

New genera and species of Zeugophorinae and Eumolpinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) from New Guinea

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Abstract

Two genera of the chrysomelid subfamily Eumolpinae, *Gressittella* n. gen., *Gressittana* n. gen., and 56 species of the subfamilies Zeugophorinae and Eumolpinae from New Guinea are described as new for science: Zeugophorinae: *Zeugophora papuana* n. sp.; Eumolpinae: *Iviva striata* n. sp., *I. antennata* n. sp., *I. diversipunctata* n. sp., *Rhyparidella weisei* n. sp., *R. rufocapitis* n. sp., *R. ovipennis* n. sp., *R. fulva* n. sp., *R. nigripennis* n. sp., *R. suturalis* n. sp., *R. riedeli* n. sp., *Phainodina femorata* n. sp., *P. antennalis* n. sp., *P. riedeli* n. sp., *Stethotes carinata* n. sp., *S. riedeli* n. sp., *S. basipennis* n. sp., *S. obscura* n. sp., *S. dentata* n. sp., *S. schawalleri* n. sp., *S. aethiops* n. sp., *S. papuana* n. sp., *S. armata* n. sp., *S. basifasciata* n. sp., *S. bryanti* n. sp., *S. rufula* n. sp., *S. viridissima* n. sp., *S. tristis* n. sp., *S. laevicollis* n. sp., *S. fulvicornis* n. sp., *S. rubripes* n. sp., *S. aenea* n. sp., *S. costipennis* n. sp., *S. gressitti* n. sp., *S. balyi* n. sp., *S. iriana* n. sp., *S. granulifrons* n. sp., *S. nigripalpis* n. sp., *S. obscurata* n. sp., *S. tarsalis* n. sp., *S. carbonaria* n. sp., *S. nigrescens* n. sp., *S. jacobyi* n. sp., *S. arachnoides* n. sp., *S. hirticollis* n. sp., *Gressittella riedeli* n. sp., *G. obscura* n. sp., *G. laevis* n. sp., *Scelodonta iriana* n. sp., *Cleorina riedeli* n. sp., *C. pulchra* n. sp., *C. flavipes* n. sp., *C. femorata* n. sp., *C. schawalleri* n. sp., *C. bryanti* n. sp., *C. nigricornis* n. sp. Keys for the genera *Iviva* and *Cleorina* are given. The large genus *Stethotes* is divided into a few preliminary groups. New faunistic records are provided for several species of the Eumolpinae.

Key words: Chrysomelidae, Zeugophorinae, Eumolpinae, New Guinea, new taxa.

Zusammenfassung

Zwei Gattungen der Subfamilie Eumolpinae, *Gressittella* n. gen. und *Gressittana* n. gen., und 56 Arten der Subfamilien Zeugophorinae und Eumolpinae aus Neu Guinea werden als neu für die Wissenschaft beschrieben: Zeugophorinae: *Zeugophora papuana* n. sp.; Eumolpinae: *Iviva striata* n. sp., *I. antennata* n. sp., *I. diversipunctata* n. sp., *Rhyparidella weisei* n. sp., *R. rufocapitis* n. sp., *R. ovipennis* n. sp., *R. fulva* n. sp., *R. nigripennis* n. sp., *R. suturalis* n. sp., *R. riedeli* n. sp., *Phainodina femorata* n. sp., *P. antennalis* n. sp., *P. riedeli* n. sp., *Stethotes carinata* n. sp., *S. riedeli* n. sp., *S. basipennis* n. sp., *S. obscura* n. sp., *S. dentata* n. sp., *S. schawalleri* n. sp., *S. aethiops* n. sp., *S. papuana* n. sp., *S. armata* n. sp., *S. basifasciata* n. sp., *S. bryanti* n. sp., *S. rufula* n. sp., *S. viridissima* n. sp., *S. tristis* n. sp., *S. laevicollis* n. sp., *S. fulvicornis* n. sp., *S. rubripes* n. sp., *S. aenea* n. sp., *S. costipennis* n. sp., *S. gressitti* n. sp., *S. balyi* n. sp., *S. iriana* n. sp., *S. granulifrons* n. sp., *S. nigripalpis* n. sp., *S. obscurata* n. sp., *S. tarsalis* n. sp., *S. carbonaria* n. sp., *S. nigrescens* n. sp., *S. jacobyi* n. sp., *S. arachnoides* n. sp., *S. hirticollis* n. sp., *Gressittella riedeli* n. sp., *G. obscura* n. sp., *G. laevis* n. sp., *Scelodonta iriana* n. sp., *Cleorina riedeli* n. sp., *C. pulchra* n. sp., *C. flavipes* n. sp., *C. femorata* n. sp., *C. schawalleri* n. sp., *C. bryanti* n. sp., *C. nigricornis* n. sp. Für die Gattungen *Iviva* und *Cleorina* werden Artenschlüssel gegeben. Für die umfangreiche Gattung *Stethotes* werden einige vorläufige Gruppen gebildet. Für mehrere Arten der Eumolpinae werden neue faunistische Angaben gemacht.

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1 Introduction

In 2006 Dr. WOLFGANG SCHAWALLER invited me to visit the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart for studying large undetermined material of the family Chrysomelidae from New Guinea. As a result of this study, two new genera and 55 new species of Eumolpinae were found, as well as one new species of Zeugophorinae.

The Chrysomelidae of New Guinea, and especially the subfamily Eumolpinae, are still very poorly known. GRESSITT (1966, 1967a, 1967b, 1969) studied this group and described numerous new species. He saw about 5000 specimens, nearly all from Papua New Guinea. According to his data (1967a), at least 1000 species of this subfamily are expected to occur in New Guinea, probably belonging to at least 50 genera, about half of which as yet unnamed.

I have personally studied almost 10000 specimens from New Guinea, four-fifths of them from Irian Jaya (now West Papua). The tribe Metachromini strongly dominated in the material seen by me (more than 9000 specimens), while the tribe Typophorini (genus *Cleorina* Lefèvre, 1885) included 111 specimens and the tribe Scelodontini only three. It is very interesting, that species-rich genera like *Colasposoma* Laporte, 1833 and *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833, which are widely distributed in the Oriental region, are absent in New Guinea.

Nearly all material dealt with in the present paper was collected by Dr. ALEXANDER RIEDEL (Karlsruhe), who made several excursions to Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya between 1992 and 2000, and who deposited large part of his collectings in the SMNS.

An etymology is only given when names are derived from persons.

Acronyms of depositories

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
LM	Collection of Dr. LEV N. MEDVEDEV, Moscow, Russia
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany

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I am grateful to Dr. W. SCHAWALLER (SMNS) for the opportunity to study this interesting material, and to Dr. S. SHUTE (BMNH) for the loan of types. Dr. A. RIEDEL (Karlsruhe) kindly answered some questions on the localities. Special thanks are extended to J. REIBNITZ (SMNS) who prepared the photographs of the present paper by using a Leica DFC 480 digital camera on a Leica MZ16 APO microscope. Dr. W. SCHAWALLER and an anonymous reviewer made valuable suggestions on the manuscript.

2 Taxonomy

2.1 Subfamily Zeugophorinae

Zeugophora papuana n. sp.

(Fig. 59)

Holotype (sex not determined): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Mindik, 1400–1550 m, 27.IV.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Fulvous, 7 apical antennal segments slightly darkened, elytra metallic violaceous, underside black with apical abdominal segment fulvous. Upperside with a white pubescence.

Body robust. Head impunctate, clypeus divided from frons by a deep furrow, eyes nearly not emarginated. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, the 7 apical segments slightly thickened, proportions of segments 10-7-8-11-8-7-7-7-6-9, segment 4 about 4 times,

preapical segments about 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, with large and rounded lateral protuberance, posteriorly forming a distinct obtuse angle with the lateral margin, surface with deep and moderately dense punctures. Scutellum triangular with obtuse apex. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, not impressed, but slightly flattened in basal third, densely and deeply punctate, with interspaces narrow, slightly convex and shining. Mid tibiae distinctly curved. Body length 3.3 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *Z. setsukoeae* Gressitt, 1965, but has a smaller body, entirely metallic elytra, entirely fulvous legs, different proportions of the antennal segments, and the eyes not emarginated.

2.2 Subfamily Eumolpinae

2.2.1 Tribe Metachromini

Genus *Iviva* Gressitt, 1969

Iviva striata n. sp.

(Fig. 60)

Holotype (♀): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Diuremna, 1900–2100 m, 9.–11.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS, LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Taramlu, 1500–1700 m, 6.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♀ (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bime, 1600–1900 m, 11.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Black, upperside or at least elytra with a very slight blue or green sheen, antennae fulvous with segments 5–7 and upperside of segment 1 black, pygidium and sometimes abdominal sternites dark fulvous, tarsi piceous.

Head finely and sparsely punctate, frons wide, not less than twice as wide as eye. Antennae reaching to base of elytra, the 6 apical segments thickened, proportions of segments 7-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-8, preapical segments 1.8 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, strongly narrowed anteriorly, lateral margins rounded, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular with a broadly rounded apex, as long as wide, shining and impunctate. Elytra as long as wide, humeral carina disappearing behind the middle, surface with regular rows of punctures, more or less confused near suture and humeral ridge, interspaces wide and impunctate; there is also a moderately deep impression just behind humerus on innerside of humeral carina. Pseudoepipleura wide, with 2 irregular rows of punctures. Epipleura narrow, disappearing behind the middle. Femora each with an

acute tooth. Hind tarsal segment 1 barely longer than segment 2. Body length 2.8–3.3 mm, width 2.1–2.4 mm.

Diagnosis

The new species differs from *I. coccinelloides* Gressitt, 1969 in its regular elytral rows of punctures and in the different colouration of the antennae.

Iviva antennata n. sp.

(Fig. 61)

Holotype (sex not determined): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Aseki Oiwa, 1600–1700 m, 11.–12.III.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Black, antennae fulvous with segments 5–7 and upper side of the basal segment black, pygidium and tarsi dark fulvous.

Head with a few punctures, rather dull, frons about twice as wide as eye. Antennae reaching to base of elytra, the 5 apical segments moderately thickened, proportions of segments 7-5-5-5-5-5-6-6-6-6-9, preapical segments 1.4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, strongly narrowed towards the apex, with a very weak setigerous tubercle on the anterior angle, lateral margins rounded, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, as long as wide. Elytra as long as wide, humeral carina disappearing behind the middle, surface slightly shining, densely and almost uniformly punctate, without traces of rows. Pseudoepipleura distinct only in anterior half, wide, posteriorly narrowed, with a few punctures. Epipleura narrow, impunctate. Femora each with an acute tooth. Hind tarsal segment 1 barely longer than segment 2. Body length 3.0 mm, width 2.0 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from *I. coccinelloides* Gressitt, 1969 in a different colouration of the antennae, in having traces of rows among confused elytral punctures and in lacking a metallic luster.

Iviva diversipunctata n. sp.

Holotype (sex not determined): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, N Bime, 2000–2070 m, 21.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Black, antennae fulvous with upper side of the basal segment black, elytra with a slight bronze tint, tarsi piceous.

Head almost impunctate, frons very wide, about twice as wide as eye. Antennae reaching to base of elytra, the 5 apical segments thickened, proportions of segments 7-5-4-4-5-5-6-6-6-6-9, preapical segments 1.2 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, strongly narrowed towards the apex, with a setigerous tubercle on the anterior angle, lateral margins rounded, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular, slightly longer than wide, shining and impunctate. Elytra as long as wide, humeral carina distinct almost to apex, surface slightly shining, very densely punctate and with more large punctures partly arranged in short, nearly regular rows. Pseudoepipleura wide, posteriorly narrowed, with 1–2 rows of punctures. Epipleura narrow, impunctate. Femora each with an acute tooth. Hind tarsal segment 1 barely longer than segment 2. Body length 3.5 mm, width 2.4 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *Iviva antennata* n. sp., but its antennae are nearly fulvous, while the intermediate antennal segments are black in *I. antennata*.

Only a single species of this genus was known previously (Gressitt 1969). The species of *Iviva* can now be identified with the following key:

- 1 Elytra with regular rows of punctures and wide, smooth interspaces (Fig. 60). – Antennae fulvous with blackish basal segment. Body length 2.8–3.3 mm. *I. striata* n. sp.
- Elytra confusedly punctate or with traces of rows among the dense punctures (Fig. 61). 2
- 2 Antennae pitchy brown with the segments 1–4 paler brown and segment 11 and apex of segment 10 pale flavous. Elytra finely confusedly punctate. – Upperside black with a golden bronzy tint. Body length 2.8 mm. *I. coccinelloides* Gressitt, 1969
- Colouration of antennae different. Elytra with traces of rows among confused punctures. 3
- 3 Antennae fulvous with segments 5–7 and upper side of basal segment black (Fig. 61). Upperside black. Elytra densely punctate, but with distinct and shining interspaces. Body length 3.0 mm. *I. antennata* n. sp.
- Antennae fulvous with black basal segment. Black, elytra with a slight bronze tint, very densely punctate, rather dull, with indistinct interspaces. Body length 3.5 mm. *I. diversipunctata* n. sp.

Genus *Rhyparidella* Gressitt, 1969

Rhyparidella weisei n. sp.

(Figs. 1, 62)

Holotype (♂): D. N. Guinea, Sattelberg, with J. WEISE's label "*Nodostoma ingloria* Ws., sp. n.", but this name was never published (SMNS).

Etymology

The new species is dedicated to the memory of JULIUS WEISE (1844–1925), an eminent specialist on the family Chrysomelidae.

Description

Black, head dark red, labrum black with fulvous margins, basal antennal segments fulvous [the following segments missing in the holotype specimen].

Body elongate ovate, 1.7 times as long as wide (length excluding the head). Head strongly punctate and densely microsculptured, with shallow depression between frontoclypeus and vertex, frontoclypeus slightly narrowed towards its base, almost parallel-sided, with deep trapeziform incisure on anterior margin. Antennal segments 3 and 4 thin and long, subequal in length, segment 5 slightly shorter, segments 6–8 slightly widened, about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long and as wide as elytra at base, widest and clearly arcuate in its basal quarter, surface shining, strongly punctured laterally, much more finely punctured in the middle. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, broadly rounded at apex, with distinct basal convexity and postbasal impression, rows of punctures distinct in the middle, but barely visible or absent on basal convexity and behind the middle, especially on apical slope. Fore tibiae distinctly widened towards the apex and flattened above. Aedeagus see Fig. 1. Body length 3.3 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *R. sobrina* (Bryant, 1950), but differs in the red colouration and the strong punctuation of the head, and the fore femora which are dorsally flattened and distinctly widened.

Rhyparidella rufocapitis n. sp.

(Fig. 63)

Holotype (♀): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Anggi, Tetaho Kosmena, 1400–1750 m, 26.–28.III.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 4 ♀♀ (SMNS).

Description

Black, head and narrow anterior margin of prothorax reddish fulvous, antennae fulvous with the 6 apical segments more or less darkened, legs fulvous.

Body ovate, 1.5 times as long as wide (length excluding the head). Head impunctate, densely microsculptured, without impression between frontoclypeus and vertex. Frontoclypeus nearly parallel-sided, arcuately emarginated anteriorly, vertex with shallow longitudinal groove in the middle. Antennae thin, almost reaching to the middle

of the elytra, the 6 apical segments slightly thickened, about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, nearly as wide as elytra at base, widest and clearly arcuate in basal quarter, surface dull, with dense microsculpture and sparse minute punctures, almost indistinct among microsculpture. Scutellum as wide as long, broadly rounded posteriorly. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, broadly rounded at apex, with distinct basal convexity and postbasal impression, elytral rows of punctures distinct only near scutellum, along suture, on postbasal impression and on the innerside of the humerus. Body length 3.7–4.1 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *R. sobrina* (Bryant, 1950) and *R. arachi* (Gressitt, 1966), but differs in the red or fulvous head and legs, and in the densely microsculptured, nearly impunctate prothorax.

Rhyparidella ovipennis n. sp.

(Figs. 2, 64)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Ob. Sapi-Tal [= Upper Sapi Valley], 3400 m, 16.–17.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL.

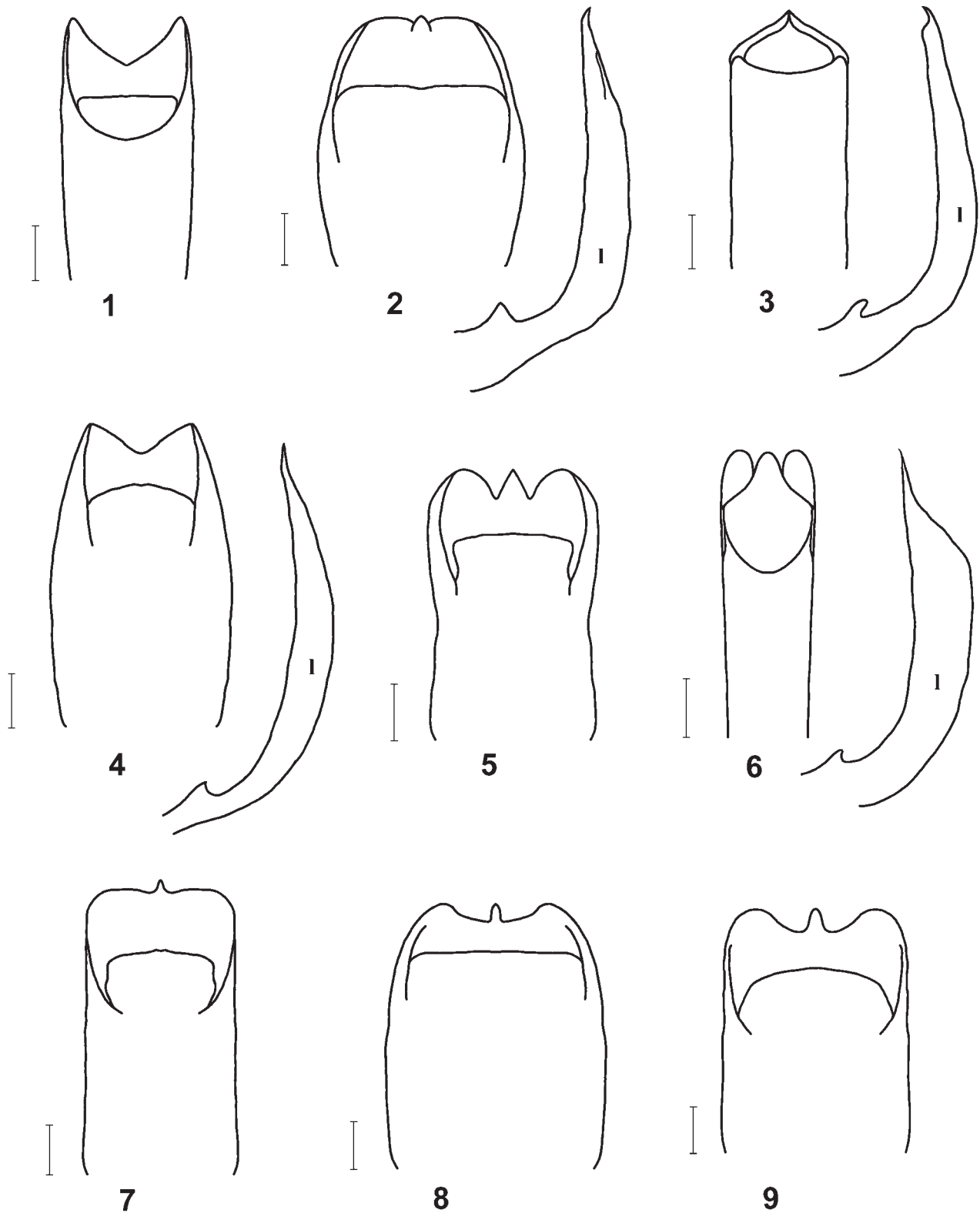
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Dark castaneous, labrum fulvous, antennae with fulvous basal segments; each elytron piceous in the middle or sometimes piceous on almost the entire elytron except the margins, but poorly delimited from the castaneous colouration. Legs dark fulvous.

