

## Contribution to the knowledge of Alticinae from Nepal (Insecta: Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

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### Zusammenfassung

Aus Material der Kanadischen National Sammlung in Ottawa und des Naturhistorischen Museums in Genf werden fünf neue Alticinenarten aus Nepal beschrieben: *Clavicornaltica takizawai* **sp. nov.**, *Ivalia nigrina* **sp. nov.**, *Lesagealtica laurenti* **sp. nov.**, *Longitarsus impressus* **sp. nov.**, und *Psylliodes gruevi* **sp. nov.**. Ergänzende Details werden gegeben zu *Ivalia minima* (Scherer, 1969) und *Psylliodes semicnemis* Gruev, 1990. Acht Arten werden erstmals für Nepal gemeldet: *Hespera bhutanensis* Scherer, *Lipromorpha assamensis* Maulik, *Longitarsus godmani* (Baly), *Longitarsus ochroleucus* (Marshall), *Longitarsus sundara* Maulik, *Maulika emarginata* (Chen and Wang), *Nepalicropepis besucheti* Scherer und *Sphaeroderma orientale* Jacoby.

### Abstract

On the basis of specimens preserved in Canadian National Collection, in Ottawa, and Museum d'Histoire Naturelle in Geneva, some remarkable species of Alticinae are recorded from Nepal including the following five new species: *Clavicornaltica takizawai* **sp. nov.**, *Ivalia nigrina* **sp. nov.**, *Lesagealtica laurenti* **sp. nov.**, *Longitarsus impressus* **sp. nov.**, and *Psylliodes gruevi* **sp. nov.**. Additional details are given on *Ivalia minima* (Scherer, 1969), and *Psylliodes semicnemis* Gruev, 1990. Eight species are recorded for the first time from Nepal: *Hespera bhutanensis* Scherer, *Lipromorpha assamensis* Maulik, *Longitarsus godmani* (Baly), *Longitarsus ochroleucus* (Marshall), *Longitarsus sundara* Maulik, *Maulika emarginata* (Chen and Wang), *Nepalicropepis besucheti* Scherer, *Sphaeroderma orientale* Jacoby.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae, new species, Nepal, faunistics

### Introduction

For many years the Nepal fauna has been repeatedly investigated, but there is no end in sight in the discovery

of new species or records. For instance, MEDVEDEV & SPRECHER-UEBERSAX (1999) listed 63 alticine genera and 230 species in their catalog of the Nepalese fauna. New records and species were subsequently added by DÖBERL (2003, 2007), MEDVEDEV (2000, 2003, 2009), KIMOTO (2001), KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA (2002), and SPRECHER-UEBERSAX (2000) with the result that 309 alticine species were known from Nepal.

A lot of Nepalese Alticinae were received for study. This material was collected by Drs. Ales Smetana and Ivan Löbl during the years 1967, and 1981–1985. A small portion of this lot had already been identified by Dr. H. Takizawa and is included in the present contribution.

### Material examined

The author examined 996 specimens belonging to 34 genera and 87 species. In this paper only the remarkable results are given and listed in alphabetical order. For the sake of uniformity and data basing, district names, locality names, dates, and collectors names, etc. are given in full although often abbreviated on labels (ex. "Forest" for "For.", "A. Smetana & I. Löbl" for "Smetana & Löbl", "1983" for "83", etc.). However, for holotypes and paratypes, the information is given exactly as written on labels. The large majority of species are preserved in the Canadian National Collection (CNC), at the Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Centre (ECORC) in Ottawa, together with a complete list of the results. A few duplicates were retained by the author (MDGC), and Dr. Haruo Takizawa in Saitama, Japan (HTJC).

Abbreviations:

CNC – Canadian National Collection, Ottawa/Canada  
ECORC – coll. Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Centre. Ottawa (Canada)

MDGC – coll. Manfred Döberl, Abensberg/Germany

MHNG – Museum histoire naturelle Genève/Switzerland

HTJC – coll. Haruo Takizawa, Saitama/Japan

*Clavicornaltica takizawai* sp. nov. (Figs. 1–5)

