Napolov in Kazakhstan and especially in Northern Vietnam. As a result of this study 15 species are described as new for science and 20 species are firstly recorded for different localities, mostly for Kazakhstan, China (Yunnan) and Vietnam.

Next abbreviations are used for depository places of new species:

NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany

LM – author's collection, Moscow, Russia.

Taxonomical part

Liliocerus (s. str.) *keyiensis* sp. nov. (Figs 26, 27)

Holotype (sex not determined, possibly male): Indonesia or., Kei-Islands, 10 km W Tual city, vic. Ohoidertawun vill., S 5°37'13"E 132° 39'20", 10 m, 17–20. II.2011, leg. A. Scale (013) (NME).

Paratype (sex not determined, possibly female): same locality and date, 1 ex. (LM).

Description. Bright orange, head, antennae, scutellum, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi black; elytra of holotype with small round black spot in middle, of paratype with large black patch occupying posterior 2/3, but not touching side margin and apex.

Clypeus triangular, punctuate and sparsely pubescent, vertex not grooved medially, with a few punctures, a stripe near eye densely punctuate. Antennae reach humeral area, proportions of segments are as 12-9-10-10-15-12-12-12-10-11-16, segments 1–4 shining and sparsely pubescent, 5–11 dull, densely punctuate and pubescent, segment 5 about 1.3 times as long as wide, segments 6–10 as long as wide or very feebly transverse. Prothorax as long as wide at base, anterior angles broadly rounded, sides moderately constricted, basal margin convex and divided from the main surface with impressed line, disc with one central row of punctures and with small, but numerous punctures on each side. Scutellum elongate triangular, bare. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly widened behind middle, surface with regular rows of punctures, moderately strong in anterior part and very feeble behind middle and at sides, basal swelling almost indistinct. Length of holotype 8.8 mm, paratype 9.1 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *L. bakewelli* (Baly, 1859) from New Guinea, New Britain and Australia differs in having black head and underside, entirely black antennae and other elytral pattern. This is the first species of the genus found on Kei Islands.

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with country of the species distribution.

Nosognatha namibica sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Namibia, 25 km S Okaukuejo, Ongave lodge and vicinity, 1000 m, 21–22.III.1994, leg. U. Schmidt (NME).

Description. Head black, only labrum with fulvous margins, antennae black with segments 2 and 3 dark reddish, prothorax reddish fulvous with 3 small black spots: two are on each side just near middle of side margin, the third in middle of base; elytra light fulvous with 2 black transverse bands: one behind humerus (distinctly including two connected spots, other in apical quarter, extreme apex narrowly black, underside and legs black.

Body cylindrical. Head rugosely punctuate on frons, finely punctuate on vertex, with impunctate area in middle, clypeus feebly emarginated on anterior margin. Mandibles large, broad, with flat and partly concave upperside. Antennae serrate from the fourth segment, which is triangular, next segments are transverse and

at least twice as wide as long. Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, broadest before base, surface evenly convex, shining, impunctate, hind angles not elevated. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.55 times as long as wide, more narrow than prothorax, broadest in shoulders, but very feebly narrowed to behind, anterior margin not elevated, surface with rather dense and not strong punctures, interspaces with very thin microsculpture. Pygidium entirely covered with elytra. Anterior legs distinctly elongate, with femora not thickened and tibiae moderately curved, tarsi thin, segment 1 as long as 2+3, about 3 times as long as wide. Aedeagus with long finger-like apical process (fig. 1). Length 11.0 mm.

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with country of the species distribution.

Diagnosis. This species is near *N. mandibularis* Lacordaire, 1848. Four species were described in this genus, a key to species is given below.

- 1 (8) Body without any metallic color, large, 7–13.5 mm. Anterior legs of male distinctly elongate.
- 2 (5) Prothorax entirely reddish fulvous. Elytra with elongate humeral spot and two transverse bands black, sometimes black pattern strongly reduced.
- 3 (4) Right mandible of male on outer margin with large produced triangle. Length 11–12 mm.
West Africa (Senegal, Guinea). *N. ruficollis* (Olivier, 1791)
- 4 (3) Right mandible of male not produced on outer margin in more or less triangular lobe. Length 7–9 mm.
East Africa (Somali, Tanzania). *N. soror* Weise, 1902
- 5 (2) Prothorax reddish fulvous with black pattern. Elytra without humeral spot.
- 6 (7) Prothorax with black basal band. Apex of aedeagus elongate triangular. Length 9–13.5 mm.
West and Central Africa. *N. mandibularis* Lacordaire, 1848
- 7 (6) Prothorax with 3 small black spots: two on each side of lateral margin, the third in middle of base.
Apex of aedeagus with finger-like process. Length 11 mm. Namibia. *N. namibica* sp. nov.
- 8 (1) Body with distinct metallic color. Prothorax red fulvous, elytra dark metallic green or blue, partly margined with fulvous, underside and legs distinctly metallic, only bases of tibiae fulvous. Anterior legs of male scarcely elongate. Length 5–6 mm. Sudan. Unclear species, very possibly belongs to other genus.
..... *N. diversipennis* Pic, 1921

Aoria fulvula sp. nov.

Holotype (female): N. Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NNW Hanoi, env. NE of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 2–9. VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov (NME).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 6–11 black, pubescence white. Body robust. Labrum with straight anterior margin, microsculptured, with 4 punctures along

anterior margin, having bristles, other part of head with strong dense punctures and long hairs, vertex longitudinally grooved. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 13-7-10-13-15-12-15-12-11-11-14, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, broadest at middle, sides rounded and unmarginated, all angles obtuse, surface densely punctuate and pubescent, interspaces flat, microsculptured, mostly narrower than diameter of punc-

tures. Scutellum elongate triangular with broadly rounded apex, punctate and pubescent. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, broadest in shoulders and feebly narrowed to broadly rounded apex, surface densely pubescent, with more or less regular rows of punctures, not very distinct because of densely punctate interspaces; basal elevation absent. Spermatheca – fig. 19. Length of body 5.5 mm.

Diagnosis. Resembles in color *A. fulva* L. Medvedev, 2012, from China, but much larger and broader (elytra 1.25 times against 1.5 times as long as wide), upperside more dull and clypeus distinctly punctate. In body form resembles *A. nigripes* Baly, 1860 but differs immediately in color of underside.

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with color of body.

