

New and poorly known Chrysomelidae from the Philippines

(Insecta, Coleoptera)

L. N. Medvedev

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18 new species are described from the Philippines: *Clytrasoma laysi* (Clytrinae), *Clypeolaria ovata*, *Xanthonia glabra*, *Aulexis brevipilosa*, *Apolepis philippina* (Eumolpinae), *Hoplasoma luzonica*, *H. mindanensis*, *Monolepta carinicollis*, *M. layysi*, *Pseudeustetha philippina* (Galerucinae), *Chaloenus furthi*, *Nonarthra oculata*, *N. brevicornis*, *Sphaeroderma tripunctata*, *Chabria laysi*, *C. obscura*, *C. mimica*, *C. quinquemaculata* (Alticinae). 4 species are firstly recorded for the Philippines. A key to the Philippine species of the genus *Hoplasoma* is given.

L. N. Medvedev, Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Leninsky pr. 33, 117071 Moscow, Russia

Introduction

This article is based on large material collected by Mr. Pascal Lays (Belgium) mostly in Mindanao, but partly also in Luzon and Palawan. It includes 18 new species and 4 species firstly found in this region. For a few species materials of the Natural History Museum in Basel (NHMB) were used. All types collected by Mr. P. Lays are deposited in author's collection (LM) and in NHMB.

Lema (Petauristes) cyanoptera Lacordaire, 1845

Material. Mindanao, South Cotabato Prov., Lake Cebu, 700 m, different dates, large series, including larva.

Remarks. Firstly recorded for Mindanao, was known from Luzon, Mindoro, Catanduanes. In population from Mindanao apices of elytra fulvous, tibiae darkened from above.

Colobaspis nigriceps (Baly, 1859)

Material. 1♂, S. Palawan. Singapan Basin, Tau't Batu Reservation (117°40'E, 8°55'N), 210 m, 25.XII.1990, primary forest, leg. P. Lays.

Remarks. This species, which was known from North India and Indochina, is firstly found in the Philippines. I have this species also from Malaysia. This record is really interesting because only a few continental species, mostly agricultural pests, are known from the Philippines.

Clytrasoma laysi, spec. nov.

Fig. 1

Holotype. ♀, Mindanao, South Cotabato, Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve – Mt. Tasaday (124°32'E, 6°18'N), 1000–1400 m, 19.IX.1993, secondary vegetation on the edge of primary forest, leg. P. Lays (LM).

Description

Black; anterior part of head, base of antennae, prothorax and legs fulvous; elytra fulvous,

basal and postmedian bands, not interrupted on suture, and apical spot touching apex are black.

Body broadly ovate, elytra strongly widened, upperside shining. Head rugose on frons, with longitudinal groove, sparsely pubescent near eyes. Antennae (Fig. 1) 11-segmented, strongly serrate from the 4th segment, each of them about 2-2.5 times as wide as long, with acute, finger-like appendix. Prothorax with feeble basal lobe, twice as wide as long, extremely finely punctate, with feeble oblique impressions near hind angles. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, 1.6 times as wide as prothorax, practically impunctate. Pygidium feebly convex. Length 13.3 mm, width 9 mm.

Near *C. mediofasciata* Pic, 1934, the only species known from the Philippines, but head behind antennal bases, antennae and underside black, elytra of female strongly widened. From continental *C. palliatum* Fabricius, 1801 it differs by bicolor head and fulvous legs. See also a key for the genus (Medvedev 1999).

Clypeolaria ovata, spec. nov.

Types. Holotype: ♀, South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II.-10.III. 1991 (LM). – **Paratypes:** 4♀♀, same locality and date (LM).

Description

Fulvous, prothorax sometimes with basal and lateral dark spots or almost entirely darkened, elytra mostly with piceous humeral and basal spots and stripe on suture and in middle; this dark pattern is rather variable. Antennae piceous with fulvous basal segments, underside entirely piceous or with fulvous apex of abdomen, femora mostly with dark apices.