**Type Material:** Holotype (♀): “NEPAL. Khandbari Distr. Forest S Mansingma, 2250 m, 12.IV.84, Smetana & Löbl” (1, CNC type No. 23682). Paratypes: “NEPAL. Khandbari Distr. Forest S Mansingma, 2250 m, 12.IV.84, Smetana & Löbl”, (1, CNC type No. 23682, and specimens below). “Khandbari Dis. Arun Valley at Num main bridge, 1150 m, 21.IV.1984, Smetana & Löbl”, (1, CNC; 23682, and specimens below). “Khandbari Distr. Induwa Khola Valley, 2000 m, 16.IV.84, Smetana & Löbl”, (1, CNC; 1, MDGC); “Khandbari Distr. Induwa Khola Valley, 2150 m, 18.IV.1984, Smetana & Löbl”, (1, CNC); “E NEPAL. Kosi, Forest NE Kuwapani, 2350 m, 5.IV.1984. Smetana & Löbl”, (2, HTJC; 3, MHNG); Kosi. Forest S Mansingma, 2200 m, 11.IV.84, Smetana & Löbl”, (1, MHNG; 4, MDGC); “Kosi, Forest NE Kuwapani, 2250 m, 24.IV.1984. Smetana & Löbl”, (7, MHNG); “Kosi, Val Induwa Kola, 2100 m, 17.IV.1984. Smetana & Löbl”, (2, MHNG); “Kosi, Val Induwa Kola, 2000–2600 m, 16–18.IV.1984. Smetana & Löbl”, (1, MHNG); “NEPAL. 2 km E Mangsingma, 1900 m, 19.IV.1984, V, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl”, (1, MHNG); “Chichila s/Ahale, 2200 m, 24.IV.1984, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl”, (1, MHNG).

**Diagnosis:** A very small chestnut-brown *Clavicornaltica* species with characteristic punctuation on frons and vertex.

**Description:** Very small species, 1.45 mm x 1.15 mm, hemispherical, apterous, chestnut-brown, mouthparts, antennae, tibiae and tarsi yellowish-brown. Distance between the outborders of eyes  $\pm$  1.3 times as broad as frons. Frons from the interantennal space distinctly separated by an impressed line. Frons and vertex  $\pm$  granulated and densely but shallowly punctulated. Antennae: segments of club provided with outstanding bristles; segments 9 and 10 of equal length, segment 11 truncate, and distinctly longer than broad (Fig. 4). Pronotum twice as broad as long, its ground with faint lustre, microscopically punctured. Anterior border deeply excised, but in the middle somewhat produced. Side margins thickened in their anterior part up to a coarse pore, which is situated behind the middle. Elytra circular, hemispherical, with a few distinct rows of punctures, engraved only near the side margins. Interstices with microscopical punctures, but the outermost space smooth. Epipleures somewhat alutaceous. Underside

(Fig. 5): Prosternal process in the middle with a rounded shining hump. Anterior border of metasternum equally rounded and distinctly punctured; its disc smooth, finely and scattered punctured; in its middle somewhat vaulted, but the vault not separated to its sides by an edge or by coarse punctures. The rounded anterior part of first abdominal sternite distinctly punctured; its posterior part forming a sharp keel, which nearly reaches the posterior border of the sternite. Underside of hind femora densely punctured and hairy. Spur of hind tibiae half as long as the first article of hind tarsi.

**Sexual dimorphism:** ♂♂ (L = 1.2–1.4 mm) somewhat smaller than ♀♀ (L = 1.4–1.5 mm); first article of anterior tarsi of ♂♂ only weakly dilated. Aedeagus and spermatheca (Figs. 1–3).

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Dr. Haruo Takizawa, Japan, a well known entomologist.

**Remarks:** *Clavicornica takizawai* and *C. loebli* Scherer, 1974, are closely related because of their characteristic punctuation on frons and vertex. However, in *C. takizawai*, the distance between the outborders of eyes is smaller ( $\pm$  1.3 times) than in *C. loebli* (1.5 times), the prosternal process is provided with a hump which is lacking in *C. loebli*, and the metasternum is vaulted but even in *C. loebli*.

