

To the knowledge of the species of *Chlamisus pilifrons*-group (Insecta: Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Chlamisinae)

LEV N. MEDVEDEV

Abstract

Authority of the species *Chlamisus pilifrons* Fairmaire in Lefevre, 1883, cited as *Ch. pilifrons* Lefevre, 1883, is attributed to Fairmaire. A species described by CHEN from China (1940) and cited as *Ch. pilifrons* Lefevre, 1883 is renamed (*Ch. siciencheni* nom. nov.). Two species: *Ch. pubifrons* (Vietnam) and *Ch. kolibaci* (Sri Lanka) are described as new for science. A key of species of this group is given.

Key words: *Chrysomelidae*, *Chlamisinae*, *Chlamisus*, Oriental, new species, key, nomenclature

Introduction

Chlamisus pilifrons Lefevre, 1883 figured in different catalogs, monographs and publications mentioned below starting from 1913 year (Clavareau, 1913). However, situation with this species till now is unclear and complicate.

Next abbreviations are used for depository places of new species:

NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany
NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
LM – author's collection, Moscow, Russia

Taxonomical part

Chlamisus pilifrons Fairmaire in Lefevre, 1883

This species name, as *Chlamys pilifrons*, was firstly mentioned in the stenograph of Lefevre's communication, given below.

„M. Ed. Lefevre presente les remarques suivantes:

A propos de la communication faite à la dernière séance par M. Fairmaire et relative à deux nouvelles espèces de Coléoptères recueillis à **Ramnad** (Hindoustan) par le P. Fabre, notre collègue fait connaître que M. Gounelle lui a communiqué tout récemment trois exemplaires d'un

Phytophage nouveau du genre *Chlamys*, provenant de la meme localité et **remarquable notamment par les poils squamiformes d'un jaune doré qui recouvrent entièrement la tête et la portion antérieure du prothorax.**

Il appelle, en outre, l'attention de la Société sur l'intérêt qu'offre cette capture au point de vue de la géographie entomologique, tous les *Chlamys* connus, à l'exception de quatre ou cinq, étant essentiellement américains. **Il ajoute qu'il donnera prochainement, pour les Annales, la figure et la description détaillée de cet insect, qu'il désigne dès maintenant sous le nom de *Chlamys pilifrons*.**“

It is clear that this communication was not planned as a description of species, but was used as a remark only about finding a pubescent species of *Chlamys* in India with promising to describe and figured this species in the „Annales“. However this description never was published. Nevertheless, this name, being practically nomen nudum, was included in the catalogs, publications and keys with an authority of E. Lefevre (CLAVAREAU 1913, GRESSITT 1942, 1946, JACOBY 1908, GRESSITT & KIMOTO 1961, LÖBL & SMETANA 2010).

Chlamisus. siciencheni nom. nov. (Fig.1)

[*Chlamys pilifrons* Lefevre, 1883]: Chen, 1940.
Chlamisus pilifrons Lefevre, 1883: Gressitt, 1942

Remark. Chen's species was formally described under the name *Chlamys pilifrons*, but before description he cited Lefevre's words concerning *Chlamys pilifrons* and indicates: „To base upon this description, any attempt to identify the species with exactitude is fruitless. It is therefore rather **doubtful that this name is here attributed to the insect described below.**“

A description of this species was based on a single specimen from Kweichow (SW China), but it is very full and exact. I can add only a few information to it.

Additional description. Prosternal process almost parallel-sided with long finger-like apical process.

Pygidium with 3 parallel-sided ridges, not connected with transverse ridge. Aedeagus moderately narrowed to truncate apex (fig. 2). Length of body 2.6–3.2 mm (Chen's holotype is 2.6 mm, no doubt, it is a male).

Later Chen's species was found also in Yunnan (GRESSITT 1942). However in this publication and the keys published later (GRESSITT 1946, GRESSITT & KIMOTO 1961) it was sited as *Chlamisus pilifrons* Lefevre, 1883.