♂. Body elongate ovate, rather narrow, 1.8 times as long as wide (length excluding the head). Head impunctate, not microsculptured, without impression between frontoclypeus and vertex. Frontoclypeus slightly trapeziform, slightly emarginated anteriorly, vertex with a weak longitudinal groove in the middle. Antennae almost reaching to the middle of the elytra, the 6 apical segments moderately thickened, each about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, evenly rounded laterally, widest in the middle, surface shining and impunctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, elongate ovate, widest in the middle and distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, their anterior margin only slightly wider than prothorax at base; humeral tubercle very weak, basal convexity absent, punctures in rows deep and distinct to apex. Aedeagus (Fig. 2) truncate at apex with small protuberance in the middle. Body length 3.6 mm.

♀. Frontoclypeus divided from vertex by a shallow, but distinct impression, the latter more convex, with deep longitudinal groove in the middle. Body length 3.7 mm.



Figs. 1–9. *Rhyparidella* spp. and *Phainodina* spp., aedeagus, dorsal and lateral (= l) views. – 1. *R. weisei* n. sp. 2. *R. ovipennis* n. sp. 3. *R. fulva* n. sp. 4. *R. nigripennis* n. sp. 5. *Rhyparidella suturalis* n. sp. 6. *R. riedeli* n. sp. 7. *Phainodina femorata* n. sp. 8. *P. antennalis* n. sp. 9. *P. riedeli* n. sp. – Scales: 0.1 mm.

Diagnosis

This species is obviously similar to *R. corpulenta* Gressitt, 1969 (which was described on the basis of females only), but differs in the impunctate prothorax, the barely developed humeral tubercle, the absence of a basal convexity on the elytra, and the larger body.

Rhyparidella fulva n. sp.

(Figs. 3, 65)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Anggi, Tetaho Kosmena, 1400–1750 m, 26.–28.III.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Fulvous, the 6 apical antennal segments and breast piceous.

Body ovate, 1.7 times as long as wide (length excluding the head). Head impunctate, frontoclypeus not divided from frons, a little longer than wide, slightly narrowed posteriorly with its sides slightly concave and its anterior margin incised in the middle. Vertex with trace of longitudinal groove. Antennae reaching to the middle of the elytra, very thin, apical segments nearly not widened, each segment about 4–5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long and as wide as elytra at base, rounded laterally and widest at its basal quarter, surface microsculptured, with sparse, minute punctures. Scutellum broadly rounded at apex. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, parallel-sided with broadly rounded apex, basal convexity and postbasal impression barely developed, elytral rows of punctures not deep, except a few in the postbasal impression, punctures almost disappearing on basal convexity and apical slope. Aedeagus parallel-sided with short triangular apex ending in an acute tip (Fig. 3). Body length 3.0 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from all other known species of the genus in the unusual shape of the aedeagus and the finely punctured prothorax.

Rhyparidella nigripennis n. sp.

(Figs. 4, 66)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Elpomek, 1800–2300 m, 5.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Red fulvous, the 6 apical antennal segments, elytra, breast and tarsi black, scutellum and epipleura piceous.

Body elongate ovate, 1.6 times as long as wide (length

excluding the head). Head distinctly punctate on frontoclypeus and the middle part of the vertex, frontoclypeus slightly emarginated laterally, not narrowed posteriorly, arcuately emarginated anteriorly, not divided from vertex, which has a shallow longitudinal impression in the middle. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, the 6 apical segments slightly widened, each about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.65 times as wide as long, evenly rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, very finely and sparsely punctate, interspaces about 5 times as wide as punctures. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, parallel-sided, broadly rounded at apex, with weak basal convexity and postbasal impression, punctures of elytral rows relatively small and shallow, especially on the apex, interspaces flat, about 3 times as wide as diameter of punctures, very finely microsculptured. Apex of Aedeagus triangularly incised, forming an angle of about 120° (Fig. 4). Body length 4.1 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *R. bicolor* Gressitt, 1969, which differs in metallic elytra and the deeper and narrower apical incisure of the aedeagus, which forms an angle of about 75°.

Rhyparidella suturalis n. sp.

(Figs. 5, 67)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Kono, 2000 m, 19.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Fulvous, the 6 apical antennal segments and prothorax black, elytra with narrow piceous sutural stripe which is triangularly widened before scutellum, breast piceous, tarsi darkened.

Body elongate ovate, 1.65 times as long as wide (length excluding the head). Head finely microsculptured, distinctly punctate on frontoclypeus, impunctate on vertex. Frontoclypeus not divided from vertex, slightly concave on its anterior margin, vertex with trace of longitudinal groove. Antennae almost reaching to the middle of elytra, the 6 apical segments nearly not widened, each about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, rounded laterally, widest and distinctly angulated in the middle, surface microsculptured, with moderately strong punctures, but nearly impunctate along anterior and posterior margins. Scutellum triangular, microsculptured. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, broadly rounded at apex, with distinct basal convexity and postbasal impression, elytral rows with rather deep punctures in their basal half, including the basal convexity, but nearly impunctate in their apical half, interspaces wide,

flat, and shining. Inner part of splattered claws very short. Aedeagus see Fig. 5. Body length 3.2 mm.

Diagnosis

Differs from all known species of this genus in the colouration of the upperside and the prothorax, which is angulated laterally.

Rhyparidella riedeli n. sp.

(Figs. 6, 44, 68)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Anggi, Tetaho Kosmena, 1400–1750 m, 26.–28.III.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Manokwari, Gunung Meja, 200 m, 19.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Etymology

This new species has been named in honour of its collector, Dr. ALEXANDER RIEDEL (Karlsruhe).

Description

Fulvous, apical antennal segments more or less darkened, breast dark fulvous, elytra often with more or less distinct but poorly delimited piceous patch behind the middle.

Body elongate ovate, 1.7 times as long as wide (length excluding the head). Head impunctate, frontoclypeus strongly narrowed posteriorly, with its sides slightly concave and anterior margin incised. Ocular groove sharp, reaching obliquely forward, but divided in the middle by narrow convex space (Fig. 44). Vertex not grooved in the middle. Antennae reaching to the middle of the elytra, the 5 apical segments slightly thickened, each about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, a little narrower than elytra at base, evenly rounded laterally, widest in the middle, anterior margin with narrow collar interrupted in the middle, surface convex, shining and impunctate. Scutellum rounded at apex. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, parallel-sided and broadly rounded at apex, surface with distinct basal convexity and postbasal impressions, punctures in rows rather small, especially on basal convexity and behind the middle, interspaces wide, flat and shining. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) long and thin, its apex slightly tridentate. Body length 2.9–3.0 mm in ♂, 3.2 mm in ♀.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from all other known species of the genus in the structure of the head, especially the frontoclypeus which is almost divided from the vertex by deep ocular furrows. After a revision of all *Rhyparida*-like genera, a separate genus might be proposed for this species.

Genus *Phainodina* Gressitt, 1969

Phainodina femorata n. sp.

(Figs. 7, 71)

Holotype (♂): Papua New Guinea, Sandaun Prov., Mianmin, 700–1100 m, 20.V.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Borme, 1000–1300 m, 13.–18.VIII.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♂ (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Emdoman, 800–1200 m, 14.–15.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Description

Black; labrum, 2 spots on vertex, 3 basal antennal segments and inner half of hind femora fulvous.

Body elongate ovate, 1.5 times as long as wide (length excluding the head). Head smooth and impunctate, frontoclypeus wider than long, separated from vertex by a slight transverse depression, the latter with very weak median groove in the holotype, but evenly convex in the paratypes. Antennae almost reaching to the middle of the elytra, segments 1 and 3 thickened, the following segments thin, 4 and 5 longer than 3, 6–11 of the same length as segment 5, about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadly rounded laterally, widest in the middle, surface strongly convex, shining and impunctate. Scutellum broadly rounded at apex. Elytra nearly as long as wide, broadly rounded at apex, with distinct basal convexity and postbasal impression, punctures in rows not deep, much smaller on apical slope and almost disappearing on basal convexity, interspaces of rows flat, about 3–4 times as wide as punctures. All femora distinctly toothed on underside. Aedeagus see Fig. 7. Body length 3.4–3.6 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is morphologically and in the shape of the aedeagus identical with *P. stygica* Gressitt, 1969, which, however, has the two apical antennal segments fulvous and the hind femora entirely black (the colouration, especially of the antennal segments, is apparently a very constant character in the genus *Phainodina*).

Phainodina antennalis n. sp.

(Figs. 8, 69)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Testega, 1100–1300 m, 30.III.–2.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SMNS).

Description

Black, labrum fulvous, antennae with the 4 basal seg-

ments fulvous and segment 10 almost white, prothorax red fulvous, elytra with a slight metallic blue or bronze gloss, pygidium and apical abdominal sternites fulvous, legs piceous and partly dark red in the ♀, fulvous in the ♂.

Body short ovate, 1.3 times as long as wide (length excluding the head). Head smooth and impunctate, frontoclypeus wider than long, trapeziform, arcuately emarginated apically, not distinctly divided from the vertex, which has no median groove. Antennae reaching to the middle of the elytra, segments 1 and 2 rather thick, 3–5 very slender, 4 and 5 longer than 3, 6–11 subequal in length, moderately thickened, 8 and 9 about twice as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadly rounded laterally, widest slightly behind the middle, surface even and strongly convex, shining, impunctate. Scutellum broadly rounded behind. Elytra as long as wide, rounded apically, with very weak, almost indistinct basal convexity and postbasal impression, punctures of elytral rows deep, weaker on the apical slope, interspaces flat or slightly convex, about 3 times as wide as punctures. Femoral tooth well developed, but not large. Aedeagus see Fig. 8. Body length 3.4–3.7 mm in ♂, 3.7–4.3 mm in ♀.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *P. stygica* Gressitt, 1969, but differs in the colouration of antennae, prothorax and legs, and in the absence of the elytral basal convexity.

Phainodina riedeli n. sp. (Figs. 9, 70)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Meydoudga, 1200–1400 m, 5.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Testega, 1100–1200 m, 11.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 4 ♂♂ (SMNS).

Etymology

This new species has been named in honour of its collector, Dr. ALEXANDER RIEDEL (Karlsruhe).

Description

Fulvous, clypeus and occiput usually more or less darkened, the 6 apical antennal segments black, elytra metallic bronze or greenish bronze.

Body short ovate, 1.3 times as long as wide (length excluding the head). Head smooth and impunctate, frontoclypeus wider than long, trapeziform, arcuately emarginated in the middle of anterior border, sharply divided from vertex, which has no median groove. Antennae reaching to the middle of the elytra, proportions of the segments as in *P. antennalis* n. sp. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadly rounded laterally, widest just before the middle, surface strongly convex, shining and impunctate. Scutel-

lum broadly rounded at apex. Elytra as long as wide, rounded apically, sculpture of surface nearly the same as in *P. antennalis* n. sp. Femoral tooth well developed, but not large. Aedeagus see Fig. 9. Body length 3.8–4.3 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is very similar to *P. antennalis* n. sp., but differs in the structure of the vertex (sharply divided from the frontoclypeus in *P. riedeli*), the different colouration (all apical antennal segments black), and the different shape of the aedeagus (parallel-sided with larger apical lobes).

Genus *Stethotes* Baly, 1867

General

36 species of the genus *Stethotes* were previously known from New Guinea, 18 of which were described by GRESSITT (1966), who presented figures of the aedeagi for nearly all of his species. The species of this genus are clearly distinguished by their colouration, the shape of the elytra, the sculpture of the upperside, and especially by the structure of the aedeagi. It is a problem that the aedeagi are unknown for the species [except *S. elegantula* (Baly, 1864)], which were described previous to GRESSITT's revision.

On the basis of numerous specimens examined during the present study in the SMNS collection (about 4000 specimens), 31 new species are described below.

Group A

Species with broadly rounded elytral apices and confused punctures at the elytral base or in the scutellar area. Two species were previously known, *S. bicolor* Gressitt, 1966 and *S. semicastanea* Gressitt, 1966.

Stethotes carinata n. sp. (Fig. 10)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1750–2100 m, 1.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Head and prothorax dark aeneous, antennae black with the 5 basal segments fulvous, scutellum black, elytra reddish fulvous with large black triangle in the scutellar area, underside and legs reddish fulvous, but femora more or less darkened, at least with black apices.

Head finely and sparsely punctate, vertex convex, without central groove, but with deep groove above the

eye. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as long as wide, widest before its base, with lateral margins rounded, surface shining, densely and in part strigosely punctate, with interspaces not wider than punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.65 times as long as wide, subparallel with broadly rounded apices, surface with 11 regular rows of punctures, but with the punctures in the scutellar area confused and crowded, interspaces as wide as diameter of punctures, strongly convex, more or less costate, especially at the base and in the middle, humeral tubercle high. Femora each with a small tooth. Aedeagus (Fig. 10) parallel-sided, wide, apex truncate with small central protuberance. Body length 2.2 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. semicastanea* Gressitt, 1966, but is smaller, with costate elytral interspaces, and a distinctly different shape of the aedeagus.

Stethotes riedeli n. sp.

(Figs. 11, 72)

Holotype (♂): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 1850–2150 m, 8.X.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (SMNS). – Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., ridge between Aseki and Menyamyama, 2000–2500 m, 12.IV.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Etymology

The name of this species is dedicated to its collector, Dr. ALEXANDER RIEDEL (Karlsruhe).

Description

Head red fulvous, antennae black or piceous with fulvous basal segments, prothorax black or piceous, elytra dark reddish fulvous with the basal quarter piceous or at least much darker than the rest of surface, legs dark reddish fulvous with the segment 3 flavous.

Frons and clypeus finely punctate and microsculptured, vertex convex, shining, with a weak central impression, ocular grooves deep. Antennae reaching to the anterior quarter of the elytra, segments 2–6 and 8–10 subequal in length, 7 and 11 a little longer. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at its base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, slightly rounded laterally, surface dull, strongly and very densely, partly strigosely punctate, interspaces very narrow, much smaller than punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, widest at their shoulders, narrowed poste-

riorly, with broadly rounded apices, surface shining, confusedly punctate, partly with regular rows of punctures on the outer part, punctures moderately dense and deep, interspaces much wider than punctures, flat. Femora with a small acute tooth, very small on fore femora, hind femora strongly clavate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi thickened. Aedeagus (Fig. 11) wide and flat, apex trilobed. Body length 2.6 mm in ♂, 2.8 mm in ♀.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. bicolor* Gressitt, 1966, but differs in the colouration, the strongly confused elytral punctures and the shape of the aedeagus.

Stethotes basipennis n. sp.

(Fig. 12)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Yalmabi, 1200–1400 m, 8.IX.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM).

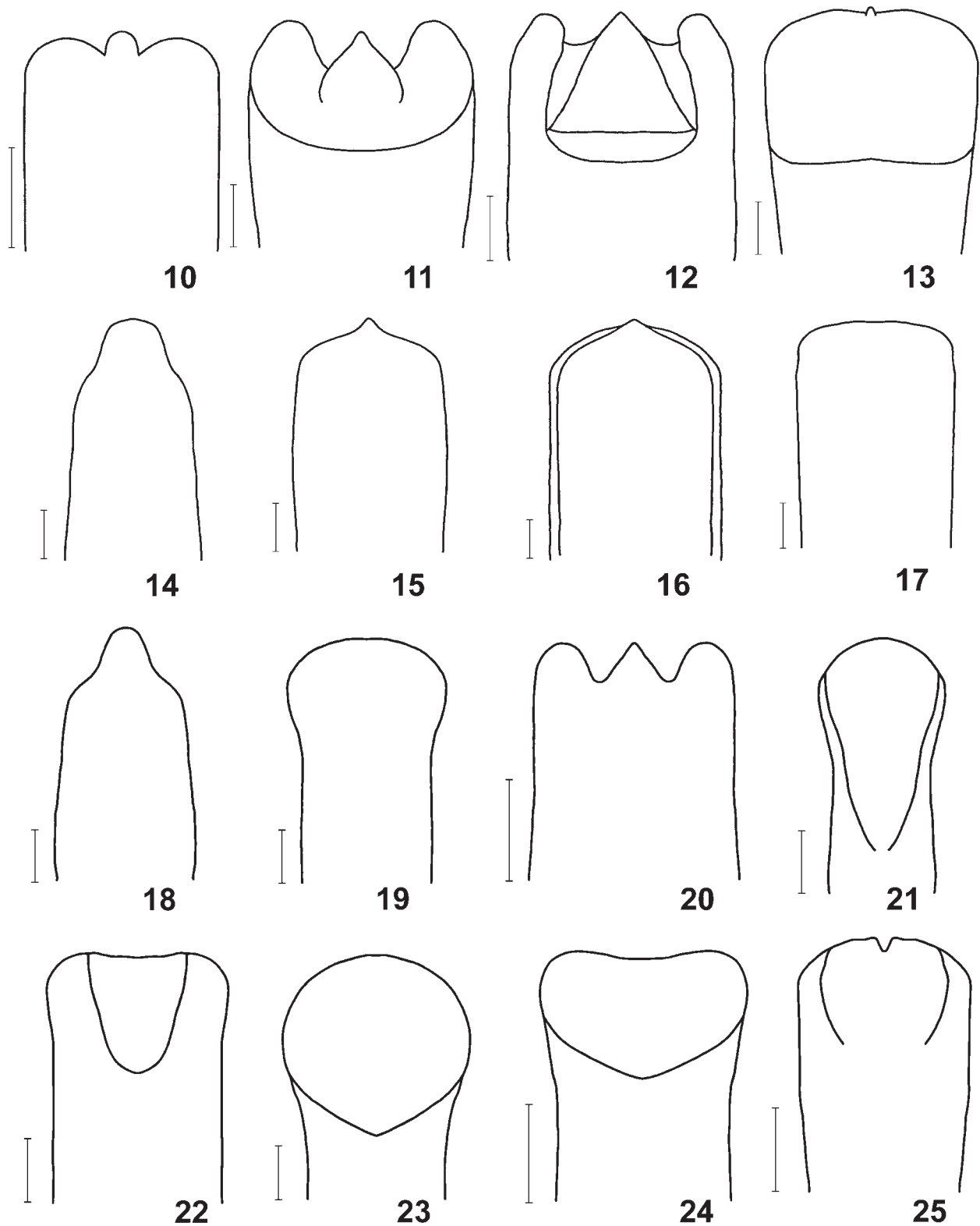
Description

Black, the 4 basal antennal segments and the third tarsal segment fulvous, elytra dark red with the basal quarter black, labrum reddish fulvous.