Body robust, ovate. Head with dense punctures and microsculpture, clypeus not divided from frons, with arcuate anterior margin, supraocular grooves sharp. Antennae almost reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-8-7-9-10-9-9-9-9-9-11. Prothorax twice as wide as long, moderately convex, side margins broadly rounded and narrowly explanate, surface densely punctate and microsculptured. Scutellum pentagonal, microsculptured. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, with very regular punctured rows, humerus costate, interspaces flat or feebly convex, shining and practically

impunctate. Length 3.8-4.4 mm.

Differs from other species by ovate body, absence of metallic shine and dark pattern of upperside, especially elytra.

Trichochrysea evanescens Baly, 1864

Material. 1 ex., Mindanao, South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II.-10.III.1991.

Remarks. This species, widely distributed from Singapore to Kalimantan is firstly recorded for the Philippines.

Xanthonia glabra, spec. nov.

Holotype: South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II.-10.III.1991, leg. P. Lays (LM).

Description

Entirely fulvous with elytra more pale. Clypeus smooth with anterior margin triangularly emarginate, frons sparsely punctate and pubescent. Eyes large, strongly convex. Antennae reach a little behind humerus, segments 1 and 2 thick, 3 thin and long, almost twice as long as 2, next segments subequal with 3.

Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, with rounded side margins, broadest in middle, surface strongly punctate and pubescent. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, slightly widened to behind, not pubescent, with 15 closely placed regular rows of punctures and short scutellar row; 1st row confused at base, humerus sharp; there is also a group of confused punctures between humerus and lateral margin. Length 2.7 mm.

The genus *Xanthonia* Baly, 1863 was known from continental Asia and America. From the Philippines a genus *Icogramma* Weise, 1922 with a single species was described, however, this genus is a new synonym of *Xanthonia*. A new species differs from all species of the genus, except *X. dorsata* Chujo, 1966, by glabrous elytra; from the philippine *X. lineigera* (Weise, 1922) also by pale colour and less numerous elytral rows of punctures. *X. dorsata* Chujo from Nepal has sharp supraocular grooves and elytral rows distinctly confused in scutellar area and under humerus.