Distribution. Material examined. **China**, N. Yunnan, Lijiang, 2600 m, 30.VI–2.VII.1990, leg. L. & M. Bocak, 3 ex. (NHMB, 1 ex. – LM); – Yunnan, Dongchuan, 26°07' N, 103°14' E, 1500–3200 m, 28.VI–3.VII.1994, leg. Vit Kuban, 3 ex. (NHMB, 1 ex. – NME); – Yunnan, Habashan mts., SE slope, 27°20' N, 100°11' E, 2000–3000 m, 10–13.VII.1992, leg. David Kral, 1 ex. (NHMB); – Yunnan, Cangshan mts., 25°38' N, 100°09' E, 2600–3100 m, 5–6.VI.1993, leg. Vit Kuban, 1 ex. (LM); – Yunnan, Weibaoshan mts., 25°12' N, 100°E, 2800–3000 m, 29–30.VI.1992, leg. Vit Kuban, 1 ex. (NME); – Yunnan, Huijiao gorge, Jinsha r., 27°15' N, 100°09' E, cca 2000 m, 18–22.VII.1992, leg. David Kral, 1 ex. (NHMB); – China, S Sichuan, 15 km SW Pingchuan, 3200 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. M. Bocak, 1 ex. (NHMB). **North Vietnam**, Prov. Lao Cai, Hoang Lien Shon, Mt. Range, env. Fanxipan, 1950–2100 m, VIII.2007, leg. D. Fedorenko, 1 ex. (LM).

Derivatio nominis. Species is dedicated to Dr. Sicien H. Chen.

***Chlamisus pubifrons* sp. nov.**

Holotype (female): Vietnam, Phu-Khanh prov., Na-Chang, island Dao Ca, 28–29.VI.1985, leg. L. Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: same locality, 6.VIII.1981, 1 male, 2 females, leg. L. Medvedev (LM, NME). Feeding on *Quas-sia amera* (*Simarubaceae*).

Description. Black, head and prothorax with feeble bronze luster, labrum piceous, antennae fulvous, pubescence silvery.

Head densely granulate, which however not very distinct under dense pubescence. Antennae distinctly serrate from the 6th segment, 5th segment also widened, but twice more narrow than 6th. Prothorax 1.35 times as wide as long, broadest at base, side margins straight,

prescutellar process of basal margin emarginated on apex, surface convex, in side view almost evenly arcuate except feeble angulation on hind slope, anterior third of disc with dense pubescence, longitudinal ridges feeble, two of them on elevated part, other two on each side of central elevation, punctures dense with convex interspaces. Scutellum trapeziform with concave apex, microsculptured. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, slightly narrowed to behind, posterolateral angles rounded, surface strongly and deeply punctate, without distinct ridge, mostly with low tubercles. Suture serrate. Pygidium with sharp central ridge and feeble, almost indistinct lateral ridges, not connected with transverse ridge, surface densely punctate. Prosternum elongate triangular with spear-like process. Aedeagus – fig. 3. Length of male 2.6 mm.

Diagnosis. Differs from preceding species with other form of prosternum, black legs, piceous labrum, silvery pubescence and other apex of aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. A name is connected with densely pubescent head.

***Chlamisus kolibaci* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): Sri Lanka, Kandy, 600 m, 1–18. IV.1991, leg. Jiri Kolibač (NHMB).

Description. Black, without any metallic luster, labrum and antennae fulvous, base of anterior femora reddish fulvous, hairs of head and prothorax pale golden, the 3rd tarsal segment dark fulvous, abdominal tergites dark fulvous.

Head finely and densely punctate, densely pubescent on vertex. Antennae distinctly serrate from the 6th segment, 5th segment moderately widened, but much smaller and narrower than 6th segment. Prothorax 1.45 times as wide as long, broadest at posterior angles, prescutellar process of posterior margin slightly excised at apex, surface convex, in side view evenly arcuate, without angulation on hind slope, disc with 6 ridges, among them a pair on elevated part, anterior third of disc covered with dense pubescence, punctures of disc very dense and distinct with narrow microsculptured interspaces. Scutellum trapeziform, with dense punctures. Elytra about as long as wide, distinctly narrowed to behind, posterior angles broadly rounded, suture sharply serrate, surface without high tubercles, especially in an-



Fig. 1. Head and prothorax of *Chlamisus siciencheni*.
 Figs 2-4. Aedeagus: 2 - *Chlamisus siciencheni*, 3 - *Ch. pubifrons*, 4 - *Ch. kolibaci*.

terior half. Pygidium without ridges, densely punctate with microsculptured interspaces, not toothed on sides. Claws strongly curved with large basal tooth. Prosternum triangular with finger-like process. Aedeagus with thin and long apical process, partly curved downwards (fig. 4). Length 2.4 mm.

Diagnosis. Differs from other species of this group with thin and long apical process of aedeagus, absence of metallic luster, partly with color of legs and smaller size.

Derivatio nominis. A species name is connected with its collector, Dr. Jiri Kolibac.

