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To the knowledge of Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from Nepal and adjacent regions*

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Abstract

New data on Chrysomelidae of Nepal are given. 1 genus - *Sphaerochabria* n.gen., 8 species (*Cryptocephalus gorbunovi* sp.n., *Chrysolina hartmanni* sp.n., *Calomicrus hartmanni* sp.n., *Brachyphora vittata* sp.n., *Monolepta laterimarginata* sp.n., *Sphaerochabria nepalica* sp.n. from Nepal, *Monolepta homonoiae* sp.n. from Vietnam, *M. indochinensis* sp.n. from Indochina) and 2 subspecies (*Coptocephala crassipes nepalica* ssp.n., *Meristata pulunini occidentalis* ssp.n., both from Nepal) are described as new for science including illustrations. Keys for *Monolepta sexlineata* group and *Asiorestia* from the Himalaya are given, as well as notes on a few poorly known species.

Zusammenfassung

In vorliegender Arbeit werden Neubeschreibungen von Blattkäfern (Chrysomelidae) aus Nepal und Südostasien gegeben und interessante Funddaten aufgeführt. Aus Nepal werden die Gattung *Sphaerochabria* n.gen., 6 Arten (*Cryptocephalus gorbunovi* sp.n., *Chrysolina hartmanni* sp.n., *Calomicrus hartmanni* sp.n., *Brachyphora vittata* sp.n., *Monolepta laterimarginata* sp.n., *Sphaerochabria nepalica* sp.n.) und weitere 2 Unterarten (*Coptocephala crassipes nepalica* ssp.n., *Meristata pulunini occidentalis* ssp.n.) sowie weitere 2 Arten aus Südostasien (*Monolepta homonoiae* sp.n. aus Vietnam, *M. indochinensis* sp.n. aus Indochina) beschrieben. Für das Himalaya-Gebiet werden Bestimmungsschlüssel für die *Monolepta sexlineata* - Gruppe und die Gattung *Asiorestia* gegeben.

key words: Himalaya, Nepal, Vietnam, Chrysomelidae, new species, new subspecies, new records, key to *Asiorestia*

Introduction

New data on Chrysomelidae of Nepal, based mostly on materials of the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt are proposed, including descriptions of new taxa, taxonomical notes on poorly known species and keys for *Monolepta sexlineata* group and genus *Asiorestia* from the Himalaya. I am grateful to M. Hartmann for the possibility to study this interesting material.

The following abbreviations are used for depository places:

NME	- Naturkundemuseum Erfurt
NHMB	- Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
SMNS	- Staatliches Museum fur Naturkunde Stuttgart
HM	- Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest
LM	- author's collection

Taxonomical part

Lilioceris locuples (Clark, 1866)

Annapurna, Tal bis Bargachhap, 1700-2200, 22-23.8.1995, leg. Schmidt, 1 ex. (LM); Annapurna, Telbrung Danda, 2000, 15.6.1997, leg. Schmidt, 1 ex. (NME)

Remarks: Typical form has breast and anterior segment of venter black. All specimens from Nepal at our disposal have these parts dark brown (not black!) or entirely fulvous.

Coptocephala crassipes nepalica ssp.n.

Holotype (male): Nepal, Prov. Karnali, river near Tripurakot (29 01' N, 82 47' E), 2050 m, 31.5.1997, leg. J. Weipert (NME)

Description: Body black with feeble metallic sheen, basal segments of antennae reddish, prothorax red fulvous with 5 black spots: 4 in transverse row and 1 before scutellum; elytra red fulvous with dark metallic patches: elongate humeral spot, small spot touching scutellum and basal margin and postmedian band, narrowly interrupted on suture. **Length** of body 5.5 mm. All morphological characters, including form and sculpture of aedeagus are identical with other subspecies.

Diagnosis: Near *C. crassipes vavilovi* Lopatin, 1966 from Afghanistan and Punjab, but differs immediately from it, as well as from other subspecies in having black spots on prothorax. *C. crassi-*

* results of the third Nepal-expedition of the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt 1997

pes Lefevre, 1876 is widely distributed from Morocco via North African coast, Near East, Iran, Afghanistan to North India and Nepal.