Head with fine and moderately dense punctures, shining, vertex with the trace of a central impression, ocular grooves narrow and shallow, anterior margin of clypeus almost straight. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at its base, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with lateral margins almost straight, surface shining, with strong and dense, more or less elongate punctures and narrow interspaces, most of which are smaller than punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, shining. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, widest near base and narrowed posteriorly, with apices broadly rounded, surface shining, with 11 regular rows of punctures, confused in scutellar area, interspaces not wide, mostly narrower than punctures. Femora each with a very small but acute tooth, hind femora strongly clavate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened in the ♂. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) deeply concave on underside, with trilobed apex, lateral lobes curved inward. Body length 2.6–3.1 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is morphologically very similar to *S. semicastanea* Gressitt, 1966, but has a different colouration of the elytra, and a quite different shape of the aedeagus, which resembles *S. riedeli* n. sp.



Figs. 10–25. *Stethotes* spp., aedeagus, ventral views. – 10. *S. carinata* n. sp. 11. *S. riedeli* n. sp. 12. *S. basipennis* n. sp. 13. *S. obscura* n. sp. 14. *S. schawalleri* n. sp. 15. *S. papuana* n. sp. 16. *S. armata* n. sp. 17. *S. basifasciata* n. sp. 18. *S. bryanti* n. sp. 19. *S. rufula* n. sp. 20. *S. tristis* n. sp. 21. *S. suturalis* Bryant. 22. *S. fulvicornis* n. sp. 23. *S. rubripes* n. sp. 24. *S. aenea* n. sp. 25. *S. costipennis* n. sp. – Scales: 0.1 mm.

Stethotes obscura n. sp.
(Fig. 13)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Taramlu, 1500–1700 m, 6.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Piceous to black, labrum, the 4 basal antennal segments and the third tarsal segment fulvous.

Head with moderately dense punctures, vertex flat, without central groove, ocular grooves indistinct. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segment 3 about 1.5 times as long as segment 2, segments 3–5 subequal in length, the following segments a little longer, slightly thickened, about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.45 times as wide as long, widest at its base and strongly narrowed anteriorly, strongly convex, lateral margins not visible from above, surface slightly shining, with strong and dense transverse punctures and narrow microsculptured interspaces, which are much smaller than punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, narrowed posteriorly, convex, with rounded apices, surface shining, with 11 not quite regular rows, confusedly punctate in scutellar area and along suture, interspaces flat and much wider than punctures. Femora with a small acute tooth (hind femora absent). Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 13) widened towards the widely truncate apex which has a small acute tip in the middle, underside deeply concave, with transverse ridge in apical third. Body length 2.9 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. bicolor* Gressitt, 1966, but differs in the unicoloured dark elytra and the shape of the aedeagus.

Group B

This group includes species with subacute apices of elytra and confused punctures at the elytral base or in the scutellar area. Just a single species was previously known for this group, *S. loriae* Jacoby, 1905 (aedeagus of that species unknown).

Stethotes dentata n. sp.

Holotype (♀): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Aseki, 1000–1300 m, 13.X.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Piceous to dark piceous, basal antennal segments, labrum and tarsi fulvous, scutellum reddish.

Head dull, finely and rather densely punctate, vertex without longitudinal impression, ocular grooves wide and shallow. Antennae reaching to the anterior quarter of the elytra, segments 3–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, moderately narrowed anteriorly, lateral margins almost straight, surface dull, strongly and very densely punctate, interspaces smaller than punctures, partly costate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, widest at shoulders and strongly narrowed posteriorly, with narrow subacute apices, surface dull, strongly, densely and confusedly punctate, with a few regular rows near the lateral margin, interspaces smaller than punctures, microsculptured. Femora each with a large triangular tooth, hind femora strongly clavate. Body length 4.0 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. loriae* Jacoby, 1905, but much larger, with elytral punctures strongly confused and the femora with a large tooth.

Stethotes schawalleri n. sp.
(Figs. 14, 73)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Anggi, Tetaho, Iranmeba, 1500–1700 m, 25.III.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Jiwika, trail to Wandanku, 1900–2150 m, 28.–29.IX.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Etymology

The name of this new species is dedicated to my friend, the coleopterologist Dr. WOLFGANG SCHAWALLER (Stuttgart).

Description

Head piceous with reddish labrum, antennae black or piceous with fulvous basal segments, prothorax black or piceous, elytra dark red or red orange with basal fifth piceous or black, apical quarter of elytra black in the paratype from Anggi, underside and legs fulvous, tarsal segment 3 or all tarsi fulvous.

Head finely and sparsely punctate, densely microsculptured, ocular grooves narrow. Antennae reaching to the anterior quarter of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about 2.0–2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at its base, with the lateral margins barely rounded, surface dull, densely punctate, punctures more or less transverse, interspaces smaller than punctures, finely microsculptured. Scutellum slightly transverse, its apex widely truncate. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, widest near base, strongly narrowed posteriorly, with narrow, almost acute apices, surface shining, with subregular rows of strong

punctures, which are confused basally. Femora each with a small acute tooth, hind femora strongly clavate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened in the ♂. Aedeagus (Fig. 14) with wide apical protuberance. Body length 2.7 mm in ♂, 2.9–3.4 mm in ♀.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. loriae* Jacoby, 1905, which differs in unicoloured pitch black elytra with wide apices, and a smaller size (2.5 mm).

Group C

This group includes species with acute apices of the elytra and 17–18 elytral rows of punctures. Two species of this group were previously known, *S. punctissima* Gressitt, 1966 and *S. similis* Gressitt, 1966.

Stethotes aethiops n. sp. (Fig. 37)

Holotype (♂): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 1550 m, 7.X.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Black, labrum fulvous, maxillar palpi fulvous with black apical segment, antennae piceous with the 2 basal segments fulvous, tarsi dirty fulvous.

Body narrow, elongate, twice as long as wide. Head microsculptured, sparsely punctate, with deep supraocular grooves which are prolonged anteriorly and almost connected on the frons. Antennae thin, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments nearly not thickened, about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, conical, widest at its base, surface shining, with moderately dense and fine punctures and interspaces mostly wider than diameter of punctures. Scutellum small, almost subquadrate with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, widest in the humeral area, strongly narrowed and produced posteriorly, surface with about 18 rows of very closely set punctures, interspaces shining, about as wide as diameter of punctures. Femora each with a large acute tooth on underside, especially distinct on fore femora. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened, triangular, as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 37) with a shallow impression on its underside before the apex, divided by a longitudinal ridge. Body length 3.4 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from the two previously known species of this group in the sculpture of the head, the much finer, not subreticulate punctures of the protho-

rax, the large tooth on the fore femora and the shape of the aedeagus.

Group D

This group includes species with 11 regular or subregular rows of punctures, and with acute elytral apices; elytra without postbasal impression.

Subgroup D 1

Elytra bicoloured or entirely reddish.

Subgroup D 1.1

Elytra bicoloured with the basal part always dark. Two species of this subgroup were previously known, *S. rubrofasciata* Bryant, 1950, and *S. latifasciata* Gressitt, 1966.

Stethotes papuana n. sp. (Figs. 15, 75)

Holotype (♂): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., ca. 10 km S Garaina, Saureri, 1400–1700 m, 20.III.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL.

Description

Black, basal antennal segments, labrum and apical tarsal segments fulvous to reddish fulvous, elytra with wide red band in the middle, situated nearer to the basal margin than to the apex.

Head shining, finely and sparsely punctate, especially on the vertex, which bears a distinct longitudinal impression, ocular grooves deep and sharp. Antennae reaching to the anterior quarter of the elytra, segments 2–6 subequal in length, the following segments a little longer, about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, widest before its base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, slightly rounded laterally, surface convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures, interspaces flat and mostly wider than punctures. Scutellum as long as wide, with broadly rounded apex, finely microsculptured. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, widest in the humeral area and strongly narrowed posteriorly, with acute apices and a weak humeral tubercle, surface shining, without basal convexity, with 11 regular rows of relatively small punctures, interspaces wide and flat. Femora each with a small acute tooth, hind femora clavate, but the narrow basal part rather short. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi moderately widened. Aedeagus see Fig. 15. Body length 3.0 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is very similar to *S. rubrofasciata* Bryant, 1950, but differs in a smaller body, much more

elongate elytra and the apex of the aedeagus broadly rounded, with a short apical tip.

Stethotes armata n. sp.

(Figs. 16, 74)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Diuremna, 1900–2100 m, 9.–11.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Black, basal antennal segments fulvous; elytra dark red, with the basal quarter more prolonged along the suture and a narrow stripe on the apical quarter of the lateral margin including the apex black; abdomen red.

Head dull, clypeus punctate, vertex strongly convex, very densely longitudinally strigose, ocular grooves wide, deep, prolonged anteriorly and almost connected on the frons. Antennae reaching to the anterior quarter of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at its base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, very strongly convex, with almost straight lateral margins, which are not visible from above, surface with moderately strong and dense punctures, which are smaller than the punctures on the elytra, interspaces flat, mostly wider than punctures, finely microsculptured. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, widest at shoulders and strongly narrowed posteriorly, with subacute apices, surface without basal convexity, with 11 rows of regular and partly subregular rows of punctures; punctures in rows small, interspaces wide, flat, shining. Femora each with a large acute tooth, hind femora strongly clavate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 16) wide, parallel-sided, with truncate apex, underside slightly concave. Body length 3.5 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. latifasciata* Gressitt, 1966, but differs in its larger size, the different colouration of head, antennae and elytra, the absence of a metallic luster, the strongly strigose vertex, and the shape of the apex of the aedeagus.

Stethotes basifasciata n. sp.

(Fig. 17)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Taramlu, 1500–1700 m, 6.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Black, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae black with

the basal segments fulvous, elytra rufous with the basal third dark piceous, legs dark piceous.

Body elongate ovate. Head densely microsculptured with large flat punctures, supraocular grooves wide and deep, vertex with thin impressed line in the middle. Antennae reaching basal quarter of elytra, proportions of segments 8-5-5-8-6-5-7-7-8-9-9, preapical segments twice as long as wide, segment 7 thicker, 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at its base, conical with almost straight hind margins, surface with large dense punctures, interspaces flat, shining, mostly narrower than diameter of punctures. Scutellum subquadrate with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, widest in the humeral area, almost parallel in the anterior half, narrowed behind the middle, with acute apices, surface with 11 regular rows of punctures, as wide as or a little wider than punctures. Femora each with a small acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi distinctly widened in the ♂, triangular, as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 17) with truncate apex, concave on underside. Body length 3.5 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from the previously known species of this subgroup in the absence of black colour on the posterior part of the elytra, from *S. latifasciata* also in the different shape of the aedeagus, and from *S. rubrofasciata* also in the absence of a postbasal impression on the elytra.

Stethotes bryanti n. sp.

(Fig. 18)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Jiwika, trail to Wandanku, 1900–2150 m, 28.–29.IX.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS, LM).

Etymology

The name of this new species is dedicated to the memory of Dr. GILBERT ERNEST BRYANT (1878–1965), who also investigated chrysomelid beetles of this group from New Guinea (BRYANT 1950).

Description

Piceous to dark piceous, labrum rufous, antennae black with the 3 basal segments fulvous, elytra rufous with the basal one-fifth castaneous to piceous, abdomen and legs rufous.

Body elongate ovate. Head microsculptured, finely and sparsely punctate, vertex in one paratype strongly and in part strigosely punctate, supraocular groove wide and deep. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments

about 1.6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at its base, conical, surface with rather strong and moderately dense punctures, interspaces smooth, as wide as punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, in anterior half almost parallel-sided, narrowed behind the middle, with acute apices, surface with 11 regular rows of strong punctures, which are larger than the punctures on the prothorax, interspaces shining, flat, twice as wide as diameter of punctures. Femora each with a small acute tooth. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened in the ♂, as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 18) with a wide apical protuberance, without any impression on the underside. Body length 2.8–3.0 mm.

Diagnosis

Stethotes bryanti n. sp. is similar to the preceding species. It differs in colouration details, in its smaller size, and especially in the shape of its aedeagus. The same type of aedeagus is known only for *S. cryptorrhynodes* Gressitt, 1966 and *S. leleta* Gressitt, 1966, which, however, have a distinct postbasal impression on the elytra and the upperside unicoloured.

Subgroup D 1.2

Body rufous. A single species was previously known, *S. apicalis* Gressitt, 1966.

Stethotes rufula n. sp.

(Fig. 19)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawi-Galbok b. Nalca, 1700–1800 m, 3.X.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Rufous, the 3 basal antennal segments fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head microsculptured, with a few indistinct punctures on the clypeus, supraocular grooves deep and sharp. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at its base, surface with fine and moderately dense punctures, especially in the middle, interspaces distinctly microsculptured, flat, in the middle wider than punctures. Scutellum triangular with broadly rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, widest at anterior third, strongly narrowed posteriorly, with acute apices, surface with a weak humeral tubercle and 11 regular rows of rather strong punctures, which are larger than those on the prothorax, interspaces shining, flat, about twice as wide as diameter of

punctures. Femora each with a small acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened in the ♂, triangular, as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 19) with truncate apex and longitudinal impression in the middle part of the underside. Body length 3.2 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from *S. apicalis* Gressitt, 1966 in its punctured prothorax, the shape of the elytra, and especially the aedeagus.

Subgroup D 2

Upperside unicoloured, bright metallic. A single species was previously known, *S. virida* Gressitt, 1966.

Stethotes viridissima n. sp.

(Fig. 77)

H o l o t y p e (♀): Papua New Guinea, Vanimo, Denake-Range, 500 m, 28.–29.X.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS) [antennae and legs partly broken].

Description

Bright metallic green, labrum fulvous, maxillar palpi fulvous with the apical segment black; antennae black with the 4 basal segments fulvous, segment 1 green on the upperside.

Head finely and sparsely punctate, denser near the eyes, vertex strongly convex, divided from frons by a deep shallow impression, with central groove and deep grooves along the eyes. Antennae reaching to base of elytra, segments 3–10 subequal in length, segment 2 shorter, segment 11 a little longer, preapical segments more than 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at its base, with lateral margins almost straight, anterior angles produced and bluntly rounded, surface shining, very finely and sparsely punctate, punctures smaller than on the elytra, all interspaces much larger than diameter of punctures. Scutellum elongate, triangular, with rounded apex. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, widest near base and distinctly narrowed posteriorly, apices rather narrow, subtriangular, surface with 11 regular rows of punctures, interspaces wide and flat, moderately convex only laterally, humeral tubercle high. Femora each with a strong tooth. Body length 6.8 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is apparently the largest in the genus. *S. nigrocoerulea* (Baly, 1864) from Ceram is similar, but has broadly rounded elytral apices, a purplish to greenish blue upperside and a smaller size (6 mm).

Subgroup D 3

Upperside black without metallic tint. A single species was previously known, *S. atra* Baly, 1867.

Stethotes tristis n. sp.

(Fig. 20)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Iba, 1300 m, 7.–8.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratype: New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Testega, 1100–1200 m, 11.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Black including labrum, maxillar palpi fulvous with black apical segments, antennae black with the 3 basal segments fulvous (at least on underside), tarsal segment 3 dark fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head with extremely dense microsculpture and a silky appearance, with deep and sharp supraocular grooves. Antennae extending to anterior third of elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, widest at its base, with almost straight lateral margins, surface with fine, not dense transverse punctures, interspaces flat, distinctly wider than length of punctures, with traces of microsculpture. Scutellum subquadrate with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, widest in the humeral area, strongly narrowed and produced posteriorly, surface with 11 regular rows of punctures, rather large in the anterior half, but much smaller posteriorly, interspaces not wider than punctures anteriorly, but 2–3 times as wide behind the middle. Femora with a small acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi slightly widened in the ♂, as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 20) with tridentate apex, slightly concave on underside. Body length 2.6 mm in ♂, 2.9 mm in ♀.

Diagnosis

This new species is readily distinguished from all other species of the genus by the unusual sculpture of the head and the tridentate apex of the aedeagus.

Stethotes laevicollis n. sp.

(Figs. 46, 76)

Holotype (♀): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Aseki, 1000–1300 m, 13.X.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS, LM).

Description

Black, labrum and vertex dark rufous, palpi pale flavous, antennae black with the 2 basal segments pale flavous, apices of tarsi dark rufous.

