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SPIXIANA	21	1	25–42	München, 01. März 1998	ISSN 0341-8391

New data on Chrysomelidae of Nepal

(Insecta, Coleoptera)

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Medvedev, L. N. & E. Sprecher-Uebersax (1998): New data on Chrysomelidae of Nepal (Insecta, Coleoptera). – Spixiana **21/1:** 25-42

Recently studied material from Nepal has resulted a new genus *Sphenorella* and 7 new species (*Oreomela annapurnae, Apophylia brancuccii, Japonitata diformis, Monolepta impressicollis, Doryscus niger, Paraplotes nepalensis, Dercetina nepalica*) as well as 56 species firstly recorded for Nepal. 7 new synonymies, 1 new homonymy, 2 redescriptions and 7 rectifications are proposed. Keys for Nepalese *Apophylia*, Oriental *Euphitrea micans*-group and one to divide *Paridea octomaculata* from *P. tetraspilota* are given.

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Introduction

As a part of our project "Catalogue of Chrysomelidae from Nepal" we propose the next part of taxonomical investigation on leaf beetles from Nepal. Our studies based mostly on the material of the Natural History Museum in Basel, but also on the collection of Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart. In the Natural History Museum of Basel the material of Nepalese leaf beetles is very rich and therefore gives us the chance of large investigations. In this article descriptions of new taxa, synonymical notes, nomenclature changes as well as a large list of species firstly recorded for Nepal and keys for a few genera or species group are given. The material is deposited in the collections mentioned below. The following abbreviations are used:

NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart
LM	Collection of L. Medvedev, Moscow

List of species

Subfamily Eumolpinae

Nodina robusta Jacoby

N. crassipes Jacoby, 1908 and *N. major* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982 are new synonyms of this species, which has rather variable colour of legs, from entirely fulvous to strongly darkened with fulvous apices of tibiae and tarsi.

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Subfamily Chrysomelinae

Agrosteomela fallaciosa Stal

Material: 1 ex., Mt. Everest.

New for Nepal, was known from Sikkim and Assam.

Phrathora abdominalis Baly

Material: 1♀, Langtang National Park, Kyanjin Gompa, 4000 m, 12. V. 1988, leg. S. Bily.

New for Nepal, was known from North India.

Gonioctena inconditus Weise

Material: 1♂, East Nepal, Arun Valley, Num-Chichila, 1500-1900 m, 17. VI. 1980, leg. C. Holzschuh.

New for Nepal, was known from Malaysia.

Oreomela (s. str.) *annapurnae*, spec. nov.

Fig. 1

Types. Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Mts. (Everest) (LM).

Diagnosis. Near *O. indica* Jacoby, 1896, differs in colour, evenly rounded (not cordiform) sides of prothorax, and structure of aedeagus with well developed and acute apical process.

Description

Upperside and legs dark bronze, antennae and underside practically black.Body elongate, widened posteriorly, broadly rounded at apex. Head much more narrow than prothorax, sparsely punctate and extremely finely shagreened, with deep transverse groove dividing frons and clypeus. Antennae with segment 2 subglobose, segment 3 elongate, about 1.5 times as long as 2nd and slightly longer as 4th; next segment elongate, subequal to 4th. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, with maximal width in middle, sides evenly rounded, anterior angles rounded, posterior angles obtuse, surface moderately convex, shagreened and not densely uniformly punctate; all punctures of the same size. Scutellum very short, triangular, densely shagreened. Elytra ovate, 1.25 times as long as wide, with maximal width just behind middle, surface moderately convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures distinctly smaller than on prothorax, interspaces shining. Fore tarsi of ♂ not widened, pubescent below. Claws simple. Aedeagus (Fig. 1) longitudinally concave on underside, especially on apical process.

Length: 5.5 mm.

Oreomela (s. str.) *himalayensis nepalica*, subspec. nov.

Fig. 2

Types. Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Prov. Karnali, Distr. Dolpa, Kagmara Lekh Garpung Khola, Hochplateau, 4100 m, 12.V.1995, leg. A. Weigel (LM).

Diagnosis. This subspecies is identical with nominative form in structure of aedeagus, but differs in having distinct metallic colour, more finely punctured prothorax and very shining upperside.

Description

Upperside aeneous green, antennae, legs and underside black. Body elongate, widened posteriorly. Head finely and sparsely punctate, shining. Antennae with segment 3 distinctly longer than 2nd or 4th. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, feebly cordiform, with obtuse hind angles; surface shining, finely

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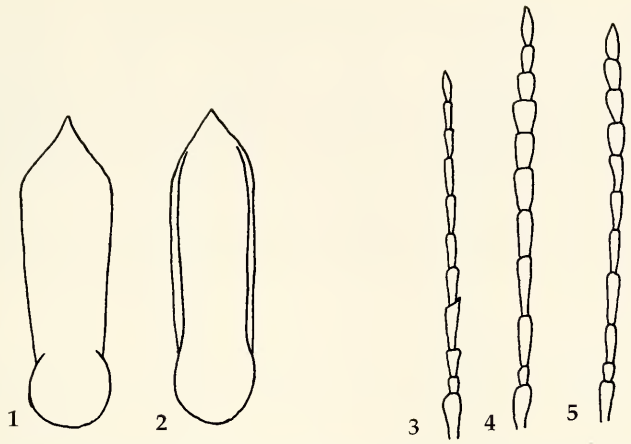

Figs 1, 2. *Oreomela*, aedeagus ventral. **1.** *O. annapurnae*, spec. nov. **2.** *O. himalayensis nepalica*, subspec. nov.
Figs 3-5. *Apophylia*, antennae of ♂. **3.** *A. brancuccii*, spec. nov. **4.** *A. aeruginosa* Hope. **5.** *A. samoderzhenkovi* Medvedev.

punctate and shagreened. Scutellum short, triangular, shining. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, with maximal width in middle, surface shining, finely punctate, more or less wrinkled among punctures. Fore tarsi of ♂ not widened. Aedeagus (fig. 2) longitudinally concave on underside, especially in apical part, with membranous apical third and simple rounded triangular apex.

Length: 5.2 mm.

