

New and poorly known Oriental Chrysomelidae (Insecta: Coleoptera) in the collection of the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt

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Abstract

Based on the study of material from the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt the new genus *Malayaltica* (Alticinae), and the following 33 species are described as new for science: *Nodina malayana*, *Basilepta malayana*, *Colaspoides cechovskyi*, *Chrysolampra malayana*, *Cleorina substriata*, *Aulacia cechovskyi* (Eumolpinae), *Nadrana nigra*, *Hoplosaenidea cechovskyi*, *H. antennata* (Galerucinae), *Hyphasis nigripes*, *Neocrepidodera malayana*, *Manobidia malayana*, *Manobia nigricollis*, *M. lateriornata*, *Nisotra malayana*, *Niasia fulva*, *Sericopus fulvicollis*, *S. malayanus*, *Trachyaphthona malayana*, *T. costata*, *T. kelantani*, *T. flavoapicata*, *T. violacea*, *T. aterrima*, *T. elegans*, *T. pahangi*, *T. cechovskyi*, *Acrocrypta cechovskyi*, *A. malayana*, *Amphimela malayana*, *Lanka quadriornata*, *Chabria malayana*, *Malayaltica collaris* (Alticinae). 17 further species are recorded from the Malay Peninsula for the first time. A few taxonomic notes are given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, new species, new records, taxonomic notes, Oriental Region, Malaysia, Malay Peninsula (= Malaya).

Introduction

I had the opportunity to study extensive new material collected in the Malay Peninsula from the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, as well as a few specimens from this region in my own collection. As a result of this study 1 genus and 33 species are described as new for science and a further 17 species are recorded for this region for the first time, as well as 1 subfamily Lamprosomatinae and 11 genera (*Guggenheimia*, *Chrysolampra*, *Apolepis*, *Desborderius*, *Neocrepidodera*, *Manobidia*, *Sericopus*, *Trachyaphthona*, *Amphimela*, *Lanka*, *Lycyllus*).

The following abbreviations are used for depositories of the types of the new species:

NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany.

LM – The author's collection, Moscow, Russia.

Taxonomical part

Eumolpinae

Nodina malayana sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 3° 53' N, 102° 01' E, 700 m, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembicky & Pacholatko (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 ex. (NME, 1 ex. LM) – Malaysia, Jabor, Endou-Rompin NP, Pulau Jasin, 2° 31' N, 103° 21' E, 50–400 m, 19.III.1998, leg. Dembicky & Pacholatko, 1 ex. (NME); Malaysia W., Kelantan, 90 km N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1.III–21.III.2015, 1 ex., leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Description. Upper-side bluish black, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae black with 4 basal segments fulvous, underside and legs black.

Body short ovate, 1.3 times as long as wide. Head shining, distinctly punctate, clypeus finely micro-sculptured, with anterior margin arcuately emarginated. Antennae reaching base of elytra, proportions of segments 7-5-3-3-4-6-6-5-5-7, segments 6–11 thickened, about 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, feebly narrowed anteriorly, anterior margin arcuate, posterior margin with feeble basal lobe, surface strongly convex, shining, finely and moderately densely punctate. Scutellum semicircular, impunctate. Elytra 0.8 times as long as wide and 1.7 times as long as prothorax, shining, with regular rows of punctures, which are larger than these on prothorax and diminished only on apical slope; females without ridges on sides. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi feebly enlarged in male. Aedeagus with bidentate apex and unsclerotized underside, except margins (fig. 16). Length of male 2.9–3.1 mm, of female 3.4 mm.

Diagnosis. Differs from all species known to me with bifurcate apex of aedeagus, but morphologically near *N. sumatrana* Jacoby, 1896, however that species is much smaller and has prothorax about three times as wide as long.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

***Basilepta malayana* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 21 ex. (NME, 2 ex. LM); – Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21. III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 2 ex. (NME).

Description. Black, labrum, palpi and 4 basal antennal segments fulvous, elytra red to dark red with black lateral margin, narrowed to behind (fig. 2).

Body elongate, moderately robust. Clypeus finely punctate and micro-sculptured, with arcuately emarginated anterior margin, frons with a few large and deep punctures, vertex with fine and very sparse punctures and small groove in middle. Antennae thin and long, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 12-10-9-15-15-15-15-15-14-15, pre-apical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest just behind middle, lateral margins broadly arcuate, anterior angles acute, posterior angles obtuse, surface shining, distinctly punctate in middle third except anterior and posterior margins, sides entirely impunctate, anterior margin with deep and sharp collar. Scutellum more or less parallel-sided, widened at base and broadly rounded on apex, surface shining and practically impunctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, slightly narrowed to broadly rounded apex, humeral tubercles well developed, basal convexity very distinct, practically impunctate, sharply delimited behind and outer-side, elytral rows finely punctate, punctures diminished to behind and entirely disappear on apical slope; there is also a cuneiform convexity just behind humeral tubercle and delimited inside with oblique row of punctures. Anterior femora with microscopic tooth beneath. Segment I of fore and mid tarsi of male not enlarged. Aedeagus – fig. 17, spermatheca – fig. 44. Length of body 4.8–6.0 mm.

Diagnosis. In body form this species is very similar to *B. ruficollis* (Jacoby, 1885) from China, Vietnam and Japan, but specific colour of upper side and unusual sculpture of prothorax differs from all known Oriental species of this genus.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

***Colaspoides cechovskyi* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratype: same locality and date, 1 female, badly damaged: see below (LM).

Description. Metallic green, antennae entirely black.

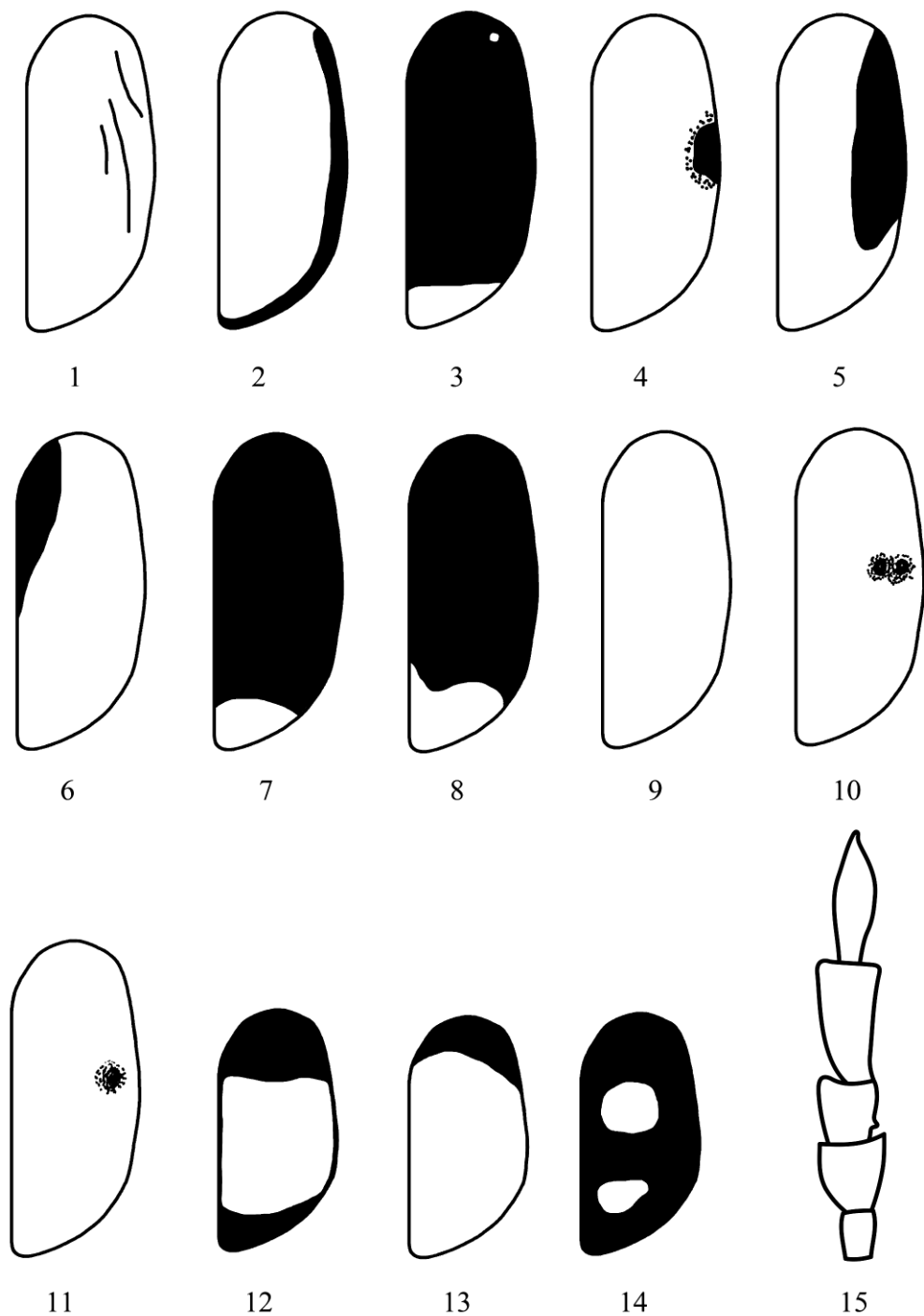
Male. Body elongate ovate. Head shining, distinctly punctate, anterior half of clypeus micro-sculptured and very finely punctate, vertex with longitudinal groove. Antennae with segments 3–5 thin, 6–7 moderately thickened to apex, about 3 times as long as wide, next segments absent. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest at base, with lateral margins are not explanate, surface densely and finely punctate, interspaces larger than punctures, mostly with microscopic dots. Scutellum triangular, impunctate, microsculptured. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, with moderately strong and almost uniform punctures, including sides and apices, interspaces larger than punctures, flat in inner half, feebly convex laterally; punctures of apical slopes arranged in a few rows. Propleurae smooth, shining, impunctate. Femora lacking teeth, hind femora without brush, tibiae straight. Aedeagus (fig. 18) thin and long, strongly curved in lateral view. Length of body 7.4 mm. Female. During preparing the beetle was lost, so I have only its abdomen and spermatheca. Pygidium with a furrow having a ridge on the bottom. Abdominal sternite 5 denticulate on sides and concave on apex. Spermatheca – fig. 51. Length of body 8.5 mm.