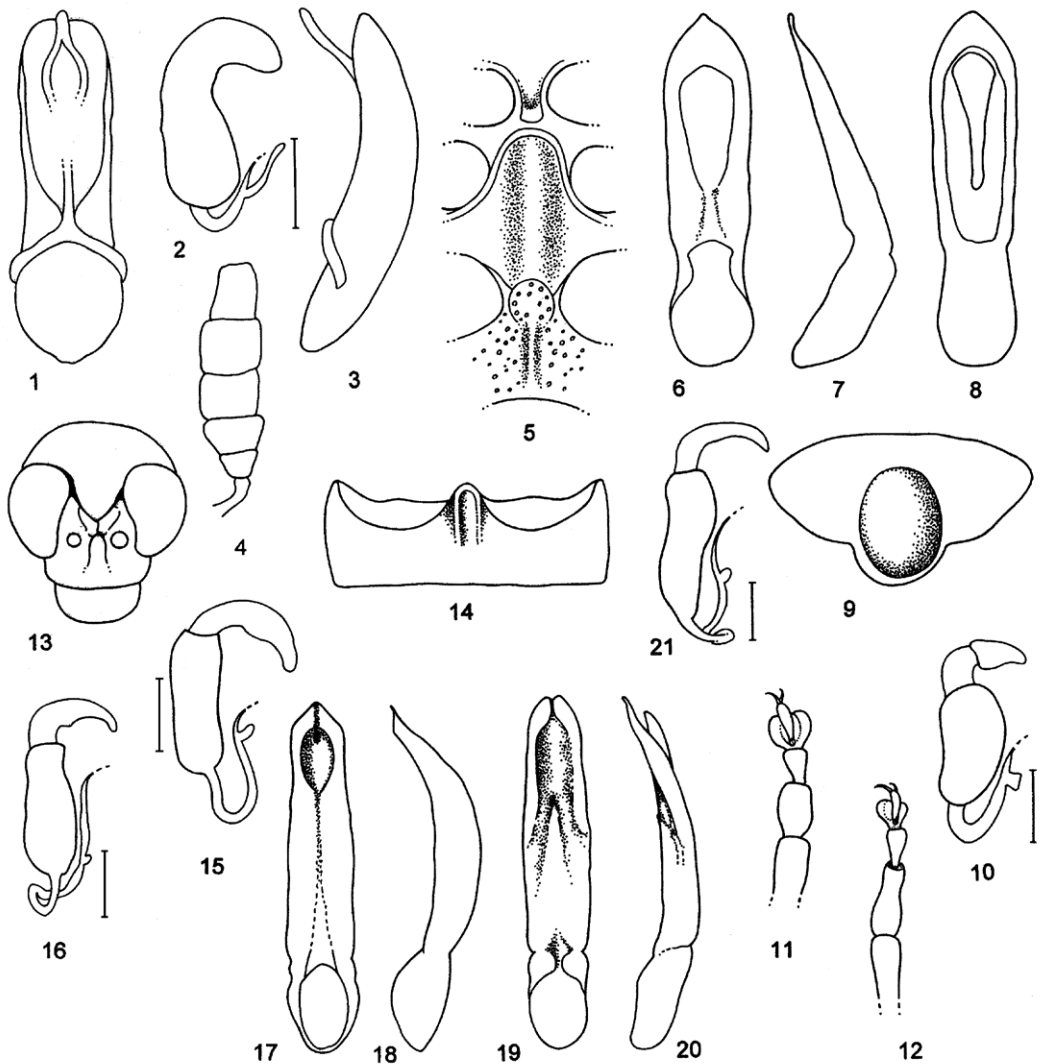
*Hespera bhutanensis* Scherer, 1979

**NEPAL:** Manang District: Latha Manang W Bagarchhap, 2350 m, 24.IX.1983, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl, (5, CNC).

**Remarks:** Originally described from Bhutan; first record from Nepal.

*Ivalia minima* (Scherer, 1969) (Figs. 28–31)

**NEPAL** Bagmati Province: above Shermathang, 2900 m, 26.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (4, CNC); below Thare Pati, 3300 m, 10.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (6, CNC); idem, 11.IV.1981, (1, CNC); idem, 12.IV.1981, (9, CNC); idem, 3400 m, 13.IV.1981, (5, CNC); Burlang Bhanjyang, 2600 m, 5.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (1, CNC); Chaubas, 2600m, 5.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (4, CNC); Gul Banjyang, 2600 m, 6.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (1, CNC); Malemchi, 2900 m, 14.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (3, CNC); idem, 2800 m, 16.IV.1981, (3, CNC); Mere Dara, 3200 m, 8.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl &



**Plate 1:** *Clavicornaltica takizawai* sp. nov. (Figs. 1–5): Fig. 1, aedeagus, ventral view, length = 0.65 mm; Fig. 2, spermatheca (scale = 0.1 mm, in other figs. as well); Fig. 3, aedeagus, lateral view; Fig. 4, antennal club; Fig. 5, aedeagus, ventral view of prosternum, metasternum, and first abdominal sternite. *Longitarsus impressus* sp. nov. (Figs. 6–12): Fig. 6, aedeagus, ventral, length 0.7 mm; Fig. 7, aedeagus, lateral view; Fig. 8, aedeagus, dorsal view; Fig. 9, ♂ last abdominal sternite, ventral view; Fig. 10, spermatheca; Fig. 11, ♂ tarsi of fore leg, dorsal view; Fig. 12, ♂ basal tarsi of mid leg, dorsal view. *Lesagealtica laurenti* sp. nov. (Figs. 13–15): Fig. 13, head, front view; Fig. 14, ♀ first abdominal sternite, ventral view; Fig. 15, spermatheca. *Psylliodes gruevi* sp. nov. (Figs. 16–18): Fig. 16, spermatheca; Fig. 17, aedeagus ventral view, length 0.84 mm; Fig. 18, aedeagus, lateral view. *Psylliodes semicnemis*: (Figs. 19–21): Fig. 19, aedeagus, ventral view, length 0.95 mm; Fig. 20, aedeagus, lateral view; Fig. 21, spermatheca.