***Colaspoides napolovi* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): N. Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NNW Hanoi, env. NE of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 28.V.–7.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov & I. Roma (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 males: – same locality, 2–9.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov, 3 males, 1 female; – same locality, 5–10.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov, 3 males (NME, 2 ex. – LM).

Description. Metallic green, labrum, 6 basal antennal segments, femora and tibiae fulvous, 5 apical antennal segments, pygidium, underside and tarsi black, apical abdominal segment dark fulvous.

Male. Body elongate ovate. Clypeus densely punctate, vertex sparsely punctate, with longitudinal

groove. Antennae thin, almost as long as body, preapical segments about 5–6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest before base, with rounded sides, surface rather densely punctate except sides, but punctures smaller than on elytra, interspaces larger than punctures. Scutellum with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided with rounded apices, surface strongly and densely punctate, interspaces flat, mostly smaller than punctures. Furrow of pygidium widened in apical half, deep, not ridged on bottom. Abdomen with erect hairs on middle of 1–4 sternites, not forming distinct brushes, sternite 4 margined on sides, sternite 5 neither margined not serrate. Propleurae impunctate. Abdominal sternites 4 and 5 slightly impressed in middle. Femora not toothed, hind femora with hairy brush beneath. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi very strongly widened, ovate, 1.25 times as long as wide. Aedeagus (fig. 2) with triangular apex, underside concave and sharply ridged on sides. Length of body 5.3–6.2 mm.

Female. Elytra more strongly punctate, with interspaces on sides convex and partly rugose. Tarsal segment 1 not widened, hind femora without hairy brush, spermatheca (fig. 20) with thin simple ductus, a space between its branches is very narrow, less than thickness of each branch. Length of body 6.0 mm.

Derivatio nominis. Species is named after its collector.

Diagnosis. This species belongs to group 6 (Medvedev, 2003) and is near small group of 3 species from North Vietnam without distinct armament and brushes on abdominal sternites, but always with fulvous femora and tibiae of male. They might be divided as follows:

- 1 (8) Females. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened.
- 2 (3) Femora and tibiae fulvous. Spermatheca – fig. 20. Upperside metallic green. Length 6.0 mm. Sides of apical sternite feebly undulate. ***C. napolovi* sp. nov.**
- 3 (2) Femora and tibiae usually piceous to black. Upperside mostly not metallic green. Sides of apical sternite distinctly serrate.
- 4 (5) Spermatheca – fig. 21. Fore femora more or less angulate beneath. Upperside bronze, dark green or blue. Length 4.8–6.1 mm. ***C. gressitti* L. Medvedev, 2003**
- 5 (4) Spermatheca of other form. Fore femora not angulate beneath.
- 6 (7) Furrow of pygidium widened apically in large deep groove. Spermatheca – fig. 22. Upperside mostly metallic green. Length 4.3–6.0 mm. ***C. dapi* L. Medvedev, 2003**
- 7 (6) Furrow of pygidium practically parallel-sided. Spermatheca – fig. 23. Length 4.8–6.4 mm. Upperside bronze, cupreous or aeneous. ***C. cheni* L. Medvedev, 2003**
- 8 (1) Males. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi distinctly widened. Legs fulvous with black tarsi.

- 9 (10) Hind femora with well developed brushes on underside. Segment 1 of fore tarsus ovate, 1.25 times as long as wide. Abdominal sternites 4 and 5 slightly impressed in middle. Underside of aedeagus longitudinally concave, with sharp ridges on side margins; preapical part of upperside widened in middle to orifice, in lateral view distinctly thickened in apical third (fig. 2). Length 5.3–6.2 mm. Upperside bright metallic green. *C. napolovi* sp. nov.
- 10 (9) Brush on underside of hind femora strongly reduced or absent. Segment 1 of fore tarsus more elongate, not less than 1.4 times as long as wide.
- 11 (12) Underside of aedeagus with longitudinal ridge in preapical part, concave in basal two thirds, feebly ridged on sides, preapical part of upperside not widened in middle to orifice, in lateral view not distinctly widened in apical third (fig. 4). Segment 1 of fore tarsus almost parallel-sided, 1.65 times as long as wide, in apical part not distinctly widened in apical third. Abdominal sternite 5 with transverse impression, other sternites simple. Upperside metallic green. Length 4.3–6.0 mm. *C. dapi* L. Medvedev, 2003
- 12 11) Underside of aedeagus without longitudinal ridge in preapical part (figs. 2, 4). Upperside usually not metallic green.
- 13 (14) Aedeagus in lateral view strongly thickened in apical third (fig. 5), its preapical part of the upperside not widened triangularly to the orifice. Abdominal sternite 1 with feeble longitudinal ridge, apical sternite with transverse impression. Segment 1 of fore tarsus almost parallel-sided, 1.7 times as long as wide. Upperside mostly bronze, cupreous or aeneous. Length 4.8–6.4 mm. *C. cheni* L. Medvedev, 2003
- 14 (13) Aedeagus in lateral view not distinctly thickened in apical third, its preapical part of upperside triangularly widened to the orifice (fig. 3). Abdominal sternite 1 simple or with traces of ridge, segment 4 with impression divided by longitudinal ridge, last segment with rounded groove. Segment 1 of fore tarsus harp-like, 1.4 times as long as wide. Upperside bronze, dark green or blue. Length 4.5–5.6 mm. *C. gressitti* L. Medvedev, 2003

***Pyrhhalta apicicornis* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): N. Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NNW Hanoi, env. NE of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 2–9.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 3 ex.; – same locality, 9–14.VI., 1 ex.; same locality, 5–10.VI., leg. A. Napolov & I. Roma, 1 ex. (NME, 2 ex. – LM).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 4–7, tarsi and mostly apices of tibiae black, pubescence white.

Body elongate, slightly narrowed to behind. Clypeus impunctate and shining, frons and vertex strongly punctate and pubescence, frontal tubercle subquadrate, poorly delimited, interantennal space convex. Antennae reach middle of elytra, nitidiform, proportions of antennal segments are as 7-3-5-6-6-6-5-5-6-5-6, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, broadest near base, but very feebly narrowed anteriorly, all angles obtuse, side margins undulate, surface pubescent and very densely punctuate, with round impression on each side and narrow central impression on anterior half. Scutellum with broadly round-

ed apex, pubescent and punctuate. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, slightly narrowed posteriorly, pubescent, finely and very densely punctuate. Epipleurae distinct to apical quarter of elytra. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened in male. Aedeagus (very feebly sclerotized) asymmetrical (fig. 6). Length of body 8.4–9.8 mm.