Subfamily Galerucinae

Apophylia aeruginosa (Hope)

Figs 4, 15

We have at our disposal 3♂♂ from Nepal with a specific structure of abdomen and rather moderate size, but in all other characters fully identical with *A. aeruginosa* Hope. Maulik (1936) in his description of *A. aeruginosa* mentions nothing about spines on abdomen, but very possibly he overlooked this character (as in the case of *A. nilakrishna* Maulik). Because of this we propose a description of the ♂ which we accept for *A. aeruginosa* Hope.

Redecription

Black, basal half of antennae and legs fulvous, elytra metallic green or bluish green, tarsi more or less darkened.

Anterior part of head, including frontal tubercles practically smooth and shining, hind part very densely punctate, dull. Antennae (Fig. 4) about ⅔ of body lenght, in ♂ with thickened preapical and shortened apical segments. Prothorax 1.7-1.8 times as wide as long, with maximal width in anterior third, anterior margin practically not elevated and not incised in middle, hind margin feebly concave, surface with shallow impression on middle line and groove on each side, finely and densely punctate. Elytra very densely punctate. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi of ♂ very narrow, elongate and curved. Abdominal sternites 1 and 2 of ♂ with two sharp teeth each on hind margin (Fig. 15), last sternite with small groove before apex. Aedeagus symmetrical, parallel-sided, with narrowed apical third (Fig. 6)

Length: 6.3-6.7 mm.

Material used for description: East Nepal, Dhawalagiri, Myagdi Distr., Ghara Khola, Shikka-Tatopani, 1100-2000 m (J. Probst); Nepal, Bagmati, Sindhupalchok; Gangiwal-Parahang, 1700-2500 m, 8.VI.1989 (M. Brancucci); 1♂ without head and prothorax, same region, Sarmatang-Gangiwal, 2500 m, 5.VI.1969 (M. Brancucci).

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Apophylia brancuccii **Medvedev, spec. nov.**
Fig. 3

Types. Holotype: ♂, East Nepal, Mechi, Dobhan-Phulvari, 800-1200 m, 8.VI.1985, leg. M. Brancucci (NHMB). – Paratypes: 1 ex., E. Nepal, leg. M. Brancucci: same locality; 10 ex., Arun Valley, Pharicot, 550 m, 13.VI.1983; 2 ex., Koshi, Dharan, 18.VI.1985; 1 ex.,Koshi, Simraghat-Lumbughat, 450 m, 14.VI.1985; 1 ex., Arun Valley, Tumlingtar, 450 m, 26.V.1983; 4 ex., Hile, Arun R., 200-300 m, 26.V.1983; 3 ex., East Nepal, Arun Valley, Mongmaya-Surtibari, 400 m, 1.VI.1992, leg. J. & J. Probst (NHMB, 2 in LM).

Diagnosis. Near *A. metallica* Jacoby, 1904, poorly known species from South India, differs by bicolorous head and unicolorous elytra. From Nepalese species it differs by characters indicated in the key given below.

Description
Fulvous; head behind frontal tubercles and middle of mesosternum black, apical half of antennae darkened, elytra metallic green. Head roughly and densely punctate. Antennae thin, with elongate segments (Fig. 3). Prothorax twice as broad as long, with maximal width in anterior third, anterior margin elevated, incised in middle, hind margin concave, surface with impressed middle line and large shallow groove on each side, densely punctate. Elytra very densely punctate. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi not enlarged in ♂. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) lanceolate, with triangular acute apex, slightly asymmetrical.
Length 4.8-5.7 mm.

Key to *Apophylia* of Nepal

1. Prothorax fulvous, sometimes with black spots. ..... 2.
– Prothorax black. ..... 5.
2. Prothorax with black spots. ..... 3.
– Prothorax without black spots. Head bicolorous, legs and underside except metasternum fulvous. Length 4.8-5.7 mm ..... *brancuccii*, spec. nov.
3. Prothorax with 1 black spot. ..... 4.
– Prothorax with 3 black spots. Head fulvous with black vertex. Legs fulvous. Elytra metallic green. Aedeagus see fig. 9. Length 5.5-6.5 mm ..... *crotchi* Jacoby
4. Antennae and legs entirely or mostly fulvous. Head bicolorous. Elytra metallic green. Length 4.7 mm ..... *sericea* Fabricius
– Antennae and legs entirely or mostly black. Head black. Elytra usually bronze or dark green. Length 6.5-7.5 mm ..... *maculata* Kimoto
5. Head bicolorous. Margins of prothorax often fulvous. Legs fulvous. ..... 6.
– Head entirely black. ..... 7.
6. Elytra metallic green. Antennae of ♂ see fig. 5. Aedeagus lanceolate, asymmetrical, with very acute apex. Length 4.8-5.5 mm ..... *samoderzhenkovi* Medvedev
– Elytra practically black. Length 6-7.3 mm. Possibly a dark form of preceding species ..... sp. A
7. Legs black, knees sometimes fulvous. ..... 8.
– Legs fulvous, tarsi and apices of femora sometimes darkened. ..... 10.
8. ♂ antennal segments 7-8 not thickened, about 3 times as long as wide. Body smaller. ..... 9.
– ♂ antennal segments 7-8 thickened, about 1.5 times as long as wide; abdominal segments 1 and 2 with two teeth each. Body larger, 7-7.8 mm ..... *nilakrishna* Maulik
9. Frontal tubercles smooth. Elytra green. ♂ abdominal segment 1 with 2 hairy brushes. Aedeagus not narrowed in apical part, extreme apex short triangular, curved downwards (Fig. 8). Length 5.1-5.8 mm ..... *schawalleri* Medvedev

