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Notes on Chrysomelidae of Philippine Islands

(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

Part 1. Criocerinae, Clytrinae and Cryptocephalinae

with 39 figures

L. N. MEDVEDEV

Moscow

In this article descriptions of new species, keys for a few genera, and taxonomical notes concerning Philippine *Chrysomelidae* are proposed. The materials studied are mostly from Museum für Tierkunde (Dresden) and also from Museum für Naturkunde (Berlin), Museum G. Frey (Tutzing) and author's collection.

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The follow abbreviations for museums are used as below:

- MF — Museum G. Frey, Tutzing
- MT — Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden
- ZMB — Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin
- ZIL — Zoological Institute, Leningrad (author's collection).

Subfamily **Criocerinae**

***Lilioceris philippinensis obscuricornis* var. n.**

Differs from typical form in having first segment of antennae black and body yellow, without reddish tint.

Luzon: Benguet, Baguio, ex coll. W. SCHULTZE, holotype and 2 paratypes (MT).

***Lilioceris unipunctata leiteana* ssp. n.**

This form is very near to *L. unipunctata distigma* WSE. from Luzon, Mindoro and Catanduanes, but differs well in having underside and legs red and elytral spot very large (fig. 4).

Leite, Takloban, ex coll. W. SCHULTZE, holotype and paratype (MT).

Lilioceris gracilicornis WEISE, 1922

L. gracilicornis PIC, 1923 is a new synonym and homonym of this species. Besides typical form, there is also a variation with unicolorous red elytra: var. *desinsignata* var. n. The follow localities of this variation are known: Samar: Catbalogan (ZMB, holotype); Mindanao: Surigao; Leute: Tacloban (paratypes, MT).

Lema (Petauristes) panaica sp. n.

Body dark red, antennae (except 2 basal segments), apices of tibiae and tarsi black. Head impunctate, vertex without longitudinal groove. Apical segments of antennae elongate, about 2 times as long as wide. Prothorax with a feeble transverse groove before base, slightly convex in lateral view, finely indistinctly punctured. Elytra parallel, without impressions behind scutellum, punctures in rows rather large at the base, small at sides and behind middle of elytra.

Length 6,5—7,6 mm.

Panay: Antique Culasi, holotype and 2 paratypes (MT).

Lema (Petauristes) obscuritibialis sp. n.

Body dark red, antennae flavous, tibiae and tarsi black.

Length 6,4—6,6 mm.

This species is morphologically quite identical with the preceding species and is possibly only its subspecies. It differs from *L. panaica* in fulvous antennae, instead of black and otherwise marked legs.

Bohol, holotype (ZIL); Leite, Tacloban, 1 paratype (MT).

Lema (Petauristes) bakeri impressipennis ssp. n.

It differs from typical form in having distinct transverse impression before base of elytra and raised basal part. Coloration of the body is unicolorous red flavous. — Length 6,5—8 mm.

Panay: Antique Culasi, coll. W. SCHULTZE, holotype and 2 paratypes (MT).

Lema (Petauristes) lilioceroides sp. n.

Body yellow with eyes and claws black, large and wide, very similar at first view at *Lilioceris*. Head impunctate, vertex with a longitudinal furrow. Antennae $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as body, segment 2 subglobose, segments 3—4 slightly elongate, short; the rest segments subequal, elongate, twice as long as wide. Prothorax as long as wide at base, strongly constricted just behind the middle, with a shallow groove before scutellum; surface smooth, nearly impunctured. Elytra 1,6 times as long as wide, twice as wide as prothorax, disc with 10 rows of distinct punctures continuing to apex with interstices almost flat and indistinctly punctured; subbasal swelling weak, not limited with depression behind.

Underside, including metepisterna, with fine sparse pubescence. Claws connected only at base. — Length 9,5 mm.

Similar at *L. palpalis* LAC. from Indonesia, differs well in having palpi not swollen, antennae more stout, prothorax without prebasal transverse groove.

Luzon, Manila, 1 specimen, holotype (ZIL).

***Lema* (s. str.) *heinzei* sp. n.**

Bluish green, antennae dark violaceous, sides of elytra violaceous, legs red with knees, apices of tibiae and tarsi dark green, venter reddish with the first sternite bluish green.

Clypeus sparsely punctured, antennal sockets smooth, shining, vertex punctured, with sparse hairs and longitudinal groove. Antennal segment 2 globose, segments 3–4 subequal, each twice as long as the second, the next segments more elongate, twice as long as wide. Prothorax as long as wide, strongly constricted behind middle, surface with a few fine punctures, crossed by a deep groove behind middle and a weak groove just before middle. Elytra 1,7 times as long as wide, with 10 rows of large punctures and a short scutellar row; punctures are weaker to apex; subbasal swelling and transverse depression absent. Breast sparsely, metepisterna densely pubescent. — Length 4,9 mm.