A. Smetana, (1, CNC); Pokhare, NE Barahbise, 2700 m, 2.V.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (4, CNC); idem, 2800 m, 7.V.1981, (2, CNC): Kathmandu District: Siwapuri Dara, 2300 m, 3.V.1985, leg. A. Smetana, (2, CNC); idem, 2400 m, 30.IV.1985, (3, CNC); idem, 2450 m, 29.IV–2.V.1985, (3, CNC); Siwapuri, Dara, 2500 m, 1.V.1985, leg. A. Smetana, (1, CNC): Lalitpur District: 2 km S Godavari, 1680 m, 12.IX.1983, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl, (1, CNC); Phulcoki, 2550 m, 15.X.1983, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl, (2, CNC); idem, 2700 m, 29.IV.1984, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl, (1, CNC).

**Aberration (color form) “a”.** Bagmati Province: Chaubas, 2600 m, 5.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana (3, CNC). Kathmandu District: Forest NE Kuwapani, 2450 m, 13.IV.1982, leg. A. & Z. Smetana, (1, CNC); Phulcoki, 2550 m, 21.IV. 1982, leg. A. & Z. Smetana, (2, CNC); Siwapuri Dara, 2400 m, 29.IV.1985, leg. A. Smetana, (1, CNC); idem, 30.IV.1985, (2, CNC); idem, 2500 m, 1.V.1985, (1, CNC); idem, 2300 m, 3.V.1985, (1, CNC). Lalitpur District: 2 km S Godavari, 1680 m, 12.IX.1983, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl (1, CNC).

**Aberration (color form) “b”.** Bagmati Province: Burlang Bhanjyang, 2600 m, 5.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana (3, CNC); Chaubas, 2600 m, 5.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana (5, CNC). Kathmandu District: Siwapuri Dara, 2500 m, 1.V.1985, leg. A. Smetana (1, CNC). Khandbari District: Forest NE Kuwapani, 2450 m, 13.IV.1982, leg. A. & Z. Smetana (1, CNC); Induwa Kholā Valley, 2100 m, 18.IV. 1984, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl (1, CNC).

**Aberration (color form) “c”.** Bagmati Province: Chaubas, 2600 m, 5.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (2, CNC); Gul Bhanjyang, 2600 m, 6.IV.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (1, CNC); Pokhare NE Barahbise, 2800 m, 2.V.1981, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, (1, CNC). Kathmandu district: Phulcoki, 2550 m, 21.IV.1982, leg. A. & Z. Smetana (1, CNC); Siwapuri Dara, 2400 m, 29.V.1985, leg. A. Smetana, (1, CNC). Khandbari district: Forest S Mansingma, 2200 m, 11.IV.1984, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl, (1, CNC); idem, 2300 m, 12.IV.1984, (1, CNC); idem, 2450 m, 13.IV.1982, (1, CNC).

**Remarks:** The elytral pattern varies as follows. In the most common form, the black spot is almond shaped with rounded anterior border and surrounded all over by pale coloration (Fig. 28). In a first color form (“aberration a”), the black spot is extended into an anterior