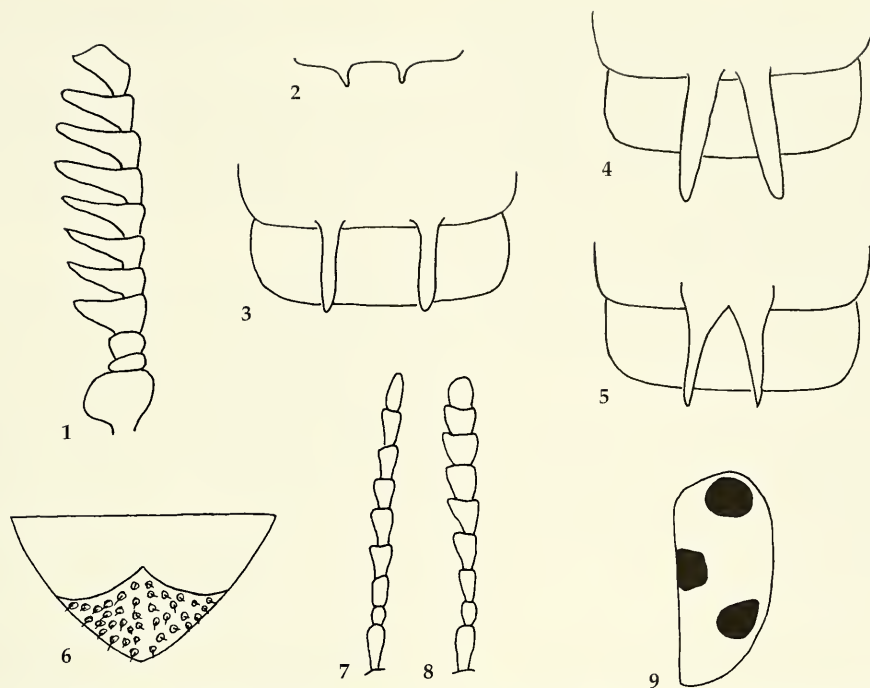


Fig. 1-9. 1. *Clytrasma laysi*, spec. nov. Antenna. 2. *Aulexis brevipilosa*, spec. nov. Anterior margin of clypeus. 3-5. Processes of 2nd abdominal sternite. 3. *Hoplasoma luzonica*, spec. nov. 4. *Hoplasoma unicolor* Illiger. 5. *Hoplasoma philippinensis* Jacoby. 6. *Pseudeustetha philippina*, spec. nov. Pygidium. 7, 8. *Nonarthra oculata*, spec. nov. Antenna. 9. *Chabria quinquemaculata*, spec. nov. Pattern of elytron.

Aulexis brevipilosa, spec. nov.

Fig. 2, 10

Types. Holotype: ♂, South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II.-10.III.1991 (LM). – **Paratypes:** 6♀♀, same locality.

Description

Reddish fulvous, antennal segments 4-11, tibiae and tarsi black. Pubescense light.

Body robust. Head distinctly punctate, more sparse and fine between eyes. Clypeus bidentate on anterior margin (Fig. 2), quadrate, flat, ridged on sides and not delimited from moderately convex frons. Antennae thin, reach middle of elytra, segments 3-11 about 5 times as long as wide, proportions of segments are as 8-4-9-10-10-10-11-8-8-7-9. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, side margin with 3 teeth placed separately, surface shining, with oblique depressions before hind angles, finely punctate, with adpressed hairs directed inwards and partly backwards. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide,

widened posteriorly, dull, very finely and densely punctate, with dense adpressed hairs. Aedeagus (Fig. 10) slightly asymmetrical. Length of male 4.6 mm, of female 6.2-6.5 mm.

Near *A. gracilicornis* Weise, 1922, but antennae much shorter and darkened from the 4th segment on, tibiae and tarsi black.

Apolepis philippina, spec. nov.

Types. Holotype: ♂, Mindanao, 30 km W Marag, 1600 m, 28.-30.XII.1990, leg. Bolm (NHMB). – **Paratypes:** 2 ex., same locality, (NHMB, LM); 3 ex., South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II.-10.III.1991 (LM).

Description

Entirely black with light hairs, antennal segments 1-3 more or less red.

Body robust. Clypeus triangular, with straight anterior margin, divided from frons with deep groove, finely punctate, frons with large deep

punctures. Antennae scarcely reach base of prothorax, with thickened 5 apical segments, which are (except apical one) as long as wide, rounded. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, distinctly narrowed from middle anteriorly, surface shining, without impressions, with deep punctures and short, curved scale-like hairs. Scutellum as long as wide, shining, impunctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, shining, strongly punctate, partly in irregular rows, scales same as on prothorax. Anterior and hind femora with microscopical tooth beneath. Mid and hind tibiae not emarginate before apex. Length 2.3-3.1 mm.

Very near to *Apolepis aspera* Baly, 1863, distributed from Singapore to Kalimantan, differs by prothorax less transverse and very distinctly narrowed anteriorly and elytral punctures arranged in more or less distinct rows, especially near suture.

Hoplasoma luzonica, spec. nov.

Figs 3, 11

Holotype: ♂, N. Luzon, Kalinga Prov., Tulgao, 23. VI.1988, secondary vegetation, leg. P. Lays (LM).

Description

Body fulvous with black abdomen, including processes, antennal segments 3-11 infusate, upperside shining.

Body narrow, elongate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles sharp. Antennae thin, about 2/3 of body length, proportions of segments are as 12-4-12-15-15-15-15-14-14-12-14, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, sides slightly concave, surface impunctate, with distinct transverse impression, more deep on sides. Elytra 2.5 times as long as wide, without lateral ridges, indistinctly punctate, truncate at apex.

Male: tarsal segment 1 feebly widened and elongate on all legs. Abdominal sternite 2 with pair cylindrical processes widely removed from each other (Fig. 3), last sternite with quadrate central lobe, having feeble impressions. Aedeagus thin, cuneiform (Fig. 11). Length 7 mm.