Luzon: Montalban, 1 specimen, holotype (ZIL).

***Lema* (s. str.) *mindoroensis* sp. n.**

Body dark red. Head impunctured, without pubescence (except near eyes), vertex with a fovea in the middle. Segment 2 of antennae globose, segments 3 and 4 subequal, twice as long as the second, the following elongate, 4 times as long as wide, Prothorax 0,9 times as long as wide, impunctured, strongly constricted in the middle, crossed by a very deep groove behind middle and a very feeble, interrupted in the centre groove before middle. Elytra with subbasal swelling and distinct depression behind it; elytral rows boldly punctured, confused on swelling; interstices more or less costate, especially behind, impunctured. Underside covered with short and rather dense pubescence, metepisterna very densely pubescent. The anterior process of the first abdominal sternite with a short blunt longitudinal ridge in male. — Length 6,5–7,3 mm.

Near *L. chujoi* GRESS. and KIM. and *L. haematomelas* LAC., but underside and legs red, the abdominal ridge short and blunt, body larger.

Mindoro: E. TAYLOR leg., holotype and paratype (MT).

***Lema* (s. str.) *luzonica* sp. n.**

Pale yellow, anterior part of head except antennal sockets, antennae except base, narrow sutural stripe and breast black, tarsi blackish.

Head as broad as prothorax, rather short; genae much shorter than eyes, frontoclypeus triangular, punctured and pubescent; eyes very convex, distinctly emarginate. Vertex forming anteriorly an obtuse angle (about 100°), very finely punctured, head not constricted behind eyes. Antennae about $\frac{2}{5}$ as long as body, slightly thickened beyond middle, the fifth segment the longest, next segments about 2 times as long as broad. Prothorax as long as broad, constricted behind middle of side, arcuately enlarged from constriction both anteriorly and posteriorly, anterolateral angles obtuse. Surface convex, with a transverse groove before base, with a pair of distinct rows of punctures along median portion

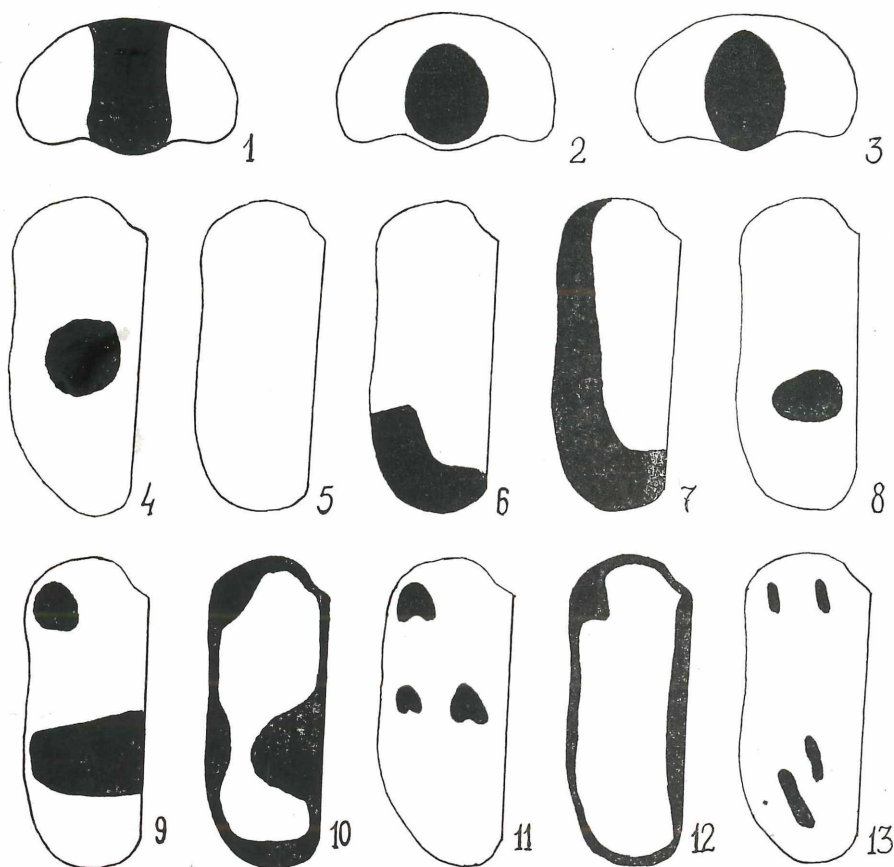


Fig. 1-13. Pattern of prothorax (1-3) and pattern of elytron (4-13).