Diagnosis. Belongs to species group 5 (MEDVEDEV 2003) and might be placed near *C. nigricollis* Jacoby, 1884 from Sumatra and Malaya, which also has entirely black antennae, but body larger, clypeus otherwise sculptured, aedeagus and spermatheca quite different.

Derivatio nominis. This species is named after its collector.

***Chrysolampra malayana* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): Malaysia W., Kelantan, 90 km N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1.III–21.III.2015, 1 ex., leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).



Figs 1–14. Elytral pattern or sculpture: 1 – *Aulacia cechovskyi* (ridges), 2 – *Basilepta malayana*, 3 – *Manobidia malayana*, 4–6 – *Manobia laterior-nata*, 7 – *Nisotra malayana*, 8 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Zipangia*) *flavoapicata*, 9–11 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Zipangia*) *cechovskyi*, 12 – *Acrocrypta cechovskyi*, 13 – *Acrocrypta malayana*, 14 – *Lanka quadriornata*. Fig. 15. *Niasia fulva*, antennal segments 7–11.

Paratype: same locality and date, 1 female (LM).

Description. Metallic green, labrum fulvous, maxillar and labial palpi fulvous with black apical segments, antennae black with 5 basal segments fulvous (basal segment darkened above).

Body elongated, twice as long as wide. Head strongly and densely punctated with microsculptured interspaces. Antennae reaching middle of elytra, thin, proportions of segments are as 7-2-7-7-10-13-13-9-8-9-11, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, lateral margins feebly arcuate, not explanate, anterior angles elongate and acute, posterior angles angulate, surface with strong and rather dense punctures, especially on sides, interspaces without micro-sculpture. Scutellum triangular with broadly rounded apex, micro-sculptured and punctured on sides. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, strongly and densely punctated, with distinct rugosities, especially in female. Pygidium with parallel-sided groove in middle, without ridge on its bottom. Propleurae punctated. Anterior femora with blunt teeth. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi of male feebly widened. Aedeagus thin and long, with spear-like apical part (fig. 19), spermatheca – fig. 45. Length of male 8.6 mm, of female 8.4 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *Ch. splendens* Baly, 1859 from South China and Indochina, differing in narrower and more elongate body and elytra, feebly widened segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi of male and different shape of aedeagus and spermatheca.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

Cleorina substriata sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia W., Kelantan, 90 km N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, I.III–21.III.2015, 1 ex., leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 4 ex. (NME, 1 ex. – LM); – Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky. 2 males (NME, 1 ex. LM).

Description. Black, upper side usually with feeble metallic lustre, labrum and antennal segments 2–4 fulvous. Head shining, very finely and sparsely punctated. Antennae thin, reaching apical third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-7-8-10-11-11-11-10-9-

9-12, preapical segments about 2.3–2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest behind middle, lateral margins rounded, surface shining, with moderately large and uniform punctures, side margins impunctate. Scutellum elongate triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, surface shining, with high and impunctate basal convexity, delimited posteriorly with deep impression, rest of the surface with a few rows (humeral, pre-humeral, sutural) with rather large punctures, other rows with very small punctures, apical slope practically impunctate. Anterior and mid tarsi of male with segment 1 moderately widened. Aedeagus with triangular apical part ending with narrow truncate tip (fig. 20) and rather flat underside. Spermatheca ?-like with thin ductus (fig. 46). Length of male 3.1–3.2 mm, of female- 3.3–3.4 mm.

Diagnosis. There are 3 species from Malaysia and Indonesia, having entirely black underside with more or less distinct metallic tint: *C. malayana* Jacoby, 1895, *C. sumatrana* Jacoby, 1899 (= *C. nigrita* Jacoby, 1896), *C. nigrita* Jacoby, 1895 and *C. malayana* Jacoby, 1896, but all they differ from the species in question in the sculpture of the prothorax and especially the elytra.

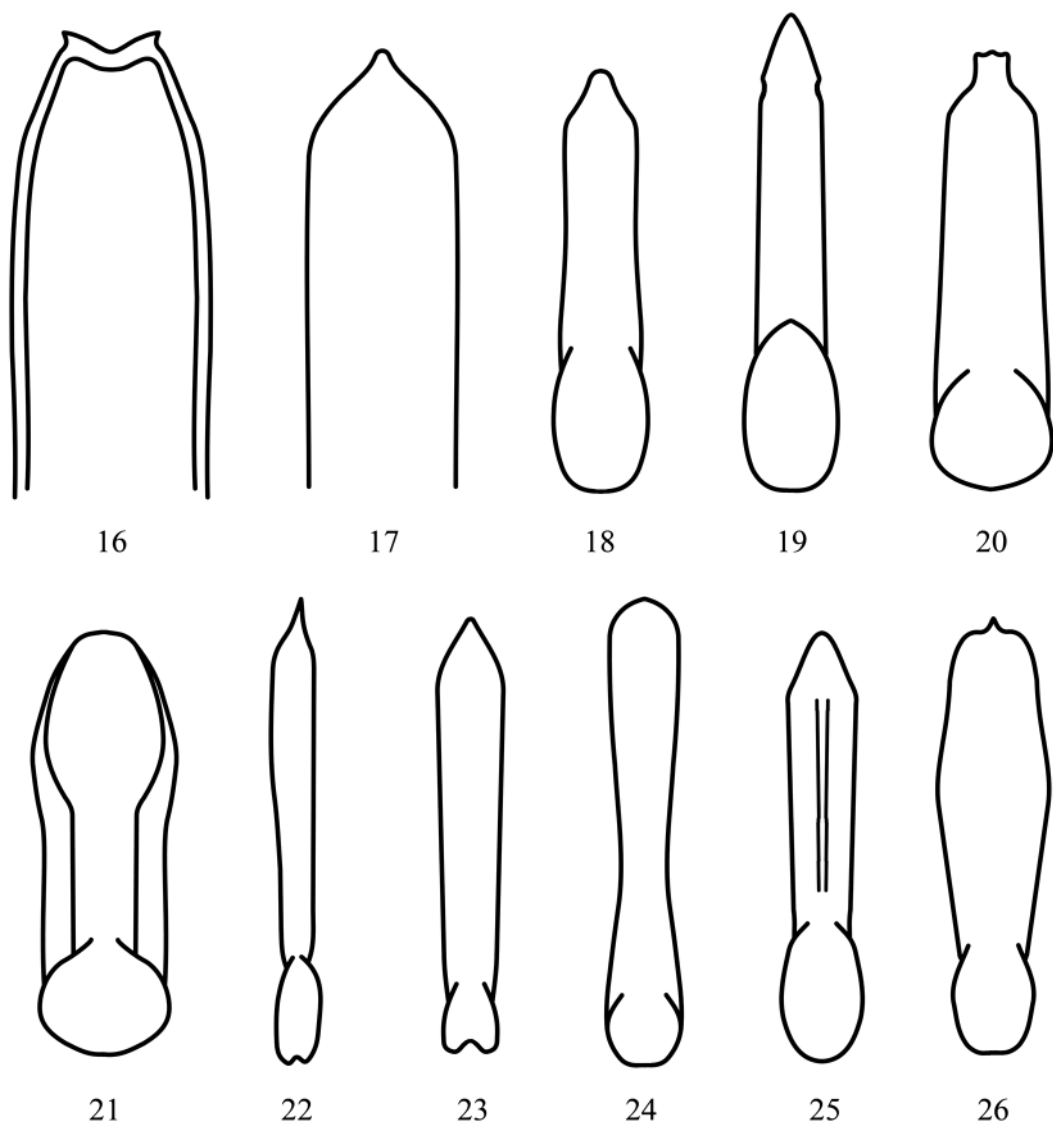
Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the specific pattern of the elytra.