***Cryptocephalus gorbunovi*, sp.n.**

Holotype (male): Nepal, Bagmati, 14 km SE Kathmandu, 13-14.VII.1995, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description: Fulvous; 2 spots on head above antennae and occiput, 6-11 antennal segments, 2 large spots on prothorax touching base, scutellum, 5 spots on elytra (2,2,1; apical spot connected with hind margin), metasternum except middle and anterior margin, 2-5 abdominal sternites (more or less fulvous on side), pygidium, elongate stripe on preceding tergite, apices of tibiae, tarsi and poorly delimited spots on femora black.

Clypeus shining, with a few punctures; frons narrow between upper lobes or eyes, with longitudinal groove, densely punctate. Antennae with segment 3 distinctly longer than 2 and equal to 4, next segments a little longer and subequal, including apical segment. Prothorax impunctate. Elytra with regular rows of punctures, interspaces flat on dorsum, feebly convex on sides, impunctate. Prosternum as wide as long, anterior margin with triangular collar curved downwards, hind margin truncate, without teeth, but with two small tubercles. Last abdominal sternite with central part flattened, impunctate and without pubescence. Claws with rather small obtuse tooth (fig. 2). Aedeagus (fig. 1) with deep grooves on apex of underside, divides with sharp ridges; longitudinal ridge feeble and low; covering plate practically quadrate. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi strongly widened.

Length 4.1 mm.

Diagnosis: this is one more species of the *C. triangularis* group, which was just revised (MEDVEDEV & SPRECHER 1997). It is near *C. triangularis* Hope, 1831, which also has small and obtuse tooth of claws (fig.4), but differs well, except coloration, in the posterior margin of prosternum not toothed and aedeagus feebly widened apically, with deep grooves on underside and especially in form of covering plate (figs. 1, 3). Other species of this group have a large and acute tooth on claws (fig. 5).

***Chrysolina hartmanni* sp.n.**

Holotype (male): Nepal, Karnali Prov., Distr. Jumla, 15 km N Talphi Dhauli Lake, 28.VI.1997, 4400 m, SF, HF, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 ex. (NME, LM); - same province and district: vicinity of Churta, 3300 m, leg. A. Weigel, 1 ex. (NME); - 15 km NE Talphi, 3700-4200 m, 17.VI.1997, leg. A. Weigel (LM); - Maharigaon, 3400 m, 20.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann, 1 ex. (NME); same locality, 3200 -3300 m, 21.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann & A. Weigel, 2 ex. (NME); - Churta-Gothichaur, 2800-3100 m, 7.VI.1997, leg. E. Grill, 1 ex. (NME); - Maharigaon, 3700-4600 m, 17-18.VI.1997, leg. E. Grill, 4 ex.(NME, 1 ex.- NHMB); - West Nepal, Prov. Karnali, Distr. Jumla, 15 km N Talphi, Dhauli Lake, 4400 m, 28.VI.1997, leg. A. Weigel, 2 males, 1 female (SMNS); - Maharigaon, 2 km W, 2850 m, 13.VI.1997, leg. Hartmann, 1 male, 1 female (LM); - Prov. Karnali, distr. Jumla, N Khari Langna, Bachtal, Wiese, 3280m NN, 29°22,14 N, 82°09,17'E, 21.VI.1999, leg. M. Hartmann, 1 ex. (NME).

Description: Body dark bronze, underside of 2 basal and lateral margins of elytra including epipleurae red fulvous; lateral elytral stripe occupies two outer most interspaces. Lateral callus of prothorax sometimes strongly darkened, but always more light than ground color.

Body ovate, slightly broadened behind. Head with fine, but distinct punctures, clypeus impressed, base of antennae placed nearer to clypeus than to eye, frons with longitudinal impressed line. Last segment of maxillar palpi slightly longer than preceding, truncate at apex. Antennal segments 8-10 about 1,5 times as long as broad. Prothorax convex, with rounded lateral margins, lateral callus distinct, divided from disc with a groove in basal third and strong punctures anteriorly. Surface microscopically shagreened and very finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra without humeral tubercle, with short scutellar and 9 fully developed regular rows placed in pairs; punctures in rows rather sparse, interspaces flat, shagreened and very finely punctured. Epipleurae broad. Hind wings absent. All tarsi densely pubescent beneath, segment 1 of fore tarsi of male distinctly widened. Aedeagus (fig.6) with rounded apex and straight flagellum, placed much more apically than in *Ch. dhaulagirica* L. MEDVEDEV.

Length 7.1-8 mm, width 4.2-4.9 mm.