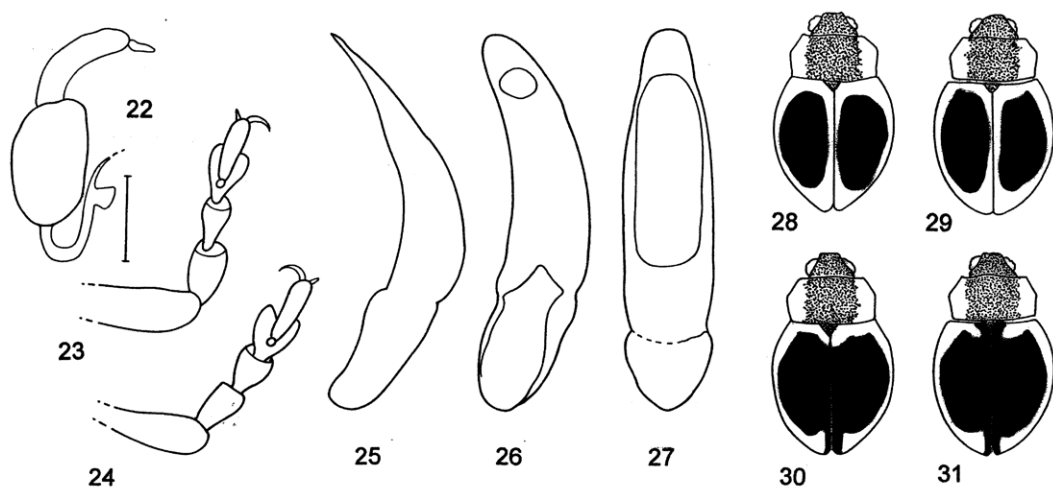
outer denticle, but the median black spot is also completely surrounded by pale color (Fig. 29). In a second color form (“b”), the posterior portion of the suture is black in addition of the black spot (Fig. 30). Finally, in a third color form (“c”) the suture is black anteriorly and posteriorly and its coloration fused to the black spot (Fig. 31).

***Ivalia nigrina* sp. nov.** (Figs. 22–27)

**Type Material:** Holotype (♂): “NEPAL. Kathmandu dis. Siwapuri, Dara, 2450 m, 29.IV–2.V.85, A. Smetana“ (1, CNC type No. 23688). Paratypes: “NEPAL. Kathmandu dis. Siwapuri Dara, 2450 m, 29.IV–2.V.85, A. Smetana“, (8, CNC type No. 23688, and specimens below); 1, HTJC; 5, MDGC); “Kathmandu dis. Siwapuri Dara, 2450 m, 2.V.85, A. Smetana“, (1, CNC); Kathmandu dis. Siwapuri Dara, 2400 m, 29.IV.85, A. Smetana“, (4, CNC); 1, MDGC); “Kathmandu dis. Siwapuri Dara, 2300 m, 3.V.85, A. Smetana“, (2, CNC); “Rasuwa Dis. Gosainkund Larabina Pass, 4000–4100 m 20.IV.1985, A. Smetana“, (1, CNC); “Prov. Bagmati, Gul Banjyang, 2600m, 6. IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana“, (1, MDGC); “Prov. Bagmati, Chaubas, 2600m, 5.IV.1981, Löbl & Smetana“, (1, MDGC).

**Diagnosis:** A small *Ivalia* species, characterized by its totally black body, without any metallic sheen.

**Description:** Body round, hemispherical, wingless, broadest in the middle. Totally black, without any metallic sheen. Only three or four basal segments and most of last segment of antennae are yellow brown; also the articulations of legs, and the tarsi are yellowish brown.: Size of holotype (♂): 2.0 x 1.45 mm. Head and pronotum very finely punctured; distance between the outborders of eyes  $\pm$  2 times as broad as frons. Antennal calli very weak, triangular, shining, above bordered only by weak impressions; separated one from the other by the top of frontal ridge, which is overgoing with straight sides to the clypeus to a broad and smooth triangular field. Proportions of antennal segments in holotype (♂) are 16:8:10:9:11:10:11:13:12:12:18 (1 = 0.01 mm). Segment 3 slender, 2.5 times as thick as broad; segments 6 to 10 thickened, each 1.5 times thick as broad. Pronotum 1.8 times as broad as long, with anterior corners in  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the side margins obliquely truncate. Scutellum very small, triangular. Elytra with humeral calli lacking,



**Plate 2: *Ivalia nigrina* Sp. nov.** (Figs. 22–27): Fig. 22, spermatheca; Fig. 23, tarsi of anterior leg, (♂) dorsal view; Fig. 24, tarsi of anterior leg (♀), dorsal view; Fig. 25, aedeagus, lateral view; Fig. 26, aedeagus, ventral view with longitudinal axis rotated 45°; Fig. 27, aedeagus, dorsal view, length 1.0 mm. ***Ivalia minima* color patterns** (Figs. 28–31): Fig. 28, usual pattern; Fig. 29, color form “a” with anterior outer denticle on black spot; Fig. 30, color form “b” with black suture at apex; Fig. 31, color form “c” with black suture at base and apex.

finely and randomly punctured, a little more distinctly than the pronotum.

**Sexual dimorphism:** In ♂♂, sides of first article of anterior and mid tarsi curved, and as broad as the third one (Fig. 23); in ♀♀, first article of fore and mid tarsi narrower than the third one (Fig. 24). Aedeagus and spermatheca (Figs. 22, 25–27).