1: *Aspidolopha bicoloricollis* - 2: *A. ornata* - 3: *Gynandrophthalma luzonica* - 4: *Lilio-ceris unipunctata leiteana* - 5-7: *Lema torulosa* - 8: *Aspidolopha weisei* - 9-10: *A. ornata* - 11: *A. semicincta* - 12: *Gynandrophthalma luzonica* - 13: *Melixanthus herteli*.

and some scattered deep punctures on anterolateral portion of disc and along anterior margin. Elytra parallel, 1.6 times as long as broad, surface not impressed behind base, with quite regular rows of punctures and short scutellar row; interspaces impunctured, shining. Underside sparsely, metepisterna densely pubescent. - Length 3.4 mm, breadth 1.6 mm.

This species is a typical member of *Incisophthalma* HEINZE, which was synonymized with *Lema* s. str. by GRESSITT and KIMOTO, but in many respects (structure of vertex, form of prothorax) this species seems to be nearer to genus *Oulema* DES GOZIS.

Luzon; Manila, 1 specimen, holotype (ZIL).

Key
to Philippine species of *Lema*

- 1 (14) Elytron without scutellar row of punctures (subg. *Petauristes*).
- 2 (3) Antennae red fulvous with joints 8–9 black. Each elytron with 2 subquadrate black spots. — Length 7,5–10 mm. Palawan, Panay, Leite, Negros, Mindanao, Busuanga, Butas Grande, Masbate. **L. (P.) quadripunctata philippinica** HNZE.
- 3 (2) Antennae otherwise marked.
- 4 (5) Elytra metallic blue or green-blue, sometimes with red apices. — Length 6,5–8 mm. Luzon, Mindoro, Catanduanes. **L. (P.) cyanoptera** LAC.
- 5 (4) Elytra reddish fulvous or with black spots or black with apex fulvous.
- 6 (13) Prothorax with distinct transverse groove before base. Elytral rows in apical part feeble.
- 7 (8) Prothorax strongly swollen before and flat behind transverse groove. Lateral margins before groove almost straight. Reddish flavous, often more or less spotted with black. — Length 5,5–8 mm. Luzon, Panay. **L. (P.) bakeri** WSE.
- 8 (7) Prothorax feebly swollen, lateral margins before groove rounded. Body red or dark red.
- 9 (10) Antennae except 2 basal segments, apices of tibiae and tarsi black. — Length 6,5–7,6 mm. Panay. **L. (P.) panaica sp. n.**
- 10 (9) Antennae red, tibiae and tarsi black. — Length 6,4–6,6 mm. Bohol. Leite. **L. (P.) obscurotibialis sp. n.**
- 13 (6) Prothorax without transverse groove, with a fovea before base. Elytral rows are distinct throughout. Body yellow. — Length 9,5 mm. Luzon. **L. (P.) lilioceroides sp. n.**
- 14 (1) Elytra with a short scutellar row of punctures (subg. *Lema* s. str.).
- 15 (22) Prothorax with 2 transverse groove (anterior groove often feeble and interrupted in the middle).
- 16 (19) Elytra metallic green or blue.
- 17 (18) Prothorax red. — Length 6 mm. Luzon. **L. (s. str.) philippina** WSE.
- 18 (17) Prothorax metallic green. — Length 4,9 mm. Luzon. **L. (s. str.) heinzei sp. n.**
- 19 (16) Elytra reddish or bicolorous.
- 20 (21) Anterior groove of prothorax deep. Elytra with dark blue lateral band or apical spot, rarely unspotted (fig. 5–7). — Length 5,4–6,6 mm. Luzon, Negros, Ticao. **L. (s. str.) torulosa** LAC.
- 21 (20) Anterior groove of prothorax feeble, interrupted in the middle. Body unicolorous dark red. — Length 6,5–7,3 mm. Mindoro. **L. (s. str.) mindoroensis sp. n.**
- 22 (15) Prothorax with prebasal groove only.
- 23 (24) Body metallic with fulvous venter. — Mindanao (according WEISE). **L. (s. str.) concinnipennis** BALY
- 24 (23) Upperside flavous with narrow black sutural stripe. — Length 3,5 mm. Luzon. **L. luzonica sp. n.**

Subfamily **Clytrinae****Diapromorpha pallens** F.

Luzon, Benguet (MT). Firstly recorded for Philippine Islands.

Aspidolopha philippinensis LEF

A. manilensis WSE. is a new synonym of this species. The type specimens of *A. manilensis* which I have studied in Museum für Naturkunde (Berlin) agreed quite perfectly with LEFEVRE's description.

Aspidolopha bicoloricollis sp. n.

Body blue, dark blue or violaceous, basal joints of antennae, bases of femora and tibiae reddish brown, broad side margins of prothorax red (fig. 1).