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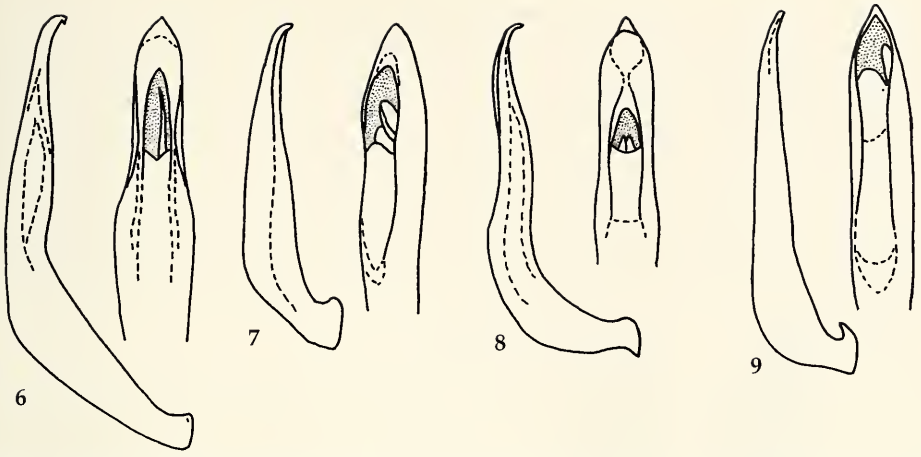

Figs 6-9. *Apophylia*, aedeagus lateral and dorsal. **6.** *A. aeruginosa* Hope. **7.** *A. brancuccii*, spec. nov. **8.** *A. schawalleri* Medvedev. **9.** *A. crotchi* Jacoby.

– Frontal tubercles usually shagreened. Elytra dark violaceous or green with cupreous suture. ♂ abdomen simple, aedeagus cuneiform with apex not curved downwards. Length 4.1-5.9 mm . ..... *himalayana* Medvedev

10. Elytra green. ♂ antennal segments 7-9 thickened (Fig. 2).Abdominal segments 1 and 2 with two teeth each. Aedeagus see fig. 6. Length 6.3-6.7 mm ..... *aeruginosa* Hope

– Elytra green with golden suture. Body small, 5 mm. Unclear species, very possibly identical with preceding one ..... *assamensis* Jacoby

Sastroides dohertii Maulik

Material: 1 ex., Koshi, Chauki, 2700 m, 2.VI.1985 (M. Brancucci); 1 ex., Ganesh Himal, Somathang, 3270 m, 15.VI.1993 (M. Hroblay).

New for Nepal, was known from Burma and Laos.

Mimastracella pubicollis Samoderzhenkov

Material: 2 ex., Arun Valley, Lamobagar Ghola, 1400 m, 28.-31.V.1980 (C. Holzschuh).

New for Nepal, was described from Vietnam.

Mimagitocera flava (Jacoby)

Material: 1 ex., Taplejung Distr., Gunsa Khola, 2400-2600 m, 12.IX.1983 (J. Martens & W. Schawaller).

New for Nepal, was known from Assam.

Trichocerophysa latifascia Gressitt & Kimoto

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Lamobagar Gola, 1400 m, 8.-14.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from China.

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Agetocera lobicornis Baly

Material: 2 ex., "Himalaya, Mt. Everest".

New for Nepal, was known from North India.

Aulacophora carinicauda Chen & Kung

Material: 1♂, Gorkha Distr., Ghorka-Khanckok, 1700-2300 m, 22.V.1990, leg. J. Probst.

New for Nepal, was known from South China and Vietnam.

Cerophysella viridipennis Allard

Material: 1♂, 1♀, Arun Valley, Lamobagar Ghola, 1400 m, 8-14.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci); 1♀, Arun Valley, Mure, 2000 m, 2.-8.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci); 1♂, Thamur Valley, Dhankuta-Bile, 1150-2000 m, 24.-25.V.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Indochina.

Genus *Taumacera* Thunberg

The genus *Oedicerus* Kollar & Redtenbacher, 1848 is a new synonym of *Taumacera*. A typical *Taumacera* has no enlarged antennal segments in ♂, or segments 3-7 are modified; in the subgenus *Cerophysa* Chevrolat, 1837 segments 5-6 or more often segment 8 are enlarged. In *Oedicerus* ♂♂ have modified 5th and 6th segments, Therefore we can reduce *Oedicerus* to a full synonym of *Taumacera*, because all differences are only in secondary sexual characters.

Taumacera monstrosa Jacoby

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Tumlingtar-Khandbari, 450-1100 m, 27.V.1983 (M. Brancucci; 1 ex., Arun Valley, Khandbari-Bhotebas, 950-1850 m, 5.VI.1992, leg. J. Probst.

New for Nepal, was known from Burma.

Taumacera mandarensis Jacoby

The species is rather variable: prothorax entirely red or with black bilobed spot in middle, rarely entirely black; antennae black or with red basal segment; head more or less darkened, legs from fulvous to red. Form of aedeagus and structure of ♂ antennae are identical in all these colour variations. *T. andrewesi* Jacoby, 1904 is very possibly identical with this species.

Phyllobrotica komiyai Takizawa

Material: 1 ex., Dolakha, Tama Kola, 850-1100 m, 24.-29.V.1989 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from West Bengal.

Liroetis apicicornis Jacoby

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Num, 1550 m, 5.-6.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci); 1 ex., Bagmati, Sindhupalchok, 2500 m, 6.-7.VI.1989 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from South India.

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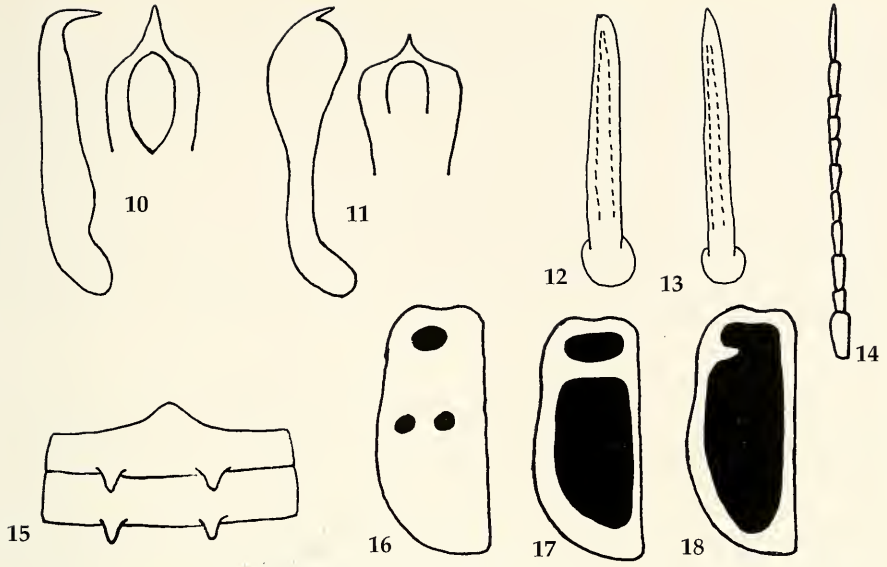