**Etymology:** From the Latin adjective *nigrinus* (= black), after the black coloration of this species.

**Remarks:** *Ivalia nigrina* is superficially similar in form *Ivalia minima* (Scherer, 1969) but is easily separated from the later by its uniform black color without any metallic sheen.

***Lesagealtica laurenti* spec. nov.** (Figs. 13–15)

**Type Material:** Holotype (♀): “NEPAL. Ktmd., Godavari 6000’, Aug. 1967, Can. Nepal Exp.” (1, CNC type No. 23685). Paratypes: “NEPAL. Ktmd., Godavari 6000’, Aug. 1967, Can. Nepal Exp.” (4, CNC type No. 23285, and specimens below; 1, HTJC); “nr. Birgaj Lothar 450 ft., [19]67, Can. Expe. Mal. trap” (3, CNC; 1, HTJC; 1, MDGC); “nr. Birgaj Lothar 450 ft., 1967, Malaise trap No. 34, Can. Nepal Exped.” (1, CNC; 1,

MDGC); “nr. Simra Adhabhar 600 ft., Aug. 1967, Malaise Trap No. 23, Can. Nepal Exped.” (1, CNC; 2, MDGC).

**Diagnosis:** A yellowish brown *Lesagealtica* species, with dark sutural margin; penultimate segment of maxillary palpi dilated, and with characteristic form of first abdominal sternite (Fig. 14).

**Description:** Yellowish brown, lower surface piceous, prosternum, antennae and legs light, sutural margin in its whole length darkened, apical third of hind femora darkened. Elytra often with a weak brownish design in their anterior part, formed like a transverse stripe which is widened to the outer margin, but does not reach it. Measures of holotype (♀) 2.3 x 1.2 mm. Vertex and frons shining smooth, antennal calli oblique and smooth; frontal ridge somewhat vaulted between antennae; clypeus triangular, somewhat convex (Fig. 13). Maxillary palpi with the penultimate segment strongly dilated, the last one conical. Antennae filiform; two basal segments of equal thickness, third segment thin and small; segments three and four together as long as the fifth; segments five to eleven about three times as long as thick. Proportions of antennal segments in holotype are 15:10:7:9:16:15:16:17:18:16:21 (1 = 0.01 mm). Pronotum 1.4 times as broad as long, broadest

in the middle, transversally equally arched, shining smooth, side margins weakly arched; anterior corners sloped, hind corners marked by a small denticle; each corner bearing a long seta; parallel to the base with a transverse impression, running up to lateral margins. Scutellum trigonate, its top rounded. Elytra longish-round, 1.4 times as long as broad; ground smooth, equally finely and confusedly punctured; apical borders of elytra with short setae; humeral calli distinct. First abdominal sternite in anterior third between hind coxae with a longish hollow, bordered by high ridges (Fig. 14). Basal segment of hind tarsi longer than the resting ones, and exceeding the mid of tibia.

**Sexual dimorphism:** Only females are currently known. The basal segment of their fore and mid tarsi is narrower than the third one. The ductus of the spermatheca has only one loop (Fig. 15).

**Variability:** In mature specimens the sutural stripe is often widened near the apex.

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Dr. Laurent LeSage, Agriculture Canada (Ottawa) who kindly gave me the opportunity to study this interesting material.

**Remarks:** The keys given by SCHERER (1969) and by MEDVEDEV & UEBERSAX (2005) lead to *Asialtica* Scherer, 1969 (meanwhile transferred to *Aphthona*) because the elytral punctures are confused. *Lesagealtica* is a replacement name for *Ogloblinia* Csiki, 1939 already preoccupied by *Ogloblinia* Canals, 1933 in Opiliones (DÖBERL 2009). *Lesagealtica* can be separated by the characteristic form of its first abdominal sternite, and by the dilated penultimate segment of the maxillary palpi.

#### ***Lipromorpha assamensis* (Maulik, 1926)**

NEPAL Khandbari District: “Bakan” W of Tashigaon, 3200 m, 5.IV.1982, leg. A. & Z. Smetana, (2, CNC).

**Remarks:** Originally described from India (Assam); first record from Nepal.

#### ***Longitarsus godmani* (Baly, 1876)**

NEPAL Kathmandu District: Siwapuri Dara, 2450 m, 29.IV–2.V.1985, leg. A. Smetana, (14, CNC).: Lalitpur District: Phulcoki, 2600 m, 13.X.1983, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl, (4, CNC); idem, 2550 m, (1, CNC); idem, 2550 m, 15.X.1983, (1, CNC); idem, 2700 m, 16.X.1983, (1, CNC); idem, 2550 m, 28.IV.1984, (1,

CNC).: Manang District: Latha Manang W Bagarchhap, 2350 m, 24.IX.1983, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl, (1, CNC).