This species is very similar at *A. philippinensis* LEF., differing except coloration of prothorax in distinctly rounded side margins of prothorax with maximal width just behind middle and different structure of aedeagus (fig. 16–18). — Length of body male 5–5,6 mm, female 6,3–7 mm.

Northern Luzon: Bajombong, holotype (male) and 18 paratypes (ZMB).

Aspidolopha weisei sp. n.

This rather usual on Philippines species was erroneously interpreted by J. WEISE as *A. semperi* LEF.

Yellow or reddish yellow, head, underside, femora except bases, scutellum, small humeral spot (often absent) and transverse spot in the apical third of elytra greenish black (fig. 8); antennae infuscated except basal joints, clypeus sometimes more or less reddish, preapical elytral spot often rounded or subquadrate, situated nearer to suture as to side margin.

Body elongate, parallel or slightly widened posteriorly. Frons in male narrow and parallel, as wide as eye's width, in female much broader, as wide as eye's length. Clypeus finely but distinctly punctured, with 2 oblique grooves, frons densely punctured and pubescent, vertex finely sparsely punctured. Prothorax shining, finely indistinctly punctured, 1,8–2 times as wide as long. Elytra parallel or slightly widened posteriorly, 3,2–3,7 times as long as prothorax, 1,45–1,55 times as long as wide in males, 1,3–1,4 times in females; surface rather shining, thickly punctured, interstices very finely punctured. Pygidium rather evenly convex, without central longitudinal ridge, rounded-truncate apically. Aedeagus see fig. 19–20.

Length of body: male 4,9–5,4 mm, female 5,6–6,1 mm.

Luzon: Paete, 24. VI. 1914, G. BOETTCHER leg., 1 ♂, holotype (ZMB); Lamar, 1 ♀ (ZMB); Pongosma, 1 ♀ (ZMB); Los Banos, 1 ♀ (ZMB); Montalban, 26. III. 1914, leg. G. BOETTCHER, 1 ♀ (ZMB); Montalban, leg. W SCHULTZE, 3 ♂, 8 ♀ (MT); Rizal, Montalban, coll. W SCHULTZE, 1 ♀ (MT). Philippines (STAUDINGER) 1 ♀ (ZMB); Philippines, F. MATISEN leg., 1 ♀ (ZIL).

Aspidolopha mimica sp. n.

Quite identical with *A. weisei* sp. in structure and coloration, it differs only in having

scutellum, base of venter and middle of breast reddish yellow and in a peculiar structure of aedeagus (fig. 21–22).

Length of body 5 mm, width 2,5 mm.

Negros, 1 ♂, holotype (ZIL).

***Aspidolopha pallida* sp. n.**

Yellow, head, sides of breast, last abdominal sternite and pygidium greenish black, apices of antennae and tarsi infuscated, in female breast throughout and sides of venter infuscated.

In structure and proportions similar at *A. weisei* sp. n., but clypeus without 2 oblique grooves, frons between eyes with rather deep round groove, interspaces of punctures on elytra indistinctly punctulate. Aedeagus see fig. 23.

Length of body: male 4,6–5 mm, female 5,6 mm.

Luzon, Limay, 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (ZIL); Luzon, Los Banos, II. 1917, coll. E. HEINZE, 1 ♂ (MF); Trinidad, coll. E. HEINZE, 1 ♂ (MF).

***Aspidolopha mindanaensis* sp. n.**

Yellow, head greenish black with labrum and more or less clypeus reddish, antennae except bases infuscated, apical part of pygidium often greenish black.

Very similar at *A. bakeri* WSE. from Luzon. Body rather parallel, broadly rounded on both ends, 1,5–1,6 times as long as wide. Clypeus sparsely punctured, with 2 grooves behind, frons rugosely punctured between eyes, without central groove, vertex with fine punctures. Prothorax 2,1 times as wide as long, finely punctured and microscopically punctulate. Scutellum broadly truncate behind, with a small central fovea. Elytra rather feebly punctured, with interspaces densely punctulate. Pygidium almost evenly convex, truncate at apex, with indistinct longitudinal ridge.

Length 6,6–6,9 mm, breadth 3,8–4,1 mm. — Male unknown.

Mindanao, Surigao, 2 ♀, including holotype (ZIL); Samar, Catbalagan, 1 ♀ (ZMB).

***Aspidolopha ornata* sp. n.**

Body black, basal segments of antennae fulvous, tibiae and tarsi fulvous or fuscous, prothorax reddish yellow with middle portion black (fig. 2), elytra yellow with large triangular humeral spot, transverse band behind spot and extreme apex narrowly black (fig. 9).