Aulacia cechovskyi sp. n.

Holotype (female): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Description. Head, prothorax and scutellum metallic green, labrum fulvous, antennae dark metallic, almost black with 4 basal segments fulvous, elytra fulvous with suture and lateral margin metallic green, underside dark metallic, legs fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head densely microsculptured, sparsely punctate, impressed between clypeus and frons, groove along inner margin of eye deep and sharp. Antennae about 0.5 of body length, five apical segments of antennae feebly widened, segment 10 twice as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest near middle, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, surface with moderately large and not dense punctures, interspaces with very thin microsculpture. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, surface with dense and deep punctures, interspaces shining, narrow and convex, with oblique



Figs 16–26. Aedeagus: 16 – *Nodina malayana*, 17 – *Basilepta malayana*, 18 – *Colaspoides cechovskyi*, 19 – *Chrysolampra malayana*, 20 – *Cleorina substriata*, 21 – *Nadrana nigra*, 22 – *Hoplosaenidea cechovskyi*, 23 – *Hoplosaenidea antennata*, 24 – *Hyphasis nigripes*, 25 – *Neocrepidodera malayana*, 26 – *Manobidia malayana*.

humeral ridge and 2 more feeble ridges inside of humeral ridge (fig. 1). Length of body 3.6 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *A. diversa* Baly, 1867 from Singapore,

Malaya and Sumatra, but head and prothorax metallic green, underside dark metallic green, body larger.

Derivatio nominis. This species is named after its collector.

Galerucinae

Nadrana nigra sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 3 ex. (NME, 1 male-LM); – Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Parrit Falls, degraded rainforest, at light, No 90, 27.III.1995, leg. O. Merkl, 1 female (NME); – Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Robinson Falls, mountain rainforest, swept & beaten, No 81, 24.III.1995, leg. O. Merkl, 1 female (LM).

Description. Black, antennae pale fulvous with blackish basal segment.

Body elongate ovate. Clypeus triangular, inter-antennal space ridged, inter = ocular space as wide as transverse diameter of eye, frontal tubercles transverse, vertex sparsely punctate and micro-sculptured. Antennae thin, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-2-4-8-8-7-8-8-8-8-8, pre-apical segments about 8 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest near middle, but lateral margins very feebly rounded, surface sparsely punctate and micro-sculptured, with transverse impression in middle. Scutellum triangular, finely micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.55 times as long as wide, obtusely rounded on apex, surface finely and rather densely punctate, shining, without any impressions. Segment 1 of hind tarsus twice as long as next segments united. Aedeagus – fig. 21. Length of male 8.3–9.0 mm, of female 8.9–9.0 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *N. pallidicornis* Baly, 1865 from Malaysia, which however has dark red elytra (sometimes with black apices) and usually more or less red vertex.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the colour of the body.

Hoplosaenidea cechovskyi sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 1 female (NME); – W. Malaysia, Pahang, Fraser's Hills, 03 43"N, 101 44"E, 11-17.VII.2009, , 1 female (LM); – Indonesia, W. Sumatra, 23 km S. Padang, 01 08'80"S, 100 23'31"E, 60 m, 03–09.II.2013, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description. Head, prothorax and scutellum fulvous, antennae black with fulvous basal segment, elytra metallic green, underside black, legs fulvous with apices of tibiae and tarsi black.

Body elongate. Clypeus triangular, impunctate, inter-antennal space ridged, frontal tubercles elongate, moderately convex, well delimited, vertex punctate and micro-sculptured. Antennae thin, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 17-5-10-13-13-13-14-14-14-12-14. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior thirds, lateral margin feebly bi-arcuate, surface shining, impunctate, with large and deep lateral impressions. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, without basal convexity, strongly and densely punctate, with interspaces narrow and micro-sculptured. Segment 1 of fore tarsi of male not widened, but longer than in female. Aedeagus- fig. 22. Length of body 4.5–4.7 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *H. capitata* (Jacoby, 1886), but elytra confusedly punctate and clypeus not modified, without two pointed projections.

Derivatio nominis. This species is named after its collector.

Hoplosaenidea antennata sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratype: same locality and date, 1 male (LM).

Diagnosis. Metallic blue, antennae black with segment 1 blue, 9–10 fulvous, underside bluish black.

Body elongate. Clypeus triangular, with ridge prolonged to the inter-antennal space, frontal tubercles large, sub-quadrate, convex, well delimited, vertex micro-sculptured, practically impunctate. Antennae long, reaching apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 9-2-10-12-10-9-10-10-10-10-11, segments 5–8 widened, about 1.7 times as long as wide, 9–10 more narrow, 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax cylindrical and elongate, as long as wide, lateral margins almost straight, surface shining and impunctate, with usual discal impressions and additional transverse antebasal impression. Scutellum triangular with broadly rounded apex, micro-sculptured. Elytra parallel-sided, 2.5 times as long as wide, strongly and very densely punctate,

more or less costate. Aedeagus – fig. 23. Length of body 6.4–6.6 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *H. sara* Mohamedsaid, 2009, which however has antennae with 3 apical segments fulvous and basal segment toothed.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the structure of the antennae.

Alticinae

Hyphasis nigripes sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Description. Body fulvous, antennae except 2 basal segments, underside and legs black.

Body ovate, 1.25 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, but densely microsculptured, frontal tubercles subquadrate and not divided from each other, frons broader than transverse diameter of eye, interantennal space narrow, with acute ridge. Antennae reaching apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 16-7-11-12-13-13-14-14-13-13-14, preapical segments about 3.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.7 times as wide as long, broadest before base and distinctly narrowed anteriorly, with slightly explanate side margin, surface feebly convex, without distinct punctures. Scutellum triangular, microsculptured. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, feebly convex, without postbasal impression and practically impunctate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi feebly widened, triangular. Aedeagus thin and long, parallel-sided with rounded apex, underside without any impression (fig. 24). Length of body 4.3 mm.

Diagnosis. Resembles *H. inornata* Jacoby, 1892 from Myanmar, but differs in having entirely black legs.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the colour of the legs.

Neocrepidodera malayana sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 16 ex. (NME, 2 ex. LM), – Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 3 ex (NME).