Diagnosis. Differs well from all Palearctic and Oriental species with unusual color of antennae, having middle segments black and 4 apical segments fulvous.

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with color of antennae.

***Scelolyperus napolovi* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): Kazakhstan NE, 100 km SSE Ust'-Kamenogorsk, 5 km NE Panteleymonovka vill., forest Kaindy, 16–30.VI.1993, leg. A. Napolov (NME)

Paratypes: same locality and date, 1 male, 8 females (NME, 3 ex. – LM); – 6–9.VII. 1993, 2 females (NME).

Description. Metallic blue, antennae black to piceous with 4–5 basal segments fulvous, femora black with fulvous apices, tibiae and tarsi black.

Body elongate, in female slightly widened to behind. Head impunctate, interantennal ridge broad and convex, frontal tubercles convex, sharply delimited, vertex with central impression. Antennae reach apical third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 12-6-8-10-12-13-13-12-11-10-12, preapical segments about 3.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, broadest just before middle, side margins rounded, surface shining and practically impunctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide, surface not strongly but very densely punctate, with well developed humeral tubercles. Aedeagus thin, parallel-sided with elongate-triangular apex, feebly curved in lateral view, under-

side with narrow central groove (fig. 7). Length of male 4.0–4.1 mm, of female 4.5–5.1 mm.

Derivatio nominis. Species is named after its collector.
Diagnosis. A new species is near *S. altaicus* (Mannerheim, 1825), *S. grandis* (Jacobson, 1894) and *S. tibialis* (Chen & Jiang, 1985), all they have metallic color of body, partly fulvous legs and differ mainly with form of aedeagus. A key to these species is given below. A new species resemble a little also *Luperus klimenkoi* Romantsov, 2004 from East Kazakhstan, which however has other type of aedeagus with apical denticles and formally belongs to other genus, however difference between *Luperus* Müller, 1764 and *Scelolyperus* Croch, 1873 is extremely feeble.

- 1 (2) Mid and hind tibiae black, sometimes with more or less fulvous base. Aedeagus with thin and long apical process, almost straight in lateral view (fig. 8). Length 4.8–6.5 mm. South and East Siberia, East Kazakhstan, Mongolia. ***S. altaicus* (Mannerheim)**
- 2 (1) Apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi fulvous (latter might be more or less darkened)
- 3 (4) Aedeagus in lateral view strongly curved in apical quarter, on apex widened in two narrow and curved processes, more distinct from underside (fig 9.). Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, West China (Kuldsha). Length 5.0–7.0 mm. ***S. grandis* (Jacobson)**
- 4 (3) Apex of aedeagus without bifurcate processes,
- 5 (6) Apex of aedeagus with comparatively short finger-like process, distinctly curved in lateral view (fig. 10). Length 6.4–6.7 mm. China (Xingjian), South-East Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. ***S. tibialis* (Chen & Jiang)**
- 6 (5) Aedeagus with elongate-triangular apex, feebly curved in lateral view (fig. 7). Length 4.0–5.1 mm. North-East Kazakhstan. ***S. napolovi* sp. nov.**

***Trichomimastra foveicollis* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): N. Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NNW Hanoi, env. NE of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 2-9.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov. (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 3 ex., (NME, 1 ex. – LM); – same locality, 9–14.VI., 1 ex. (NME); – same locality, 5–10.VI. leg. A. Napolov & I. Roma, 1 male (LM).

Description. Body entirely fulvous. Body narrow, about 3 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, long and narrowed to behind, clypeus triangular, flat, with straight anterior margin, interantennal space narrow, flat, frontal tubercles triangular, microsculptured, practically not touching each other and delimited posteriorly with transverse impressed line, vertex convex and microsculptured. Antennae of male as long as body, proportions of segments are as 10-5-14-14-14-13-13-

13-13-12-11, preapical segments about 8 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, sides rounded in anterior half, hind angles with large pore, surface convex, with fine dense punctures and very distinct round groove near middle of hind margin. Scutellum triangular, with thin transverse microsculpture. Elytra 2.2 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, finely and densely punctate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened in male. Aedeagus (fig. 11) thin and elongate, with triangular apex and longitudinal impression on underside. Length of body 6.3–7.3 mm. Elytra with erect hairs on hind margin and partly on apical slope.

Diagnosis. Near *T. gracilipes* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, from China, differs with having groove on prothorax and other form of aedeagus, narrowed in basal area, while in *T. gracilipes* aedeagus parallel-sided with widened apical fifth (Gressitt, Kimoto, 1963).

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with structure of prothorax.

***Monolepta weigeli* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): China, S. Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian (NNNR), N 22° 07'80", E 100° 40'05", 720 m, 26.V.2008, light trap, entry reserve, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

Paratype: same locality, 8 ex. (NME, 2 ex. – LM).

Description. Head fulvous with red vertex and black labrum and apical segment of maxillar palpi, antennae black with base of the first segment fulvous, prothorax and scutellum red, elytra pale, flavous with lateral, apical and sutural margins narrowly black and basal margin not darkened, underside and femora fulvous, tibiae and tarsi black or at least darkened. Sides of prothorax sometimes black or more or less blackish.

Body elongate. Head impunctate, interantennal space feebly convex, frontal tubercles subquadrate, delimited posteriorly with straight impressed line, interocular space of male almost thrice as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-4-5-11-9-9-9-9-9-10, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior third, side margin very feebly rounded, surface with feeble impression on each side in middle, finely and densely punctuate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.65 times as long as wide, surface finely and densely punctuate with microsculptured interspaces. Segment 1 of fore tarsus of male distinctly widened, elongate triangular, in female narrow, parallel-sided. Aedeagus (fig. 12) with thin apical process widened on extreme apex, its underside with deep longitudinal groove. Length of male 3.0–3.2 mm, of female 3.5–3.8 mm.

Diagnosis. Resembles *M. nigromarginata* Jacoby, 1896 from Sumatra, differs with color of head, prothorax and breast as well as other form of aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. The species is named after its collector.