Figs 10-11. *Paridea*, aedeagus lateral and dorsal. **10.** *P. tetraspilota* Hope. **11.** *P. octomaculata* Baly.
Figs 12-13. *Doryscus*, aedeagus ventral. **12.** *D. niger*, spec. nov. **13.** *D. testaceus* Jacoby.
Fig. 14. *Paraplotes nepalensis*, spec. nov, antenna.
Fig. 15. *Apophylia aeruginosa* Hope, spines on abdominal sternites 1 and 2.
Figs 16-18. *Sphenorella maculata* (Kimoto & Takizawa), elytral pattern. **16.** From Manegero. **17.** From Phulchoki. **18.** From Chautara.

Mimastra nitida Maulik

Material: 2 ex., Bagmati, Nuwakot, 2300 m, 15.VI.1989 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from North India.

Japonitata diformis, spec. nov.

Types. Holotype: ♀, East Nepal, Arun Valley, Mure, 2000 m, 2.-8.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci), spotted specimen (NHMB). – Paratypes: 6♀♀, same locality (NHMB, 2 in LM).

Diagnosis. We place this species in *Japonitata*, although it has closed anterior coxal cavities, because all other characters fully correspond to this genus. It resembles more or less *J. eberti* Kimoto, 1970, but differs immediately in having only one ridge on elytra.

Description

Fulvous, antennae dark brown except one or two basal segments, elytra often with two large black spots: one behind basal convexity, another behind middle. Head shining, impunctate; interantennal space narrow and carinate, frontal tubercles delimited behind with transverse groove. Antennae reach behind middle of elytra, segment 3 distinctly longer than 2, segment 4 a little longer than 3, next segments subequal to 4. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, with maximal width before middle, sides feebly rounded, anterior margin feebly concave, basal margin straight, with oblique emargination at hind angles, surface shining, impunctate, with large shallow impression on each side. Elytra with high humeral tubercle and sharp lateral ridge, dividing vertical part of elytra and distinct to apical slope, basal convexity distinct, surface smooth, shining, impunctate, but with transparent, more or less darkened dots. Anterior coxal cavities narrowly closed.

Length: 4.8-5.8 mm.

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Paridea (Semacia) lateralis **Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov**

Material: 2♂♂, 1♀, West Nepal, Chitre, Ghar Khola, 2400 m, 26.-31.V.1984 (C. Rai) (NHMB, LM).

New for Nepal, was described from Vietnam.

Paridea octomaculata **(Baly)**
Fig. 11

This very usual species is rather variable, the elytral spots are sometimes enlarged and more or less united together. In such case the species resembles very much another species, *P. tetraspilota* (Hope, 1831). However, they differ well in structure of aedeagus as follows:

Key to *Paridea octomaculata* and *tetraspilota*

1. Aedeagus rather straight and thin in lateral view, apex rounded, with long apical process, curved downwards under right angle. Underside without grooves (Fig.10) ..... *tetraspilota* Hope
– Aedeagus thickened in middle and curved in lateral view, apex truncate with short apical process, rather feebly curved downwards; underside with groove before apex and another along the middle (Fig. 11) ..... *octomaculata* Baly

Cneorane birmanica **Jacoby**

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Num, 1500 m, 5.-6.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Burma.

Cneorane dohertii **Maulik**

Material: 1 ex., Bagmati, Nuwakot, Pati Bhanjyang, 1900 m, 16.-18.VI.1989 (M. Brancucci); 1 ex., Godavari, 1500-2500 m, 1.VII.1987 (C. Rai).

New for Nepal, was known from Assam.

Morphosphaera prava **Maulik**

Material: 1 ex., Bagmati, Sindhupalchok, 1700-2500 m, 8.VI.1989 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Assam and Burma.

Genus *Calomicrus* Stephens

The genus *Charaea* Baly, 1878 is a new synonym of *Calomicrus*. All characters given in the original description correspond fully with the latter genus.

Calomicrus balyi, **nom. nov.**

= *Charaea flaviventris* Baly, 1878 (homonymy with *Calomicrus flaviventris* Motschulsky, 1860).

Material: 12 ex., Kali-G. Khola, Kalopani, 1600-2500 m, 26.VI.1986 (C. Holzschuh); 6 ex., Mure-Num, 1500-2000 m, 4.-7.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Punjab.

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Monolepta labiata Jacoby

Material: 2 ex., Dhaulagiri, Kali-G. Khola, 1600 m, 18.VI.1986 (C. Holzschuh).

New for Nepal, was known from Bengal.

Monolepta rufa Takizawa

Material: 1 ex., Modi Khola, Randrung, 1100-1800 m, 3.-6.VI.1984 (C. Holzschuh).

Monolepta impressicollis, spec. nov. (det. by L. Medvedev)

Types. Holotype: ♂, Assam, Kasiranga (LM).

Diagnosis. Resembles *M. bimaculipennis* Kimoto, 1970, but prothorax with very distinct depressions and more closely punctate, head bicolorous, elytra with clearly transverse fulvous band (not rounded spot).

Description

Black; anterior part of head, including frontal tubercles, 3 basal segments of antennae, prothorax, broad transverse band in the middle of elytra and legs fulvous; tibiae and tarsi darkened. Body elongate, flattened. Head with deep transverse groove behind frontal tubercles, vertex punctate and finely wrinkled. Antennal segments 2 and 3 subequal, segment 4 almost as long as two preceding together, next segments subequal or slightly shorter than 4th. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, lateral margins almost straight, hind angles distinct, almost rectangular, anterior and posterior margins arcuate, surface with distinct depression on each side just behind middle, densely punctate. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, very densely punctate, with sparse hairs, mostly on apical slope. Segment 1 of posterior tarsus about twice as long as next segments combined.