Body elongate ovate. Clypeus shining, with sparse punctures, frons and vertex microsculptured and impunctate, vertex with thin impressed line in the middle, supraocular grooves narrow. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, proportions of segments 10–6–6–10–10–10–9–9–8–9, preapical segments nearly not widened, not less than 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, widest at its base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, surface shining and impunctate. Scutellum trapeziform with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, narrowed posteriorly (especially in posterior half), with acute apices, surface without postbasal impression, with 11 regular rows of punctures, which are moderately large in the anterior third and fine behind the middle, interspaces shining and flat. Femora each with a distinct triangular tooth on underside. Spermatheca U-shaped (Fig. 46). Body length 3.6–3.8 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from *S. atra* Baly, 1867 in the impunctate prothorax, in the different sculpture of the head, and a different colouration. The other known species with impunctate prothorax, *S. apicalis* Gressitt, 1966, has a reddish-brown body, a smaller size, and traces of a weak transverse striation on the prothorax.

Group E

This group includes species with 11 regular or sub-regular rows of punctures and broadly rounded elytral apices.

Subgroup E 1

Elytra bicoloured. A single species was previously known, *S. suturalis* Bryant, 1950.

Stethotes suturalis Bryant, 1950

(Fig. 21)

Material examined

Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 1850–2150 m, 8.X.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 3 ex. including ♂ (SMNS).

Remark

Aedeagus narrow, with rounded apex (Fig. 21).

Stethotes fulvicornis n. sp.

(Figs. 22, 78)

Holotype (♂): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Wau, Mt. Kaindi, near Edie Creek, 1900–2100 m, 7.II.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂ (SMNS, LM). – Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., ridge between Aseki and

Menyama, 2000–2200 m, 12.IV.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Description

Head, prothorax and scutellum metallic bronze, labrum piceous, maxillar palpi fulvous, antennae fulvous or apical segments dark fulvous, elytra rufous with large basal triangle dark bronze, underside piceous, legs rufous or femora darkened basally.

Body robust. Head densely microsculptured and with not very distinct punctures, mostly on the frontoclypeus, supraocular groove narrow and deep. Antennae extending to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.45 times as wide as long, widest at its base, moderately narrowed anteriorly, with the lateral margins almost straight, surface finely microsculptured, with fine, sparse and mostly round punctures, interspaces much wider than punctures. Scutellum triangular, finely microsculptured. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided with broadly rounded apices, surface shining, with 11 rows of punctures, interspaces wide and flat. Femora each with a very small and acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi triangular in the ♂. Aedeagus (Fig. 22) with widely truncate apex and impression on underside before apex. Body length 2.3–3.0 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. suturalis* Bryant, 1950, but differs in the prothorax which is not strigose and the apex of the aedeagus which is widely truncate.

Stethotes rubripes n. sp.

(Figs. 23, 79)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Jiwika, 1800–2300 m, 13.VI.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM).

Additional material (not treated as paratype because the vertex is longitudinally strigose): 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

Description

Castaneous, basal antennal segments and labrum fulvous, elytra dark red with basal quarter castaneous and apices reddish castaneous, legs dark red.

Head dull, finely and sparsely punctate and microsculptured, vertex almost flat, ocular groove narrow, prolonged anteriorly and almost connected on the frons. Antennae reaching to the anterior fifth of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, moderately narrowed anteriorly, with lateral margins almost straight, surface convex, finely and densely punctate,

microsculptured, punctures much smaller than those on the elytra. Scutellum elongate triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, widest near base, narrowed posteriorly, with rounded apices, without postbasal convexity, with 11 rows of rather strong punctures, interspaces shining, flat, rather narrow, but mostly wider than diameter of punctures. Mid and hind femora with a very small tooth, fore femora untoothed, hind femora clavate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 23) distinctly widened in its apical third, with truncate apex, deeply concave in apical half of underside. Body length 2.3–2.5 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. suturalis* Bryant, 1950, but differs in the absence of a metallic colouration, the fine punctures on the prothorax, and different shape of the aedeagus.

Subgroup E 2

Elytra distinctly metallic. Four species were previously included in this group: *S. cyanella* (Boisduval, 1835), *S. elegantula* (Baly, 1864), *S. nigroviridis* Jacoby, 1884, and *S. coerulescens* Gressitt, 1966.

Stethotes aenea n. sp.

(Figs. 24, 80)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1750–2100 m, 1.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 42 ex. (39 ex. SMNS, 3 ex. LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1750 m, 30.VIII.–1.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 4 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Langda, 2100–2300 m, 27.–28. VIII.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 2 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Iba, 1300 m, 7.–8.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayapura, Sentani, Cyclops Mountains, 400–800 m, 7. VIII.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – Colour variation with blue elytra: New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1750–2100 m, 1.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 3 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Iba, 1300 m, 7.–8.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS).

Description

Upperside metallic golden cupreous (elytra very rarely blue), underside darker, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae piceous to black with the 5 basal segments fulvous, legs fulvous, femora and tarsi with blackish apices.

Body elongate. Head microsculptured, finely and sparsely punctate, vertex with deep supraocular groove and with obtuse ridge just above this groove. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, widest

at its base, barely rounded laterally, surface with moderately large and dense punctures, interspaces microsculptured, mostly wider than diameter of punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided with the apices broadly rounded, surface with 11 regular rows of punctures, which are larger than those on prothorax, interspaces a little wider than diameter of punctures, microsculptured, slightly convex. Mid and hind femora with a minute tooth. Segment I of fore tarsi not distinctly thickened in the ♂, elongate, about twice as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 24) widened towards the apex, with a wide, slightly concave apical margin. Body length 2.0–3.0 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. nigroviridis* Jacoby, 1884, but differs in the colouration and punctuation of the upperside, the sculpture of the head, and a more transverse prothorax.

Stethotes costipennis n. sp.

(Figs. 25, 82)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Anggi, Tetaho Kosmena, 1400–1750 m, 26.–28.III.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 23 ex. (20 ex. SMNS, 3 ex. LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Testega, 1100–1300 m, 30.III.–2.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Anggi, Iray, Gunung Disbehey, 1900–2100 m, 19.–20.III.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS).

Description

Upperside metallic golden cupreous, underside greenish cupreous, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae piceous or black with the 5–6 basal segments fulvous, legs fulvous with the apices of femora and tarsi blackish.

Body elongate. Head microsculptured, finely and densely punctate, partly strigose on the vertex, with deep and wide supraocular groove. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, widest before its base, barely rounded laterally, surface with dense and rather large punctures, interspaces microsculptured, mostly not wider than diameter of punctures. Scutellum elongate triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, slightly widened posteriorly, with broadly rounded apices, surface with 11 regular rows of punctures, which are a little larger than those on the prothorax, interspaces strongly costate, shining, not wider than diameter of punctures. Femora each with a very small acute tooth. Segment I of fore tarsi slightly widened in the ♂, triangular, slightly longer than wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 25) nearly not widened towards the

apex, with wide apical margin bearing a small triangular incisure in the middle. Body length 2.2–3.0 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is very similar to the preceding species, but differs in the stronger punctures on head and prothorax, the costate elytra, and the shape of the aedeagus.

Stethotes gressitti n. sp.

(Figs. 26, 81)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Anggi, Tetaho Kosmena, 1400–1750 m, 26.–28.III.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 40 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Testega, 1100–1300 m, 30.III.–2.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Iba, 1300 m, 7.–8.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 7 ex. (SMNS).

Etymology

The name of this new species is dedicated to the late Dr. JUDSON LINSLEY GRESSITT (1914–1982), who was the first reviser of this interesting genus.

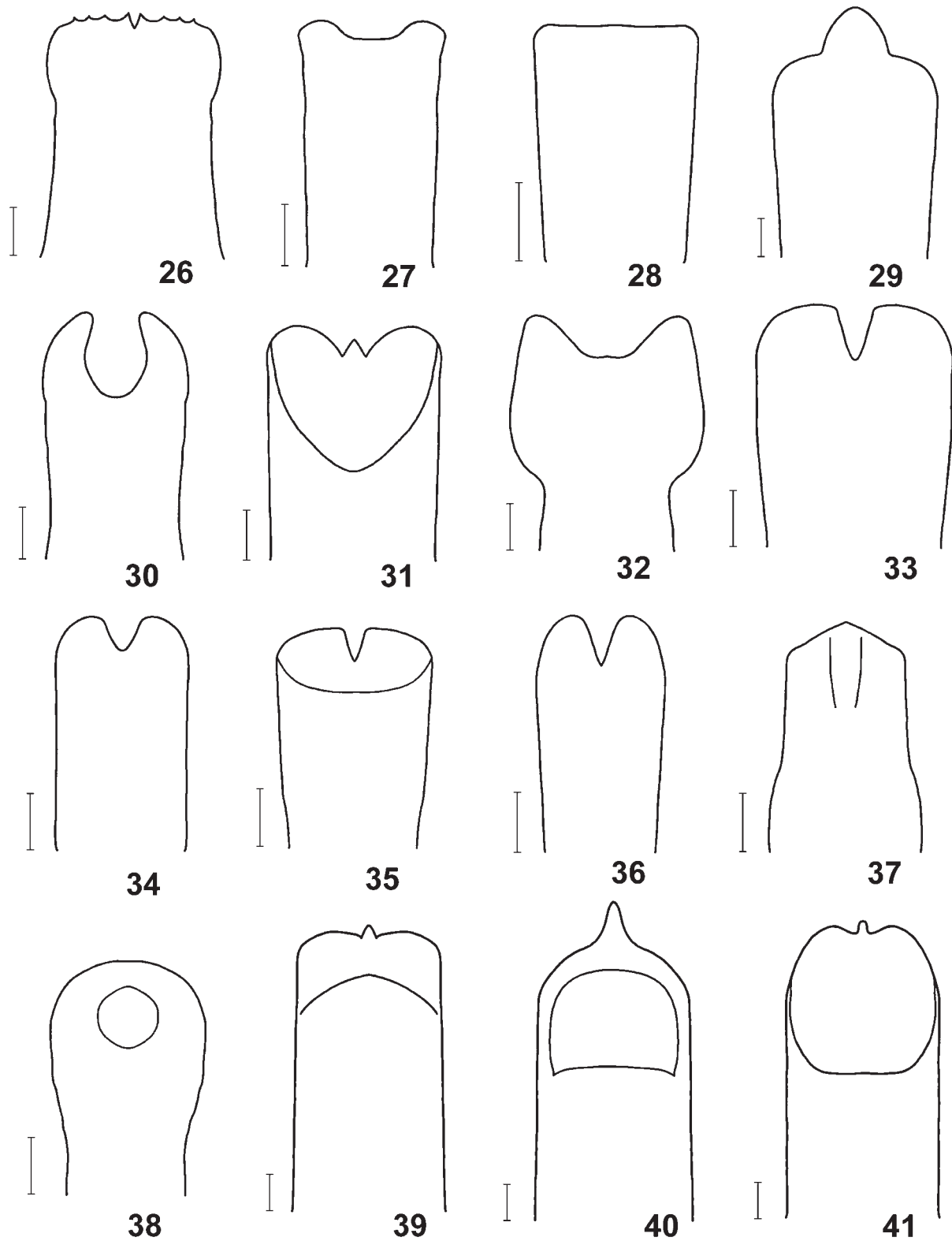
Description

Dark metallic blue, occasionally with greenish tint, labrum piceous, palpi and underside of the 3 or 4 basal antennal segments fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head microsculptured and strongly punctate, supraocular grooves deep and very wide, prolonged anteriorly. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about 2.5–2.7 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.2–1.3 times as wide as long, conical, with acute anterior angles, surface with minute microsculpture and rather strong, moderately dense punctures. Scutellum elongate triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured, with a few punctures. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, with slightly arcuate lateral margins and broadly rounded apices, surface with 11 regular rows of strong punctures, which are a little larger than those on sides of prothorax, interspaces shining, flat, as wide as or a little wider than diameter of punctures. Femora each with an acute and moderately long tooth on underside. Segment I of fore and mid tarsi widened in the ♂, triangular. Aedeagus (Fig. 26) with truncate and serrate apex and two long, distinct inner teeth; underside flat, with minute strigosity. Body length 3.3–3.8 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *S. coerulescens* Gressitt, 1966 and *S. virida* Gressitt, 1966, but differs in the shape of the aedeagus and the different colouration of the upper-



Figs. 26–41. *Stethotes* spp., aedeagus, ventral views; *Gressittella* spp., aedeagus, dorsal views. – 26. *S. gressitti* n. sp. 27. *S. balyi* n. sp. 28. *S. iriana* n. sp. 29. *S. granulifrons* n. sp. 30. *S. nigripalpis* n. sp. 31. *S. obscurata* n. sp. 32. *S. tarsalis* n. sp. 33. *S. carbonaria* n. sp. 34. *Stethotes nigrescens* n. sp. 35. *S. jacobyi* n. sp. 36. *S. arachnoides* n. sp. 37. *S. aethiops* n. sp. 38. *S. hirticollis* n. sp. 39. *Gressittella riedeli* n. sp. 40. *G. obscura* n. sp. 41. *G. laevis* n. sp. – Scales: 0.1 mm.

side. From the poorly known species *S. cyanella* (Boisduval, 1835), the new species differs in its strong punctures on the prothorax.

Subgroup E 3

Elytra black, sometimes with a slight metallic sheen.

Subgroup E 3.1

Interspaces of elytral rows strongly costate. – This morphological type was previously unknown from New Guinea.

Stethotes balyi n. sp. (Figs. 27, 83)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Japen Isl., Koniunai, 600–700 m, 25.XII.2000, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratype: New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Emdoman, 900–1200 m, 29.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Etymology

This new species is dedicated to Dr. JOSEPH BALY (1816–1890), who first described this interesting genus.

Description

Black, labrum with fulvous margins, antennae fulvous with segments 7–9 darkened and segment 1 black above, apices of tarsi fulvous, vertex with a slight metallic sheen.

Body robust, 1.4 times as long as wide. Head densely microsculptured, with sparse punctures, supraocular grooves narrow, deep, prolonged anteriorly to the frons. Antennae reaching to the elytral humerus, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with rounded lateral margins, surface microsculptured, with strong and mostly elongate punctures, interspaces as wide as punctures. Scutellum trapeziform with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, parallel-sided with broadly rounded apices, surface with 11 rows of large punctures, costate interspaces and a weak postbasal impression. Femora each with a small acute tooth. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi moderately widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 27) with a broad apex which is emarginated in the middle, underside concave. Body length 2.2–2.5 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from all other New Guinean species in the combination of a black upperside and costate elytra.

Stethotes iriana n. sp. (Figs. 28, 84)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Sorong Prov., Salawatti Isl., SP-2, Waijan, 50–100 m, 23.–25.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Description/Diagnosis

Colouration and morphological structure identical with the preceding species (but the labrum is fulvous with its base black), but differing in the shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 28), which has a truncate apex without emargination in the middle. Body length 1.9–2.0 mm.

Subgroup E 3.2

Interspaces of the elytral rows flat or slightly convex. Two species of this group were previously known, *S. nigritula* Baly, 1867 and *S. mimica* Gressitt, 1966.

The new species described below all differ from *S. mimica* in the shape of the aedeagus, and from *S. nigritula* in the sculpture of the head (never with combination of a granulated head and a smooth clypeus).

Stethotes granulifrons n. sp. (Fig. 29)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Borme, 1000–1300 m, 13.–18.VIII.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Black, head dark rufous, labrum rufous, palpi pale flavous, antennae black with the 2 basal segments fulvous, apices of tarsi fulvous.

Body robust, ovate. Head with extremely dense and fine granulation, vertex also with traces of shallow punctures, supraocular grooves deep and sharp. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 4 and 5 thin and long, the other segments shorter and subequal in length, preapical segments slightly thickened, about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5–1.6 times as wide as long, widest at its base, with rounded lateral margins, surface with strong and dense, partly transverse punctures, interspaces much narrower than punctures. Scutellum trapeziform with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, with its lateral margins slightly rounded and moderately narrowed to broadly rounded apices, with 11 rows of punctures, which are larger than those on prothorax, interspaces shining, mostly as wide as or a little wider than diameter of punctures.

Femora each with a moderately long and acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi very distinctly widened, triangular, as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 29) with a wide apical process. Body length 3.2–3.3 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from all other species of this group in its wide apical process of the aedeagus.

Stethotes nigripalpis n. sp. (Fig. 30)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bime, 1600–1900 m, 11.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

P a r a t y p e: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM).

Description

Black including labrum and palpi, head with a slight greenish tint, the 5 basal antennal segments fulvous, apices of tarsi piceous.

Body robust. Head microsculptured and punctate, supraocular groove wide and deep. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments distinctly widened, about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, conical, surface microsculptured, with strong and dense punctures, interspaces as wide as or wider than punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra half as long as wide, widest in the anterior third, lateral margins slightly arcuate, apices broadly rounded, humeral tubercle low, surface with 11 regular rows of punctures, which are a little larger than those on prothorax, interspaces shining, flat, mostly as wide as diameter of punctures. Femora each with a small acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi distinctly widened, but not wider than tibia, triangular. Aedeagus bifurcate, with branches converging towards the apex, underside longitudinally concave in the middle (Fig. 30). Body length 2.5–2.6 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from all the other species of this group in its black maxillar palpi and the very deep apical excavation of the aedeagus.

Stethotes obscurata n. sp. (Fig. 31)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Testega, 1100–1300 m, 30.III.–2.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Black including labrum, head with a slight greenish tint, the 5 basal antennal segments, palpi and tarsal segment 3 fulvous.

Aedeagus with a shallow and wide apical excavation, underside with an apical impression arcuately delimited basally (Fig. 31). Body length 2.7 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is morphologically nearly identical with the preceding species, but punctures of prothorax and elytra are practically of the same size, and interspaces of elytral rows are wider than diameter of punctures; the main difference is a distinctly other type of the aedeagus.

Stethotes tarsalis n. sp. (Figs. 32, 45)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Meydoudga, 1200–1400 m, 5.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Black including labrum, palpi pale flavous, the 6 basal antennal segments and the apices of tarsi fulvous, extreme apices of elytra indistinctly rufous, legs piceous.

Body robust. Head microsculptured and rather strongly punctate, supraocular grooves narrow and deep. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments slightly widened, about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, surface microsculptured, with strong and dense punctures, interspaces smaller or as wide as punctures. Scutellum elongate triangular with narrowly rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, widest at its base, with slightly rounded lateral margins, broadly rounded apices and a weak humeral tubercle, with 11 regular rows of large punctures, which are larger than those on prothorax, interspaces smooth, mostly narrower than punctures. Femora each with an acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi strongly widened in the ♂, very large, much wider than the tibia. Aedeagus (Fig. 32) wide, with a trapeziform excavation on the apex. Body length 3.3 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from all the other species of this group in having a very large segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi, and a different shape of the aedeagus.