Body narrow, elongate. Head finely pubescent between eyes, with sparse small punctures; frons in male narrow and parallel, as wide as eye's width. Prothorax shining, impunctured, 1,8–2 times as wide as long. Elytra parallel in male, widened posteriorly in female, 3,2 times as long as prothorax, 1,5 times as long as wide, surface moderately confusedly punctured, punctures diminishing before apex, interstices very finely punctulate. Pygidium evenly convex, its hind margin narrow rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 24, 25) with triangular apex, strongly flattened dorsoventrally.

Length of body: male 4 mm, female 4,9–5 mm.

In one female (paratype from Mt. Isarog) all margins of elytra narrowly margined with black, this colour broadened on humerus and on apex and connected with large common spot on suture behind middle (var. *fenestrata* var. n., fig. 10).

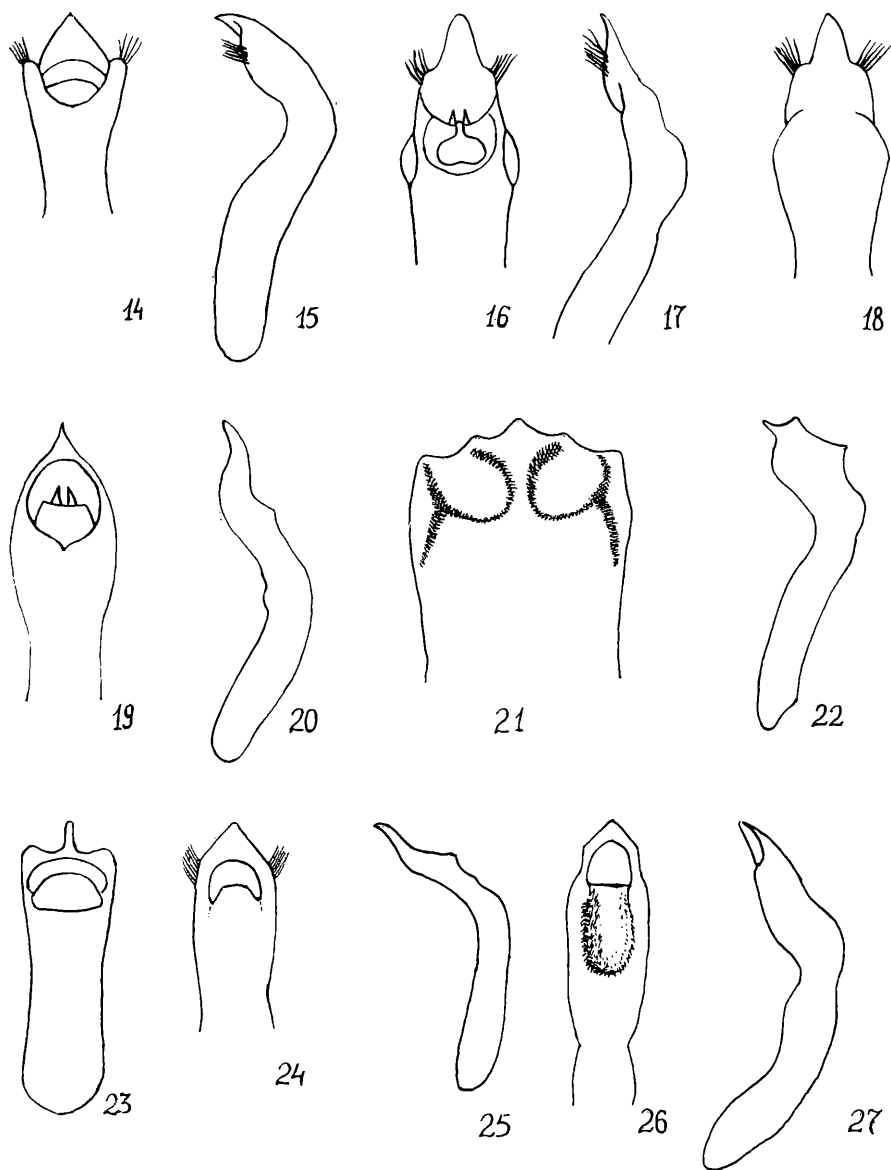


Fig. 14-27. Aedeagus of Clytrinae.

14-15: *Aspidolopha philippinensis* - 16-18: *A. bicoloricollis*, dorsal, lateral and ventral - 19-20: *A. weisei*, dorsal and lateral - 21-22: *A. mimica*, ventral and lateral - 23: *A. pallida*, dorsal - 24-25: *A. ornata*, dorsal and lateral - 26-27: *Gynandrophthalma luzonica*, dorsal and lateral.

Northern Luzon: Imugan, 18. VI. 1917, 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (ZIL), Southern Luzon: Mt. Isarog, 1 ♀ (ZMB).

