

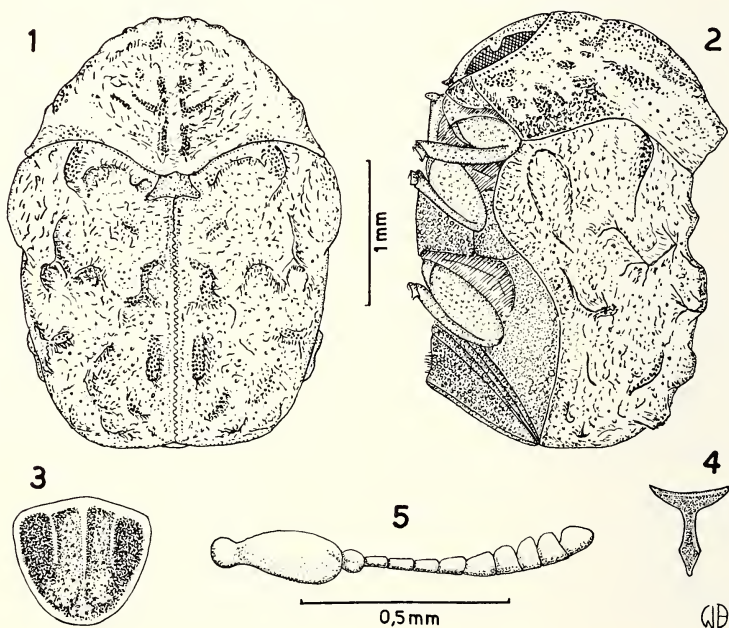
A new Species of Chlamisus from Madagascar (Col., Chrysomelidae, Chlamisinae) (19th Contribution)*

by Werner C. A. Bokermann

From the Museum Frey we received three specimens of an undescribed *Chlamisus* from Madagascar. Only two species of *Chlamisus* are known from Madagascar, *perieri* and *rubiginosa*, both described by Fairmaire in 1901. The new one, which we described bellow, is quite different from the known ones.

Chlamisus madagascariensis n. sp.

A small sized species, short, of black slightly shining colour, with head, tibiae and tarsi yellow. Pronotum and elytra with irregular tubercles. Su-



Figs. 1—5:

Chlamisus madagascariensis n. sp. Fig. 1, dorsal view; fig. 2, lateral view; fig. 3, pygidium; fig. 4, prosternum and fig. 5, antenna. (figs. 1—4 in the same scale).

*) With the aid of the Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas, Brasil.

ture denticulated. Pygidium with three carenae. Antennal articles dilated after the sixth joint.

♂-Head slightly depressed between the eyes, with deep punctures. Clypeus quadrangularly excavated, with the margin slightly prominent. Antennae dilated after the sixth joint; the second globose, the third, fourth and fifth cylindrical, the sixth slightly dilated at the distal end, the following transversely serrated.

Pronotum of nearly semicircular shape when seen from above; seen from the side the top forms a right angle, with the anterior declivity forming a broad curve. Laterally and anteriorly the pronotum presents a few rounded tubercles. On the middle exists a regularly developed elevation with the apex curved backward and with a small longitudinal groove. On the dorsal surface of the elevation exist also several rounded tubercles, irregularly disposed. The surface of the pronotum presents sparse and deep punctuation. The dorsal surface of the tubercles is densely punctured, forming a corroded surface.

Scutellum trapezoidal, broad and smooth.

Elytra with its greater width on the shoulders, broadly rounded at the apex. Suture denticulated in nearly all its extension. The elytral surface presents sparse and deep punctures. The dorsal surface of the tubercles is densely punctured, like those of the pronotum. Each elytron with the following principal tubercles and ridges: on the base, a great concave tubercle at the middle and a small one near the scutellum; under the scutellum a short ridge; an elevated ridge formed by several irregular tubercles runs from the humeral callus to the middle of the suture. On the ante-apical region, near the suture exists a pronounced tubercle and on the middle three others disposed in a triangle. On the apical region exist three isolated tubercles.

Pygidium with three superior carenae and with the lateral margins deeply depressed; pygidial surface with sparse and deep punctures.

Prosternum anteriorly of the shape of an arch, posteriorly with a median arrow shaped prolongation. Prosternal surface finely rugose.

Metasternum and abdomen with great punctures.

Legs robust, sparsely and finely punctured. Tarsi broad and pilose.

Colour black, slightly shining, with the head, antennae, mouth parts, tarsi, tibiae, anterior surface of anterior coxae and distal end of middle coxae bright yellow.

Measurements: length 3 mm; width 2.1 mm.

♀-Differs from the male by the presence of a median depression on the last abdominal segment. The head is black and the clypeal margin is not prominent.

Specimens examined: 3 specimens from Madagascar, Maroantsetra: Holotype ♂ and Allotype ♀ in the Museum Frey, München; 1 Paratype ♂, n° WCAB 2234 (ex Museum Frey).

Although Fairmaire's descriptions of *rubiginosa* and *perrieri* are very short and without certain important details as the shape of the prosternum, antennae, suture and pygidium, our species, judging from the descriptions, is quite different. From *perrieri* it differs by the much smaller size, different sculpture of pronotum and elytra; from *rubiginosa* differs in the arrangement of the elytral sculpture, pygidium with longitudinal carinae and colour.

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