Belongs to *H. unicolor* group, differs well by widely removed abdominal processes of male.

Holpasoma mindanensis, spec. nov.

Fig. 12

Types. Holotype: Mindanao, S. Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tamaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Temlofung, 1300 m, 19.-24.X.1994, leg. P. Lays (LM). – **Paratypes:** 4 ex., same locality and date; 2 ex., same locality, Mt. Tasaday, V.1993; 2 ex., VI.1994.

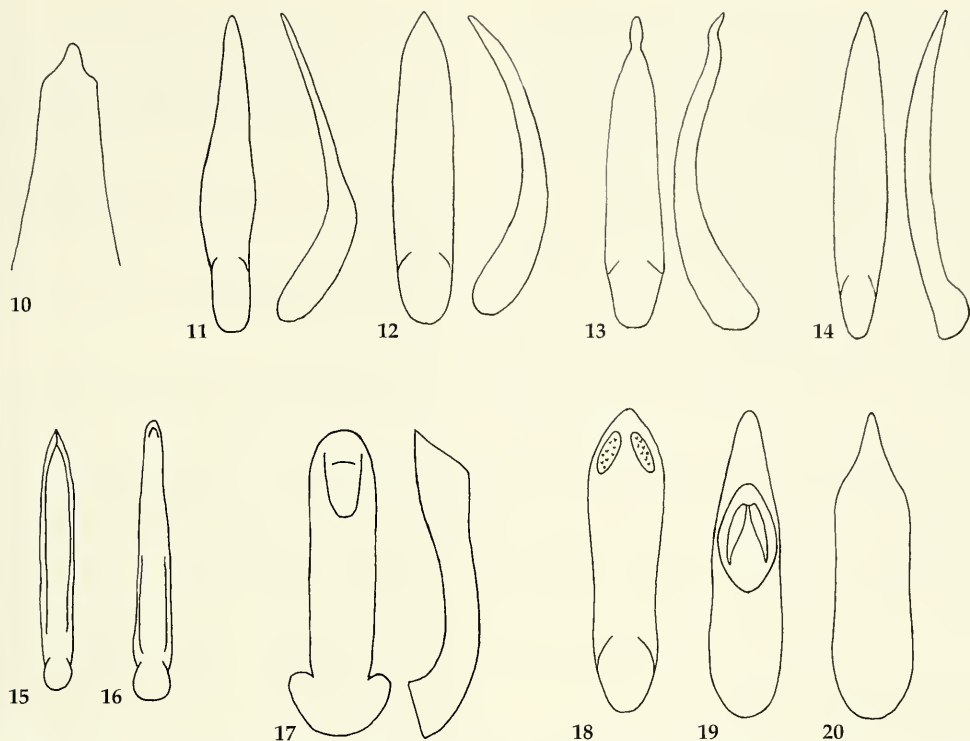
Description

Practically identical with *H. unicolor* Illiger, 1800, differs only in the following characters: underside entirely fulvous, last abdominal sternite of male with deep quadrate groove, aedeagus (Fig. 12) without apical process. Apical margin of elytron truncate or very slightly incised, but never acute. Length 7.5-10 mm.

Key to the philippine species of the genus

Holpasoma

1. Underside entirely fulvous. Abdominal process placed closely to each other. Aedeagus see fig. 12. Mindanao *H. mindanensis*, spec. nov.
 - Underside with black abdomen 2.
2. Legs entirely fulvous 3.
 - Hind femora black or piceous. Apical angle of elytra rectangular. Male unknown, species unclear. Philippines (without more exact data) *H. picifemora* Allard, 1888
3. Apical angle of elytra rounded or obtuse. Claws split almost to base. Abdominal processes distinctly divided 4.
 - Apical angle of elytra produced, more or less acute. Claws split in apical quarter. Abdominal processes widened basally, with common base (Fig. 5). Aedeagus see fig. 14. Luzon, Mindoro *H. philippinensis* Jacoby, 1894
4. Abdominal processes far removed from each other (Fig. 3). Aedeagus see fig. 11. Luzon *H. luzonica*, spec. nov.
 - Abdominal processes placed near each other (Fig. 4), Aedeagus see fig. 13. Continental species, also on Sumatra; indications for Java and Kalimantan need confirmation, Philippine records very possibly belong to local species *H. unicolor* Illiger, 1800