Description. Body black, 3–4 basal antennal segments, fore and mid femora, all tarsi and sometimes tibiae (at least undersides) fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, micro-sculptured on vertex, clypeus triangular and flat, inter-antennal space narrow and ridged, frontal sutures sharp, frontal tubercles not developed. Antennae thin, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of antennal segments are as 14-7-7-8-8-9-9-9-8-8-10, pre-apical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, lateral margins almost straight from base to angulation in anterior quarter, surface distinctly punctate and micro-sculptured, with shallow antebasal impression delimited on sides with feeble vertical line. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide, elongate ovate, surface with regular rows of punctures, except the sutural area, where punctures are entirely confused, interspaces of rows in exterior part distinctly convex. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi moderately widened. Aedeagus (fig. 25) thin and long, with longitudinal impression on under-side. Length 3.2–3.7 mm.

Diagnosis. I provisionally place this species in the genus *Neocrepidodera* Heikertinger, 1924, but it differs from almost all species of this genus in the reduced frontal tubercles and feeble antebasal impression.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

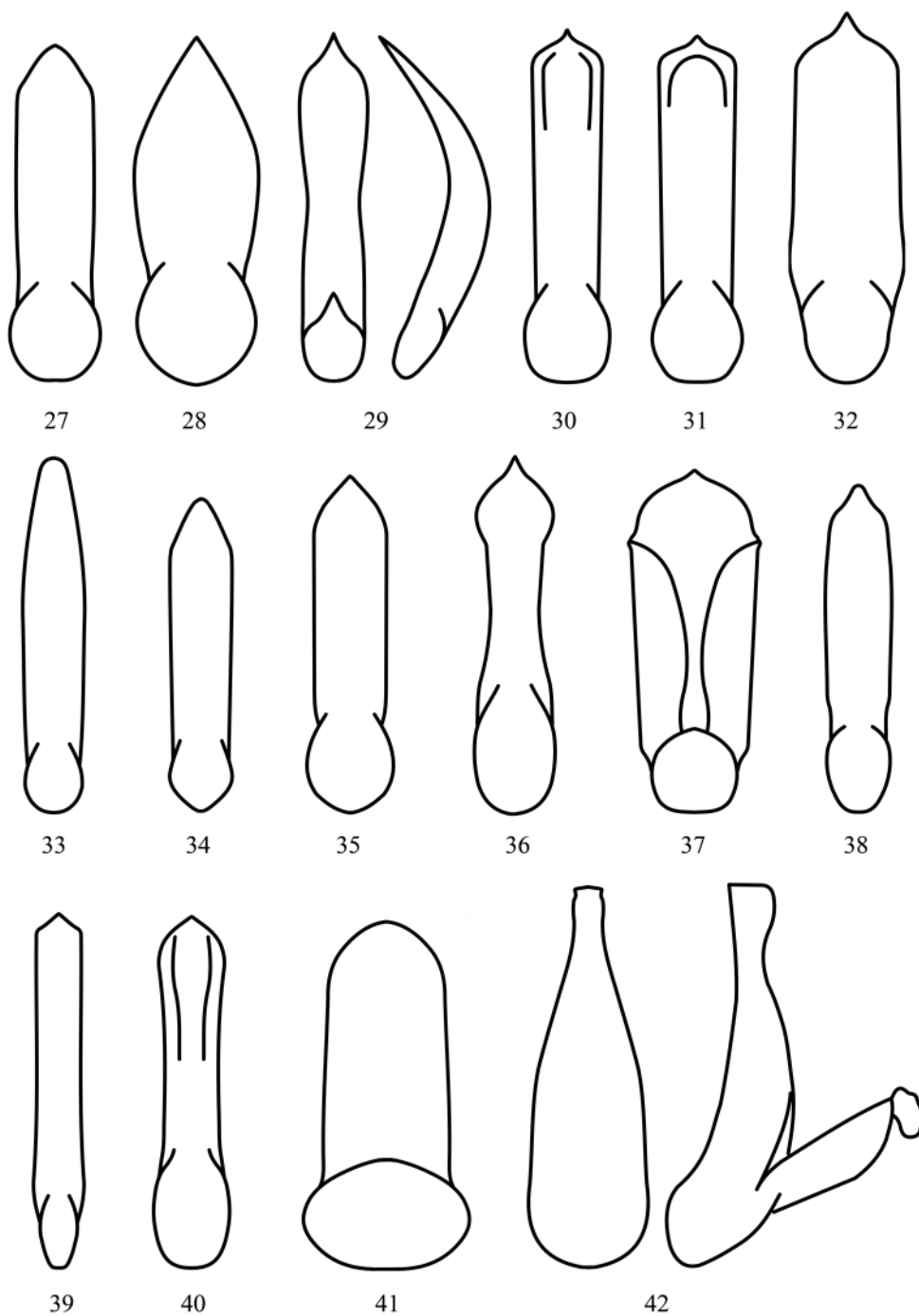
Manobidia malayana sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 1 ex. (NME); Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 15 ex. (NME, 2 ex. LM).

Description. Head and prothorax reddish fulvous, antennae piceous with 4 basal segments fulvous, scutellum black, elytra black with fulvous humeral area and apex (practically apical slope, fig. 3), breast black, abdomen and legs fulvous.

Head shining, impunctate, clypeus triangular, interantennal ridge acute, frontal tubercles almost round, convex, touch each other in single point. Antennae reaching apical quarter of elytra, thin, proportions of segments are as



Figs 27–42. Aedeagus: 27 – *Manobia lateriornata*, 28 – *Nisotra malayana*, 29 – *Niasia fulva*, 30 – *Sericopus fulvicollis*, 31 – *Sericopus malayanus*, 32 – *Trachyaphthona* (s. str.) *malayana*, 33 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Zipangia*) *kelantani*, 34 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Zipangia*) *flavoapicata*, 35 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Zipangia*) *aterrima*, 36 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Zipangia*) *elegans*, 37 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Zipangia*) *pahangi*, 38 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Zipangia*) *cechovskyi*, 39 – *Acrocrypta cechovskyi*, 40 – *Amphimela malayana*, 41 – *Malayaltica obscura*, 42 – *Doryidella marginata*.

8-4-4-6-6-6-7-7-7-10, pre-apical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins feebly rounded, surface shining, convex, practically impunctate, ante-basal impression feeble, poorly delimited. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided with rounded apices, with trace of basal convexity, elytral rows very regular, but not grooved, with shallow punctures, especially on apical slope, interspaces of rows flat and impunctate. Aedeagus – fig. 26. Length of body 2.2–2.5 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *M. atra* L. Medvedev 1992 from Nepal and Indochina, differs in the red fulvous head and prothorax, fulvous marks on elytra, colour of underside and different form of aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

Manobia nigricollis sp. nov.

Holotype (female): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 4 ex. (NME, 1 ex. LM).

Description. Black, labrum, 6 or 7 basal antennal segments and legs fulvous, elytra dark red, narrowly margined with black.

Body elongate ovate. Clypeus triangular, as long as wide, not ridged, inter-antennal space ridged, frontal tubercles ovate, obliquely placed. Antennae thin, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-9-8-10-10-10-10-10-16, pre-apical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest near anterior angles and narrowed to base, with practically straight margins, antebasal impression biarcuate with a row of punctures, rest surface shining, with very sparse microscopic punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra parallel-sided with rounded apices, 1.5 times as long as wide, with distinct basal convexity and post-basal impression, rows of punctures regular and moderately deep, more feeble on apical slope, interspaces narrow, flat or feebly convex. Length of body 2.6–2.8 mm.

Diagnosis: Clearly differs well from all other species with black prothorax and dark red elytra in the form of the prothorax.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the colour of the prothorax.

Manobia lateriornata sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 ex. (NME, LM).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 7–10, a variable patch on side margin of elytra (figs 4–6), underside and hind femora black, clypeus piceous.