***Monolepta bachoensis* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): North Vietnam, mountains NO Thai-Nguyen, 300 m, 12.V.1963, leg. O. Kabakov (LM).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 9 ex. (6 ex. – LM,

3 ex. – NME), – same locality, 21.VI.1963, 2 ex. (LM), – same locality, 12.IX.1963, 2 ex. (LM), – same locality, 13.IX.1962, 1 ex., – North Vietnam, Thang Sa, 2.VII. and 18.IX.1963, leg. O. Kabakov, 2 ex. (LM); North Vietnam, mountains NO Cua-Rao, 300–900 m, 25.IX.1962, leg. O. Kabakov, 1 ex. (LM), – North Vietnam, Khe-Oy, 20.IV.1962, leg. O. Kabakov, 2 ex. (LM); – North Vietnam, Đông Cuc-Phuong, 1.VI.1966, on Cay rung [local name], 1 ex. (LM); – North Vietnam, Cuc-Phuong, 25.IV.1975, leg. L. Medvedev, 3 ex. (LM), – North Vietnam, prov. Vinh-Phu, Tam Dao, 800–1000 m, VI.1967, primary forest, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 ex. (LM), – Vietnam, Hoanglienshon, Chapa, 5.VI.1970, leg. L. Medvedev, 1 ex. (LM); – China, S. Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 26 km W Jinghong, vic. Meng Song (NNR), N 22° 04'65", E 100° 33'98", 1400–1600 m, 3.VI.2008, blossoms of *Castanopsis*, leg. A. Weigel, 1 ex. (NME).

Description. Head black, antennae black with 3 basal segments fulvous, prothorax and scutellum fulvous, elytra tricolor: basal quarter or third reddish, mid part fulvous, apical fifth black, underside fulvous with apical segment black, legs fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head practically impunctate, clypeus with straight anterior margin, interantennal space convex, as wide as antennal insertion, frontal tubercles transversely triangular, sharply delimited posteriorly with transverse impression, vertex convex, without impressions. Antennae reach apical third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-4-5-10-10-10-10-10-10-9, preapical segments about 3–3.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, with rounded sides and all angles, surface finely and rather densely punctuate, with feeble impressions on each side of middle. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra about 3 times as long as wide, broadest a little behind middle, surface finely and very densely punctuate. Pygidium trapeziform with rounded apex in male, triangular in female, pubescent and punctured in male. Mid lobe of last abdominal sternite flat, narrowed to base. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened in male. Aedeagus thin and long, narrowed apically, very feebly curved in lateral view, with longitudinal impression on underside (fig. 13). Spermatheca- fig. 24. Length of body 7.0–7.8 mm.

Diagnosis. This species, having tricolor elytra with 3 transverse areas is near *M. trizonata* Gressitt & Ki-

moto, 1963, also with tricolor elytra, but with 4 transverse areas: black, reddish, fulvous and black; also in this species head and apex of abdomen fulvous and aedeagus not narrowed distinctly in apical area.

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with territory of the species distribution (Bacbo means North Vietnam).

***Ogloblinia tarsalis* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): China, S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 25 km NW Jinghong, vic. Zhong Zhi Chang, N 22°11'06", E 100°39'05", 780 m, 12.VI.2008 MF, rub. plant, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

Description. Black, head including labrum and palpi, 5 basal antennal segments and legs except black hind femora (with fulvous apex) fulvous, prothorax piceous with hind margin behind impression fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, interantennal space narrow and convex, frontal tubercles triangular almost transversely placed, sharply delimited.

Antennae thin and long, almost reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-4-4-5-7-5-8-8-7-8, preapical segments about 3.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, side margins feebly rounded, basal impression curved, doesn't reach hind angles, surface very finely and sparsely punctate, shining; punctures in basal impression more dense and strong. Scutellum semicircular. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle well developed, basal convexity and postbasal impression absent, rows of punctures distinct to apex, interspaces narrow, flat on dorsum and moderately costate on sides. Posterior tibiae very distinctly widened to apex and flattened apically, segment 1 of posterior tarsi very large (fig. 25). Aedeagus almost parallel-sided, underside with ridges on sides and grooved in middle, apex truncate (fig. 14). Length 2.0 mm. Basal abdominal segment with two rows of erect hairs.

Diagnosis. This species, having all main characters of *Ogloblinia* Csiki, 1940, differs in having unusual hind tibiae and the first tarsal segment. Very possibly, it is a new genus, but I have no enough material for the description.

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with structure of hind tarsi.

***Neocrepidodera thailandica* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): Thailand, N Doi Mussoe, 16° 45'09"N, 98° 55'404"E, 22-23.X.2007, leg. U. Scheidt (NME).

Description. Red fulvous, antennae except 4 basal segments and tarsi black, tibiae more or less blackish.

Body elongate ovate. Clypeus sparsely punctate, with sharp longitudinal ridge, prolonged to interantennal space, frontal tubercles convex, touching each other and poorly delimited posteriorly, vertex impunctate. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 13-6-10-12-15-14-14-14-14-17, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.25 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, side margins feebly rounded, anterior angles thickened and rounded, posterior angles acute, surface impunctate, transverse basal groove shallow, sharply delimited on sides with long impressions. Scutellum trapeziform with rounded apex. Elytra elongate ovate, 1.6 times as long as wide, broadest behind middle, surface shining with dense and moderately strong and entirely confused punctures. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi strongly widened. Aedeagus- fig. 15. Length of body 5.2 mm.

Diagnosis. Only one species of this genus was known from Thailand (Medvedev, 2009). A new species seems to be near to *N. nigricapitus* L. Medvedev, 2009 from North Vietnam, but differs with other colour of head, antennae and legs and especially with entirely confused elytral punctures.

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with country of the species distribution.

***Epithrix yunnana* sp. nov.**

Holotype (female): China, S-Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 23 km NW Jinghong, vic. Na Ban (NNNR), N 22 09'49", 10.X.2008, 730 m, rub. Plant, EKL, leg. L. Meng (NME).

Description. Head red fulvous, antennae fulvous with slightly darkened apical segments, upperside dark piceous, underside black, legs fulvous, pubescence of upperside white.

Clypeus and interantennal space with sharp ridge, frontal grooves form straight angles, vertex shining and impunctate. Antennae almost reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-7-5-4-6-5-5-5-7,

five apical segments distinctly thickened, preapical segments about 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest and feebly angulate in anterior third, at level of setiferous pore and moderately narrowed to base, surface strongly and densely punctuate, with narrow interspaces, basal groove biarcuate, without distinct longitudinal impressions, a space behind transverse groove impunctate, convex. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, elytral rows distinct to apex, scutellar row long, about two thirds of elytral length. Length of body 1.5 mm.