Key
to Philippine species of *Aspidolopha*

- 1 (4) Body metallic blue.
- 2 (3) Prothorax unicolorous blue. Aedeagus see fig. 14–15. — Length of male 4,6–5,3 mm, of female 5,5–6,4 mm. Luzon, Catanduanes, Leite, Bohol, Mindanao.
A. philippinensis LEF.
- 3 (2) Sides of prothorax broadly red. Aedeagus see fig. 16–18. — Length of male 5–5,6 mm, of female 6,3–7 mm. Northern Luzon.
A. bicoloricollis sp. n.
- 4 (1) Upperside yellow or reddish with or without dark markings.
- 5 (10) Upperside without dark markings, rarely with small humeral spot.
- 6 (7) Frons with a deep groove between eyes. Body smaller, narrow. Venter flavous with apex black. Aedeagus see fig. 23. — Length of male 4,6–5 mm, of female 5,6 mm. Luzon.
A. pallida sp. n.
- 7 (6) Frons without groove between eyes. Body larger and broader.
- 8 (9) Underside and legs flavous, usually with darkened pygidium, which is rather evenly convex. — Length of female 6,6–6,9 mm. Male unknown. Mindanao, Samar.
A. mindanaensis sp. n.
- 9 (8) Underside and legs greenish black. Apical part of pygidium distinctly deflexed beneath. — Length of female 6,5–6,9 mm. Male unknown. Luzon.
A. bakeri WSE.
- 10 (5) Upperside with dark markings.
- 11 (12) Each elytron with 4 black spots (2,2). Underside (except metasternum) and legs flavous, head behind bases of antennae greenish black. — Length of female 5 mm. Male unknown. Palawan.
A. congrua WSE.
- 12 (11) Each elytron with 3 dark spots (1,2); humeral spot sometimes absent, discal spots may be united in transverse band.
- 13 (18) Body elongate, parallel or slightly widened posteriorly. Underside and femora greenish black. Apex of aedeagus acute.
- 14 (15) Prothorax with a large black patch in the middle, elytra with a large humeral spot and a common transverse band behind middle. Aedeagus see fig. 24–25. — Length of male 4 mm, of female 4,9–5,2 mm. Luzon.
A. ornata sp. n.
- 15 (14) Prothorax without dark markings. Elytra with a small humeral spot (often absent) and transverse spot behind middle.
- 16 (17) Aedeagus with a simple apex (fig. 19–20). — Length of male 4,9–5,4 mm, of female 5,6–6,1 mm. Luzon.
A. weisei sp. n.
- 17 (16) Aedeagus with a trilobate apex (fig. 20–21). Length of male 5 mm, female unknown. Negros.
A. mimica sp. n.
- 18 (13) Body ovate, rather short. Prothorax with 2–6 dark spots in a transverse row.
- 19 (20) Underside and legs flavous, breast, apices of tibiae and tarsi darkened. Elytra with 3 spots (1,2) and sometimes lateral margins behind middle dark aeneous

(fig. 11). Apex of aedeagus (according WEISE) rounded-truncate, with small angulate incisure. — Length of male 5,5 mm, of female 6–6,5 mm. Luzon.

A. semicincta WSE.

- 20 (19) Underside and femora dark, tarsi infuscated. Elytra with humeral spot, transverse band behind middle and additional spot on the extreme apex black. — Length of female 6–6,7 mm. Male unknown. Cebu, ? Bohol. **A. semperi** LEF.

Gynandrophthalma luzonica sp. n.

Pale yellow, head, antennae except basal segments, central part of prothorax, scutellum, humeral spot and all sides of elytra very narrowly (fig. 12), underside and tarsi greenish black, apices of tibiae infuscate.

Body elongate, cylindrical. Clypeus finely punctured, shining, with 2 grooves behind, frons densely, vertex sparsely punctured. Prothorax twice as wide as long, in the anterior half very finely, near base distinctly punctured. Scutellum finely punctured, truncate at apex. Elytra 1,6 times as long as wide, finely confusedly punctured, with punctulated interspaces. Aedeagus see fig. 26–27 — Length of male 4,6 mm, of female 5 mm.

This species is similar at the first view at *G. laboissierei* PIC from Indochina, but it differs well in different sculpture of head, peculiar elytral pattern and rounded central spot on the prothorax. From *G. impicta* WSE., the only species of the genus known from Philippines, it differs well in unusual coloration of upperside.

Luzon, S. Thomas, 1 ♂ (holotype) and 2 ♀ (MF).

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae**

Melixanthus (Anteriscus) unicolor sp. n.