Length: 4.2 mm.

Monolepta bimaculicollis Jacoby

Material: 1 ex., Lamobagar Khola, 1400 m, 8.-14.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from South India.

Paleosepharia tomokunii Kimoto & Takizawa

Material: 1 ex., Godavari, 1500 m, 21.-27.V.1989 (M. Brancucci).

This rare species was described from the Nepal by Kimoto & Takizawa, 1983.

Paleosepharia pokharensis Kimoto (comb. nov.)

This species, described as *Monolepta*, is transferred to the genus *Paleosepharia*; *P. costata* Takizawa & Basu, 1987 is a new synonym of this species.

Sinoluperoides marginalis Kimoto

Material: 2 ex., Kathmandu Valley, Godawari, 1500 m, 17.V.1983 and 31.V.1987 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Vietnam.

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Doryscus niger, spec. nov.

Fig. 12

Types. Holotype: ♂, West Nepal, Pothara-Landrung, 1600-1900 m, 7.V.1984, C. Holzschuh (NHMB).

Paratypes: 1 ex., same locality; 2 ex., Central Nepal, Bagmati, Sindhupalchok, Gangjwal, 2500 m, 6.-7.VI.1989, C. Holzschuh (NHMB, LM); 1♀, Bagmati, Sindhupalchok, Dubhachaur-Sarmatang, 1600-2500 m, 3.VI.1989, M. Brancucci (NHMB); 1 ex., Myagdi Distr., Myagdi Khola N Boghara, 1800-2000 m, 21.V.1995, Martens & Schawaller (SMNS).

Diagnosis. Very near to the single known species of the genus, *D. testaceus* Jacoby, 1887, and might be only a dark variation of the latter, but differs in obtuse apex of aedeagus (not pointed as in *D. testaceus*, fig. 13), black body, smaller size and a little more robust antennae. *D. testaceus* has sometimes head and elytra more or less darkened to entirely black, but prothorax seems to be always fulvous.

Description

Body black with fulvous knees, antennae fulvous or darkened, anterior part of head sometimes fulvous. Head impunctate. Antennae with segments 3-10 subequal, each of them about 2.5-3 times as long as wide. Prothorax strongly cordiform, impunctate, with numerous white erect hairs along anterior and lateral margins. Elytra are practically the same as in *D. testaceus*. Last abdominal sternite of ♂ with deep rounded groove. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) narrow and elongate, with obtuse apex.

Length: 3.3-4.4 mm.

Palpoxena konbirensis Weise

Material: 1♂, Koshi, Simraghat-Lumbughat, 450 m, 14.VI.1985 (M. Brancucci); 1♂, Godavari, 1500 m, 23.V.1985 (M. Brancucci).

The specimens in question have entirely fulvous upperside, but structure of head is quite identical with *P. konbirensis* Weise.

New for Nepal, was known from Bengal.

Paraplotes nepalensis, spec. nov. (det by L. Medvedev)

Fig. 14

Types. Holotype: ♀, Central Nepal, Kathmandu Valley, Godavari, 1500 m, 23.V.1985, leg. M. Brancucci (NHMB). – Paratypes: 2 ex., same locality, 21.-27.V.1989 (M. Brancucci) (NHMB); 1 ex., same locality, 10.-12.VI.1984 (C. Rai) (LM).

Diagnosis. This genus is known from East China, North Vietnam and Taiwan and includes 5 species. Although we have at our disposal only a single ♀, it differs well from all known species. *P. antennalis* Chen, 1942 and *P. clavicornis* Gressitt & Kimoto,1963 have antennal segments 6-7 robust; *P. rugosa* Laboissiere, 1933 has other proportions of antennal segments and fulvous body with black elytra; *P. frontalis* Laboissiere, 1933 has vertex and abdomen black, elytra not fully metallic.

Description

Head black with fulvous labrum and palpi, antennae fulvous with darkened apical half, prothorax fulvous, scutellum black, elytra blackish blue, underside black with fulvous abdomen, legs fulvous with darkened tarsi. Body robust, widened posteriorly, flattened above. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles elongate triangular with acute anterior angles invading in an interantennal space. Vertex with longitudinal impressed line. Antennae (Fig. 14) about ⅔ of body length, thin, with segments cylindrical, except segments 8 and 9, that are more or less triangularly widened at apex; proportions of segments are as 15-6-10-12-11-10-10-8-8-10-15. Prothorax 2.6 times as broad as long, transversely concave, with almost straight and parallel side margins, fore angles protruding, hind angles with quadrate emargination; surface shining and impunctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 3 times as long as wide in shoulders, broadened behind, with sharp lateral ridge, divided elytra on horizontal and vertical parts; surface without distinct basal convexity, moderately shining, very densely subrugosely punctate.

Length: 6 mm.

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Sphenorella, gen. nov.

Genotype: *S. maculata* Kimoto & Takizawa, 1972

Body robust. Head impunctate, clypeus triangular, convex. Interantennal space narrow, carinate. Frontal tubercles distinct, transverse. Maxillar palpi without thickened segments. Antennae a little shorter than the body length, slender, with segments 2 and 3 subequal. Prothorax transverse, unmarginate posteriorly, anterior angles thick, producing, hind angles acute, basal margin emarginate near hind angles; surface uneven, depressed behind anterior angles, with shallow groove on each side behind middle, but without transverse depression. Epipleurae broad at base, gradually narrowed to behind. Wings absent. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Mid and hind tibiae with spurs. Segment 1 of hind tarsi as long as two next segments combined. Claws appendiculate.

Sphenorella maculata Kimoto & Takizawa
Figs 16-18

The species was described as *Sphenoraia*, but differs well in the absence of wings and very distinct and acute hind angles of prothorax. From *Aplosonyx* the new genus differs in the absence of wings and very feeble impressions on prothorax. *Sphenoraia apicalis* Kimoto & Takizawa, 1983 is a new synonym of *S. maculata* with more developed metallic spots on elytra. We have 3 specimens of the species in question, each of them with specific elytral pattern (Figs 16-18).