Stethotes carbonaria n. sp.
(Fig. 33)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Manokwari, Gunung Meja, 200 m, 19.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Black, basal antennal segments and palpi fulvous.

Body robust. Head microsculptured, with a few punctures on clypeus and near eyes, vertex with a V-shaped impression, supraocular grooves deep and very wide, prolonged anteriorly and interconnected on the frons. Antennae almost reaching to the middle of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly, with slightly rounded lateral margins, surface without distinct microsculpture, with strong and moderately dense punctures laterally and fine sparse punctures in the middle. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, shining and impunctate. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, broadly rounded apically, with 11 rows of strong punctures, which are distinctly larger than those on sides of prothorax, interspaces mostly narrower than diameter of punctures. Femora with a very small acute tooth on underside, almost indistinct on fore legs. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened, triangular. Aedeagus (Fig. 33) bifurcate, flat on underside. Body length 2.1 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from the other species of this group in the sculpture of its head and the shape of its aedeagus.

Stethotes nigrescens n. sp.
(Fig. 34)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Emdoman, 800–1200 m, 14.–15.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Black, palpi and third tarsal segment fulvous, antennae piceous with fulvous basal and apical segments.

Body robust. Head with dense microsculpture, supraocular grooves narrow, prolonged anteriorly and interconnected on the frons. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly, with straight lateral margins, surface microsculptured and finely punctate, punctures dense laterally and very sparse in the mid-

dle. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, broadly rounded apically, with 11 regular rows of punctures, which are distinctly larger than those on prothorax, interspaces mostly narrower than diameter of punctures. Femora each with an acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened in the ♂. Aedeagus (Fig. 34) with bifurcate apex and almost flat on underside. Body length 2.4 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from all the other species of this group in the punctures on the prothorax, and in the shape of the aedeagus.

Stethotes jacobyi n. sp.
(Fig. 35)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Sorong Prov., Batanta Isl., ca. 41 km W Yenanas, 0–250 m, 5.XI.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Etymology

This new species is dedicated to MARTIN JACOBY (1842–1907), an eminent investigator of the family Chrysomelidae.

Description

Black, palpi fulvous, antennae piceous with fulvous basal segments.

Body robust. Head microsculptured, with a few punctures on the vertex, supraocular grooves very wide, deep, prolonged anteriorly and almost interconnected on the frons. Antennae reaching to the middle of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with slightly arcuate lateral margins, surface shining, with moderately strong, not dense punctures, interspaces mostly twice as wide as diameter of punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, shining and impunctate. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, with slightly arcuate lateral margins and broadly rounded apices, surface with 11 regular rows of strong punctures, which are larger than those on prothorax, interspaces smooth, on dorsum as wide as diameter of punctures, smaller laterally. Femora each with a short acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi slightly widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 35) with subtruncate apex, which has a small triangular incisure in the middle. Body length 2.2 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from the other species of this group in having a sparsely punctate prothorax, and a different shape of the aedeagus.

Stethotes arachnoides n. sp.

(Fig. 36)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Manokwari, Gunung Meja, 200 m, 19.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Black with slight metallic tint, labrum piceous, palpi and the 3 basal antennal segments fulvous, but segment 1 darkened above.

Body robust, short ovate. Head densely microsculptured, with sparse punctures, supraocular grooves deep and very wide, especially posteriorly, prolonged anteriorly and almost interconnected on the frons. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, widest at its base, clearly narrowed to the anterior margin, surface microsculptured, with large, but not dense punctures, interspaces mostly wider than punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, shining. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, more or less parallel-sided and only behind the middle narrowed to broadly rounded apices, surface with 11 rows of punctures, as large as those on prothorax, interspaces shining, not wider than diameter of punctures. Legs very long, especially fore and hind legs of the ♂: fore legs 2.5 mm, hind legs 2.8 mm (1.2 times as long as body), femora each with a very small acute tooth on underside. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi slightly widened, triangular. Aedeagus (Fig. 36) bifurcate, with flat underside. Body length 2.3–2.5 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is clearly distinguished from the other species of the group by its strongly elongated legs (especially hind and fore legs of the ♂) and the shape of the aedeagus.

Stethotes hirticollis n. sp.

(Figs. 38, 85)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1750–2100 m, 1.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 3 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Elpomek, 1800–2300 m, 5.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 8 ex. (6 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bime, 1600–1900 m, 11.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 4 ex. (SMNS).

Description

Aeneous or bronze aeneous, labrum and occasionally also clypeus fulvous, antennae black with fulvous basal segments, outer part of elytra often more or less fulvous

with a metallic sheen, legs fulvous with darkened apices of femora. Pubescence of prothorax white.

Head densely punctate and microsculptured, partly strigose behind the eyes, vertex with central groove, ocular grooves very weak, indistinct. Antennae reaching to the anterior third of the elytra, segments 2–10 subequal in length, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.25 times as wide as long, widest before its base, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with its lateral margins slightly rounded, surface strongly and densely punctate, interspaces convex and mostly smaller than punctures, pubescence not dense, suberect. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.30–1.35 times as long as wide, parallel-sided (♂) or slightly widened posteriorly (♀), elytral rows with large deep punctures, interspaces shining, about as wide as punctures in rows. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi moderately widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 38) with subtruncate apex, preapically grooved on underside. Body length 2.1–2.7 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species clearly differs from the other species of *Stethotes* in its pubescent prothorax.

Genus *Gressittella* n. gen.

Type species: *G. riedeli* n. sp.

Etymology

The name of the new genus is dedicated to the late Dr. JUDSON LINSLEY GRESSITT (1914–1982), who investigated the family Chrysomelidae from New Guinea. The gender of the genus name is feminine.

Description

Body wide, elongate ovate. Head with Y-shaped suture, which may be very weak or indistinct, narrowly grooved near the eyes; sculpture of head very variable. Antennae thin, with the apical segments not widened. Prothorax transverse, a little narrower than elytra at base, margined laterally, anterior setigerous pore situated on the anterior angle. Elytra confusedly punctate. Epipleura not wide, slightly narrowed posteriorly, disappearing before extreme apex. Proepisterna triangular, not reaching to the anterior angles of the prothorax, with straight or barely convex anterior margin. Fore femora with a well developed and relatively large tooth on underside, mid and hind femora with very small tooth. Claws bifid in their apical half.

Diagnosis

The new genus is distinguished from the other genera with toothed femora as shown in the following key:

- 1 Eyes large, wider than frons. – All femora strongly toothed. Anterior margin of proepisterna strongly convex. *Thysaria* Jacoby, 1884
– Eyes smaller than interocular space. 2
- 2 Head lacking a deep groove above the eye. Body almost circular. *Iviva* Gressitt, 1969
– Head with a deep groove above the eye. Body not circular. 3
- 3 Fore femora untoothed or very weakly toothed, hind femora finely toothed. – Elytra with regular rows of punctures. *Rhyparidella* Gressitt, 1969
– All femora distinctly toothed. 4
- 4 Head swollen above, prothorax very strongly convex. Anterior margin of proepisterna strongly convex. – Elytra with regular rows of punctures. *Stethotes* Baly, 1867
– Head not swollen above, prothorax moderately convex. Anterior margin of proepisterna not distinctly convex, often more or less straight. 5
- 5 Elytra regularly punctate. All femora distinctly toothed, but tooth of fore femora not larger than the other ones. Body short ovate. *Phainodina* Gressitt, 1969
– Elytra confusedly punctate. Fore femora with a large, mid and hind femora with a small tooth. Body large, elongate ovate. *Gressittella* n. gen.

Gressittella riedeli n. sp.
(Figs. 39, 86)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bime, 1600–1900 m, 11.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (2 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawi-Galbok b. Nalca, 1700–1800 m, 3.X.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Taramlu, 1500–1700 m, 6.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♀ (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Okloma, 1650–1800 m, 1.X.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♂ (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1700 m, 4.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS). – Papua New Guinea, Southern Highland Prov., Tari-Koroba Hake, 1700–2000 m, 14.V.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Etymology

The new species is dedicated to its collector, Dr. ALEXANDER RIEDEL (Karlsruhe).

Description

Dark fulvous, underside almost castaneous; vertex with a spot, intermediate antennal segments except apices (usually segments 4–8), irregular spots on prothorax, punctures and irregular spots on elytra, apices of femora and the middle of tibiae black.

Head with distinct Y-shaped suture, frontoclypeus rugosely punctate, anterior margin of clypeus deeply emarginated, vertex microsculptured and with sparse minute punctures. Antennae reaching to the middle of the elytra, segments 3–11 subequal in length, segment 3 about 1.5 times as long as segment 2. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, with rounded lateral margins, widest just behind the middle, surface with large sparse punctures and numerous convex callosities, partly round, partly worm-like.

Scutellum triangular with broadly rounded apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.15–1.20 times as long as wide, without basal convexity and postbasal impression, with large and deep confused punctures, with 1–2 more or less regular rows along suture. Fore femora with a large tooth, mid and hind femora with a very small but acute tooth. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi nearly not widened in the ♂. Aedeagus see Fig. 39. Body length 6.5–6.8 mm in ♂, 6.7–7.2 mm in ♀.

Diagnosis

See diagnoses of *Gressittella obscura* and *G. laevis* below.

Gressittella obscura n. sp.
(Figs. 40, 87)

Holotype (♂): Papua New Guinea, Vanimo, Denake-Range, 500 m, 28.–29.X.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Piceous to dark piceous, basal antennal segments, palpi and labrum more or less fulvous.

Head strongly, partly rugosely punctate with microsculptured interspaces, Y-shaped suture rather weak, with lateral branches not quite distinct because of rough punctures, anterior margin of clypeus almost straight. Antennae reaching to the middle of the elytra, segments 3–11 subequal in length, segment 3 about 1.5 times as long as segment 4. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, with rounded lateral margins, widest in the middle, surface microsculptured and strongly punctate. Scutellum subquadrate with rounded apex. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, without basal convexity and postbasal impression, with large and deep, partly foveate punctures, especially anteriorly. Fore femora with a large tooth, mid and hind with a very small tooth. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened in the ♂. Aedeagus see Fig. 40. Body length 6.7 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is clearly distinguished from the preceding species by its strongly punctate vertex, the less distinct Y-shaped suture, the absence of callosities on the prothorax, and the larger elytral punctures.

Gressittella laevis n. sp.
(Fig. 41)

Holotype (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1700–1950 m, 4.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

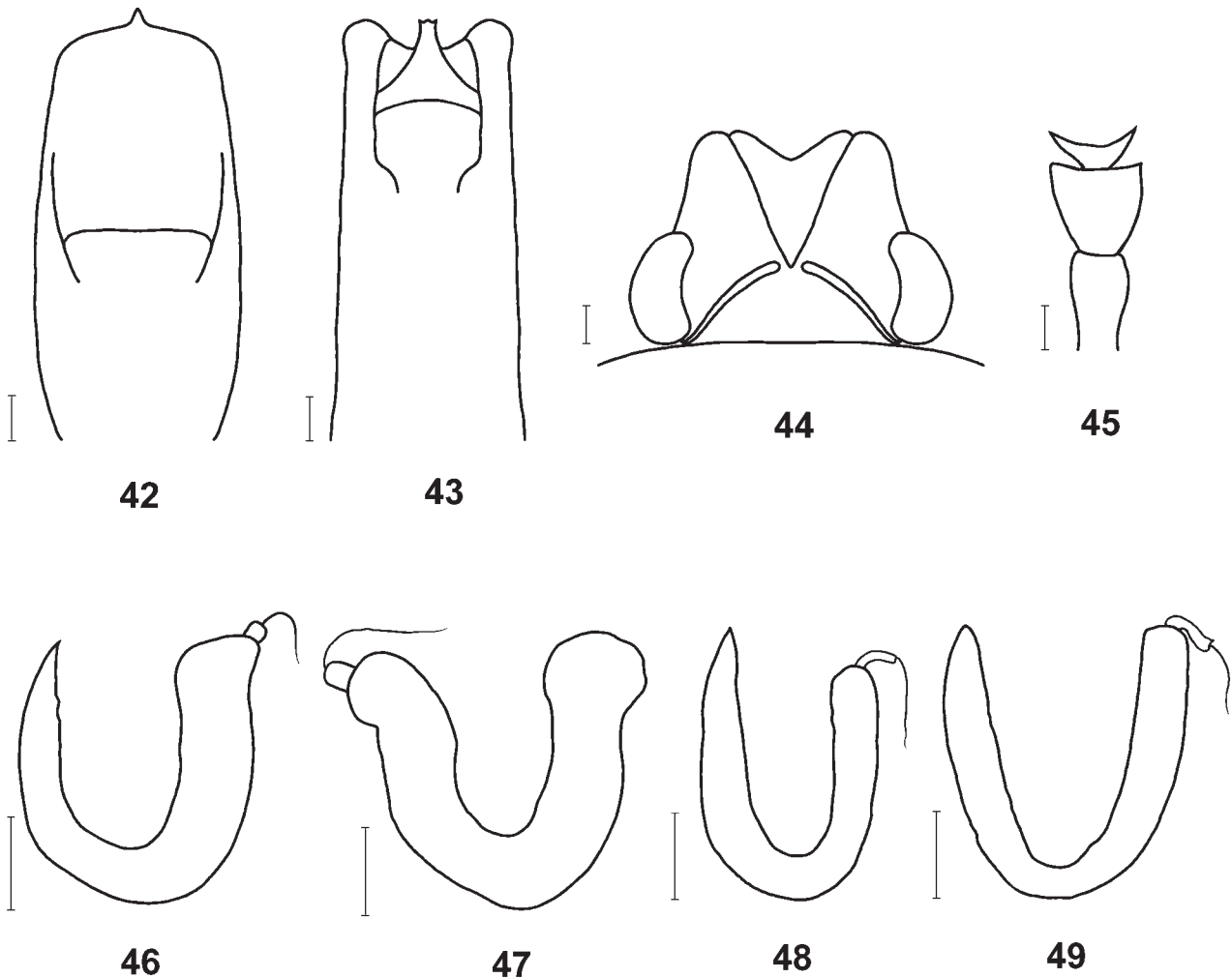
Red fulvous with underside darker, elytral punctures with black halos, which are partly connected forming irregular spots.

Head shining, nearly impunctate, Y-shaped suture indistinct, anterior margin of clypeus arcuately emarginated. Antennae reaching to the middle of the elytra, segments 3–11 subequal in length, segment 3 about 1.5 times as long as segment 2. Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, with rounded lateral margins, widest behind the middle, surface shining and impunctate. Scutellum triangular, with acute apex. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, with weak basal convexity and postbasal depression, surface

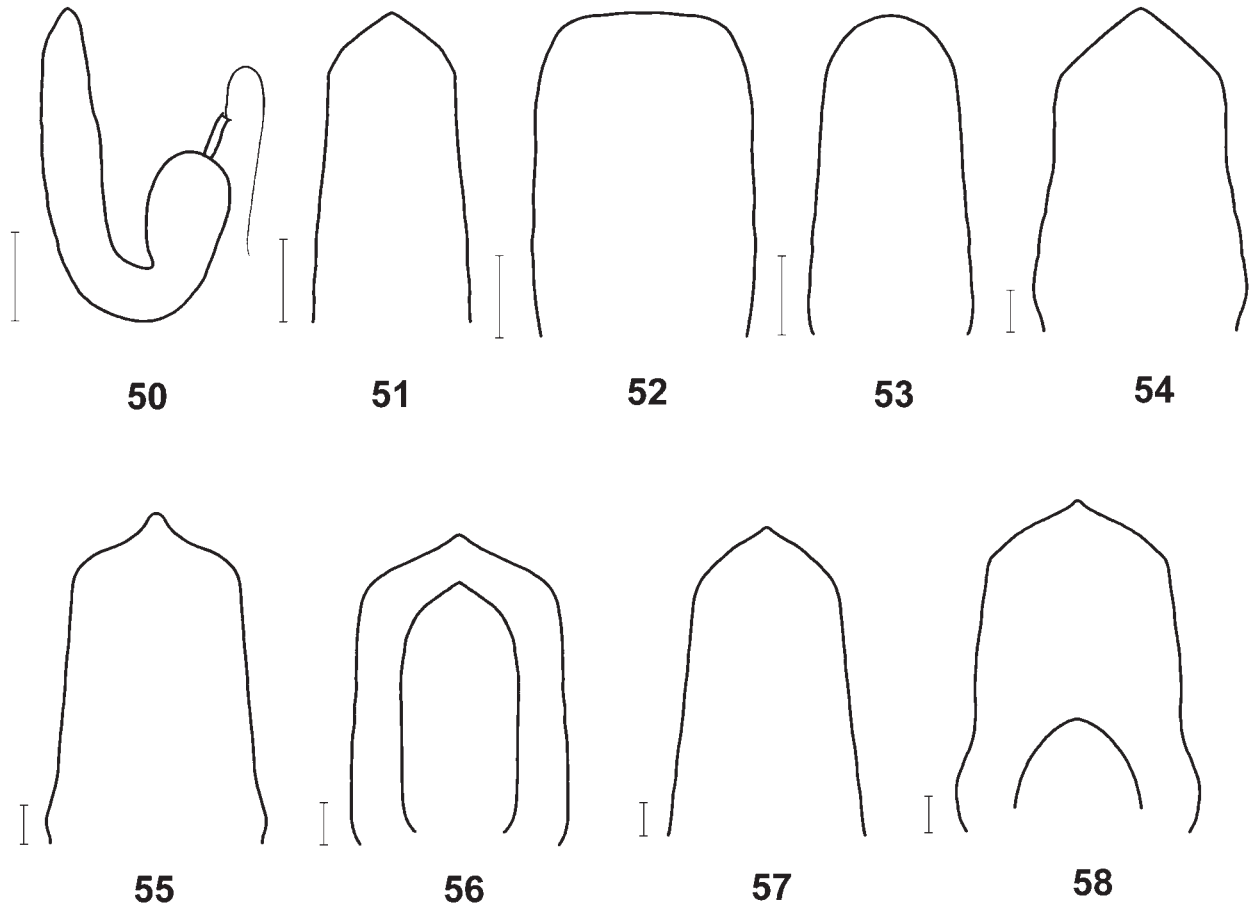
shining, sparsely and not deeply punctate, punctures near the suture and lateral margins more or less arranged in irregular rows. Fore femora with a large tooth, mid and hind femora with a very small tooth. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi slightly thickened. Aedeagus see Fig. 41. Body length 7.2 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from both preceding species in its weak or indistinct Y-shaped suture, the impunctate head and prothorax, the absence of microsculpture on head and upperside, and its relatively fine elytral punctures.