Diagnosis. Only 2 species are known from China. A new species differs from *E. setosella* (Fairmaire, 1888), with color of upperside, thickened apical segments of antennae and indistinct longitudinal impressions of prothorax, from *E. abeillei* (Bauduer, 1874) with side margins of prothorax angulate in anterior third, as in *E. pubescens* (Koch, 1803).

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with region of the species distribution.

Longitarsus iriana sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Indonesia, [New Guinea] Irian Jaya Jayapura, Lake Sentani, Südufer, 100 m NN, VI. 1998, leg. M. Balke (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 5 males, 2 females (NME, 2 ex. – LM).

Description. Fulvous, labrum, 6–7 apical antennal segments, scutellum, rather broad sutural stripe from scutellum to apical slope and mostly much wider than scutellum, sides of metasternum and hind femora black, tarsi mostly more or less darkened. Body elongate ovate, moderately convex. Head impunctate, shining, only labrum microsculptured, frontal grooves distinct, frontal tubercle small, transversely ovate, ocular grooves indistinct. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-5-5-6-8-7-8-8-8-11, preapical segments twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest behind middle, surface shining, with almost indistinct microsculptured punctures. Scutellum short, triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, surface slightly flattened, with well developed humeral tubercle and almost indistinct punctures, shining. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi distinctly widened in male. Wings present. A spur of hind tibiae short. Aedeagus- fig. 16. Length of male 3.4–3.7 mm, of female 3.5–3.8 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species at the first sight is very alike at *L. rangoensis* Jacoby, 1892, widely distributed on continent and recorded also from Borneo and the Philippines (WARCHALOWSKY 1970), but differs very well with absence of punctured stripe on head, entirely black hind femora, other form of aedeagus (fig. 17) and large size, also with many small details: sculpture of head and upperside, more short antennae, strongly widened segment 1 on anterior legs in male. From *L. birmanicus* Jacoby, 1892 differs mainly with length of antennae, body size, entirely black hind femora and form of aedeagus (fig. 18).

It seems that this genus is firstly recorded for New Guinea, at least according Catalogue of Alticinae (HEIKERTINGER & CSIKI 1940).

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with country of the species distribution.

Callispa marginicollis sp. nov.

Holotype (sex not determined): China, S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 37 km NW Jinghong, vic. Guo Men Shan, N 2° 14'48", E 100° 36'22", 1080 m, 6.IV.2009 EKL, forest, leg. L. Meng (NME).

Description. Black, prothorax with anterior and side margins narrowly fulvous, elytra metallic blue, abdomen fulvous, legs dark fulvous.

Body elongate, widened to behind, twice as long as wide. Head distinctly, but not densely punctuate, with microsculptured interspaces, frontal projection produced and bluntly rounded at apex, almost trapeziform, but without impression behind it. Antennae reach a little behind base of prothorax, proportions of segments are as 12-13-11-9-8-8-8-8-8. Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, broadest at base and slightly narrowed anteriorly, sides straight and rounded only at anterior angles, surface feebly convex, rather strongly punctuate on sides and along base and almost smooth in middle. Scutellum semicircular, impunctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, with regular rows of punctures distinct to apex, without postbasal impression. Length of body 4.4 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *C. cyanea* Chen & Yu, 1961 from South China and North Vietnam, differs with fulvous margins of prothorax and other distribution of punctures on its surface.

Derivatio nominis. The name is connected with color of prothorax.

Gonophora hartmanni sp. nov. (Fig. 28)

Holotype (sex not determined): Thailand, Phangnga Prov., Takuapa distr., Khao Lak, 8°37'629"N, 98°15'091"E, 50 m, 23.VIII–2.IX.2010, leg. A. Skale (NME).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segment 3 distinctly darkened, small darkened area on base of prothorax before black scutellum, elytra black with a few fulvous areas: narrow basal and apical margins, small area just behind scutellum, 3 lines on the first costa: basal, median and subapical and 2 lines on the second costa: basal and subapical fulvous, apices of hind femora darkened above.

Body elongate, slightly widened to behind. Head broad, impunctate, but microsculptured, vertex with shallow impression in middle and small deep groove near inner side of eye. Antennae a little longer than half of body length, proportions of segments are as 5-4-6-6-6-5-5-5-5-5-7. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, side margins strongly angulate before middle, distinctly serrate before angulation and more feebly behind it, surface with usual central elevation in middle having deeply impressed furrow and other elevation near anterior angles, rest surface strongly and densely punctuate, but without deep grooves. Scutellum trapeziform, microsculptured. Elytra 1.65 times as long as wide, each elytron with 3 costae; two inner costae practically not interrupted, the third costa low and not very distinct, between this costa and lateral margin the usual two rows of punctures are well developed. Length of body 5.7 mm.

Diagnosis. Rather near to *G. haemorrhoidalis* Weber, 1801, having same structure of prothorax, but differs in color of antennae and elytra. From both species known from Thailand differs with structure of prothorax and color of antennae and upperside.

Derivatio nominis. I dedicate this interesting species to my dear friend Matthias Hartmann (Erfurt/Germany).

New localities

Palaearctic species

Syneta betulae (Fabricius, 1792)

Material examined. Kazakhstan NE, 40 km, NNE Leninogorsk, mine Chekmar, 700 m, 6–9.VII.1992, leg. A. Napolov, 1 ex.

Remark. This usual boreal species is firstly found in Kazakhstan.

Oulema erichsoni (Suffrian, 1841)

Material examined. Kazakhstan NE, 100 km SSE Ust'-Kamenogorsk, 5 km NE Panteleymonovka vill., 16–30.VI.1993, leg. A. Napolov, 1 ex.

Remark. Firstly recorded for Kazakhstan.

Crepidodera nitidulus Fabricius, 1787

Material examined. Kazakhstan NE, 40 km, NNE Leninogorsk, mine Chekmar, 700 m, 6–9.VII.1992, leg. A. Napolov, 1 ex.

Remark. Firstly recorded for Kazakhstan.

Scelolyperus tibialis (Chen & Jiang, 1885)

Material examined. Kazakhstan SE (Tuyuk), Ketmen' Mt., W Tuyuk vill. env., 2000 m, 24–29.VI.1992, leg. A. Napolov, 10 ex. (2 ex. – LM).

Remark. Was known from China (Xingjian) and Kyrgyzstan, firstly found in Kazakhstan.