Material studied: 1 ex., Bagmati, Chautara, 1400-1700 m, 23.-25.VI.1989; 1 ex., Bagmati, Sindhupalchok, Manegero, 2500 m, 13.VI.1989; 1 ex., Kathmandu Valley, Phulchoki, 1500-2700 m, 4.VI.1986.

Strobiderus fulvus Kimoto

Material: 1 ex., Modi Khola, Landrung, 1100-1800 m, 3.-6.VI.1984 (C. Rai).

New for Nepal, was known from India and Bhutan.

Trichobalya viridipennis Kimoto

Material: 1 ex., Arun River-Tumlingtar, 450 m, 16.V.1993 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from North India, Sikkim, Bhutan.

Dercetisoma persimilis (Kimoto) (comb. nov.)
Fig. 20

This species, described as *Arthrotus*, must be better placed in *Dercetisoma* because of straight lateral margins of prothorax and distinct depressions on its surface, according a generic key proposed by Kimoto (1989).

Dercetisoma nepalica, spec. nov.
Figs 19, 22

Types. Holotype: ♂, Central Nepal, Janakpur, Jiri-Shivalaya ,1800-2500 m, 11.-12.VI.1987, leg. C. Rai (NHMB). – Paratypes : 3♂♂, Modi Khola, Pothana, 1900 m, 7.-9VI.1984 (C. Rai); 1♂, Koshi, Mutidhunga-Chitre, 2200-2400 m, 28.V.1985 (M. Brancucci) (NHMB, LM).

Diagnosis. Differs from the other species by extremely short antennal segment 3 and comparatively small size.

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Description

Body fulvous, labrum and antennal segments 3-11 dark brown. Legs more or less darkened. Elongate, slightly widened posteriorly. Head shining, impunctate, with longitudinal groove behind frontal tubercles. Antennal segment 2 short, as long as wide; segment 3 extremely short, distinctly transverse, segment 4 about 3.2-3.5 times as long as segments 2 and 3 combined and about 10 times as long as 3; proportions of segments 2-6 are as 5-3-25-18 (Fig. 19). Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, with straight side margins, narrowed to base, with anterior angles not protruding laterally; surface deeply grooved on each side and distinctly punctate on grooves and near base. Elytra 1.5 times as long as maximal width, with strong punctures. Segment 1 of anterior tarsi thin, cylindrical, twice as long as wide. Aedeagus is practically the same as in *D. similis* Kimoto, only a little more thin and with more acute apex (Fig. 22).

Length: 3.7 mm.

Males of the 3 species of *Dercetisoma* known from Nepal differ as follows:

Key to the species of *Dercetisoma* of Nepal

1. Antennal segment 3 shorter than 2; segment 4 at least twice as long as segments 2 and 3 combined. Anterior tarsi with segment 1 cylindrical, twice as long as wide. ..... 2.
– Antennal segment 3 equal or a little longer than 2; segment 4 about 1.2-1.4 times as long as segments 2 and 3 combined (Fig. 21). Anterior tarsi with segment 1 triangular, 1.2-1.3 times as long as wide ..... *concolor* Jacoby
2. Antennal segment 4 about 3.2-3.5 times as long as segments 2 and 3 combined; segment 3 distinctly shorter than 2 (Fig. 19). Body small, 3.7 mm long ..... *nepalica*, spec. nov.
– Antennal segment 4 about 2 times as long as segments 2 and 3 combined; segment 3 only a little shorter than 2 (Fig. 20). Body larger, 3.9-6.3 mm long ..... *persimilis* Kimoto

***Arthrotus cyaneus* (Chûjô)**

A. hauseri Kimoto, 1967 and *Dercetina viridicyanea* Kimoto, 1977 are new synonyms of *Arthrotus cyaneus* Chûjô, which was described in the genus *Anastena*, a synonym of *Arthrotus* (Medvedev 1992). The species in question has the prothorax without any impressions (especially ♂), or more often distinctly flattened to feebly impressed on each side (in ♀ impression usually more developed). Also punctures vary from feeble and sparse to rather strong, especially on sides. We studied 170 specimens, including type series of *Dercetina viridicyanea* Kimoto.

***Dercetina picipes* (Baly)**

Dercetina indica (Duvivier, 1891) and *D. punctipennis* Kimoto, 1977 are new synonyms of this species. We studied a series of 58 specimens (all ♀♀!), including the type series of *D. punctipennis*. The species is very variable in size (7.5-11 mm) and in colour; upperside might be fulvous with more or less distinct metallic sheen, elytra very often bright metallic green or blue, head and prothorax sometimes darkened, underside and legs from fulvous to almost black. But all specimens have strongly punctured elytra with more or less developed lateral ridge.

***Dercetina fulvomaculata* Takizawa**

Material: 1 ex., Bagmati-Kathmandu, pass Bhanjyang-Chaubas, 1900-2200 m, 19.VI.1989 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from West Bengal.

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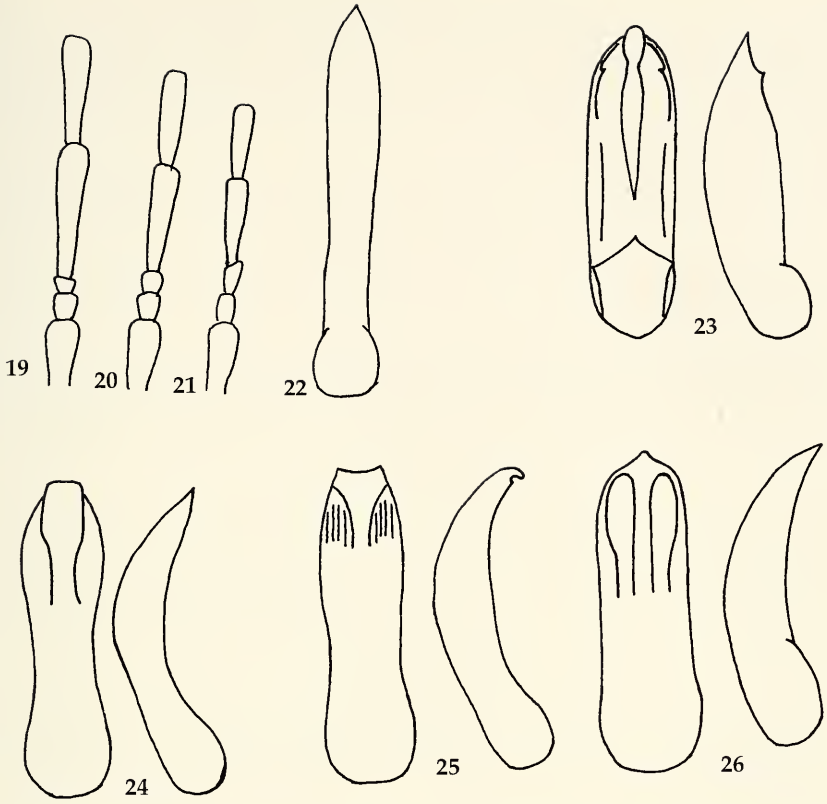