Figs. 42–49. Chrysomelidae. – **42.** *Rhyparida goilalae* n. sp., aedeagus, dorsal view. **43.** *Gressittana sculpturata* (Gressitt), aedeagus, dorsal view. **44.** *Rhyparidella riedeli* n. sp., head. **45.** *Stethotes tarsalis* n. sp., apex of tibia and basal segments of anterior tarsus. – **46–50.** Spermatheca. **46.** *Stethotes laevicollis* n. sp. **47.** *Cleorina pulchra* n. sp. **48.** *C. flavipes* n. sp. **49.** *C. femorata* n. sp. – Scales: 0.1 mm.



Figs. 50–58. Chrysomelidae. – **50.** *Cleorina nigricornis* n. sp., spermatheca. – **51–58.** Aedeagus, ventral views. **51.** *Scelodonta iriana* n. sp. **52.** *Cleorina hirticollis* Bryant. **53.** *C. viridissima* Jacoby. **54.** *C. femorata* Jacoby. **55.** *C. schawalleri* n. sp. **56.** *C. bryanti* n. sp. **57.** *C. nigricornis* n. sp. **58.** *C. sp. D.* – Scales: 0.1 mm.

Genus *Rhyparida* Baly, 1861

Rhyparida goilalae Gressitt, 1967
(Figs. 42, 90)

Material examined

Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., ca. 10 km S Garaina, Saureri, 1800–2150 m, 26.III.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1♂, 1♀ (SMNS).

Remark

The original description of *Rhyparida goilalae* was based on the female gender. The aedeagus is figured in the present paper (Fig. 42).

Genus *Gressittana* n. gen.

Type species: *Rhyparida sculpturata* Gressitt, 1967.

Etymology

The name of this new genus is dedicated to Dr. JUDSON LINSLEY GRESSITT (1914–1982), who investigated the family Chrysomelidae from New Guinea. The gender of the genus name is feminine.

Description

Body wide, elongate ovate. Head with Y-shaped suture, and deeply but not widely grooved near the eyes. Vertex densely microsculptured, finely punctate, frontoclypeus strongly punctate, interocular space a little wider than the anterior margin of the frontoclypeus. Antennae thin, apical segments not widened. Prothorax transverse, as wide as elytra at base, margined laterally, anterior setigerous pore situated on the anterior angle; surface rugosely punctate, partly with longitudinal rugosities and a few raised impunctate areas. Elytra confusedly punctate, basal convexity very weak, postbasal impression very shallow, but more or less distinct; an obtuse ridge in the

apical half near and parallel to the lateral margin. Elytral epipleuron disappearing in the apical fifth. All femora untoothed. Claws bifid in apical half. Proepisterna triangular, not reaching to the anterior angles of the prothorax, slightly concave on the anterior margin.

Diagnosis

Gressittana n. gen. is similar to *Rhyparida* Baly, 1861 and its single species was previously included in that genus (GRESSITT 1967b), but it differs in the elytral epipleura, which are bent over and indistinct in the apical part, and in the confusedly punctate and preapically subcarinate elytra. These characters are unusual among most species of *Rhyparida*, including its genotype. Already GRESSITT (1967b: 562) indicated that “a new genus may have to be erected for this species”.

Gressittana sculpturata (Gressitt, 1967) (Figs. 43, 88)

Material examined

Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., ca. 10 km S Garaina, Saureri, 1800–2150 m, 26.III.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Manokwari, Gunung Meja, 200 m, 19.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Remark

The original description was based on the female gender. A figure of the aedeagus is provided in the present paper (Fig. 43).

2.2.2 Tribe Scelodontini

Scelodonta iriana n. sp. (Figs. 51, 89)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Biak Isl., Korim, Wouna, 21.–22.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

P a r a t y p e s: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Biak Isl., Sepse, 3.X.1990, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Description

Dark bronze or blackish bronze with a more or less distinct purple sheen on the upperside, especially on the elytra; antennae and underside darker, almost black; upperside not pubescent, head, underside and legs with white pubescence.

Head strongly and densely punctate, anterior margin of clypeus triangularly emarginated, vertex with very distinct longitudinal furrow, supraocular grooves deep. Antennae reaching to the base of the elytra, proportions of segments 10-5-5-5-6-6-8-8-8-11, preapical segments

slightly thickened, about 2.0–2.4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, widest in the middle, broadly rounded and slightly serrate laterally, upperside flattened in the middle, with dense transverse strigosity. Scutellum slightly pentagonal, almost quadrate, strongly punctate. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, narrowed posteriorly, with sharp humeral tubercle and regular rows of rather strong punctures, which are more or less confused basally; longitudinal ridges present, the two lateral ridges very distinct and well developed, other two only basally distinct and replaced by slightly convex interspaces behind the basal convexity. Femora each with a small tooth. Mid tibiae curved. Segment 1 of fore tarsi widened in the ♂. Aedeagus see Fig. 51. Body length 4.2–4.6 mm.

Diagnosis

S. iriana n. sp. is similar to *S. diversecostata* Pic, 1944 from Borneo in the sculpture of the elytra, but the latter species being twice as large, with a different colouration, and with rugosities on the elytra.

Remarks

The genus *Scelodonta* Westwood, 1837 includes about 70 species from the Oriental and Afrotropical regions, but only two species are known from Australia. *S. iriana* n. sp. is the first species of this genus recorded from New Guinea.

2.2.3 Tribe Typophorini

Genus *Cleorina* Lefèvre, 1885

Only five species of this genus were previously known from New Guinea (see JACOBY 1905, BRYANT 1950). While many Oriental species of this genus have a distinctly convex anterior margin of the propleura, the New Guinean species have this margin only slightly convex in small species, and almost straight in large species. Due to this character the latter species strongly resemble the genus *Basilepta*.

Cleorina riedeli n. sp.

H o l o t y p e (♀): Papua New Guinea, Southern Highland Prov., Tari-Koroba Hake, 1700–2000 m, 14.V.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

P a r a t y p e s: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (LM). – Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., ca. 10 km S Garaina, Saureri, 1600–1800 m, 24.–25.III.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Etymology

This new species is named after its collector, Dr. ALEXANDER RIEDEL (Karlsruhe).

Description

Upperside metallic green, underside dark green, antennae black with the 4 basal segments fulvous, labrum piceous, palpi fulvous, femora dark metallic, tibiae and tarsi dark fulvous, abdominal tergites black.

Body moderately elongate. Head strongly punctate, especially on the clypeus, anterior margin arcuately emarginated. Proportions of antennal segments as 6-5-7-7-5-5-5-5-5-7, preapical segments about 1.6 times as long as wide, segments 3 and 4 thin, not less than 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, lateral margins barely angulate in the basal third, surface strongly punctate, with interspaces more or less as wide as diameter of punctures. Scutellum trapeziform with rounded apex, shining, with a few fine punctures. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, humerus moderately high, basal convexity well delimited, but not high, punctures in rows fine, more or less of same size, interspaces flat and much wider than punctures in rows, outermost interspace convex, reaching obliquely from humerus to the lateral margin. Propleura with large punctures, microsculptured. Metasternum densely punctate and pubescent laterally, almost smooth in the middle. Abdominal tergites slightly sclerotized. Femora untoothed. Body length 2.8–3.3 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *C. viridissima* Jacoby, 1905, but differs in its fulvous tibiae and tarsi and the flat interspaces of the elytral rows.

Cleorina pulchra n. sp.

(Figs. 47, 96)

H o l o t y p e (♀): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Iba, 1300 m, 7–8.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

P a r a t y p e s: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, 10 km N Faktak, Rankendak II, 9.VII.1996, leg. P. SCHÜLE & P. STÜBEN, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Metallic green including abdominal tergites and apex of pygidium, prothorax often golden green; antennae black with the 2 or 3 basal segments fulvous, labrum and palpi fulvous; elytra purple with narrow sutural stripe, wide lateral margin and apical slope green; all femora red with narrow green apical part.

Body robust, wide. Clypeus with straight anterior margin, with rough sculpture, mostly transversely rugose. Frons and vertex finely and sparsely punctate, with longitudinal groove in the middle. Proportions of antennal segments as 8-3-6-8-8-8-7-7-6-7, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, lateral margins slightly angulate in their basal third, sur-

face shining, with rather large, not dense punctures. Scutellum trapeziform with rounded apex, with a few punctures and very thin microsculpture. Elytra 1.1–1.2 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle high, basal convexity low, delimited posteriorly by a shallow impression, punctures in rows moderately large, smaller on apical slope and especially on basal convexity, interspaces of rows wide and flat, humeral tubercle prolonged forming an obtuse ridge on the anterior third of the elytra. Propleura nearly impunctate, shining. Metasternum not pubescent, with longitudinal and partly oblique rugosity laterally, in the middle nearly impunctate. Abdominal tergites sclerotized, very hard. Mid and hind femora with a very small tooth on underside. Spermatheca see Fig. 47. Body length 5.1–5.5 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *C. splendida* Bryant, 1950 in having metallic green abdominal tergites and same sculpture of head and metasternum; however, it is clearly distinguished by its larger size, impunctate propleura and a different colouration of antennae, elytra and legs.

Cleorina flavipes n. sp.

(Figs. 48, 97)

H o l o t y p e (♀): Papua New Guinea, Vanimo, Denake-Range, 28.–29.X.1992, 500 m, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

P a r a t y p e: New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Sentani, Cyclops Mountains, 950–1450 m, 3.X.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ♀ (LM).

Description

Head, prothorax and scutellum black with a slight metallic tint, antennae black with the 5–6 basal segments fulvous, labrum and palpi fulvous, elytra violaceous blue with humerus greenish blue and sutural area sometimes reddish cupreous, underside dark metallic green, abdominal tergites fulvous, legs entirely red fulvous.

Body robust. Clypeus slightly concave on its anterior margin, with rather large and moderately dense punctures, frons and vertex with moderately strong sparse punctures and the trace of a groove in the middle. Proportions of antennal segments as 6-3-3-4-4-4-5-5-5-6, preapical segments about 1.7 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, lateral margins barely angulate in their basal third, surface finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, shining and impunctate. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle not high, basal convexity very weak, punctures in rows fine, interspaces wide and flat, shining, impunctate. Propleura sparsely punctate, without microsculpture. Metasternum pubescent, finely but distinctly punctate laterally, almost impunctate in the middle. Abdominal ter-

gites sclerotized, hard. Femora untoothed. Spermatheca see Fig. 48. Body length 4.4–5.3 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *C. pulchra* Bryant, 1950, but differs in its abdominal tergites and legs which are entirely fulvous.

Cleorina femorata n. sp.

(Figs. 49, 54, 95)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Yalmabi, 1200–1400 m, 8.IX.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

P a r a t y p e s: New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Yalmabi-Samboka, 200–650 m, 9.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 4 ex. (SMNS, LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Dekai, Brazza river, ca. 100 m, 21.–22.VI.1994, leg. A. RIEDEL, 2 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Samboka, 200 m, 10.–14.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 3 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1700–1950 m, 4.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Yalmabi, 1200–1400 m, 8.IX.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1750 m, 30.VIII.–1.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS).

Description

Dark metallic green, antennae black with the 4–5 basal segments fulvous, maxillar palpi fulvous with black apical segments, elytra violaceous blue or the area near suture more or less green, all femora red, abdominal tergites fulvous, apex of pygidium blackish.

Body robust. Clypeus with a slightly concave anterior margin, microsculptured, with rather large and moderately dense punctures. Frons and vertex very finely microsculptured, with small and sparse punctures, which are more distinct laterally. Proportions of antennal segments as 7-4-3-4-5-5-6-6-6-9, preapical segments about 1.7 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, lateral margins slightly angulate in their basal third, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, finely microsculptured, impunctate. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle rather high, basal convexity very weak or indistinct, punctures in rows fine, especially on base and apical slope, interspaces wide and flat, shining and impunctate. Propleura microsculptured and punctate. Metasternum pubescent, finely but distinctly punctate. Abdominal tergites sclerotized, hard. Femora untoothed. Aedeagus see Fig. 54. Spermatheca see Fig. 40. Body length 4.7–6.2 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species differs from *C. flavipes* n. sp. in its metallic green tibiae and tarsi.

Cleorina schawalleri n. sp.

(Figs. 55, 98)

H o l o t y p e (♂): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Lakekamu-Becken [= Lakekamu Basin], Tekadu, 300–400 m, 28.II.–6.III.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

P a r a t y p e s: Same data as holotype, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS, LM).

Etymology

This nice species is dedicated to my dear friend Dr. WOLFGANG SCHAWALLER (Stuttgart).

Description

Prothorax and scutellum black with a very slight metallic luster, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae black with the 5–6 basal segments fulvous, elytra and underside metallic blue or greenish blue, elytra sometimes violaceous in the anterior half except the humerus, abdominal tergites fulvous, legs greenish blue with the hind femora except a narrow apical part red.

Body robust. Clypeus slightly concave on its anterior margin, densely punctate laterally, almost smooth in the middle, without microsculpture, frons and vertex finely and sparsely punctate. Proportions of antennal segments as 6-3-3-5-5-5-5-5-5-7, preapical segments about 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, lateral margins barely angulate behind the middle, surface finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum parallel-sided with rounded apex, microsculptured, with a few punctures. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle high, basal convexity very weak or indistinct, punctures in rows fine, interspaces wide, flat, impunctate. Propleura finely microsculptured, with sparse large punctures. Metasternum microsculptured, very finely and sparsely punctate, almost smooth in the middle. Abdominal tergites sclerotized, hard. Femora untoothed. Aedeagus see Fig. 55. Spermatheca as in *C. femorata* n. sp. (Fig. 49). Body length 5.3 mm in ♂, 5.7–5.8 mm in ♀.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *C. femorata* n. sp., but the legs are metallic green, and only the hind femora red.

Cleorina bryanti n. sp.

(Figs. 56, 91)

H o l o t y p e (♂): Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Aseki Oiwa, 1600–1700 m, 11.–12.III.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

P a r a t y p e s: Same data as holotype, 4 ex. (SMNS).

Etymology

This new species is dedicated to the late Dr. GILBERT ERNEST BRYANT (1878–1965), who described numerous new Coleoptera from New Guinea.

Description

Metallic green or bluish green, antennae black with the 3 or 4 basal segments fulvous, labrum fulvous, maxillar palpi fulvous with blackish apical segment, abdominal tergites dark piceous.

Body robust. Clypeus slightly concave on its anterior margin, head rather densely punctate, vertex with short groove in the middle. Proportions of antennal segments as 5-3-3-4-4-5-5-5-5-6, preapical segments about 1.7 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, lateral margins barely angulate behind the middle, surface with sparse and small punctures, shining. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, microsculptured, with a few punctures. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle rather high, basal convexity very slight, punctures in rows fine, more or less equal in size, interspaces wide, flat, shining and impunctate. Propleura finely microsculptured, with dense, deep punctures. Metasternum with very fine and extremely sparse punctures, bearing short hairs, microsculptured laterally, with very thin transverse lines in the middle. Abdominal tergites sclerotized, hard. Femora untoothed. Aedeagus with longitudinal impression on underside (Fig. 56). Spermatheca as in *C. femorata* n. sp. (Fig. 49). Body length 4.4–5.0 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *C. splendida* Bryant, 1950, but is distinguished by its piceous abdominal tergites, and its entirely metallic green or blue green legs.

Cleorina hirticollis Bryant, 1950

(Figs. 52, 92)

Material examined

Papua New Guinea, Mt. Tafa, 8500 ft., II.1934, leg. L. E. CHEESMAN, type (BMNH). – Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Aseki Oiwa, Langama road, 1600–1700 m, 21.II.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (LM). – Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., ca. 10 km S Garaina, Saureri, 1400–1700 m, 20.III.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS). – Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Aseki Oiwa, 1600–1700 m, 11.–12.III.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1700 m, 4.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 3 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Langda-Bommela, Hydranten Mts., 2650–2850 m, 29.VIII.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Anggi, Iray, Gunung Disbehey, 1900–2100 m, 19.–20.III.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 8 ex. (7 SMNS, 1 LM).

Cleorina papuana Bryant, 1950

This species was originally described from Papua (Mafulu, Diene). I did not see material, but the species is included in the key to *Cleorina* (see below).

Cleorina semipurpurea Jacoby, 1905

Material examined

Papua New Guinea, Ighibirei, VII.–VIII.1890, leg. LORIA, type (BMNH).

Cleorina viridissima Jacoby, 1905

(Figs. 53, 93)

Material examined

New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1700 m, 4.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Borme-Omban, 1000–1300 m, 3.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 9 ex. (8 SMNS, 1 LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Borme, 1000–1300 m, 13.–18.VIII.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Japen Isl., Kontiunai, 600–700 m, 25.XII.2000, leg. A. RIEDEL, 5 ex. (4 SMNS, 1 LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Japen Isl., Kontiunai, 600–700 m, 23.XII.2000, leg. A. RIEDEL, 4 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Iba, 1300 m, 7.–8.IV.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayapura, Sentani, Cyclops Mountains, 400–800 m, 7. VIII.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Sorong Prov., Salawatti Isl., SP-2, Waijan, 50–100 m, 23.–25.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Sorong Prov., Salawatti Isl., Solol, 0–350 m, 6.–7.XI.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS).

Remark

The species was originally described from Ighibirei (Southern Papua New Guinea).