Head impunctate, clypeus as long as wide, not ridged, frontal tubercles small, ovate, touch one other in a single point and sharply delimited, frons twice as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-5-4-4-5-6-6-5-5-5-7, segments 1 and 2 distinctly, 7–10 feebly thickened. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, lateral margins feebly rounded and broadest before middle, angulate in anterior quarter, basal margin arcuately produced in middle, basal transverse impression feebly arcuate, with a row of punctures, main surface practically impunctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, elongate ovate, basal convexity distinct but not high, post-basal impression shallow, row of punctures distinct from base to apex, but more feeble on basal convexity and apical slope, interspaces of rows broad, shining, impunctate, more or less convex. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus feebly widened. Aedeagus – fig. 27. Length of body 2.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This species has rather unusually coloured elytra; more or less the same colour as *M. maculata* Jacoby, 1894, from Sumbawa, which is smaller, with different coloured antennae, legs and underside.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the structure of the elytra.

Nisotra malayana sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes; Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21. III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 3 ex. (NME, 1 ex. – LM).

Description. Body fulvous, sometimes apical antennal segments slightly darkened, elytra metallic blue with fulvous apex. Body short ovate, 1.4 times as long as wide. Head practically impunctate, frontal tubercles

large, divided from each other with furrow, inter-antennal space ridged. Antennae thin, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments 10-5-5-5-5-6-6-6-7-8, pre-apical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, lateral margin between base and angulation in anterior fifth almost straight, surface shining, very finely and sparsely punctate, with longitudinal groove on each side of basal margin, but anterior margin without such grooves, very typical for this genus, and replaced with very feeble, almost indistinct impressions. Scutellum triangular with broadly rounded apex. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, with moderately strong and dense punctures, more feeble on apical slope. Aedeagus (fig. 28) rather short and broad, concave on underside. Length of body 2.7–3.0 mm.

Diagnosis. This species is close to *N. chapuisi* (Baly, 1876) from Java, also, according to description with no grooves on anterior margin and almost same colour; it differs from the species in question its larger size, black antennae with fulvous basal segments and distinctly punctate prothorax.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

Niasia fulva sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 3–11, apices of femora on upper-side, tibiae and tarsi black.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, clypeus transverse, triangular, with erect hairs, frontal tubercles transverse, sharply delimited posteriorly, vertex convex, deeply impressed in middle. Antennae reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-3-4-5-4-4-4-5-5-8-10, segments 8–11 modified (fig. 15). Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior third, lateral margins feebly rounded, surface convex, very finely, but rather densely punctate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.35 times as wide as long, elongate ovate, broadest in the middle, surface finely (but more distinctly than the prothorax) and densely punctate, interspaces finely micro-sculptured; epipleurae broad at base, narrowed to behind, but distinct till apex. Aedeagus with acute triangular apex, strongly curved in lateral view (fig. 29). Length of body 4.6 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *N. difformis* Jacoby, 1889 from Nias Island, differing partly in the colour of the legs, but mainly in form of preapical modified antennal segments of male. The species in question has the 8th antennal segment almost equal in length and more or less trapeziform, while in *N. difformis* Jacoby 9th antennal segment triangular and shorter than the 8th segment.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the colour of the body.

Sericopus fulvicollis sp. nov.

Holotype (male): W. Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan Tanjung Tuan, 02° 25'N, 101° 52'E, 10–70 m, 01–05.V.2011, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description. Head metallic green with fulvous labrum, antennae black with basal segment metallic bronze, prothorax and scutellum red, elytra metallic green, underside black with three apical abdominal sternites, fulvous, legs black with femora dark green.

Body elongate. Clypeus transverse, with row of punctures, frontal tubercles elongate, densely microsculptured, clearly delimited, vertex micro-sculptured. Antennae thin, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments 9-4-6-6-6-6-6-6-5-5-8, pre-apical segments about 2.5–3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.1 times as wide as long, lateral margins almost straight, only a little widened in anterior quarter, surface shining, finely and very sparsely punctate, with a shallow rounded groove before scutellum, which is triangular with broadly rounded apex. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, moderately widened to behind, without basal convexity, densely punctate, with narrow shining interspaces. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi very feebly widened. Aedeagus – fig. 30. Length of body 5.3 mm.

Diagnosis. Differs from all four species of this genus in the fulvous prothorax and partly in the form of prothorax and aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the colour of the prothorax.

Sericopus malayanus sp. nov.

Holotype (male): W. Malaysia, Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 03° 43'N, 101° 44'E, 11–17.VII.2009, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Paratype: Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Mu-

sang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 male (NME).

Description. Metallic green, labrum and abdominal sternites 3–5 fulvous, antennae, underside and legs black, but antennal segment 1 and femora with distinct metallic tint.

Body elongate, slightly widened to behind. Clypeus transverse, with row of punctures, frontal tubercles elongate, but not produced into inter-antennal space, convex, shining and well delimited, vertex with a few very small punctures. Antennae thin, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-3-6-7-7-7-6-6-5-5-8, pre-apical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.1 times as wide as long, widest in anterior quarter, lateral margin from base to broadest place straight, in anterior quarter rounded, surface shining, finely and rather sparsely punctate, with shallow ante-basal impression opposite scutellum, which is triangular. Elytra twice as long as wide, without basal convexity, finely and densely punctate, including apical slopes, interspaces shining and much narrower than punctures. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi moderately widened. Aedeagus – fig. 31. Length of body 4.5–4.8 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *S. viridis* L. Medvedev, 2005 from Thailand, but body smaller and much narrower, aedeagus distinctly widened to apex, lateral margins of prothorax are straight from base to anterior quarter.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

Trachyaphthona (s. str.) *malayana* sp. nov.

Holotype (male): W. Malaysia, Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 03° 43'N, 101° 44'E, 11–17.VII.2009, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 ex. (LM); – Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 3 ex. (NME); – Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 25 ex. (NME, 1 ex. – LM).

Description. Body black, 2 or 3 basal antennal segments fulvous.

Body elongate. Clypeus elongate triangular, finely punctate, vertex shining, impunctate, frontal tubercles subtriangular, convex, sharply delimited. Antennae thin, nitidi-

form, reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-5-7-7-7-7-7-7-11, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest near base, lateral margins angulate in anterior quarter, almost straight between angulation and base, surface without basal impression, densely punctate, with micro-sculptured inter-spaces. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided with rounded apices, surface densely punctate with shining narrow inter-spaces and feeble post-basal impression. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi feebly widened. Aedeagus – fig. 32, spermatheca – fig. 47. Length of body 2.7–3.0 mm.

Diagnosis. Resembles *T. aethiops* L. Medvedev, 2004, which is transitional between the nominative subgenus and the subgenus *Zipangia* Heikertinger, 1924, differing in evenly convex and micro-sculptured prothorax and form of aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

Trachyaphthona (*Longitarsella*) *costata* sp. nov.

Holotype (female): W. Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan, Tanjung Tuan, 02° 25'N, 101° 52'E, 10–70 m, 1–3.V.2011, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description. Black, labrum, 3 basal antennal segments, tibiae and tarsi fulvous.

Body elongate, almost parallel-sided. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles triangular, convex and sharply delimited, clypeus triangular. Antennae reaching anterior quarter of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-7-8-8-8-8-8-8-12, preapical segments about twice as wide as long. Prothorax 1.5 times as long as wide, lateral margins almost straight from base to anterior angulation, than distinctly narrowed to anterior margin, surface shining, with rather sparse and moderately large punctures, with transverse impression on middle third of basal margin. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, feebly convex, rather strongly and densely punctate, interspaces narrow and shining, a sharp ridge is going from humeral tubercle along lateral margin to apical quarter of elytron. Segment 1 of posterior tarsus thin, cylindrical, as long as a half of tibiae. Length of body 2.4 mm.

Diagnosis. Differs from two known species of this subgenus in its entirely black upperside.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the presence of a sharp ridge on the elytra.

Trachyaphthona (Zipangia) kelantani sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1-21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 3 ex. (NME, 1 ex. LM).

Description. Black, 4 basal antennal segments and labrum fulvous, elytra metallic blue.

Body elongate. Head impunctate, shining, frontal tubercles cuneiform, moderately convex, sharp delimited. Antennae almost reaching apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments 8-5-5-5-5-6-6-6-5-8, pre-apical segments about 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, lateral margin arcuate and strongly angulate in anterior quarter, surface shining, strongly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, with feeble ante-basal impression, more deep in middle. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra parallel-sided, 1.45 times as long as wide, strongly and densely punctate, with very feeble basal convexity. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi moderately widened, triangular. Aedeagus- fig. 33. Length of body 2.3–2.5 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *T. metallica* L. Medvedev, 2009 from Thailand, differs in the black head, prothorax and legs as well as the quite different form of the aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the state from which this species is described.