**Remarks:** Widely spread in Eastern Palearctic, from Russia Far East to South-West China, and Vietnam (GRUEV & DÖBERL 1997); first record from Nepal.

#### ***Longitarsus impressus* sp. nov.** (Figs. 6–12)

**Type Material:** Holotype (♂): “NEPAL nr. Birganj Lothar, 450', 67, Can. Exped. Mal. trap.” (1, CNC type No. 23683). Allotype (♀): “NEPAL. Ktm. Godavari 6000', 2.VIII.1967, Can. Nepal Exped.” (1, CNC type No. 23683). Paratypes: “NEPAL. Ktm. Godavari 6000', 2.VIII. 967, Can. Nepal Exped.”; (1, MDGC); “NEPAL. Ktm. Godavari 6000', VIII.1967, Can. Nepal Exped. “(1, CNC type No. 23683; 1, MDGC).

**Diagnosis:** A black medium sized *Longitarsus* species with a shallow transverse impression on basal quarter of pronotum, and with characteristic form of basal tarsi in mid legs.

**Description:** Medium sized, winged, humeral calli distinct, shining black, but without metallic sheen, antennae and legs piceous, hind femora black, 1–3 basal articles of antennae yellow. Pronotum in basal quarter with a shallow impression. Holotype (♂): 1.7 mm x 0.9 mm. Head and pronotum smooth and shining, sparsely and very finely punctured, punctures behind the impression somewhat more dense and strong. Preocular lines distinct, antennal calli very weak, above bordered only by a very shallow impression. Proportions of antennal segments in holotype 14:10:10:12:15:14:16:14:14:14:18 (1 = 0.01 mm); second segment thickened. Pronotum square shaped, 1.25 times broader than long. Margins arched, but near the posterior corners emarginated, anterior corners thickened; the setiferous pore formed as a weak denticle. Elytra throughout densely and strongly punctured. Hind tibiae inside without sharp ridge. Tibial spur short.

**Sexual dimorphism:** In ♂♂, first article of anterior tarsi dilated (Fig. 11), and that of middle tarsi ± pear-shaped (Fig. 12). In ♀♀, first article of fore and middle tarsi narrow, with sides straight. In ♂♂, last abdominal sternite with circular, shallow impression (Fig. 9), nearly reaching the anterior margin. Aedeagus and spermatheca (Figs. 6–8, 10).

**Etymology:** From the Latin adjective *impressus*, which means impressed, according to a distinctive feature of the pronotum.

**Remarks:** The characteristic pear-shaped basal mid tarsi in the ♂♂ bring *L. impressus* close to *L. indigonaceus* Lopatin, 1963 (with metallic sheen), and *L. nodulus* Wang, 1992, but the former species can easily be separated for the later by the transverse impression of its pronotum. Such a pronotal impression is known only in *L. hopeianus* (unknown to me), but according to the original description, *L. hopeianus* is distinctly longer (2.4 mm) and its pronotum is twice broader than long. The key provided by Scherer (1969) will lead to *L. cheni*, but in this species the pronotum is broader, and the aedeagus is different.

***Longitarsus ochroleucus* (Marshall, 1802)**

**NEPAL** Kathmandu District: Pulchauki, 7300', 1967, Malaise trap, Canadian [Nepal] Expedition, (1, CNC); Siwapuri Dara, 2450 m, 29.IV.2.V.1985, leg. A. Smetana, (6, CNC).

**Remarks:** Widespread in western Palaearctic (GRUEV & DÖBERL 1997); first record from Nepal.

***Longitarsus sundara* Maulik, 1926**

**NEPAL** Kathmandu District: Godavari, 6000', VIII.1967, Canadian Nepal Expedition, (1, CNC); idem, 10.VIII.1967, (1, CNC). Bagmati Province: nr. Birganj Lothar, 450 ft., 1967, Malaise trap #34, Canadian Nepal Expedition, (1, CNC).

**Remarks:** Originally described from India (Assam); first record from Nepal.

***Maulika emarginata* (Chen & Wang, 1987)**

**NEPAL** Lalitpur District: Phulcoki, 2550–2700 m, 13–17.X.1983, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl, (1, CNC).