Figs 19-21. *Dercetisoma*, antennal segments 1-5 of ♂. **19.** *D. nepalica*, spec. nov. **20.** *D. persimilis* (Kimoto). **21.** *D. concolor* Jacoby.
Fig. 22. *D. nepalica*, spec. nov, aedeagus ventral.
Figs 23-26. *Euphitrea*, aedeagus ventral and lateral. **23.** *E. foveicollis* Jacoby. **24.** *E. subglobosa* (Hope). **25.** *E. micans* Baly. **26.** *E. laboissierei* (Chen).

Subfamily Alticinae

Livolia assamensis Scherer

This species was recorded for Nepal as *L. minuta* Jacoby, 1897 (Medvedev 1992).

Bhamoina varipes Jacoby

Material: 1 ex., Bagmati, Sindhupalchok, Dubhachaur-Sarmatang, 1600-2500 m, 3.VI.1989 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from India and South-East Asia.

Sphaeroderma darjeelingensis Scherer

Material: 1 ex., Mure Num, 1500-1900 m, 25.V.1980 (W. Wittmer); 1 ex., Taplejung Distr. Yamputhin, 650-1800 m, 26.IV-1.V.1988 (J. Martens & W. Schawaller).

New for Nepal, was known from North India.

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Sphaeroderma nigripes Chen

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Rile-Arun river, 300-2000 m, 26.V.1983 (M. Brancucci); 1 ex., Sakhua Sabha Distr., below Karmarang to Hedangna, 950-1350 m, 5.VI.1988 (J. Martens & W. Schawaller); 1 ex., Chitre, Ghar Khola, 2400 m, 26.-31.V.1984 (C. Rai).

New for Nepal, was described from Vietnam.

Argopistes atricollis Chen

Material: 2 ex., Kathmandu, Bagmati River, 1350 m, 19.V.1983 (M. Brancucci); 3 ex., Kathmandu Valley, Burhanilkanth, 1500 m, 21.VI.1985 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Northern India.

Very often upperside or entire body is fulvous; those specimens are identical in coloration with *A. flavus* Chen, 1934 from South India, but differ well in having regular rows of punctures on elytra.

Pentamesa guttata Weise

Material: 1 ex., Koshi, Mutidhunga-Chitre, 2200-2400 m, 28.V.1985 (M. Brancucci); 1 ex., Phulchoki, 2600 m, 11.-14.VI.1976 (W. Wittmer).

This species was recorded for Nepal by Bryant as *P. trigrapha* Mantik, wich is a synonym of *P. guttata*.

Pentamesa subfasciata Weise

Material: 1 ex., Dhawalagiri, Mustang Distr., Kali-G. Khola, Kalopani, 2500-2800 m, 21.-25.VI.1986 (C. Holzschuh); 1 ex., Parbat Distr., Kusma-Karkineta, 900-1600 m, 2.VII.1986 (C. Holzschuh).

New for Nepal, was known from Northern India.

Euphitrea foveicollis Jacoby
Fig. 23

Material: 1 ex., Bagmati, Sindhupalchok, Gangiwal, 2500 m, 6.-7.VI.1989 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Assam and Sikkim. However, we are almost sure, that the record of *E. laboissierei* Chen for Nepal (Döberl 1991) refers to this species.

Euphitrea micans Baly 1875 (stat. restit.)
Fig. 25

This species was synonymized with *E. subglobosa* Hope, 1831 (Döberl 1991), but actually it is a very distinct species (see key below). However, this species was erroneously indicated for Nepal (Medvedev 1990), and all localities mentioned for Nepal belong to *E. subglobosa* Hope.

Key to the *Euphitrea micans*-group
(Fulvous species with metallic sheen of upperside)

1. Elytral punctures arranged in very irregular geminate rows among fine dense punctures. Body small, 3.5 mm long. Vietnam (Hoa Binh) ..... *coomani* (Chen, 1933)
– Elytral punctures confused. Body larger. ..... 2.
2. Excavation near eyes shallow, feebly delimited from vertex. Prothorax with sides elevated, smooth,

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divided from rest surface with more or less distinct groove. Aedeagus (Fig. 23) on underside with a central ridge bifurcate anteriorly and delimited on sides with deep grooves. Length 7.7-8 mm. Assam, Sikkim, Nepal ..... *foveicollis* Jacoby

– Excavation near eyes deep, delimited from vertex with a sharp ridge. Prothorax without elevated sides and impressions. ..... 3.

3. Segment 1 of all tarsi strongly widened. Marginal space of elytra flat and punctured. Aedeagus (Fig. 24) on underside with obtuse or flattened central elevation, narrowed in the middle part. Length 5.2-6.5 mm. Nepal ..... *subglobosa* (Hope)

– Segment 1 of all tarsi moderately widened, on hind tarsi distinctly elongate. ..... 4.

4. Marginal space of elytra strongly raised, impunctate. Aedeagus (Fig. 25) without central ridge on underside. Length 5.5-6.8 mm. Assam, South India, Burma, South China, Indochina, Malaysia, Indonesia ..... *micans* Baly

– Marginal space of elytra not raised, punctured. Aedeagus (Fig. 26) on underside with 2 central ridges, divided with narrow groove. Length 7.5-8 mm. North Vietnam ..... *laboissierei* (Chen)

Podagricomela apicipennis (Jacoby)

Material: 1 ex., Koshi, Yaxana-Mulnghat, 450 m, 17.VI.1985 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Indochina and Malaya.