Diagnosis: Near *Ch. dhaulagirica* L. Medvedev, 1990, but color dark bronze, not blue, prothorax with dark fulvous and well developed lateral callus, upperside mostly dull, aedeagus with rounded apex and straight flagellum.

***Calomicrus hartmanni* sp.n.**

Holotype (male): Nepal, prov.Bagmati, Kathmandu valley, S, Mount Phulchoki, 2300-2700 m, 25.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 19 ex. (NME), 4 ex. (LM); - Kathmandu valley, Godawari, 17.VI.1983, leg. M. Brancucci, 5 ex. (NHMB); - Kathmandu valley, Balaju, 1400 m, 3.VI.1986, leg. C. Holzschuh, 3 ex. (NHMB); - Kathmandu valley, Phulchoki, 1500-2700 m, 4.VI.1986, leg. C. Holzschuh, 1 ex. (NHMB); - Bagmati, Dolahat, Bothe-Koshi-K., Malaphu, 650-700 m, 2.VII.1987, leg. C. Rai, 1 ex. (NHMB); - Langtang, Nat. Park, Ghora Tabela, 3000 m, 13.V.1988, leg. Bily, 1 ex. (NHMB).

Description: body black or pitchy black, labrum, palpi and mandibles except extreme apices fulvous, antennae black or pitchy with 4 or 5 basal segments fulvous, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi fulvous, apical segments of tarsi darkened.

Body narrow and elongate, strongly shining. Head practically impunctate except a group of punctures near eye, bearing hairs and very finely microsculptured. Frontal tubercles convex, sharply delimited from each other and behind. Labrum deeply incised on anterior margin (fig.). Antennae reach behind middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 22-9-9-11-11-10-11-11-11-10-10, segments 1 and 2 feebly thickened. Prothorax about 1,5 times as broad as long, widened anteriorly, with maximal width in anterior quarter; sides rounded, feebly undulate, with 6-8 very short hairs. Surface without any impressions, finely and very sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1,6 times as long as wide, slightly widened to behind, distinctly punctate, with sparse and short erect hairs; postbasal depression practically indistinct or very feebly. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus not widened in male, segment 1 of hind legs as long as next two together. Last abdominal sternite with deep groove in middle. Aedeagus truncate on apex (fig. 7).

Length 3.1-4.2 mm.

Diagnosis: Differs from *C. brunneus* L.Medvedev, 1992 in larger size, dark antennae and fulvous labrum with deep incisure and especially in form of aedeagus, which is truncate apically. In the catalogue of Chrysomelidae of Nepal this species was cited together with *C.brunneus* L. Medvedev.

Brachyphora vittata, sp.n.

Holotype (female): Nepal, Bagmati, Kathmandu valley, S, Mt. Phulchoki, 2300-2700 m, 25.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).
Paratypes: same locality and date, 1 female (LM); - 15 km S Kathmandu, Godawari-Phulchoki, 1800-2200 m, 25.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann, 1 female (NME).

Description: Black; clypeus labrum, antennae (mostly with darkened apical segments), broad longitudinal stripe on each elytron from base to apex (usually narrowed behind middle and again widened on apical slope), apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi fulvous.

Body narrow, elongate. Head shining, labrum deeply emarginate, clypeus with transverse ridge connected with narrow longitudinal ridge between bases of antennae. Frontal tubercles transverse, obliquely placed. Vertex with a few large punctures bearing setae. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-6-7-9-10-10-10-10-10-10-12. Prothorax 1.3-1.35 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior quarter and distinctly narrowed to behind, with sides very feebly rounded; surface shining, with rather sparse large and small punctures. Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, densely punctate, with sparse erect hairs, interspaces of punctures finely microsculptured on fulvous stripe.

Length 3.3-3.8 mm.

Diagnosis: Differs from *B. nigrovittata* Jacoby, 1890, the only species of the genus, distributed in China, with black head, prothorax, femora and breast, more narrow fulvous stripe on elytra and other sculpture of prothorax: microsculpture absent, punctures much more sparse and of different size.

Monolepta sexlineata Chujo, 1938

This widely distributed species differs with strong and deep punctures of elytra and shining interspaces between them, dark elytral stripe, absence of postbasal impression on elytra and form of aedeagus (fig. 8). I have studied specimens from Nepal, Sri Lanka and Hainan and all these seem to be identical, but western specimens are usually with dark sides of prothorax, while eastern ones have entirely pale prothorax. Kimoto (1989) indicates that some specimens "entirely brownish dorsally", but I am not sure that it is correct; all specimens known to me have elytral stripe; unstriped specimens belong to other species.