Figs 10-20. Aedeagus (d – dorsal, v – ventral, l – lateral). **10.** *Aulexis brevipilosa*, spec. nov. (v). **11.** *Hoplasona luzonica*, spec. nov. (v, l). **12.** *H. mindanensis*, spec. nov. (v, l). **13.** *H. unicolor* Illiger (v, l). **14.** *H. philippinensis* Jacoby (v, l). **15.** *Monolepta laysi*, spec. nov. (v). **16.** *M. carinicollis*, spec. nov. (v). **17.** *Pseudeustetha philippina*, spec. nov. (d, l). **18.** *Chabria laysi*, spec. nov. (v). **19.** *Chabria mimica*, spec. nov. (d). **20.** *Chabria quinquemaculata*, spec. nov. (v).

Trichomimastra seminigra Weise, 1922

Material. 1 ex., South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II.-10.III.1991 (LM); 14 ex., Mindanao, 30 km W Maramag, 28.-30. XII.1990, 1600 m, leg. Bolm (NHMB).

Remarks. This species was described from Banguay, but the description corresponds quite well to the Philippine material. Colour is very variable, from almost fulvous to almost black; in typical form two apical segments are fulvous, but sometimes they are darkened.

This species and genus is firstly recorded for the Philippines. The genus is poorly studied; very possibly *T. bisignata* Weise, 1922 and *T. funida* Weise, 1922, both from Java, are identical with this species.

Eumelepta biplagiata Jacoby, 1892

Material. 5 ex., South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II.-10.III.1991; 1 ex., Luzon, Lamao; 1 ex., Siargao, Dapa.

Remarks. This widely distributed species is firstly recorded for the Philippines.

Monolepta laysi, spec. nov.

Fig. 15

Types. Holotype: ♂, South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II.-10.III.1991(LM). – **Paratypes:** 4♂♂, 5♀♀, same locality and date (LM).

Description

Red fulvous with pale flavous antennae.

Body elongate ovate. Head finely and sparsely punctate, with microsculpture; inter-

antennal space flattened, frontal tubercles transverse, sharply delimited behind with practically straight impression.

Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-3-9-11-13-12-12-10-9-9-10. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior third from where almost straightly narrowed to base; surface finely punctate, with traces of microsculpture, impressed on each side. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, widest in posterior third, shining, finely punctate, in male flattened behind scutellum along suture and shallow longitudinal depression and flattening on apical slope near suture. Epipleurae flat. Spur of hind tibia short, not longer than tibia diameter. Segment 1 of fore tarsus strongly widened in male, of hind tarsus twice as long as next segments together. Median lobe of the 5th abdominal sternite of male transverse, almost twice as wide as long, with two depressions. Aedeagus see fig. 15. Length of male 5.2-6 mm, of female 6.3-7 mm.

Near *M. bifoveolatus* Weise, 1910, differs by unicolor antennae and legs and quite different sculpture of elytra in male.

Monolepta carinicollis, spec. nov.

Fig. 16

Types. **Holotype:** ♂, South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 1000-1100 m, 3.-31.V.1993, secondary vegetation (LM). – **Paratypes:** 2 ex., same locality and date; 1 ex., 1.-15.XI.1993; 2 ex., 3.II.-10.III.1991; 1 ex., 30.V.-18.VI.1994.

Description

Red fulvous, antennae with segment 1 fulvous, 2 fulvous to dark piceous, 3-5 black, 6-11 pale flavous.