Oriental species

Lema (s. str.) *feae* Jacoby, 1892

Material examined. China, S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 25 km NW Jinghong, vic. Zhong Zhi Chang, N 22°11'06", E 100°39'05", 780 m, 12.VI.2008 MF, rub. plant, leg. A. Weigel, 1 ex.

Remark. Was known from Burma and all Indochina, firstly found in China.

Lema (*Petauristes*) *jansonii* Baly, 1861

Material examined. China, S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 25 km NW Jinghong, vic. Zhong Zhi Chang, N 22°11'06", E 100°39'05", 780 m, 12.VI.2008 MF, rub. plant, leg. A. Weigel, 1 ex.

Remark. Represented with fulvous specimen with 4 spots on prothorax, large preapical spot on elytra, not touching margins, breast and first abdominal sternite black. Firstly recorded for China.

Aetheomorpha decemnotata (Jacoby, 1892)

Material examined. China, S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 20 km NW Jinghong, vic. Man Dian (NNNR), N 22°07'80", E 100°40'05", 740 m, 6.VI.2008 MF, rub. plant, leg. A. Weigel, 1 male.

Remark. A single specimen represent ab. *bavayi* Pic, 1932 with fulvous apical margin of elytra. Specimen compared with type of *A. decemnotata* and has same aedeagus. Firstly recorded for China.

***Pagria signata* Motschulsky, 1858**

Material examined. China, S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 25 km NW Jinghong, vic. Zhong Zhi Chang, N 22°11'06", E 100°39'05", 780 m, 12.VI.2008 MF, rub. plant, leg. A. Weigel, 3 ex.

Remark. This species was indicated as a single species of the genus in East and Central China, but all these indications before 2005 year are very possibly wrong. After revision of the genus *Pagria* (MOSEYKO & MEDVEDEV 2005) we can state that real *P. signata* is distributed in Vietnam, Thailand, Burma and South India, while in China 3 next species are recorded: *P. ussuriensis* Moseyko & Medvedev, 2005 (NE China), *P. flavopustulata* (Baly, 1874) (S. China), *P. ingibbosa* Pic, 1929 (S and SE China). It means that series from Yunnan mentioned above is firstly recorded from China.

***Chrysolina exanthematica* (Wiedemann, 1821)**

Material examined. Pakistan (Azad Jammu & Kashmir), Zeepa-Pass (Top), 3200–3300 m, 15–16.VII.2001, leg. Heinz, 1 ex.

Remark. This specimen, as well a few other in my collection, also from Kashmir has red cupreous upperside, while a typical form from the Central Himalaya is usually dark bronze or dark greenish bronze. It is possible, that population from Kashmir is a new subspecies, but from other side a color might be connected with altitude, because all red cupreous specimen are collected at altitude 3000–3500 m.

***Gonioctena tredecimmaculata* Jacoby, 1888**

Material examined. N. Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NNW Hanoi, env. NE of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 2–9.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov, 6 ex. Aedeagus was studied.

Remark. This species was known earlier only from China (Bezdek, 2002)

***Paropsides nigropunctata* Jacoby, 1892**

Material examined. N. Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NNW Hanoi, env. NE of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 28.V.–7.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov & I. Roma, 1 ex. (NME).

Remark. Species was known from North India and Myanmar, firstly found in Vietnam.

***Sinoluperus subcostatus* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963**

Material examined. N. Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NNW Hanoi, env. NE of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 2–9.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov, 1 ex.

Remark. This species was known from China and Laos, firstly found in Vietnam.

***Monolepta severini* (Jacoby, 1896)**

Material examined. China, S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 23 km NW Jinghong, voc. Na Bon (NNNR), N 22° 9'49", E 100° 39'92", 10.X.2008, 730 m, trans. Zone MF, leg. A. Meng, 1 ex.

Remark. This very usual and widely distributed species is firstly found in China.

***Monolepta indochninensis* L. Medvedev, 1999**

Material examined. China, S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 25 km NW Jinghong, vic. Zhong Zhi Chang, N 22°11'06", E 100°39'05", 780 m, 12.VI.2008 MF, rub. plant, leg. A. Weigel, 1 ex.

Remark. Species was described from Vietnam and Laos, firstly found in China.

***Galerucida apicipennis* (Duvivier, 1885)**

Material examined. N. Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NNW Hanoi, env. NE of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 2–9.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov, 14 ex.

Remark. Color of this species is rather variable. In the studied series dominates form with fulvous underside and femora with black tibiae and tarsi (8 ex.), sometimes underside and legs entirely fulvous (5 ex.) or metasternum and legs black with fulvous anterior femora (1 ex.), but aedeagi of all these forms are identical.

***Longitarsus rangoonensis* Jacoby, 1892**

Material examined. China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian (NNNR), light trap, leg. A. Weigel.

Remark. This widely distributed species is firstly found in China.

***Sphaeroderma subseriatum* L. Medvedev, 2009**

Material examined. N. Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NNW Hanoi, env. NE of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 5–9.VI.1996, leg. A. Napolov & I. Roma, 1 male (NME).

Remark. Species was described from China and firstly found in Vietnam.

Sphaeroderma pseudoapicale L. Medvedev, 1997

Material examined. China, S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 25 km NW Jinghong, vic. Zhong Zhi Chang, N 22°11'06", E 100°39'05", 780 m, 12.VI.2008 MF, rub. plant, leg. A. Weigel, 1 female.

Remark. Firstly found in China, was known from Vietnam, Thailand and Nepal.

Altica cyanea (Weber, 1801)

Material examined. Indonesia, N-Sulawesi, 4 km SE Batu Putih, N 1° 32'65", E 125° 7'94", 150 m, 17.II.2009, leg. A. Skale (001).

Remark. This very usual and widely distributed in Oriental region species is firstly found on Sulawesi

Crepicnema tenimberensis (Jacoby, 1894)

Material examined. Indonesia or., Aru-Islands, Warmar Island, vic. Dobo, S 5° 47'54", E 134° 13', 20 m, 14–17.II.2011, leg. A. Skale (#11), 2 ex.;- Indonesia, N-Molluca Isl. Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan distr., Loleo, S env. Tilope vill., 10–15 km SW between Gunung Talag mt-Ohan, 12.IX.2007, secondary lowland forest, beaten, leg. D. Telnov & K. Greke, 1 ex.

Remark. Both these localities are new for the species, which was known from India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Sumatra, Tenimber, the Philippines and New Guinea.