Hyphasis indica Baly

Material: 1 ex., Num, 1550 m, 5.-6.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from India.

Hyphasis anaimalaiensis Scherer

Material: 1 ex., Dhading Distr., Buri Gandaki, 1100-1300 m, 30.VII.1983 (J. Martens & W. Schawaller).

New for Nepal, was known from South India.

Sebaethe castaneipennis Scherer

Material: 1 ex., Modi Khola, Landrung, 1100-1800 m, 3.-6.VI.1984 (C. Rai); 1 ex., Tatopani, Chitre, 1100-2400 m, 25.V.1984 (C. Rai); 1 ex., Kali Gandaki Khola, Kopchepani, 1500-1600 m, 21.V.1984 (C. Rai).

New for Nepal, was known from India.

Hespera metallica Scherer

Material: 1 ex., Kathmandu Valley, Basantapur, 2300 m, 30.V.-2.VI.1985 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from North India.

Longitarsus ochraceicornis Maulik

Material: 1 ex., 1 km, Ilam Distr., Sanishare, 300 m, mixed Shorea forest, 3.-5.IV.1988 (J. Martens & W. Schawaller).

New for Nepal, was known from Sri Lanka and Singapore.
The specimen is fully identical with a specimen from Singapore, determined by S. Maulik.

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Chaetocnema (s. str.) *cognata* **Baly**

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Chichila, 1950 m, 31.V.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, widely distributed in Northern India.

Chaetocnema alticola **Maulik**

Material: 1 ex., Koshi, Phulvari-Waku, 1200-1600 m, 9.VI.1995 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Northern India.

Pseudodera himalayensis **Scherer**

Material: 1 ex., Koshi, Chitre, 2400 m, 29.V.1985 (M. Brancucci); 1 ex., Koshi, Basantapur, 2300 m, 30.V.-2. VI.1985 (M. Brancucci); 1 ex., Myagdi Distr., Myagdi Khola, Dobang, 2400 m, 25.V.1995 (J. Martens & W. Schawaller).

New for Nepal, was known from West Bengal.

Clitea indica **Jacoby**

Material: 2 ex., Arun River, Tumlingtar, 450 m, 26.V.1981 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from South India.

Phygasia quadriplagiata **Scherer**

Material: 1 ex., Dhawalagiri, Kali-G. Khola, Beni-Kusma, 800-1000 m, 30.VI.-1.VII.1986 (C. Holzschuh).

New for Nepal, was known from Northern India.

Subfamily Hispinae

Lasiochila imitans **Uhmann**

Material: 1 ex., East Nepal, Jubing, 1300 m, 20.VI.1979 (Bhakta B.).

New for Nepal, was described from Assam.

Amblispa laevigata **Guerin**

Material: 2 ex., Num, 1550 m, 5.-6.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from India and Sri Lanka.

Agonita pallidipennis **Maulik**

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Hedangna-Num, 800 m, 16.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Sikkim.

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Agonita saundersi **Baly**

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Hedangna-Num, 800 m, 16.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Assam.

Downesia gestroi **Baly**

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Lamobagar Gola, 1400 m, 28.-31.V.1980 (C. Holzschuh).

New for Nepal, was known from Sikkim and Burma.

Notosacantha tenuicula **Spaeth**

Material: 1 ex., East Nepal, Arun Valley, Chichila, 1950 m, 31.V.1983 (M. Brancucci); 2 ex., Chichila-Mure, 2000 m, 1.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

This species was erroneously indicated for Nepal (Takizawa 1988) and later was described as *N. nepala* (Borowiec & Takizawa, 1991). We have at our disposal one specimen, which is a real *N. tenuicula* Spaeth and therefore firstly recorded for Nepal.

Dactylispa confluens **Baly**

Material: 1 ex., West Nepal, Kali Gandaki Khola, Tatopani, 1100-1200 m, 22.-24.V.1984 (Bhakta B.).

New for Nepal, was known from Burma and Indochina.

Dactylispa platyacantha **Gestro**

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Num, 1550 m, 5.-6.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Burma.

Asamangulia tuberculosa **Motschulsky (comb. nov.)**

Hispa tuberculosa Motschulsky, 1861: 239.

This species was included by Maulik (1919) in the genus *Acmenychus*, with the indication: "type destroyed". We found in Motschulsky's collection the type series, including 4 specimens which are typical *Asamangulia*. *A. cuspidata* Maulik, 1915 is a new synonym of Motschulsky`s species. The species was described from Nepal without exact locality; it is distributed also in Nothern India.

Subfamily Cassidinae

Basiprionota andrewesi **(Weise)**

Material: 1 ex., Chitwan N. P. Saura, 22.-26.V.1990 (S. Bily).

New for Nepal, was known from Burma.

Cassida desultrix **Spaeth**

Material: 1 ex., Arun Valley, Chichila, 1950-2000 m, 1.VI.1983 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Sikkim.

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Cassida occursans Spaeth

Material: 1 ex., Koshi, Waku-Sakranti-Thaklung, 1500-2200 m, 10.VI.1985 (M. Brancucci).

New for Nepal, was known from Sikkim and Assam.

Cassida probata Spaeth

Material: 1 ex., Mustang Distr., right banks of Lethe Khola near Lethe, 2400 m, 5.-7.V.1995 (J. Martens & W. Schawaller).

New for Nepal, was known from South China and North Vietnam.

Cassida ruralis Boheman

Material: 1 ex., Himalaya, Everest.

Firstly recorded for Nepal, however, we are not quite sure the determination. This species was described from Java and later registered also for India (Belgaum).

Acknowledgements

We are thankful to Dr. M. Brancucci (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel) and Dr. W. Schawaller (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart) for the opportunity to study this very interesting material.

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Spixiana, Zeitschrift für Zoologie

Jahr/Year: 1998

Band/Volume: 021

Autor(en)/Author(s): Medvedev Lev N., Sprecher Eva

Artikel/Article: New data on Chrysomelidae of Nepal (Insecta, Coleoptera) 25-42