A key to species of *Ch. pilifrons*-group

- 1 (2) Species from East India (Ramnad) ***Ch. pilifrons* Fairmaire in Lefevre, 1883**
- 2 (1) Species from other regions.
- 3 (4) Species from Sri Lanka. Aedeagus with thin and long apical process, partly curved downwards (fig. 4). Prosternum triangular with finger-like process. Body black, without metallic luster, base of anterior femora fulvous, third tarsal segment dark fulvous, pubescence pale golden. Length 2.4 mm
 ***Ch. kolibaci* sp. nov.**
- 4 (3) Species from China and Vietnam. Aedeagus without thin and long apical process. Body black with more or less distinct metallic bronze luster.
- 5 (6) Prosternal process almost parallel-sided with long finger-like apical process Tarsi and partly tibiae fulvous, sometimes most part of legs fulvous Labrum fulvous. Pubescence golden. Pygidium with 3 distinct parallel-sided ridges. Aedeagus with truncate apex (fig. 2). Length 2.6-3.2 mm. South China (Sichuan, Yunnan, Kweichow), extreme Northern Vietnam. ***Ch. siciencheni* nom. nov.**
- 6 (5) Prosternum elongate triangular with spear-like process. Legs black, labrum piceous, pubescence silvery. Aedeagus - fig.3. Length 2.6-3.0 mm. Southern Vietnam. ***Ch. pubifrons* sp. nov.**

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Author's address:

Prof. Dr. Lev N. Medvedev
Severtsov Institute for Problems of Ecology
and Evolution
Leninsky Prospect 33
Moscow 119071, Russia
e-mail: lev.n.medvedev@mail.ru

ALEX, U. (2011): **Hermann Hocke: „Die Vögel der Provinz Brandenburg“ (1910) und die Avifauna der Mark um 1900 – kommentiert und mit Bemerkungen zur Zeit 1920–1960.** Natur & Text, Rangsdorf, 17 x 24 cm, kartoniert, 22 s/w-Abb., 176 Seiten, ISBN 987-3-942062-01-5, Preis 19,00 €.

Kenntnisse zu historischen Tierverbreitungen über eine Menschengeneration hinaus sind nötig, um langfristige Bestandsentwicklungen von kurzfristigen Trends zu unterscheiden. Nicht zuletzt in einer Zeit, in der oft leichtfertig alle Veränderungen der Klimaentwicklung zugeschrieben werden, hilft ein Blick zurück, um zu erkennen, wie die Geschichte einer regionalen Fauna wirklich abgelaufen ist. Dazu bedarf es der Erschließung historischer Quellen. Uwe Alex hat dazu einen wichtigen und überaus interessanten Beitrag geleistet. Er hat ein bisher kaum beachtetes, ca. 1500 Seiten umfassendes handschriftliches Manuskript von Hermann Hocke (1844–1910) „Die Vögel der Provinz Brandenburg“ (1910) erschlossen und zugänglich gemacht. Hermann Hocke gehörte neben Hermann Schalow (1852–1925) und Erich Hesse (1874–1945) zu den bekanntesten märkischen Faunisten und Oologen Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts. Er war Herausgeber der „Zeitschrift für Oologie“. Seine umfangreiche Eiersammlung gelangte über Umwege in das Museum Alexander Koenig in Bonn, Teile da-

von in das Museum für Tierkunde Dresden und das Museum Heineanum in Halberstadt. Diesen oologischen Nachlass sowie weitere 27 historische Sammlungen mit brandenburgischen Gelegen hat Uwe Alex gesichtet, z.T. erstmals ans Licht gebracht und mit zahlreichen weiteren Informationen Hockes und seiner Zeitgenossen ergänzt. So liefert der Band neben dem Hocke'schen Manuskript, das auf mehr als 50jährigen feldornithologischen Beobachtungen basiert, eine Vielzahl weitere persönliche Aufzeichnungen des Autors und seiner Gewährsleute. Uwe Alex hat 33 Artbearbeitungen Hockes ausgewählt, durch Anmerkungen versehen und kommentiert. Nebenher hat er die Person Hocke, der zu Lebzeiten unberechtigte Kritik widerfuhr, hinreichend rehabilitiert.

In Verbindung mit Schalows „Beiträge zur Vogelfauna der Mark Brandenburg“ (1919) erschließt sich damit ein Bild der märkischen Vogelwelt zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts wie es kaum in einem anderen Bundesland zur Verfügung steht.

Ein abschließender Teil über die Person Hermann Hocke, seine Zeitgenossen, über Exkursionsstil und ornithologische Praxis um 1900 runden das überaus empfehlenswerte Buch ab. Trotz des regionalen Bezuges auf Brandenburg ist es für alle an der historischen Ornithologie und Faunistik Interessierte eine Fundgrube.

Herbert Grimm

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