Trachyaphthona (Zipangia) flavoapicata sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1-21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratype: same locality and date, 1 female (LM).

Description. Black; labrum, clypeus (only male), 2 basal antennal segments, small humeral spot and apices of elytra (fig. 8), abdomen except base and legs except tarsi and partly darkened femora fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head distinctly punctate on vertex, frontal tubercles elongate, almost parallel-sided, well delimited. Antennae reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-5-4-4-5-5-5-5-5-7, five apical segments moderately thickened, pre-apical segments about 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, lateral margin almost straight between base and angulation in anterior quarter, surface shining, strongly and

densely punctate, antebasal depression rather deep and punctured on bottom. Scutellum triangular with broadly rounded apex, finely punctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, parallel-sided with broadly rounded apices, surface shining, rather strongly and densely punctate, with very feeble basal convexity, not delimited posteriorly with impression. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi almost not widened in male. Aedeagus – fig. 34. Length of male 2.5 mm, of female 2.6 mm.

Diagnosis. Differs from all species of the genus with unusual elytral pattern.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the structure of the elytra.

Trachyaphthona (Zipangia) violacea sp. nov.

Holotype (female): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1-21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 ex. (NME, 1 ex. LM); – W. Malaysia, Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 03° 43'N, 101° 44'E, 11-17.VII.2009, leg. O. Gorbunov, 1 ex. (LM).

Description. Black, including basal segments of antennae, upper side metallic blue.

Body elongate, slightly widened to behind. Head impunctate, shining, frontal tubercles cuneiform, sharply delimited. Antennae reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-6-5-6-7-6-6-6-6-9, pre-apical segments about 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, lateral margin feebly rounded, with angulation in anterior quarter, surface finely and densely punctate, interspaces narrow and partly micro-sculptured. Scutellum triangular, broadly rounded on apex, finely punctate and micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, strongly and very densely punctate with micro-sculptured interspaces, without basal convexity. Length of body 3.0–3.3. mm.

Diagnosis. Near *T. metallica* L. Medvedev, 2009 from Thailand, differs in the entirely black antennae and legs and larger size.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the colour of the body.

Trachyaphthona (Zipangia) aterrima sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV-9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 1 male (LM); – Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 12 ex. (NME, 2 ex. LM).

Description. Body black, labrum, antennae and tarsi fulvous.

Body elongate. Head with a few microscopic punctures on vertex, frontal tubercles sub-quadrangular, obliquely placed, distinctly delimited. Antennae almost reaching middle of elytra, 5 apical segments moderately thickened, proportions of segments are as 8-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-8, pre-apical segments about 1.4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, side margin feebly arcuate with angulation in anterior quarter, surface shining, distinctly and rather sparsely punctate, with interspaces about twice larger than diameter of punctures, ante-basal depression well developed, deeper in the middle. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, parallel-sided with rounded apices, shining, densely punctate, with very feeble, almost indistinct basal convexity and feeble post-basal impression. Segment I of anterior and mid tarsi slightly widened, triangular. Aedeagus – fig. 35. Length of body 2.3–2.5 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *T. obscura* (Jacoby, 1885), but differs in the colour of the antennae and legs, as well as in the form of the aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the colour of the body.

Trachyaphthona (Zipangia) elegans sp. nov.

Holotype (male): W. Malaysia, Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 03° 43'N, 101° 44'E, 11–17.VII.2009, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description. Body dark reddish, antennae piceous with 5 basal segments fulvous, labrum fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head finely and very sparsely punctate, frontal tubercles subtriangular, distinctly delimited. Antennae reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-4-4-4-5-4-5-5-5-5-7, preapical segments about 1.6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, lateral margin feebly arcuate, angulate in anterior quarter, surface shining, rather densely punctate, with shallow antebasal impression. Scutellum triangular, extremely finely punctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, broadest behind

humeral area and narrowed to behind, surface shining, densely punctate, with basal convexity, delimited posteriorly with shallow impression. Segment I of anterior and mid tarsi moderately widened, triangular. Aedeagus with very acute apex, narrowed in pre-apical third (fig. 36). Length of body 2.1 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *T. minuta* L. Medvedev, 2009, differs in the upper-side darker, elytra distinctly narrowed to behind and other form of aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the shape of the body.

Trachyaphthona (Zipangia) pahangi sp. nov.

Holotype (male): W. Malaysia, Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 03° 43'N, 101° 44'E, 11–17.VII.2009, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 3 ex. (LM); – Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 12 ex. (NME, 1 ex. LM).

Description. Black, antennae fulvous with blackish 3–5 apical segments, trochanters, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi fulvous, sometimes partly darkened.

Body elongate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles triangular, cuneiform, sharply delimited, clypeus elongate triangular, flat. Antennae thin, nitidiform, only 2 basal segments moderately thickened, reaching apical third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-4-5-5-7-6-7-7-7-10, pre-apical segments about 3.5-4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, shining, very finely and extremely sparsely punctate, basal transverse impression bi-arcuate, with a row of punctures. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided with rounded apices shining, finely and densely punctate, feebly impressed post-basally, without distinct basal convexity, interspaces of punctures mostly comparable with their diameter. Segment I of anterior tarsi of male practically not widened. Aedeagus rather robust, broadly rounded on apex (fig. 37). Length of body 2.8–3.0 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *T. aethiops* L. Medvedev, 2004 from South Vietnam, but antennae fulvous except a few apical segments, legs distinctly bicolor, elytral postbasal impression feeble, aedeagus more robust and broadly rounded on apex.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the state from which this species is described.

***Trachyaphthona (Zipangia) cechovskyi* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): W. Malaysia, Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 03° 43'N, 101° 44'E, 11–17.VII.2009, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 1 male (LM); – Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 5 ex (NME); – Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 8 ex. (NME, 2 ex. LM).

Description. Fulvous to dark fulvous, 6–7 apical segments of antennae and ventral side black, prothorax sometimes blackish, elytra very often with poorly delimited blackish spot in middle, nearer to side margin (figs 9–11).

Body elongate ovate. Head finely and very sparsely punctate on clypeus and vertex, frontal tubercles subtriangular, convex, distinctly delimited. Antennae thin, with slightly thickened pre-apical segments, almost reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-5-4-4-4-4-5-5-5-5-8, pre-apical segments about 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, strongly angulate in anterior quarter, almost straight between angulation and base, surface shining, with deep ante-basal impression, especially in the middle, distinctly punctate. Scutellum triangular, shining. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, ovate, surface shining, strongly and densely punctate, with distinct basal convexity. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi of male feebly wide-ned, triangular. Aedeagus – fig. 38, spermatheca – fig. 48. Length 2.4–2.9 mm.

Diagnosis. This species might be possibly placed near *T. nubila* (Weise, 1922) from Indochina, but differs immediately with strongly punctured upper-side, elytral pattern, mostly having a poorly delimited dark spot, and a different form of aedeagus.

Derivatio nominis. This species is named after its collector.

***Acrocrypta cechovskyi* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratype: same locality and date, 1 female (LM).

Description. Head, prothorax, scutellum, underside including pygidium red, antennae black with basal segment red and apical segment fulvous, elytra black with large ovate fulvous spot (fig. 12), tibiae and tarsi black. Body ovate, 1.33 times as long as wide. Head shining, finely punctate, clypeus triangular, with apical part produced in inter-antennal space, frontal tubercles feebly, poorly delimited posteriorly. Antennae reaching anterior quarter of elytra, proportions of segments are as 12-5-8-8-10-8-8-8-7-8-10, preapical segments feebly elongate. Prothorax 2.8 times as wide as long, broadest at base, lateral margins feebly arcuate, with angulation in anterior fifth, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, shining, finely and densely punctate, with interspaces smaller than diameter of punctures. Tarsal segment 1 of anterior tarsi not widened at male. Aedeagus – fig. 39. Length of male 5.0 mm, of female 5.3 mm.