Body elongate ovate, more broad posteriorly. Head impunctate, interantennal ridge sharp, frontal tubercles triangular, transverse, delimited behind with straight line. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-3-6-10-10-10-10-10-10-11, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax narrow, 1.3 times as wide as long, side margins almost straight, anterior angles narrowly rounded, hind angles distinct, surface shining, very finely punctate, with two large but shallow oblique depressions divided with obtuse ridge.

Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, shining, very finely, almost indistinctly punctate. Epipleurae concave. Spur of hind tibia rather short, as long as width of tibia. Hind tarsus with segment 1 twice as long as next segments together. Median lobe of the 5th abdominal sternite of male subquadrate, without impressions. Aedeagus see fig. 16. Length 6.1-6.6 mm.

Differs well by peculiar structure of prothorax, identical in both sexes.

Pseudeustetha philippina, spec. nov.

Figs 6, 17

Types. **Holotype:** ♂, Philippines: Palawan, Port Barton, 14.-18.XII.1990, leg. Bolm (NHMB). – **Paratypes:** 5 ex., same locality (NHMB, 2 ex. LM); 1 ex., Mindanao, 30 km W Maramag, 28-30.XII.1990, leg. Bolm (NHMB); 1 ex., Mindanao, S. Colabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II.-10.III.1991, leg. P. Lays (LM); 1 ex., same locality, Mt. Temlofung, 1300 m, 19.-24.X.1994, leg. P. Lays (LM); 1 ex., S. Palawan, Singapan Basin, Taut Batu Reservation, 210 m, 11.XII.1990-5.I.1991, leg. P. Lays (LM).

Description

Body dark red, red fulvous or flavous, antennae black with red basal segments and pale flavous 9th segment; prothorax often with 2 dark spots in middle, elytra often darkened to almost black, legs black with fulvous femora or entirely fulvous.

Head with deep groove behind frontal tubercles, finely punctate on vertex. Antennae with segment 2 short, next segments elongate and subequal. Upperside with white pubescence. Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, finely and very densely punctate, with oblique impression on each side. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, strongly and densely punctate. Aedeagus (Fig. 17) thin, parallel-sided with broad base and rounded apex, feebly curved in lateral view. Length 5.3-6.3 mm.

Genus *Pseudeustetha* Jacoby, 1899, being rather near to *Dercetina* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963 and allied genera, differs well, except for the pubescent upperside, by specific structure of pygidium: its basal part smooth and sharply divided from elevated and densely punctate apical part (Fig. 6); this dividing line exactly corresponds to contour of elytral apices.

Chaloenus furthi, spec. nov.

Holotype: ♀, Philippines, S. Palawan, Singapan Basin, Taut Batu Reservation, 210 m, 11.XII.1990-5.I.1991, leg. P. Lays (LM).

Description

Fulvous, antennal segments 1-3 dark fulvous with piceous apices, 4-8 and 11 black, 9 and 10 white; elytra greenish bronze. Head as wide as prothorax, impunctate; clypeus vertical, as long as wide, with oblique lateral grooves for reception basal antennal segment, interantennal space moderately broad and flat, frontal tubercles convex, triangular, delimited behind with impression. A space between eyes 3.5 times as wide as diameter of eye. Antennae reach behind middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 16-3-9-8-7-6-5-5-4-6. Prothorax twice as wide as long, narrowed to base, side margins almost right, hind angles distinct, anterior angles rounded, surface convex, shining and impunctate. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, with very feeble basal elevation, with not quite regular rows of large and deep punctures and impunctured apical slope. Length 4.8 mm.

Belongs to a group of species with roughly punctate elytra; but in *C. dimidiatus* Jacoby, 1885 elytra are fulvous with black, *C. aeneipennis* Jacoby, 1896 has prothorax bifoveolate, vertex piceous, tibiae and tarsi black, elytra with 3 double rows of punctures. In *C. subcostatus* Jacoby, 1899 tibiae and tarsi black, prothorax transversely sulcate and elytra costate.

This nice species is dedicated to Dr. D. Furth, well known specialist on Alticinae who investigated transitional genera between Galerucinae and Alticinae.

Nonarthra oculata, spec. nov.