Homonymy

Chabria alexanderi L. Medvedev, **nom. nov.**

Remark. This name is proposed for *Ch. riedeli* L. Medvedev, 2011 from Sulawesi because of homonymy with *Ch. riedeli* L. Medvedev, 2010 from New Guinea.

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Author's address:

Prof. Lev N. Medvedev
Institute for Problems of Ecology and Evolution
Russian Academy of Sciences
Leninsky prospect 33, Moscow 119071, Russia
E-mail:lev.n.medvedev@mail.ru

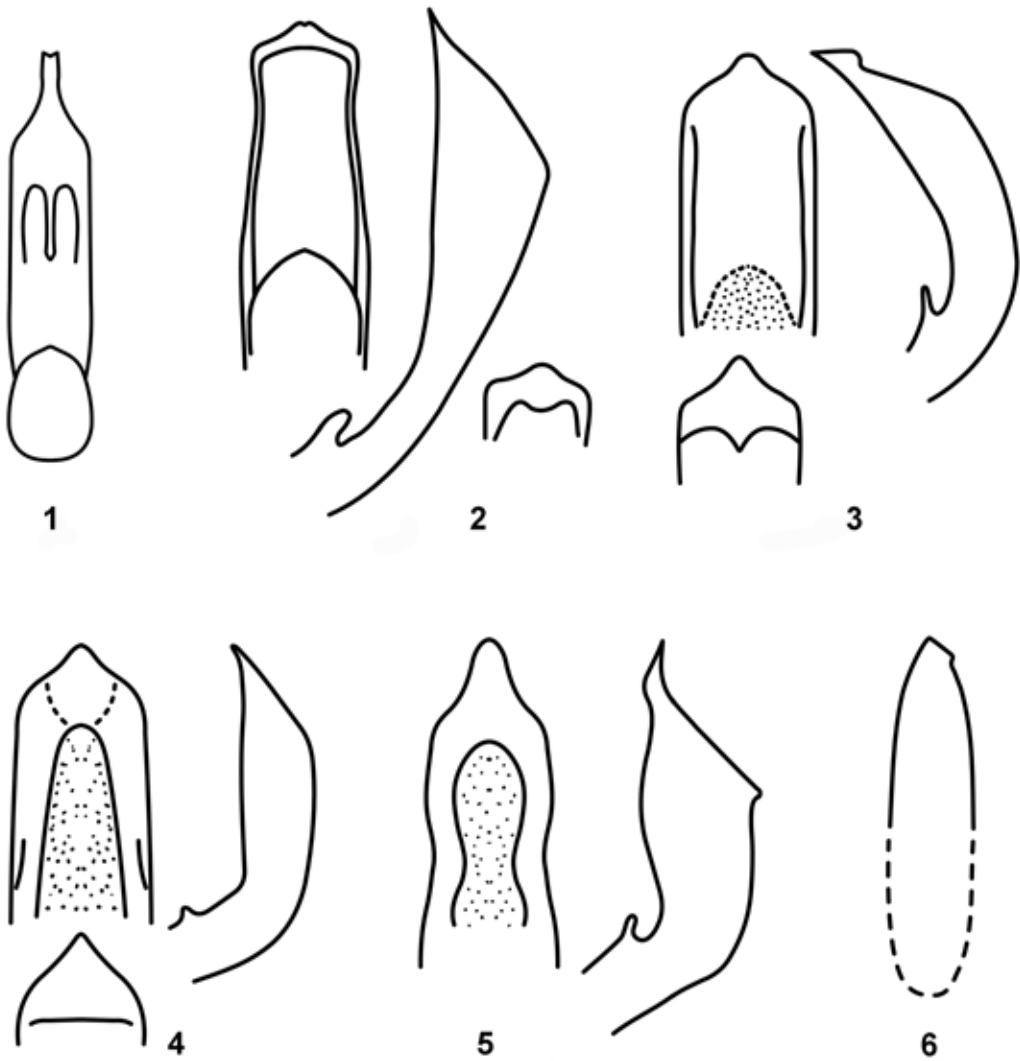


Plate1: Figs1-6. Aedeagus, ventral and partly lateral view, figs 2-4 also with apical part of upperside: 1 - *Nosognatha namibica* , 2 - *Colaspoides napolovi*, 3 - *C. gressitti*, 4 - *C. dapi*, 5 - *C. cheni*, 6 - *Pyrrhalta apicicornis*