Cleorina splendida Bryant, 1950

Material examined

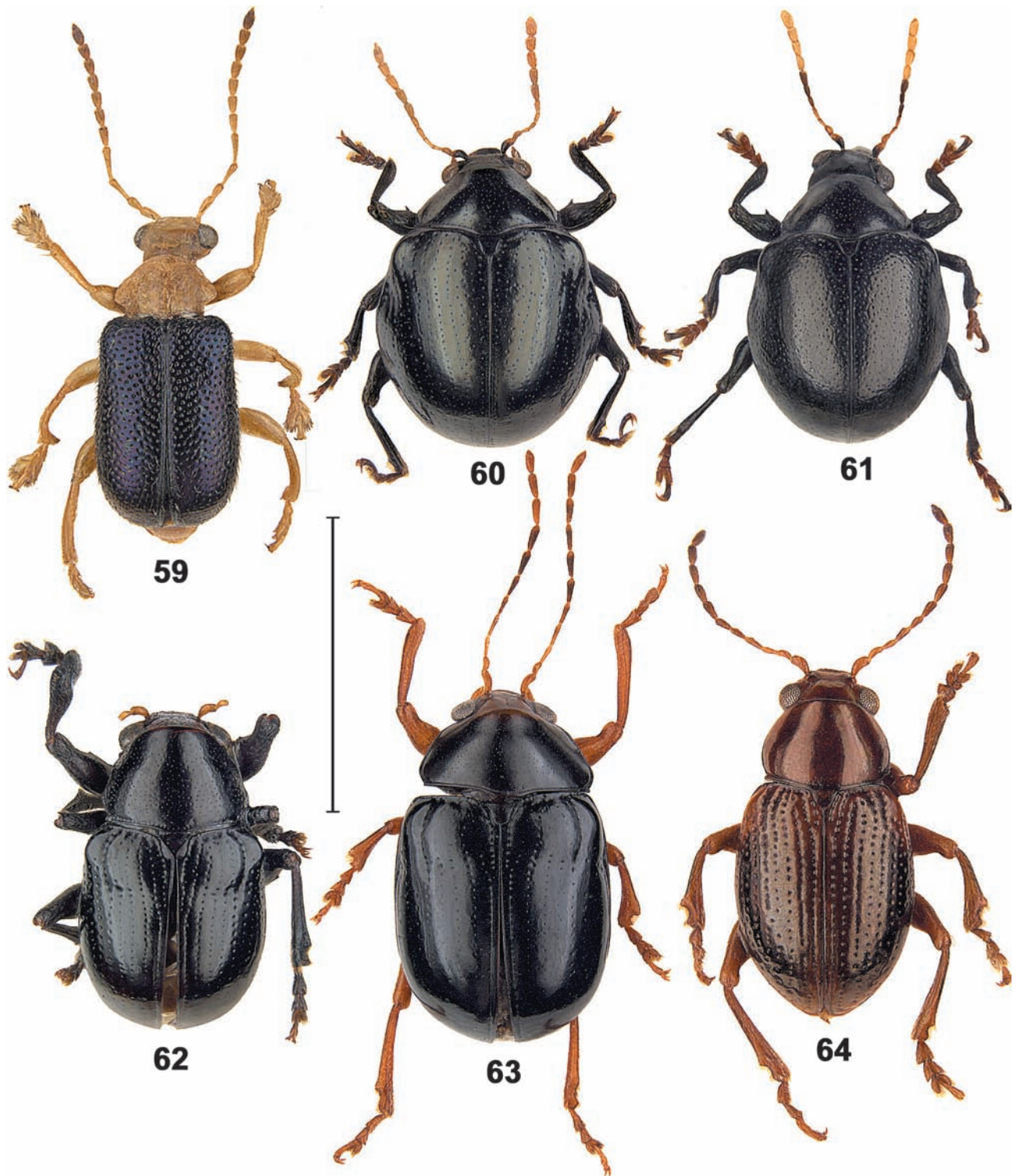
Papua New Guinea, Kokoda, 1700 ft., VI.1933, leg. L. E. CHEESMAN, type (BMNH).

Cleorina nigricornis n. sp.

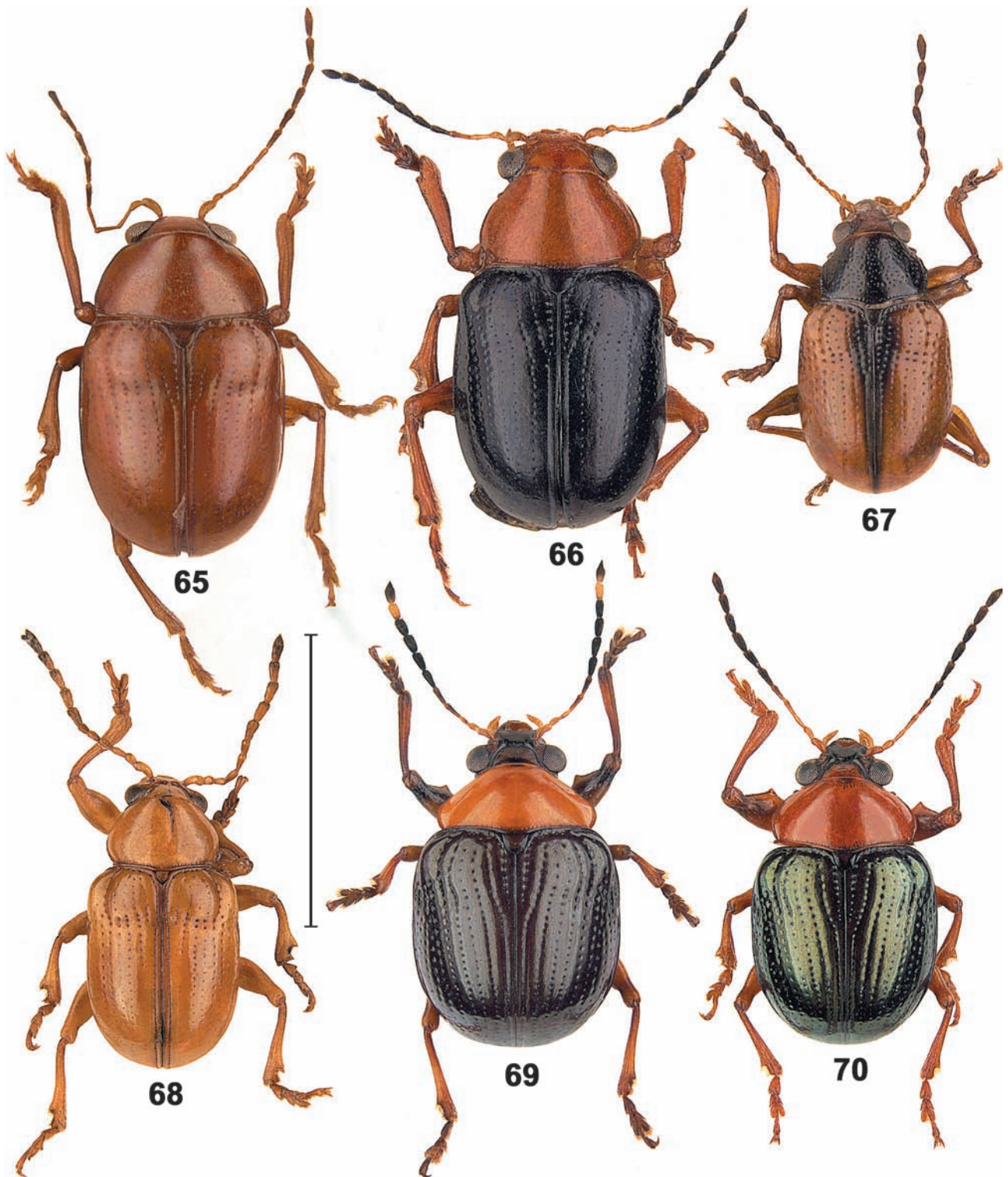
(Figs. 50, 57, 94)

H o l o t y p e (♂): New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Okloma-Emdoman, 1400–1700 m, 28.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

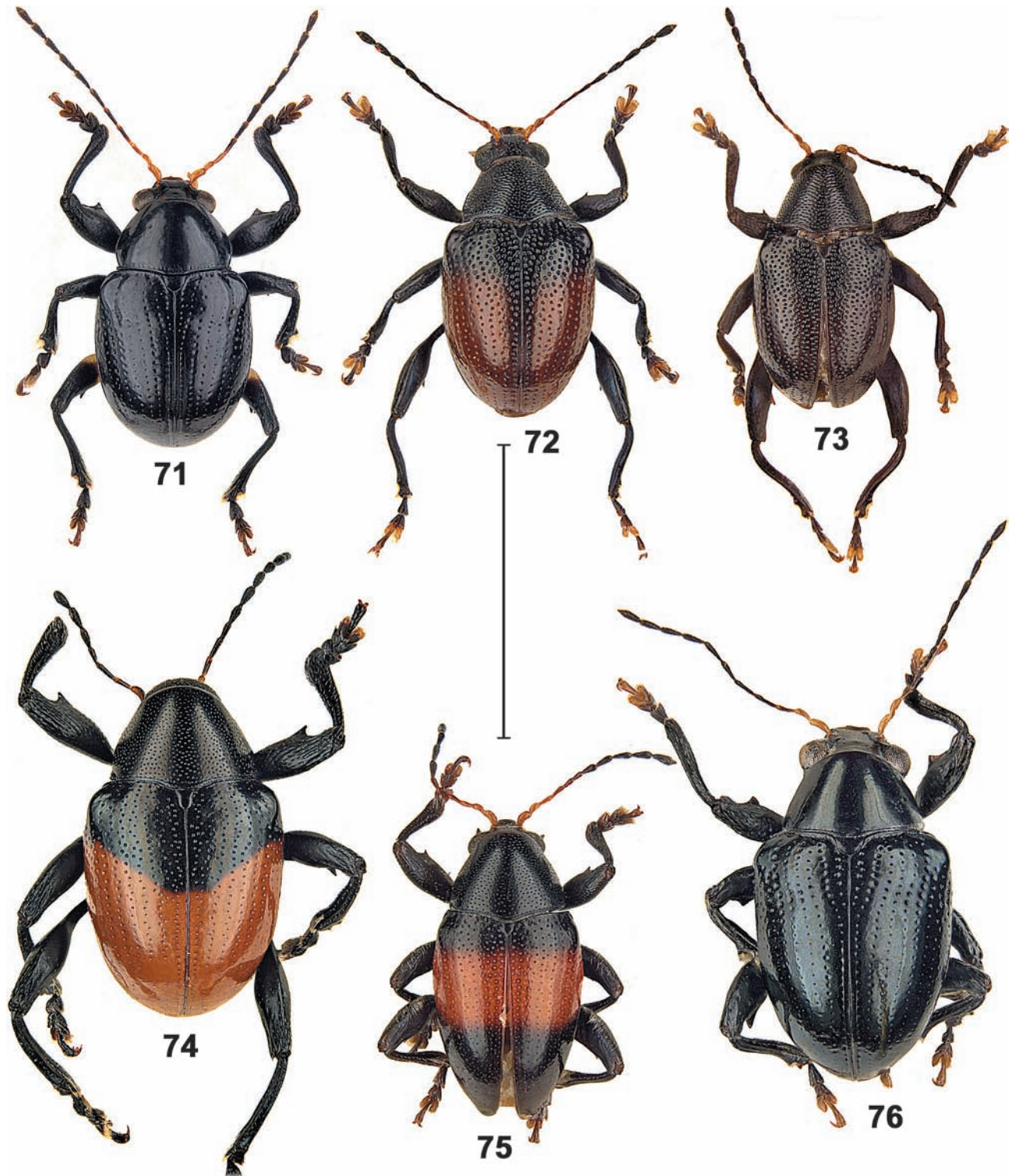
P a r a t y p e s: New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Mt. Goliath, 1700–1800 m, 6.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Langda, 2100–2300 m, 27.–28.VIII.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 3 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bime, 1600–1900 m, 22.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1750 m, 30.VIII.–1.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (SMNS). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Anggi, Tetaho Kosmena, 1400–1750 m, 26.–28.III.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Yalmabi, 1200–1400 m, 8.IX.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. (LM). – New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya, Bommela, 1700 m, 4.X.1996, leg. A. RIEDEL, 19 ex. (SMNS).



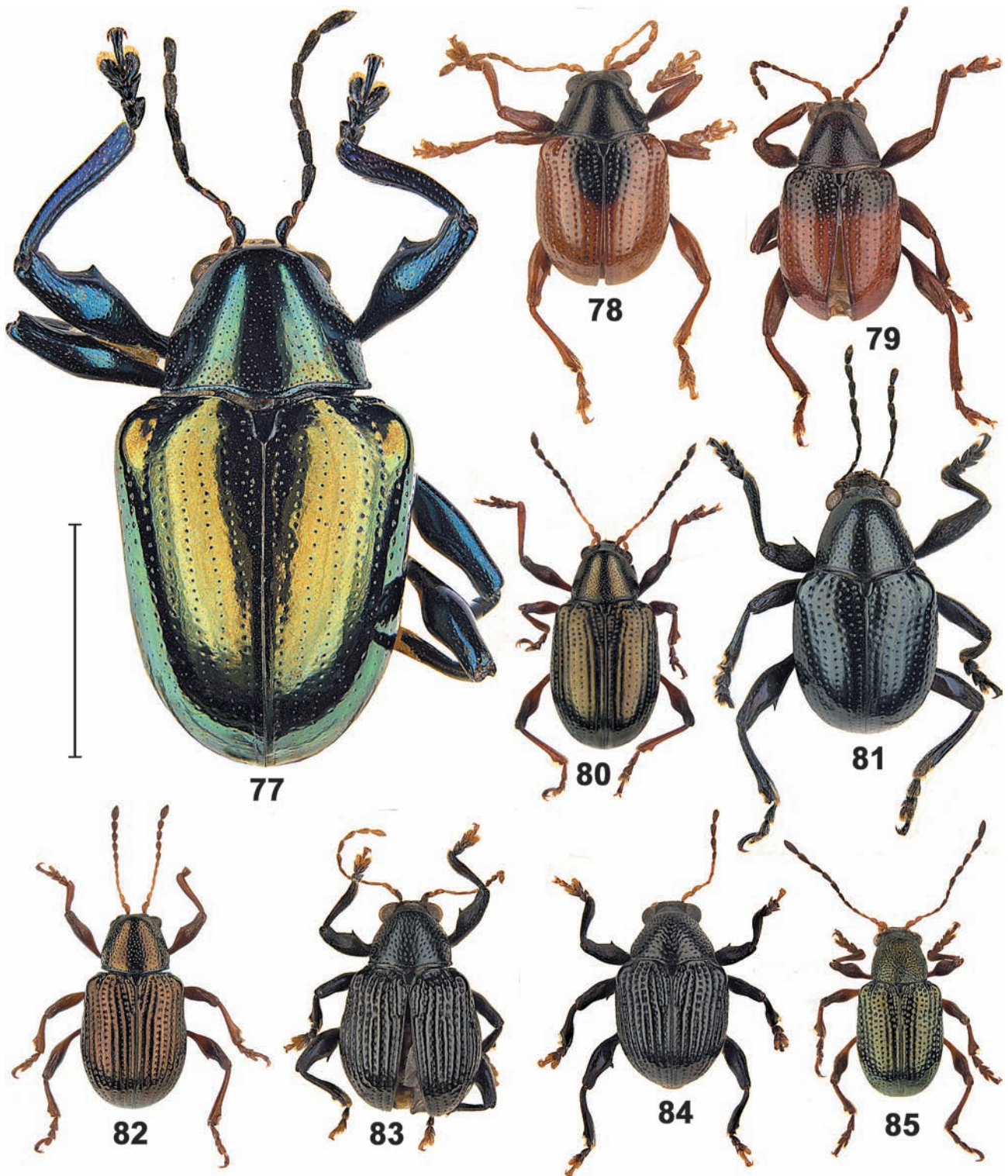
Figs. 59–64. *Zeugophora*, *Iviva*, and *Rhyparidella* spp., dorsal views. – 59. *Zeugophora papuana* n. sp. 60. *Iviva striata* n. sp. 61. *I. antennata* n. sp. 62. *Rhyparidella weisei* n. sp. 63. *R. rufocapitis* n. sp. 64. *R. ovipennis* n. sp. – Scale: 3 mm.



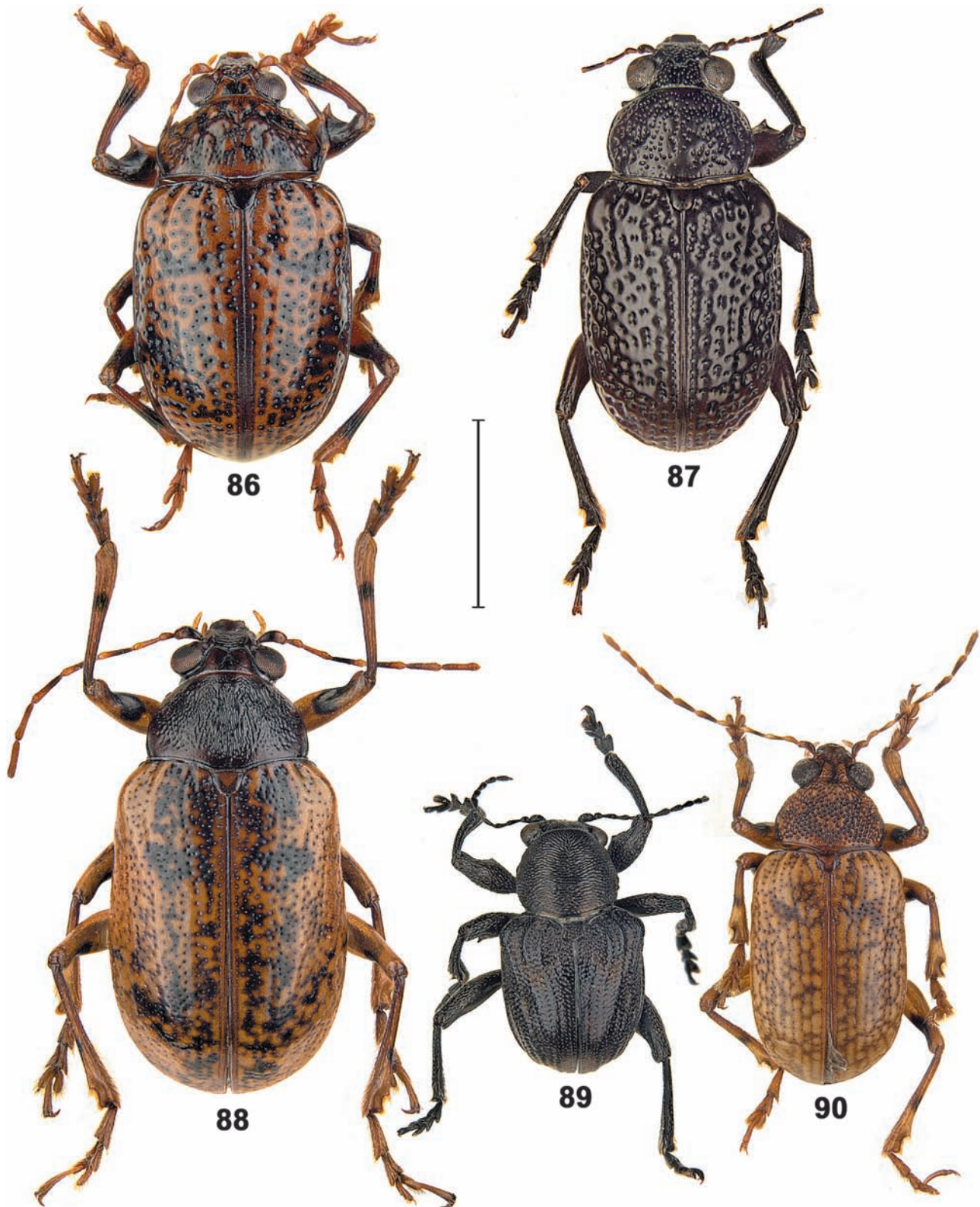
Figs. 65–70. *Rhyparidella* and *Phainodina* spp., dorsal views. – **65.** *Rhyparidella fulva* n. sp. **66.** *R. nigripennis* n. sp. **67.** *R. suturalis* n. sp. **68.** *R. riedeli* n. sp. **69.** *Phainodina antennalis* n. sp. **70.** *P. riedeli* n. sp. – Scale: 3 mm.