Fig. 7

Holotype: ♀, Mindanao, S. Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 1000-1100 m, 24.IX. 1993, secondary vegetation, on flowers of *Psidium*, leg. P. Lays (LM).

Description

Upperside metallic blue, shining, each elytron with round spot in middle, antennae fuscous with 4 basal segments fulvous, underside black with fulvous abdomen, legs fulvous with black femora (except apices).

Body ovate, 1.6 times as long as wide. Head shining, sparsely punctate, with distinct frontal tubercles. Antennae with segments 2 and 3 short and cylindrical, next segments distinctly widened, but elongate, segment 4 about 1.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 7). Prothorax 2.2 times as wide as long, convex, finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra shining, with rather strong and dense punctures. Length 2.4 mm.

Nearest to *N. lucidula* L. Medvedev, 1993, differs by colour of elytra, legs and underside, as well as by more elongate body, less elongate antennal segments, distinct frontal tubercles and stronger punctures of elytra.

Nonarthra brevicornis, spec. nov.

Fig. 8

Holotype: South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 1000-1100 m, VI.1994, primary forest, leg. P. Lays (LM).

Description

Red fulvous, antennal segments 4-8 black, 1-3 more or less darkened above, 11 pale flavous, narrow explanate margins of elytra pale flavous, labrum and hind femora black.

Body almost round, but more narrowed anteriorly. Head shining, extremely finely punctate, with feeble trace of frontal tubercles. Antennae (Fig. 8) reach anterior quarter of elytra, segment 4 elongate triangular, next segments strongly widened, about as wide as long. Prothorax 3 times as wide as long, with side margins feebly concave, surface shining, with moderately dense small and very small punctures. Elytra about 0.9 times as long as wide, very broadly rounded behind, with narrow explanate lateral margins, shining, very finely and densely punctate. Length 3.3 mm.

Near *N. limbatum* Baly, 1876, differs by fulvous head, not grooved frons and especially with flavous last antennal segments. From *N. variabilis* Baly, 1876 it differs, except for colour, by densely punctate upperside, especially on elytra.

Sphaeroderma tripunctata, spec. nov.

Holotype: ♂, S. Palawan, Singapan Basin, Tau't Batu Reservation (117°40'E, 8°55'N), 210 m, 11.XII.1990-5.I.1991, leg. P. Lays (LM).

Description

Fulvous, antennal segments 5-11 black (apical segment red at apex), prothorax with poorly limited dark marking at base, each elytron with transverse spot before middle.

Body almost round, 1.15 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles sharp, interantennal ridge narrow and high. Antennae reach middle of elytra, segments 5-11 moderately thickened, 10th segment 2 times as long as wide, proportions of segments are as 14-6-7-7-10-10-10-11-11-11-16. Prothorax twice as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly, side margins rounded, anterior angles practically not thickened, surface sparsely punctate. Elytra 0.9 times as long as wide, rather strongly and confusedly punctate, with 1-2 regular rows at sides. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened. Length 3.8 mm.

This is the first species from the Philippines with spotted elytra. It resembles *S. bipagiata* Jacoby, 1889 from Burma, but differs by dark spot on prothorax and not darkened margins of elytra.

Chabria laysi, spec. nov.

Fig. 18

Types. **Holotype:** ♂, South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 1000-1200 m, 1.-30.X.1993, primary forest, leg. P. Lays (LM). – **Paratypes:** 9 ex., same locality, VIII.-X.1993 (LM).

Description

Fulvous or red fulvous, antennae pale flavous, elytra, apices of fore and mid femora, hind femora except base, tibiae and tarsi black. On elytra narrow basal margin more or less reddish. Upperside strongly shining.

Body ovate, convex. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles triangular. Antennae reach behind middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-5-10-13-14-14-14-11-12-11-13. Prothorax

twice as wide as long, side margin arcuate and sharply angulate behind thickened anterior angles, basal lobe feeble, surface very finely punctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with feeble humeral tubercle, practically impunctate. Wings present. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi moderately widened in male, 1.7 times as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 18) on underside with 2 preapical depressions, which are punctate and pubescent; they divided from each other with elevation having shallow longitudinal groove. Length 8-8.8 mm.