Diagnosis. Resembles *A. ornata* (Baly, 1876), differs in the colour of the antennae and the absence of a dark median band on the elytra.

Derivatio nominis. The species is named after its collector.

***Acrocrypta malayana* sp. nov.**

Holotype (female): W. Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan Tanjung Tuan, 02° 25'N, 101° 52'E, 10–70 m, 01–05.V.2011, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description. Body black, anterior part of vertex, elytra except anterior quarter (fig. 13) and abdomen (with darkened basal segment) fulvous.

Body ovate, 1.45 times as long as wide, convex. Head impunctate, microsculptured, frontal tubercles subquadragular, convex, not touching each other, inter-antennal space feebly convex. Antennae with segments thickened to apex, proportions of segments are as 14-6-6-6-6-6-6-6 (next segments absent), segment 8 as long as wide. Prothorax 2.5 times as wide as long, broadest before base, with side margins feebly arcuate, anterior angles rounded, surface micro-sculptured and densely punctate, interspaces smaller than diameter of punctures. Scutellum rounded on apex, micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, broadest in middle, surface shining, finely and densely punctate. Length of body 4.7 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *A. dimidiata* Baly, 1862 from Cambodia, Thailand and Malaya, differs in the micro-sculptured and densely punctate prothorax.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

Amphimela malayana sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratype: same locality and date, 1 female (LM).

Description. Metallic blue, antennae black with segments 1–4 more or less fulvous, underside and legs black with fulvous anterior femora.

Body elongate, 1.9 times as wide as long. Head impunctate, finely micro-sculptured, inter-antennal space rather broad, convex, frontal sutures sharp, frontal tubercles absent, vertex of male as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reaching a little beyond middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-4-3-5-7-7-8-8-8-8-8, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long, lateral margins sharply angulate in anterior quarter, almost straight between angulation and basal angle, surface densely punctate with micro-sculptured interspaces. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, ovate, surface with regular rows, partly confused near suture, interspaces of rows flat or feebly convex, shining, with very small punctures. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi of male distinctly widened, triangular. Aedeagus thin and long, with longitudinal impression on upper half of underside (fig. 40). Length of male 3.5 mm, of female 3.7 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *A. metallica* (Chen, 1933) from South China, Indochina and Myanmar, which however less elongate, with upper side metallic bronze, underside and legs reddish fulvous. The genus is recorded for the first time from Malaya.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

Lanka quadriornata sp. nov.

Holotype (female): W. Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan Tanjung Tuan, 02° 25'N, 101° 52'E, 10–70 m, 01–05.V.2011, leg. O. Gorbunov (LM).

Description. Black, antennae except 2 apical segments and underside, fore tibiae, mid and hind tarsi fulvous, elytra with 2 red spots (fig. 14).

Body ovate, 1.5 times as long as wide, strongly convex. Head deeply excavated near eyes, densely micro-sculptured, inter-antennal space convex, frontal tubercles indistinct. Antennae reaching basal third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-4-2-3-5-5-6-6-5-7, preapical segments a little longer than wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, lateral margins feebly arcuate and slightly angulate in anterior third, anterior angles rounded, surface shining, very finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular, densely micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle feeble, but distinct, elytral rows thin, interspaces of rows flat, finely micro-sculptured, but shining. Hind tibiae widened to apex, segment 1 of hind tarsus thin, about a half of tibia length. Length of body 2.9 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *L. bimaculata* L. Medvedev, 2009 from Vietnam, but much larger, strongly micro-sculptured, with two red spots on each elytron. This genus is reported for the first time in Malaya.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the structure of the elytra.

Chabria malayana sp. nov.

Holotype (female): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratype: same locality and date, 1 female (LM).

Description. Fulvous, antennae except two basal segments and legs except bases of all femora black.

Body ovate, 1.45 times as long as wide. Head shining, finely and sparsely punctate, frontal tubercles subquadrate, touch each other, inter-antennal space moderately broad, convex, as wide as a distance between antennal insertion and eye, vertex with impressed line in middle. Antennae almost reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 16-7-12-15-14-14-14-13-12-12-14, four apical segments are thinner than preceding, segment 10 about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.2 times as wide as long, broadest near base, lateral margins arcuate, anterior angles rounded, surface with microscopic and very sparse punctures. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, shining, with moderately fine and dense punctures. Spermatheca – fig. 49. Length of body 4.1–4.4 mm.

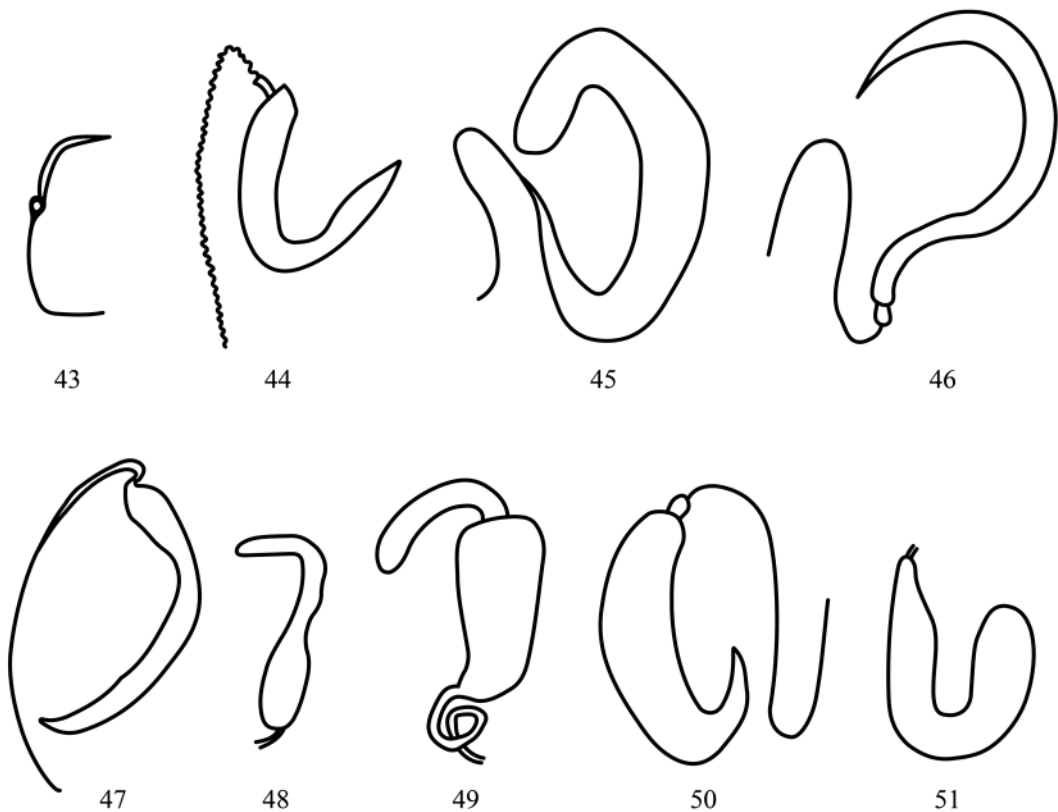


Fig. 43. *Malayaltica obscura*, prothorax.

Figs 44–51. Spermatheca: 44 – *Basilepta malayana*, 45 – *Chrysolampra malayana*, 46 – *Cleorina substriata*, 47 – *Trachyaphthona* (s. str.) *malayana*, 48 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Zipangia*) *cechovskyi*, 49 – *Chabria malayana*, 50 – *Chaloenus westwoodi*, 51 – *Colaspoides cechovskyi*.

Diagnosis. Near *Ch. laevipennis* (Jacoby, 1884) from Sumatra and Malaysia (first described as *Sphaeroderma* Stephens, 1831), but differs in the shining and distinctly punctate upper side and dark apical antennal segments.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this species is described.

Malayaltica gen. nov.