Monolepta laterimarginata, sp.n.

Holotype (male): West Nepal, Prov. Bheri, Nepalganj, Ort, Hotel, 30.V.1997, leg. A. Weigel (NME).
Paratypes: same locality and date, 14 ex. (NME, 3 ex.-LM); 548 NEPAL, Chitwan Distr. Chitwan N.P.: Sauraha 150m, 31.V.-4.VI.1997 leg. W. Schawaller, 1 male (SMNS).

Description: Fulvous with elytra more pale; antennae (with segment 1 more or less pale), labrum, lateral margins of prothorax, scutellum, sutural and lateral margins of elytra very narrowly, inner margin of epipleurae, tarsi, upperside of tibiae and femora black. In males dark color usually less developed as in female.

Body rather narrow and elongate. Head shining, fine punctate, interantennal ridge rather broad and obtuse, frontal tubercles transverse, distinctly delimited behind. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-5-4-11-10-9-9-8-8-8-9. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, with sides very feebly rounded, almost parallel; surface shining, densely punctate and impressed on each side behind middle. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, with very feebly postbasal impression, densely punctate, with sparse erect hairs, interspaces microsculptured. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi distinctly widened in male. Aedeagus with narrowed apical part, widened again on extreme apex (fig. 9).

Length 2.6-3.3 mm.

Diagnosis: Near *M. sexlineata* Chujo, 1938, but elytra less deeply punctate and without dark stripe, aedeagus of other form.

Monolepta homonoiae, sp.n.

Holotype (male): North Vietnam, Prov. Ha Son Binh, 5.X.1979, river coast, on *Homonoia riparia* (Euphorbiaceae), leg. L.Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 4 ex.; also numerous paratypes from many localities in North Vietnam: Thuong Tien near Kim Boi (Ha Son Binh), Tam Dao; Kui Chau; river Song Chu; Bai Thuong; Bac Shon; Quang Chu; in general more than hundred specimens, collected mostly on *Homonoia*, but sometimes also on *Urticaceae* (LM, also NME, SMNS, NHMB, HM).

Description: Very near to *M. laterimarginata*, differs only in a few points. Basal margin of elytra narrowly black, metasternum black or at least darkened, 3 basal segments of antennae fulvous, prothorax without impression, elytra evenly convex, dull, densely microsculptured, with dense, but very shallow punctures. Aedeagus (fig.10) of quite different form, practically identical with *M. sexlineata* Chujo.

Length 3.4-4 mm.

Diagnosis: This species being identical with *M. sexlineata* Chujo in form of aedeagus, differs in quite other sculpture of elytra and constant absence of black stripe. It seems very possible that Kimoto (1989) included this species in *M. sexlineata* Chujo.

Monolepta indochinensis sp.n.

Holotype (male): Vietnam, Hanoi, 2-6.X.1976, on light, leg. L. Medvedev.

Paratypes: same locality, on light and in gardens, 10 ex. (LM, 1 ex. - NME, SMNS); N. Vietnam, mountains SW Qui-Chau, 12.II.1964, leg. O. Kabakov, 1 ex. (LM); - N. Vietnam, 50 km NO Thai-Nguyen, 300 m, 12.V.1963, leg. O. Kabakov, 1 ex. (LM); N. Thailand, Lom Sak, 40 km N Phetchabun, ca. 120 m, VIII.1987, leg. W. Thielen, 2 ex. (SMNS, LM).

Description: Fulvous or red fulvous with elytra more pale; antennae except 1 to 3 basal segments, very narrow emargination of elytra except basal margin, inner margin of epipleurae and tarsi black. Labrum fulvous or darkened on anterior part. Prothorax varies from fulvous to red.

Morphologically quite identical with *M. laterimarginata*, only elytra with more fine and shallow punctures. Aedeagus (fig. 11) with very thin apical process bifurcate on extreme apex.

Length 2.8-3.7 mm.

Diagnosis: From other species of this group differs immediately with light labrum and unusual form of aedeagus.

A key to *Monolepta sexlineata* group

1(2) Elytra with dark longitudinal stripe, strongly punctate, shining. Labrum black. Aedeagus with narrow apical part (fig. 8) . ... *M. sexlineata* Chujo, 1938

2(1) Elytra without dark longitudinal stripe.