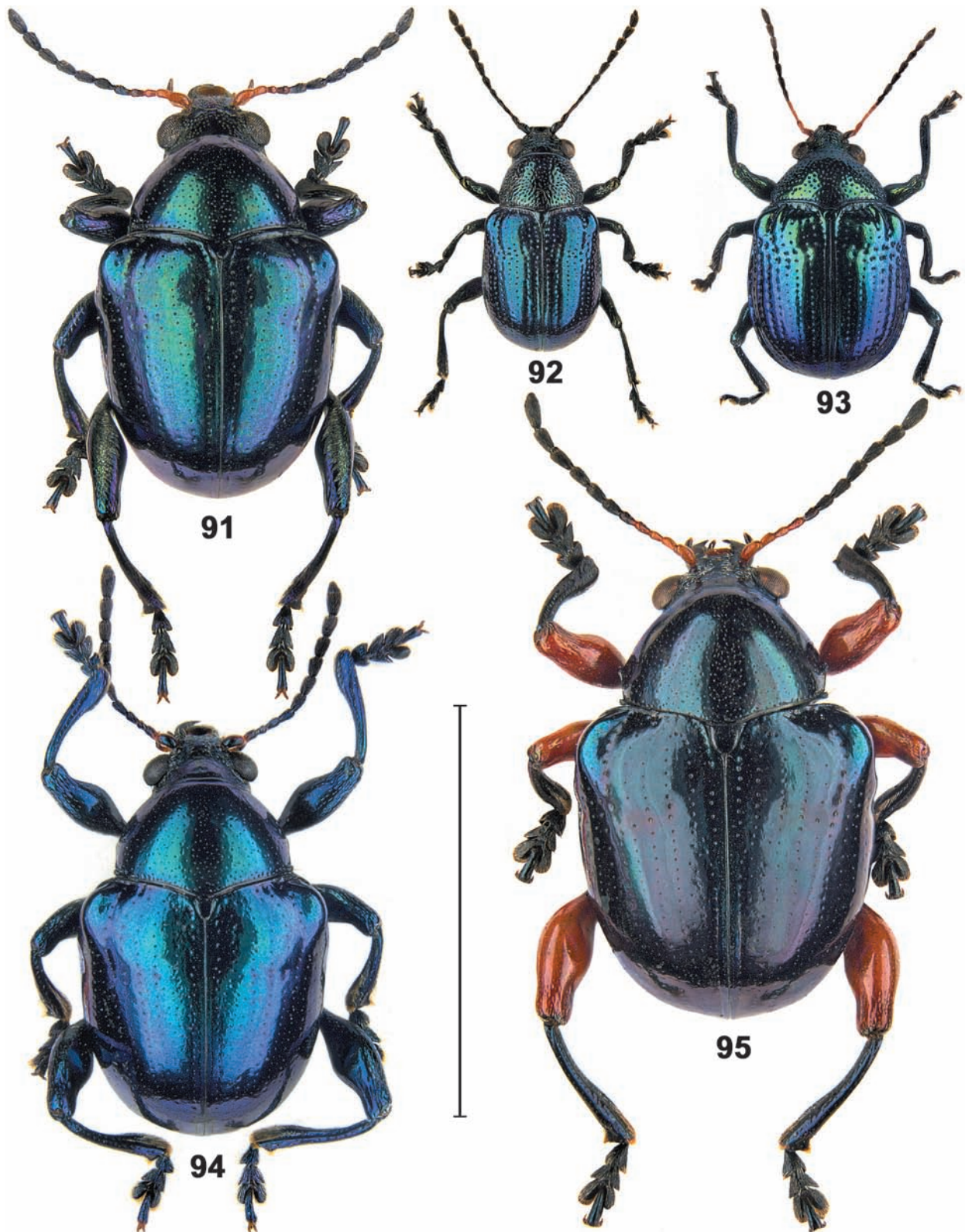
Figs. 71–76. *Phainodina* and *Stethotes* spp., dorsal views. – 71. *Phainodina femorata* n. sp. 72. *Stethotes riedeli* n. sp. 73. *S. schawalleri* n. sp. 74. *S. armata* n. sp. 75. *S. papuana* n. sp. 76. *S. laevicollis* n. sp. – Scale: 3 mm.



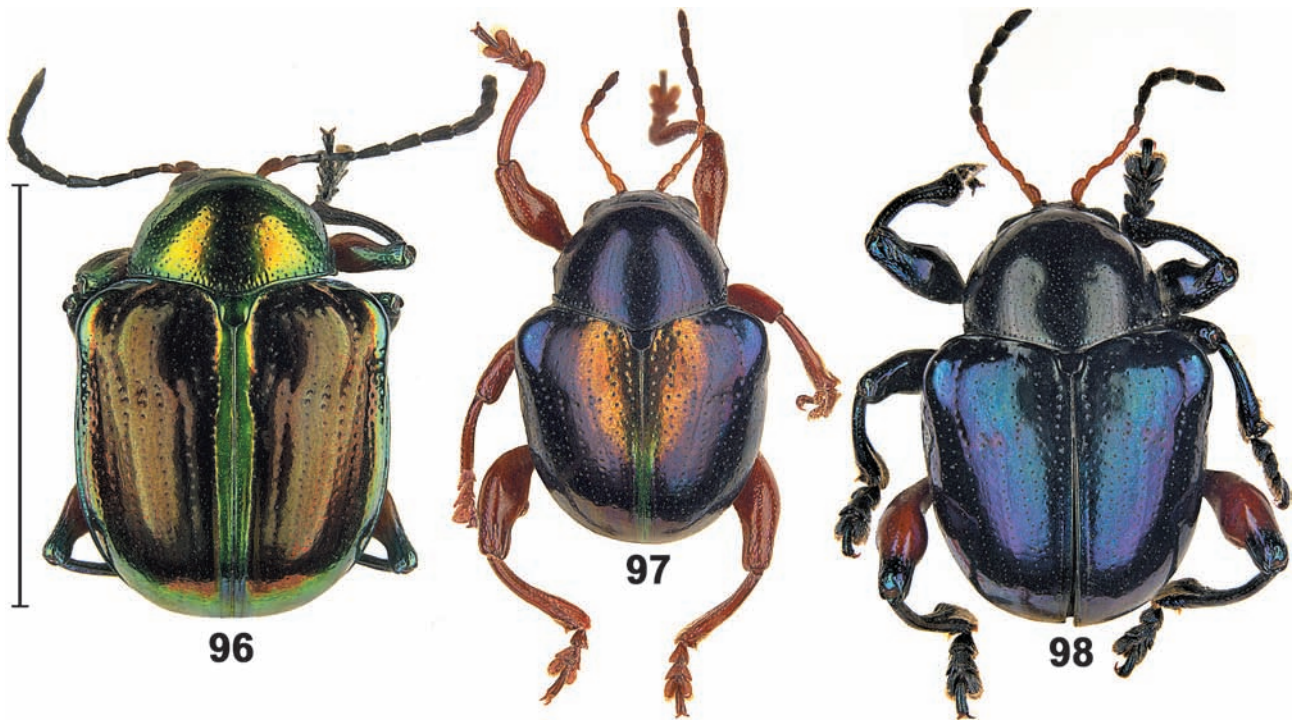
Figs. 77–85. *Stethotes* spp., dorsal views. – 77. *S. viridissima* n. sp. 78. *S. fulvicornis* n. sp. 79. *S. rubripes* n. sp. 80. *S. aenea* n. sp. 81. *S. gressitti* n. sp. 82. *S. costipennis* n. sp. 83. *S. balyi* n. sp. 84. *S. iriana* n. sp. 85. *S. hirticollis* n. sp. – Scale: 3 mm.



Figs. 86–90. *Gressittella*, *Gressittana*, *Scelodonta*, and *Rhyparida* spp., dorsal views. – 86. *Gressittella riedeli* n. sp. 87. *Gressittella obscura* n. sp. 88. *Gressittana sculpturata* (Gressitt). 89. *Scelodonta iriana* n. sp. 90. *Rhyparida goilalae* Gressitt. – Scale: 3 mm.



Figs. 91–95. *Cleorina* spp., dorsal views. – 91. *C. bryanti* n. sp. 92. *C. hirticollis* Bryant. 93. *C. viridissima* Jacoby. 94. *C. nigricornis* n. sp. 95. *C. femorata* n. sp. – Scale: 5 mm.



Figs. 96–98. *Cleorina* spp., dorsal views. – 96. *C. pulchra* n. sp. 97. *C. flavipes* n. sp. 98. *C. schawalleri* n. sp. – Scale: 5 mm.

Description

Metallic blue or violaceous blue, darker on underside, antennae black with the 2 or 3 basal segments fulvous on underside, labrum black, maxillar palpi fulvous with black apical segment, abdominal tergites piceous to black.

Body robust. Head finely and indistinctly punctate, anterior margin of clypeus almost straight. Proportions of antennal segments as 6-3-3-4-4-4-4-4-5-5-6, preapical segments about 1.6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, lateral margins without distinct angulation behind the middle, surface finely and not densely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, shining and impunctate. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle high, basal convexity very weak, almost indistinct, punctures in rows very fine, interspaces wide, flat and shining. Propleura strongly punctate, without microsculpture. Metasternum laterally microsculptured and very finely punctate, impunctate in the middle, with very thin transverse strigosity. Femora untoothed. Aedeagus (Fig. 57) without any impression on underside. Spermatheca see Fig. 50. Body length 4.8–5.8 mm.

Diagnosis

This new species is similar to *C. bryanti* n. sp., but differs in having a black labrum, and the aedeagus without an impression on its underside.

Key to the New Guinean species of *Cleorina*

- 1 Prothorax pubescent (Fig. 92). – Upperside greenish aeneous or purple, prothorax often with a colouration different from the elytra. Antennae black with the basal segments more or less fulvous, at least on underside. Legs and abdominal tergites black. Prothorax strongly and densely punctate, especially laterally. Basal convexity of the elytra very distinct, nearly impunctate. Propleura microsculptured, with sparse large punctures. Metasternum densely punctate, especially laterally. Apex of aedeagus truncate (Fig. 52). Body length 2.1–3.1 mm. *hirticollis* Bryant
- Prothorax not pubescent. 2
- 2 Body length at most 3.3 mm. Anterior margin of propleura moderately convex. 3
- Body length 4.4–6.2 mm. Anterior margin of propleura very slightly convex, almost straight. – Upperside usually not strongly punctate, basal convexity of elytra weak or indistinct. 6
- 3 Antennae pale flavous with segments 6–8 fuscous. Head and prothorax black, nitid, impunctate. Elytra without distinct basal convexity. Fore femora dilated, with a tooth on underside, mid and hind femora untoothed. Body length 3.0 mm. – Elytra dark metallic green or purple. Legs black with fulvous tarsi, underside black. *C. papuana* Bryant
- Antennae black with fulvous basal segments. Head and prothorax metallic, strongly punctate. Elytra with distinct basal convexity. Fore femora neither dilated nor toothed. Propleura strongly punctate. 4
- 4 Metasternum longitudinally strigose, especially laterally. Vertex longitudinally strigose. – Prothorax greenish blue, elytra violaceous (not purplish, as stated in original descrip-

- tion), underside bluish black with the apical abdominal sternite dark fulvous. Body length 2.9 mm (not 2.5 mm, as stated in original description). Only known from the ♀ holotype from Ighibirei. *C. semipurpurea* Jacoby
- Metasternum and vertex not longitudinally strigose. **5**
- 5** Bright metallic green, underside and legs dark metallic (Fig. 93). Prothorax strongly and densely punctate, especially laterally, interspaces mostly narrower than diameter of punctures, rugose laterally. Elytra strongly punctate, interspaces more or less convex, often costate laterally, interspaces at most as wide as or often narrower than diameter of punctures. Anterior margin of clypeus quadrangularly in ♂. Aedeagus (Fig. 53) with rounded apex, without impressions on underside. Body length 2.3–3.0 mm.
- *C. viridissima* Jacoby
- Metallic green, darker on underside, tibiae and tarsi dark fulvous. Prothorax with interspaces as wide as diameter of punctures. Elytra finely punctate, interspaces flat and much wider than diameter of punctures, the outermost interspace convex and reaching obliquely from humerus to lateral margin. ♂ unknown. Body length 2.8–3.3 mm.
- *C. riedeli* n. sp.
- 6** Abdominal tergites metallic green (Fig. 96). Metasternum laterally longitudinally and partly obliquely strigose. Basal convexity of elytra well developed. Clypeus roughly punctate and at least anteriorly transversely rugose. **7**
- Abdominal tergites fulvous or piceous to black. Metasternum laterally punctate, without strigosity. Basal convexity of elytra weak or indistinct. Clypeus without transverse rugosity. **8**
- 7** Femora red with narrow apical part metallic green. Antennae with the 2 or 3 basal segments fulvous. Propleura impunctate. Elytra purple with a narrow sutural stripe, the wide lateral margin and the apical slope metallic green (Fig. 96). Body length 5.1–5.5 mm. *C. pulchra* n. sp.
- Femora metallic green, fore and mid femora more or less dark red on underside. Antennae with the 5 basal segments fulvous. Propleura with punctures and wrinkles. Elytra violaceous blue, narrow sutural stripe metallic green, humerus greenish blue, basal half between shoulders and suture deep reddish copper. Body length 4.4 mm (not 4 mm, as stated in original description). Only known from the ♀ holotype from Papua (Kokoda). *C. splendida* Bryant
- 8** Abdominal tergites fulvous. **9**
- Abdominal tergites piceous to black. **13**
- 9** Legs entirely fulvous (Fig. 97). – Head and prothorax black, elytra metallic, the 5 or 6 basal antennal segments, labrum and palpi fulvous. Body length 4.4–5.3 mm.
- *C. flavipes* n. sp.
- Legs not entirely fulvous. **10**
- 10** Femora at least partly red. **11**
- Femora entirely metallic blue. – Head and prothorax dark cupreous, elytra blue with large basal triangle golden cupreous, antennae black with the 4 basal segments fulvous, labrum and palpi fulvous. Body length 5.0 mm. Known only from 1 ♀ from Papua New Guinea (Mianmin, 700–1100 m, 20.V.1998, leg. A. RIEDEL) [possibly a valid species, but the material is not sufficient for a description]. *C. sp. B*
- 11** All femora entirely red (Fig. 95). – Body dark metallic green with violaceous blue elytra, or the area near the suture more or less green. Labrum fulvous, maxillar palpi fulvous with black apical segment. Aedeagus see Fig. 54. Spermatheca see Fig. 49. Body length 4.7–6.2 mm. *C. femorata* n. sp.
- Only hind femora red with metallic green apices. **12**
- 12** Head and prothorax black with a very weak luster, elytra blue or greenish blue, sometimes violaceous in the anterior half (Fig. 98). Metasternum very finely punctate laterally. Aedeagus see Fig. 55. Body length 5.3–5.8 mm.
- *C. schawalleri* n. sp.
- Head cupreous green, prothorax blackish green, elytra blue with a green humerus and a coppery red basal half between the humerus and the suture. Metasternum stronger punctate laterally. Aedeagus mostly the same as in the preceding species. Body length 5.7 mm. – Only known from 1 ♂ from Irian Jaya (Emdoman, 1200 m, 13.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL) [possibly only a colour form of *C. schawalleri* n. sp.].
- *C. sp. A*
- 13** Hind femora red with metallic green apices. Body metallic green or blue, labrum fulvous, maxillar palpi fulvous with black apical segment, antennae black with a few basal segments fulvous on underside. – Body length 4.5–4.8 mm. Known only from 2 ♀♀ from Irian Jaya (Bime, 1600–1900 m, 22.IX.1993, leg. A. RIEDEL; Emdoman, 1200 m, 13.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL) [possibly a valid species, but there is not enough material for a description]. *C. sp. C*
- All femora metallic green or blue. Body entirely metallic blue or green. **14**
- 14** Antennae black with the 3 or 4 basal segments fulvous (Fig. 91). Labrum fulvous. – Aedeagus with a longitudinal impression on underside (Fig. 56). Body length 4.9–5.0 mm.
- *C. bryanti* n. sp.
- Antennae black, the 2 or 3 basal segments more or less fulvous on underside. Labrum black, at least in its apical half. **15**
- 15** Aedeagus without any impressions on underside, slightly widened near its base (Fig. 57). Body length 4.9–5.0 mm (Fig. 94). – Spermatheca see Fig. 50. *C. nigricornis* n. sp.
- Aedeagus with a triangular impression on its underside near the base and more widened in this area (Fig. 58). Body length 4.8 mm. – Irian Jaya (Bommela, 1750–2100 m, 1.IX.1992, leg. A. RIEDEL) [very possibly only a form of the preceding species]. *C. sp. D*

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