This species is nearest to *C. bicoloripes* L. Medvedev, 1996, also from Mindanao, which, however, is smaller, with antennae of same colour as head, prothorax very feebly angulate behind anterior angles and underside of aedeagus without impressions. *C. nigripennis* L. Medvedev, 1993 from Leyte has different colour of antennae and legs, as well as smaller size.

Chabria obscura, spec. nov.

Holotype: ♂, Mindanao, S. Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 1000-1100 m, 10.-31. VII.1990, leg. P. Lays (LM).

Description

Black; head, prothorax and partly tibiae dark piceous, antennae pale flavous.

Body short ovate. Head very finely punctate and microsculptured, frontal tubercles triangular. Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-4-8-12-12-12-13-12-12-10-9. Prothorax twice as wide as long, side margins almost straight, distinctly angulate behind thickened anterior angles, basal lobe feeble, surface finely punctate and microsculptured. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle well developed, punctures dense, surface shining, rasp-like. Wings present. Tarsal segment 1 slightly widened on fore and mid legs, narrow and elongate on hind legs. Aedeagus narrowed in middle, without impressions on underside. Length 6.1 mm.

Differs from all species with black elytra by having head, prothorax and underside strongly darkened to almost black and with dense microsculpture of head and prothorax.

Chabria mimica, spec. nov.

Fig. 19

Types. Holotype: ♂, South Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 1000-1100 m, 1.-30.X.1993, primary forest, leg. P. Lays (LM). – **Paratypes:** 19 ex., same locality, 1.-30.X.1993, 1.-15.XI.1993, 3.II.-10.III.1991.

Description

This species is practically identical in colour and morphologically with *C. pallida* L. Medvedev, 1993 and differs only in a few characters.

Upperside strongly shining. Prothorax more narrowed anteriorly, with distinct and acute angulation behind anterior angles; side margin practically not explanate.

In male segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi moderately widened, about 1.7 times as long as wide; on hind tarsi this segment not widened, about 2.3-2.4 times as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 19) with broadly rounded apex. Length 6.7-7.8 mm.

C. pallida L. Medvedev has the upperside dull, prothorax with feeble and obtuse angulation behind anterior angles, side margin narrowly, but distinctly explanate. In male segment 1 of all tarsi, including hind ones broadly widened (1.6-1.7 times as long as wide on hind legs), aedeagus with triangular, rather acute apex (Medvedev 1993).

Other species of this group, *C. mindanaica* L. Medvedev, in print, is identical morphologically with the species in question, but has the aedeagus quite different in general form and sculpture of underside.

Chabria quinquemaculata, spec. nov.

Figs 9, 20

Types. Holotype: ♂, S. Palawan, Singapan Basin, Tau't Batu Reservation (117°40'E, 8°55'N), 210 m, 11.XII.1990-5.I.1991, leg. P. Lays (LM). – **Paratypes:** 5 ex., same locality.

Description

Fulvous, antennae with segments 4-10 black, apical segment pale flavous, elytra with common spot on suture in anterior third and two transverse spots on each elytron: one humeral, another just behind middle black (Fig. 9).

Body rounded ovate. Head impunctate, interantennal space not so wide as usual in this genus. Antennae rather short, reach a little behind humeral area, segments 4-10 slightly thickened, proportions of segments are as 15-6-8-10-10-10-9-9-8-8-12. Prothorax 2.2 times as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly, not angulate behind anterior angles, with side margins almost straight and surface shining and impunctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with feeble humeral tubercle, distinctly and rather densely punctate, all punctures looking dark. Wings present. Tarsal segment 1 not widened in male. Aedeagus see fig. 20. Length 4.3-4.7 mm.

This species is near *C. hieroglyphica* L. Medvedev, 2000, but prothorax does not differ in colour from elytra, which have quite different pattern, and legs are entirely fulvous.

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