3(4) Labrum and underside fulvous. Aedeagus with very thin apical process, bifurcated on apex (fig. 11). Sides of prothorax not black .... *M. indochinensis* sp.n.

4(3) Labrum black. Sides of prothorax black.

5(6) Elytra shining and strongly punctate. Underside fulvous. Aedeagus - fig. 9 ....*M. laterimarginata* sp.n.

6(5) Elytra dull, finely punctate. Metasternum black. Aedeagus - fig. 10 .... *M. homonoiae* sp.n.

Monolepta nigrobasalis Jacoby, 1903

Material: Nepal, Kathmandu, Swayambhunath, Tempelhügel, 24.VI.1997, leg. A. Weigel, 1 female.

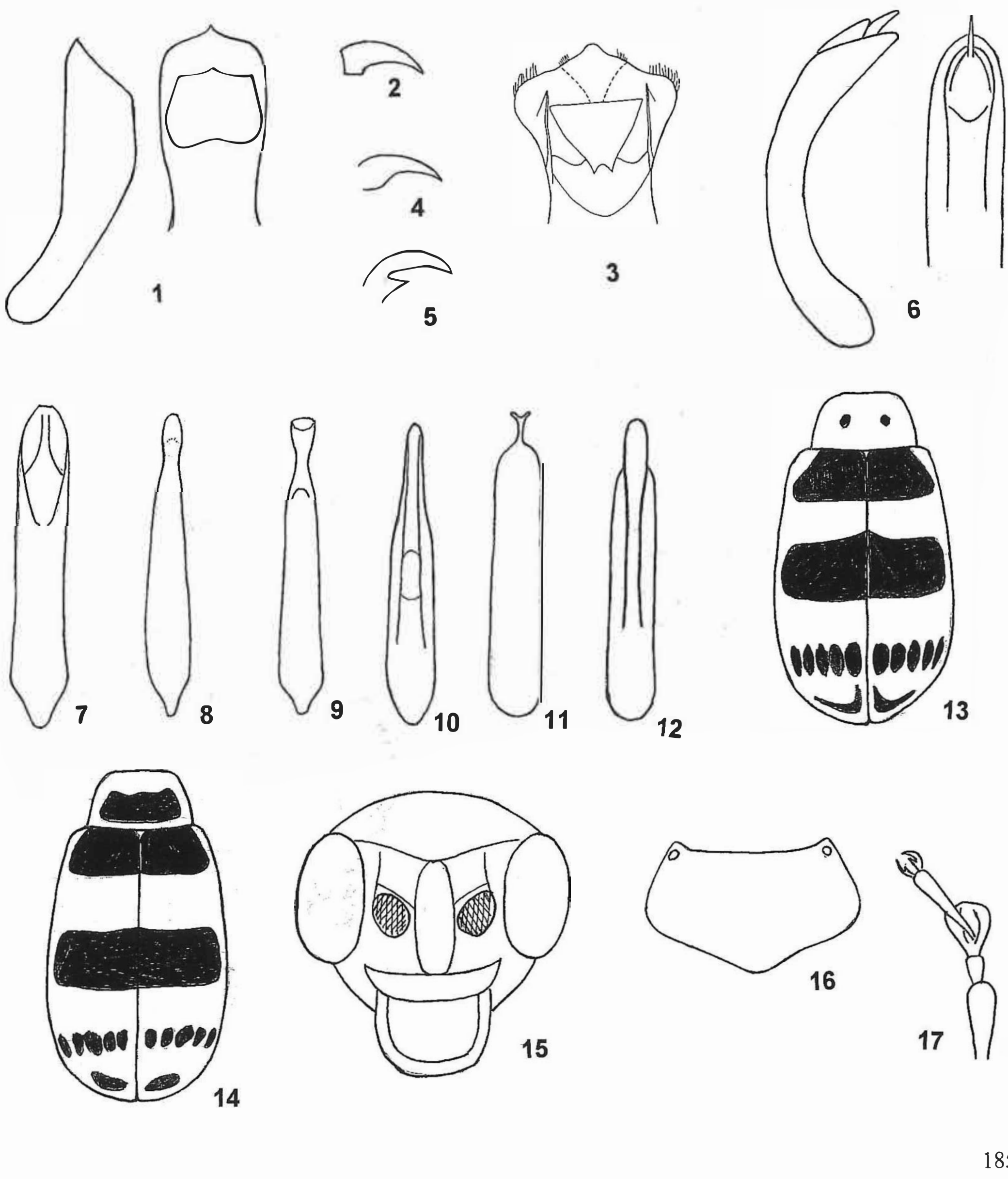
I accept this species in Kimoto's understanding (Kimoto 1989) and specimen determined by Kimoto from Samchi, Himalaya but a population from Himalaya differs from Jacoby's original description in absence of humeral spot, very feeble impressions of prothorax (not "transversely sulcate"), large size and black labrum and last abdominal sternite (according Jacoby, these are fulvous). In Himalayan population female has very convex pygidium with obtuse and large elevation in middle and vertical hind part. Aedeagus (fig. 12) with two sharp ridges on underside throughout all its length and concave furrow between them. Last abdominal sternite of male deeply grooved in middle part, with ridges on