Body reddish ochraceous. Head smooth, with a few fine punctures along inner margin of eyes, superior eye-lobes as wide separated as antennal insertion. Antennae a little longer than half of body (fig. 28). Prothorax 0,6 times as long as wide, distinctly rounded at sides and strongly converging anteriorly; disc convex, practically impunctured, with 2 grooves before base. Scutellum triangular-cordiform, impunctured. Elytra 1,1 times as long as wide in shoulders, slightly narrowed posteriorly, disc with 11 rows of rather small punctures which become weaker on posterior third; interspaces flat, impunctured. Pygidium finely densely punctured. Hind margin of prosternum emarginate, with 2 blunt teeth at hind angles. — Length 7,7 mm, breadth 4,7 mm.

Panay: Mt. Madias, 1 ♀, holotype (ZIL).

Melixanthus (Anteriscus) herteli sp. n.

Body testaceous, 6 apical joints of antennae, narrow basal margin of prothorax; all margins of elytra, including epipleura and 4 short longitudinal stripes on each elytron (fig. 13) black.

Head rather flat, only clypeus delimited from a front with a sharp groove, surface with large and very small punctures. Antennae (fig. 29) a little longer than half a body. Prothorax 0,6 times as long as wide, rounded on sides, strongly narrowed anteriorly; disc strongly convex, with shallow punctures and a pair of feeble grooves before scutellum.

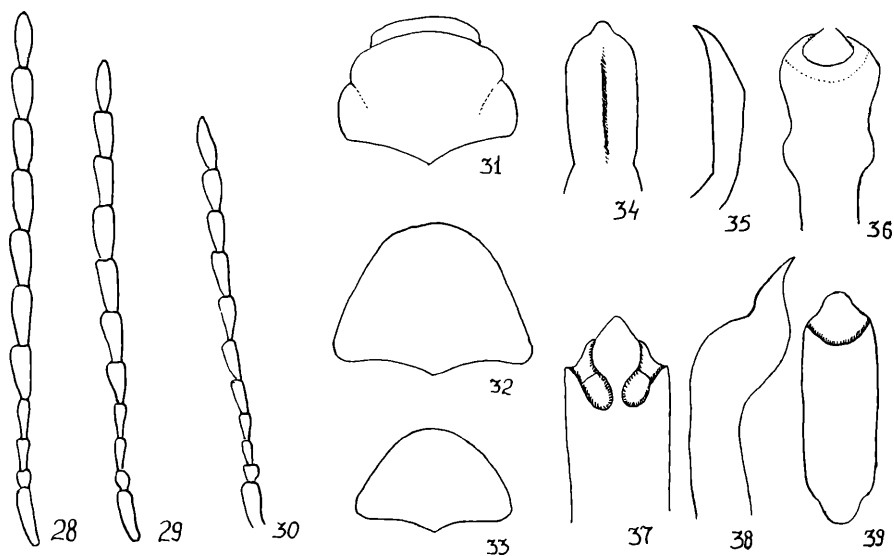


Fig. 28–39. Antennae of *Melixanthus* (28–30); Prothorax of *Coenobius* (31–33) and Aedeagus of *Cryptocephalinae* (34–39).

28: *M. unicolor* – 29: *M. herteli* – 30: *M. luzonicus* – 31: *C. metallescens* – 32: *C. costatus* – 33: *C. minutus* – 34–35: *Melixanthus herteli*, ventral and lateral – 36: *M. bakeri*, dorsal – 37–38: *M. luzonicus*, dorsal and lateral – 39: *Coenobius metallescens*, dorsal

Scutellum feebly cordiform, rounded. Elytra 1,2 times as long as wide in shoulders, narrowed posteriorly, with 11 rows of punctures; interspaces flat, indistinctly punctured. Pygidium with rather dense punctures. Hind margin of prosternum emarginate, with 2 small teeth at hind angles. Tarsi short and wide. Aedeagus see fig. 34–35. – Male: length 4,2 mm, breadth 2,6 mm; female length 4,6 mm, breadth 2,8 mm.

Luzon: Montalban, W SCHULTZE leg., 1 ♂, holotype, 1 ♀, paratype (MT).

***Melixanthus (Anteriscus) luzonicus* sp. n.**

Body reddish ochraceous, metasternum black, apical segments of antennae and tarsi more or less infuscated.

Head very feebly convex, sparsely punctured, vertex longitudinally grooved. Antennae (fig. 30) as long as half of body. Prothorax 0,5 times as long as wide, feebly rounded at sides, strongly converging anteriorly; disc finely punctured, with microscopical punctures in interspaces; a pair of feeble grooves before base. Scutellum triangular, feebly cordiform. Elytra as long as wide, rows of punctures slightly weakened posteriorly, interspaces finely transversely wrinkled. Pygidium densely punctured. Prosternum as in preceding species.