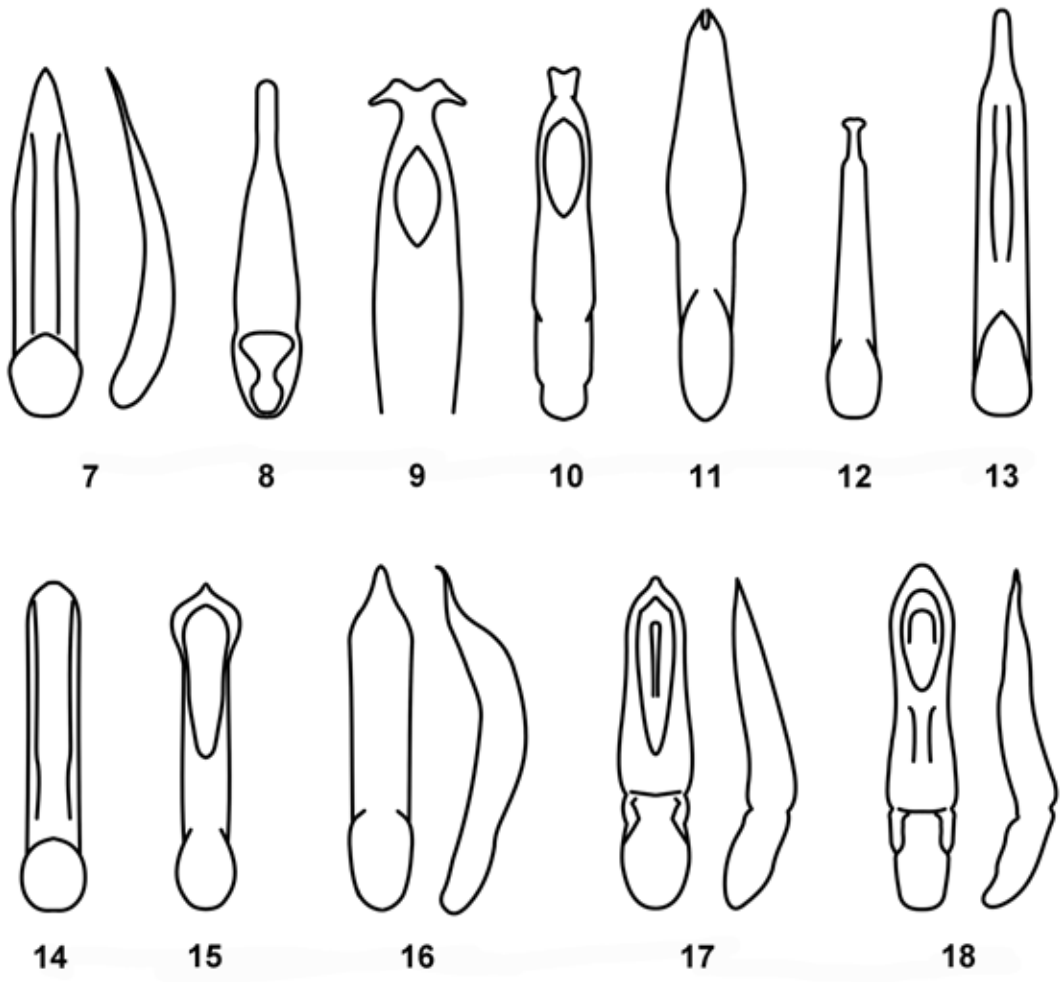


Plate 2: Figs 7–18. Aedeagus, ventral and partly lateral view: 7 – *Scelolyperus napolovi*, 8 – *S. altaicus*, 9 – *S. grandis*, 10 – *S. tibialis*, 11 – *Trichomimastra foveicollis*, 12 – *Monolepta weigeli*, 13 – *M. bacboensis*, 14 – *Ogloblinia tarsalis*, 15 – *Neocrepidodera thailandica*, 16 – *Longitarsus iriana*, 17 – *L. rangooensis*, 18 – *L. birmanicus*

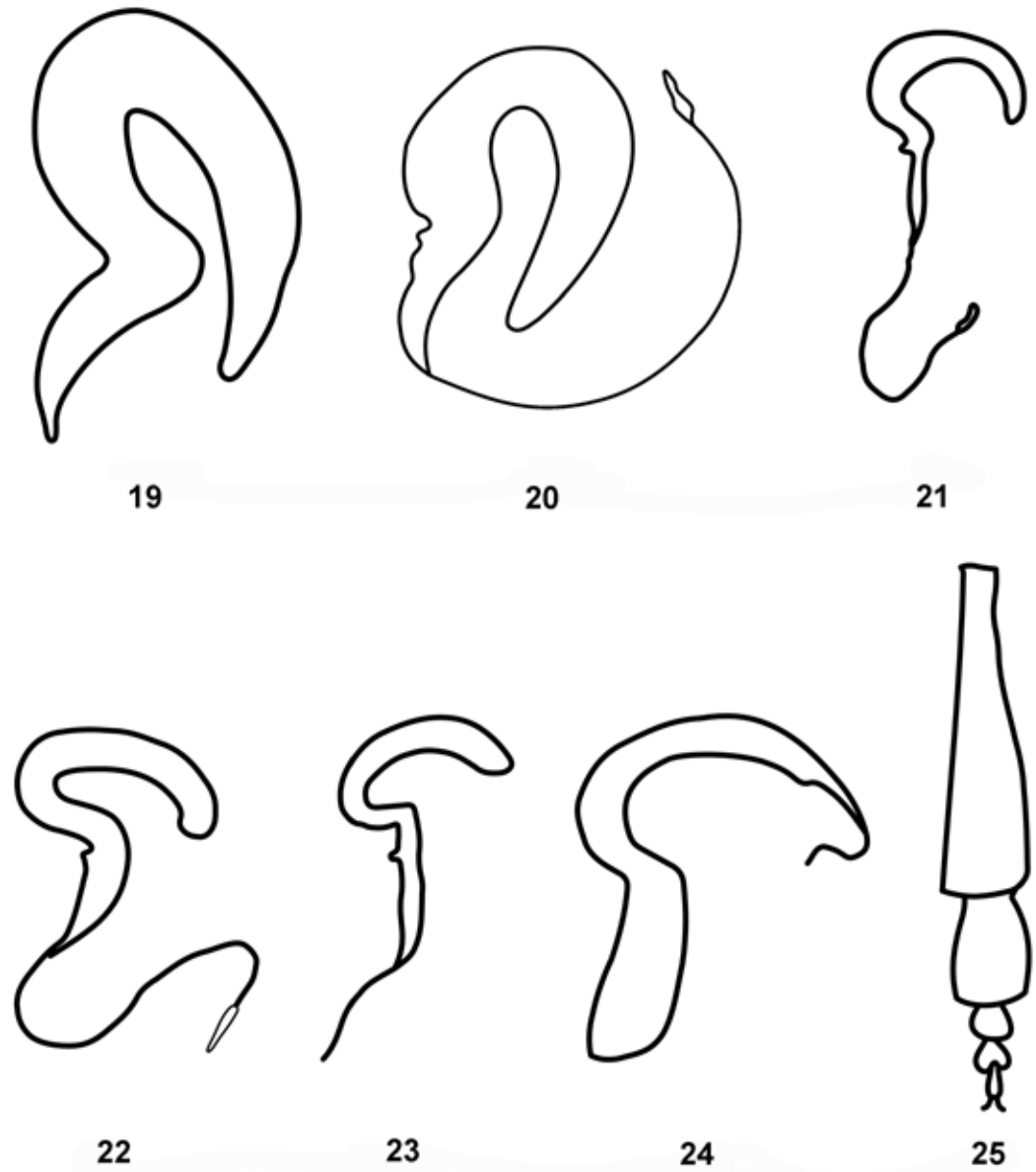


Plate 3: Figs19–24. Spermatheca: 19 – *Aoria fulvula*, 20 – *Colaspoides napolovi*, 21 – *C. gressitti*, 22 – *C. dapi*, 23 – *C. cheni*, 24 – *Monolepta bacboensis*
 Fig. 25 – *Ogloblinia tarsata*, hind tibia and tarsus



26



27



28

Plate 4: Figs 26–28. General view: 26, 27 – *Liliocerus keyiensis*, holotype and paratype, 28 – *Gonophora hartmanni*, holotype

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