1, 2 - *Cryptocephalus gorbunovi:* 1 - aedeagus dorsal and lateral, 2 - claw.

3, 4 - *C. triangularis:* 3 - aedeagus dorsal, 4 - claw.

5 - *C. hopei,* claw.

6-12 - Aedeagus dorsal:
6 - *Chrysolina hartmanni;* 7 - *Calomicrus hartmanni;* 8 - *Monolepta sexlineata;*
9 - *M. laterimarginata;* 10 - *M. homonoiae;* 11 - *M. indochinensis;*
12 - *M. nigrobasalis.*



each side of groove. Anterior coxal cavities very narrowly open.

This question however might be decided only after investigation a type described from South India. I am also doubtful that *Damais humeralis* Jacoby, 1903 is a synonym of *Monolepta nigrobasalis*, as it was declared by MAULIK (1936).

Meristata pulunini occidentalis ssp.n.

Holotype: Nepal, Prov. Karnali, Dolpo, SE Kaigaon, pass Balang Bhanjyan, 29 05' N, 82 37' E, 3500-3800 m, 3.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 ex. (NME, LM); same locality and date, leg. A. Weigel, 1 ex. (NME); - District Jumla: vicinity of Churta, 3300 m, 4.VI.1997, leg. A. Weigel (NME); - Churta - Gothichaur, 2900-3300 m, 7.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann & E. Grill, 3 ex. (NME); - 2 km W. Gothichaur, 2850 m, forest, 8.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann, 2 ex. (NME); - same locality, 13.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann, 1 ex. (NME); - same locality, valley, 2800 m, 13.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann, 2 ex. (NME); - N 581, Khari - Lagna pass, 3500 m, 16-17.VI.1998, leg. W. Schawaller, 1 ex. (SMNS); - N Ludku, 2900 - 3500 m, 11.VI.1998, leg. W. Schawaller (SMNS); - Jumla - Padmara, 2300 - 2750 m, 27.V.1977, leg. W. Wittmer, 1 ex. (WHMB), - Lake Rara, 2920 m, 2.VI.1978, 1 ex. (NHMB); - Rara - Jumla, 5.VI.1977, leg. W. Wittmer & M. Brancucci, 1 ex. (NHMB). Also - W. Nepal, Chitre - Deorali, 2400 - 3000 m, 1.VI.1984, leg. B. Bhakta, 1 ex. (NHMB). The last locality is somewhat doubtful, because the labels of this collector are not always correct.

Description: This form, being fully identical with typical *M. pulunini*, differs very well in color: prothorax with large transverse black patch in middle of two small and round spots in nominative form (fig. 13, 14). Elytra with preapical spot rather large, distinctly transverse and often curved; in *M. pulunini* it is very small and always round (fig. 13, 14). Size of body is same in both forms.

The typical *M. pulunini* Bryant, 1952 is known from more eastern parts: Annapurna region, provinces Rasuwa, Solukhumbu, Sankhuwasabha. I have studied about 40 specimens.

Asiorestia naini Scherer, 1969

Nepal, Annapurna, Krapa Danda, 2500 m, 30.V.1997, leg. Schmidt, 1 ex. (NME).

This species was described from North India and firstly recorded for Nepal. Numerous species of *Asiorestia* described from the Himalayas in the last years might be divided with a key given below.