Male: Elytra with humeral spot. Aedeagus see fig. 37–38. Length 3,4 mm, breadth 2,1 mm. Female: Elytra without humeral spot. Length 3,6 mm, breadth 2,3 mm.

Luzon Manila, W SCHULTZE leg., 1 ♂, holotype, 1 ♀, paratype (MT).

Key

to subgenus *Anteriscus* of Philippine Islands

- 1 (2) Head and upperside dark blue, elytra with a large red central spot, sometimes obscure. Aedeagus see fig. 36. — Length 4,8–6 mm. Luzon. **M. (A.) bakeri** WSE.
- 2 (1) Body not metallic, ochraceous or red ochraceous.
- 3 (4) Interspaces of elytral rows transversely wrinkled. Metasternum black. Aedeagus see fig. 37–38. — Length 3,4–3,6 mm. Luzon. **M. (A.) luzonicus** sp. n.
- 4 (3) Interspaces of elytral rows not wrinkled, glabrous or finely punctured. Metasternum reddish ochraceous.
- 5 (8) 6 or 7 apical joints of antennae black.
- 6 (7) Elytra spotted (fig. 13), their rows are distinct to apex. Aedeagus see fig. 34–35. — Length 4,2–4,6 mm. Luzon. **M. (A.) herteli** sp. n.
- 7 (6) Elytra unspotted, their rows are weakened behind middle. — Length 4,2 mm. Palawan. **M. (A.) palawanus** WSE.
- 8 (5) Antennae ochraceous. Body unicolorous red ochraceous. — Length 7,7 mm. Panay. **M. (A.) unicolor** sp. n.

***Coenobius metallescens* sp. n.**

Body dark red, base of prothorax and elytra violaceous blue, apical segments of antennae black, breast often bluish black, prothorax may be dark violaceous.

This species is nearest in all respects to *C. bakeri* WSE., differs except by metallic, not bicolorous elytra, in more strongly punctured surface of conical pronotum (fig. 31) and in distinctly punctured interspaces of elytral rows. Aedeagus see fig. 39. — Length of body: male 3,4 mm, female 3,9–4 mm.

Mindanao: Tankulan, holotype (♂) and paratype (ZIL); South-east Luzon: San Miguel, 1 paratype (ZIL); Panay: Gulasi, leg. R. C. McGREGOR, 1 paratype (MT).

***Coenobius costatus* sp. n.**

Pitchy black, 5 basal segments of antennae and labrum red. Head punctured and pubescent, eyes are divided with extremely narrow interspace. Antennae reach the middle of body, with triangularly broadened 6 apical segments. Prothorax conical (fig. 32), with indistinctly rounded lateral margins, 0,75 times as long as wide; surface with very dense and deep punctures, their interstices narrower than the diameter of punctures, alutaceous; the collar on anterior margin, lateral grooves and basal row of punctures are indistinct. Scutellum alutaceous, with parallel side margins. Elytra narrowed posteriorly and rounded at apices, as long as wide in shoulders, surface regularly striate with narrow costate interspaces, alutaceous. Pygidium densely punctured, alutaceous. Anterior margin of pronotum with a lobe, covering mouth parts beneath. — Length of body 2,1 mm, breadth 1,3 mm.

It differs well from all known species of *Coenobius* in unusual sculpture of upperside.

Luzon: Mt. Banahao, 1 specimen, holotype (ZIL).

Coenobius minutus sp. n.

Dark pitchy brown, very shining, antennae and legs lighter. Body short ovate. Head with large sparse punctures, eyes divided with rather broad interspace, which is almost as wide as the length of the first antennal joint. Antennae short, they reach only the base of prothorax, with broadened 6 apical segments.

Prothorax transverse (fig. 33), 1,8 times as wide as long, with sides strongly rounded and maximal width at base; the collar at anterior margin very narrow, just behind it there is an additional fine transverse line; a row of punctures before base very clear, but not deep. The remaining surface impunctured, without lateral grooves. Scutellum impunctured. Elytra as long as wide behind humeri, rows of punctures distinct to apex, interstices flat, impunctured. — Length of female 1,6–1,7 mm. Male unknown.

This species, having structure of eyes unusual for this genus, may be compared only with *C. brevioculatum* CHUJO from Formosa (Taiwan). I can not indicate the differences between these species as *C. brevioculatum* CHUJO is known to me only by the description.

Samar: Catbalogan, 1 ♀, holotype; Panaon, 1 ♀, paratype (ZIL).

Author's address:

Prof. Dr. L. N. Medvedev, Moskva 113035, Bolshaya Ordynka 21/16,
Soviet-Mongolian Biological Expedition; USSR.

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