**Remarks:** Originally described from China (Xizang); first record from Nepal.

***Nepalicrops besucheti* Scherer, 1989**

**NEPAL** Khandbari District: Forest above Ahale, 2200 m, 4.IV.1984, leg. A. Smetana & I. Löbl, (19, CNC).

**Remarks:** Originally described from India (Darjeeling); first record from Nepal.

***Psylliodes gruevi* sp. nov. (Figs. 16–18)**

**Type Material:** Holotype (♂): “NEPAL. Lalitpur Distr., Phulcoki 2600 m, 13.X.83, Smetana & Löbl”, (1, CNC type No. 23686). Paratypes: “NEPAL. Lalitpur Distr. 2 km S Godavari, 1680 m, 12.IX.83, Smetana & Löbl” (2, CNC type No. 23686, and specimens below; 1, MDGC); “Lalitpur Distr. Phulcoki, 2600, 13.X.83, Smetana & Löbl” (3, CNC; 3, MDGC); “Lalitpur Distr. Phulcoki, 2600 m, 14.X.83, Smetana & Löbl” (5, CNC; 2, HTJC; 1, MDGC); “Lalitpur Distr. Phulcoki, 2550, 15.X.83, Smetana & Löbl” (1, CNC); “Nepal, Lalitpur Distr., Phulcoki, 2650 m, 15.X.83, Smetana & Löbl” (1, CNC; 1, MDGC); “Lalitpur Distr. Phulcoki, 2700, 15.X.83, Smetana & Löbl” (1, CNC).

**Diagnosis:** A small narrow *Psylliodes* species with elytra regularly striated. Superficially resembling a *Semicnemis* species.

**Description:** Size: 2.0 x 0.9 mm to 2.6 x 1.1 mm, holotype (♂) 2.2 x 1.0 mm. Fusiform, blackish green, antennae and legs ± obscure, at least three basal articles of antennae lightened. Hind femora piceous with weak metallic sheen. Vertex smooth and shining with scattered and fine punctures; frons distinctly punctured on a broad horizontal stripe between the eyes. Antennal calli separated one from the other by the rounded top of frontal ridge. Anterior part of head short, labrum very broad and somewhat hollowed on both sides. Proportions of antennal segments in holotype (♂) are 18:11:12:20:15:15:16:15:16:20 (1 = 0.01 mm). Pronotum distinctly transversally arched, when seen from above scarcely broader than long, its ground smooth, but with sharply impressed punctures, distant one from the other about 3 times their diameter. Scutellum triangular, its top rounded. Elytra with regular striae, punctures deeply impressed; interstices ± as broad as the striae; scutellar row reaching first quarter of elytrae. Hind tarsus inserted shortly behind the mid of tibia.

**Sexual dimorphism:** ♂♂ distinctly smaller than ♀♀ (2.1 x 1.0 mm, resp. 2.4 x 1.2 mm). In ♂♂, first article of fore and middle tarsi slightly dilated, but not as broad as third article. Aedeagus and spermatheca (Figs. 16–18).

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Dr. Blagoy Gruev, Plovdiv/Bulgaria, a well known specialist of Chrysomelidae.

**Remarks:** This new species is very similar to *Psylliodes semicnemis* Gruev, also known from Nepal. In both species, the shape of the body is oblong-elliptical,

but not flattened. In addition, both species resemble those of the subgenus *Semicnema* Weise, 1888 because their labrum is broad and their hind leg tarsi inserted shortly behind the middle of the tibia. The two species can be separated simply by their length: *P. semicnemis* is always longer than 2.5 mm, but *P. gruevi* rarely reaches 2.5 mm. Confirmation of the determination should be done by the examination of the genitalia, respectively in figures 16–18 and figures 19–21.

***Psylliodes semicnemis* Gruev, 1990** (Figs. 19–21)

NEPAL Kathmandu District: Pulchauki, 6600', 17.VII.1967, Malaise trap, Canadian [Nepal] Expedition, (2, CNC); idem, 7300', 10.VIII.1967, (1, CNC); idem, 1967, (3, CNC).

**Remarks:** The description of *P. semicnemis* was based on a single female from Nepal. The new material allows to complete the original description. The males are slightly longer ( $\pm 2.8 \times 1.3$  mm) than females ( $\pm 2.7 \times 1.3$ ). Also, in the males, the basal segment of the fore and mid tarsi are only slightly widened and not as broad as in the third one. The aedeagus and spermatheca are illustrated in figures 19–21.

***Sphaeroderma orientale* Jacoby, 1887**

NEPAL Kathmandu District: Godavari, 6000', 2.VIII.1967, Malaise trap, Canadian [Nepal] Expedition, (2, CNC); idem, 10.VIII.1967, (2, CNC); idem, VIII.1967, (1, CNC); Pulchauki, 7300', Malaise trap 1967, Canadian [Nepal] Expedition, (1, CNC).

**Remarks:** Originally described from Sri Lanka; first record from Nepal.

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