A key to *Asiorestia* of the Himalayas

1(2) Elytral punctures confused, only with traces of irregular rows in basal half, with a few impunctured stripes. Wings present. Fulvous with antennal segments 4-11 and tarsi black. Length 5 mm. Male unknown. Nepal, on altitude about 1000 m. .... *A. irrorata* L. Medvedev, 1997

2(1) Elytra with regular rows of punctures. Body smaller.

3(4) Upperside dark pitchy brown or almost black, underside and legs more light. Wings absent. Underside of aedeagus longitudinally grooved in basal half, with feeble lateral ridges in apical half. Length 2.6-2.9 mm. Nepal, on altitude about 4000-4500 m. .... *A. thoracica* L. Medvedev, 1990

4(3) Upperside fulvous or reddish fulvous.

5(8) Wings absent. Elytral punctures very feeble and often looking as transparent dark dots on smooth surface.

6(7) Antennae, labrum and legs fulvous to dark fulvous. Male: segments 1 of hind tarsus fee bly widened. 2.5-3 times as long as wide. Length 3.2-3.4 mm. Nepal, on altitude about 3500 m. .... *A. nepalica* L. Medvedev, 1990

7(6) Apices of antennae, labrum and legs black or at least distinctly darkened. Male: seg ment 1 of hind tarsus strongly widened, about 1.5 times as long as wide. Length 3-3.6 mm (according Scherer, 4.7-5 mm). Nepal, West Bengal, Sikkim; on altitude about 3500 m. .... *A. schenklingi* (Csiki, 1940)

8(5) Wings present. Elytral punctures in distinct rows.

9(10) Antennae except basal segments, labrum and legs black. Aedeagus widened in apical half. Elytral rows feeble or disappear on apical slope. Length 3.7-5.7 mm. Nepal, North India. On altitudes 600-2300 m. .... *A. naini* Scherer, 1969

10(9) Legs entirely or mostly fulvous.

11(12) Legs entirely fulvous, antennae fulvous with slightly darkened apical segments. Antennal segments 3 and 4 subequal. Elytra strongly punctate with convex interspaces; posthumeral interspace of female costate. Aedeagus with complicate structure on underside. Length 3.7-3.9 mm. Nepal. .... *A. wittmeri* L. Medvedev, 1997

12(11) Apical segments of antennae and hind femora distinctly dark. Antennal segment 3

distinctly longer than 2 and 4. Elytra moderately punctate with flat interspaces.
Aedeagus with lateral ridges on underside. Length 4.1-4.2 mm. Nepal, on altitude about 2000 m.
......................*A.himalayana* L. Medvedev & Sprecher, 1997

***Sphaerochabria* n.gen.**

Description: Body rounded, strongly convex. Interantennal space broad, feebly convex. Frontal tubercles subquadrangular, rather flat, divided from each other with hind part of interantennal space and delimited behind with sharply impressed arcuate line (fig. 15). Vertex evenly convex. Maxillar palpi with conical last segment. Antennae thin, reach behind humeral tubercle. Prothorax evenly convex. Elytra confusedly punctate. Wings present. Pygidium with longitudinal groove. Anterior coxal cavities open behind. Prosternum not broad, ridged laterally and widened on apex. Third tarsal segment entire (fig. 17). Claws with large acute tooth.

Diagnosis: This genus, having a general habitus of large *Sphaeroderma* is transitional between *Sphaeroderma* Stephens and *Chabria* Jacoby. It differs from *Sphaeroderma* with broad interantennal space and widely divided frontal tubercles; from *Chabria* with entire third tarsal segment. From *Acrocrypta* Baly it differs with open anterior coxal cavities, thin antennae and maxillar palpi and less transverse prothorax.

Type of genus: *Sphaerochabria nepalica*, sp.n.

***Sphaerochabria nepalica* sp.n.**

Holotype (female): Nepal, Bagmati, 14 km SE Kathmandu, Godavari, 13-14.VII.1995, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description: Red fulvous; antennal segments 4-11, underside and legs black, last abdominal sternite and sides of abdomen reddish.

Head impunctate. Prothorax of antennal segments are as 14-7-7-10-10-9-9-10-10-10-15, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax (fig.16) 1.85 times as wide as long, anterior angles rounded and moderately produced, lateral margins feebly rounded, not thickened anteriorly. Surface shining and practically impunctate. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra as long as wide, with feeble humeral tubercle, surface shining, with large, but not dense punctures, arranged on sides in irregular rows.

Length 5.3 m.

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