Description. Body robust, ovate, convex. Clypeus triangular, inter-antennal space broad, without ridge. Frontal sutures straight, directed to upper margin of eyes, frontal tubercles indistinct, vertex without excavations near eyes. Antennae short with thickened apical segments. Prothorax transverse, broadest at base, anterior and pos-

terior angles rounded, lateral pore removed almost to middle of side margin, its anterior part between pore and anterior margin removed to dorsal surface, because of this anterior part of propleurae seen from above (fig. 43). Dorsal surface without any impressions. Elytra at base as wide as prothorax, with regular rows of punctures, without basal convexity and postbasal impression. Pygidium with sharp and deep longitudinal groove. Wings present. Prosternum broad. Anterior coxal cavities open. All tibiae with spurs. The third antennal segment bilobed.

Type of genus – *Malayaltica obscura* sp. nov.

Diagnosis. This genus resembles in body form *Podagricomela* Heikertinger, 1924, but differs from all Oriental genera of Alticinae in the unusual structure of prothorax, having propleurae partly seen from above.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the country from which this genus is described, combined with the generic name *Altica*.

***Malayaltica obscura* sp. nov.**

Holotype (male): Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME).

Paratypes: same locality and date, 3 ex. (NME, 1 ex.-LM).

Description. Body black, labrum and antennal segments 2–5 fulvous.

Head densely punctate. Antennae reaching base of elytra, with thickened segments 6–11, proportions of segments are as 10-5-6-3-4-4-4-4-4-9, segments 7–10 feebly transverse. Prothorax 2.2 times as wide as long, basal margin bi-lobed, surface shining, finely and rather sparsely punctate. Scutellum small, semicircular, impunctate. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, lateral margins arcuate, apices slightly produced, very narrowly rounded, surface shining, elytral rows of punctures not deep, confused on apical slope, interspaces of rows broad, finely punctate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened in male. Aedeagus on under-side with unsclerotized area in middle (fig. 41). Length of males 3.8 mm, of female 4.0 mm.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the colour of the body.

New localities

Lamprosomatinae

***Guggenheimia nigrita* Jacoby, 1896**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 ex. (NME).

Remark. Subfamily, genus and species are found for the first time in Malaya. This species was described from Sumatra.

Eumolpinae

***Nodina fulvitaris* Jacoby, 1896**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 ex. (NME).

Remark. The species was described from Sumatra, recorded for the first time in Malaya.

***Callisina quadripustulata* Baly, 1864**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 male (NME).

Remark. Known from Indochina, Myanmar, Sumatra and Java, first record for Malaya.

***Apolepis aspera* Baly, 1863**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 ex. (NME).

Remark. Known from Sumatra and Borneo, first record for Malaya.

***Colaspoides laeta* L. Medvedev, 2003**

Remark. This species was described from Thailand and Malaysia, but not included in the catalogue of Malaysian Chrysomelidae (MOHAMEDSAID 2004).

Galerucinae

***Aulacophora coomani* Laboissiere, 1929**

Material. Malaysia W, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 female. (NME).

Remark. This species was known from China, Vietnam and Laos, found for the first time in Malaysia. I have no doubt of the correct determination of this species.

***Pseudocophora buqueti* (Guerin, 1830)**

Material. Malaysia W., Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, 1900, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 7 ex. (NME)

Remark. Was known from Sumatra and Java, found for the first time in Malaysia. Besides, this species is very similar to *P. erichsoni* Baly, 1888, possibly the two species are identical.

***Desbordesius piceus* Kimoto, 1989**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 3 ex. (NME, 1 ex. – LM).

Remark. Was described from Thailand, found for the first time in Malaya.

***Trichobalya bowringi* (Baly, 1890)**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 10 ex. (NME).

Remark. Species was known from China, Vietnam, Laos and Thailand, formally is recorded for the first time from Malaysia, but very possibly that it was known from this region under other name. In the description of *T. tiomanensis* MOHAMEDSAID (1999) indicates in a remark: “*Trichobalia melanocephala* (Jacoby) resembles the new species but differs in having the head and pronotum reddish, the elytra dark green and the ventral surface reddish...”, but all these mentioned characters are typical of *T. bowringi*, not *T. melanocephala*, which has the head or at least the vertex black.

***Trichobalya tiomanensis* Mohamedsaid, 1999**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 ex. (NME).

Remark. According to the original description, this species has the elytra brownish. A specimen at my disposal has the elytra brownish but margined on the sides, including base and apex with dark blue colour and might be accepted as an aberration of *T. tiomanensis* Mohamedsaid.

***Palpoxena coeruleipennis* (Baly, 1888)**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 female (NME).

Remark. This species is found for the first time in Malaya, is known from Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. However, it is very similar to *P. laeta* (Baly, 1861), described from Borneo and also recorded for Malaya (MOHAMEDSAID 2004). Very possibly, these two species are identical.

***Doryidella marginata* L. Medvedev, 2015**

Material. W. Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan Tanjung Tuan, 02° 25'N, 101° 52'E, 10–70 m, 01–05.V.2011, leg. O. Gorbunov, 1 male (LM).

Remark. A single female was described from Thailand; found for the first time in Malaya. The species has a very unusual aedeagus with a process near the base of the upper side, which seems to be movable (fig. 42).

Alticinae

***Hemipyxis difficilis* Doeberl, 2007**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 male (NME).

Remark. This species is very near to *H. bipustulata* (Jacoby, 1894), differing mostly in the form of the aedeagus and is known from China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Malaysia (MEDVEDEV 2009).

***Sphaeroderma flavoplagiatum* Jacoby, 1896**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 male (NME).

Remark. Distributed in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, Sumatra and Java, but found for the first time in Malaysia.

***Sphaeroderma seminigrum* Jacoby, 1899**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong KuburDatu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 4 ex. (NME).

Remark. Known from Nepal, Vietnam, China, Sumatra, recorded for the first time from Malaya.

***Sphaeroderma flavoplagiatum* Jacoby, 1896**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 1 male (NME).

Remark. Distributed in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, Sumatra and Java, recorded for the first time from Malaysia.

***Manobia nigripennis* Jacoby, 1885**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 10 ex. (NME); Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong KuburDatu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky (NME, 2 ex. LM).

Remark. Known from Sumatra, first record for Malaysia. This species is very similar to *M. dohertii* Jacoby, 1893 from Malaysia, which is however much smaller (1.8–2.1 mm). The length of the species in question is 2.3–2.7 mm.

***Manobia thailandica* L. Medvedev, 2009**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong KuburDatu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 3 ex. (NME, 1 ex. – LM).

Remark. Was known from Thailand, found for the first time in Malaya.

***Manobia dimidiaticornis* Jacoby, 1896**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong KuburDatu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 3 ex. (NME, 1 ex. – LM).

Remark. Was known from Sumatra and Borneo, recorded for the first time from Malaya.

***Nisotra chrysomeloides* Jacoby, 1885**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km NW of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, Kampong Penas, 1900 m, 17.IV–9.V.2014, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 4 ex. (NME), – Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong KuburDatu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 8 ex. (NME).

Remark. The species is widely distributed from India and South China, including Myanmar and Sumatra, but recorded for the first time from in Malaya.

***Licyllus sumatrae* Weise, 1926**

Material. W. Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan, Tanjung Tuan, 2° 25'N, 101° 52'E, 10–70 m, 1–3.V.2011, leg. O. Gorbunov, 2 ex. (LM).

Remark. The species was known from Sumatra, the genus and species are recorded for the first time from Malaya.

***Chaloenus westwoodi* Chapuis, 1875**

Material. Malaysia, Kelantan, 80 km. N of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. Petr Cechovsky, 3 ex (NME, 1 ex. LM).

Remark. The description of *Ch. westwoodi* from Molucca seems to be the shortest among *Chrysomelidae*: “Oblongus, subnitidus, flavo-ferrugineus, antennis tibiiis tarsisque fuscis”. Its synonym, *Ch. semipunctatus* Jacoby, 1899, from Sumatra has fulvous antennae, elytra black or fulvous with black margins, underside with black thorax or entirely black, as well as tibiae and tarsi (MEDVEDEV 2006). The studied females are fulvous with elytral margins, underside, tibiae and tarsi

black (all main characters of *Ch. semipunctatus* Jacoby, 1899). Spermatheca – fig. 50.

This species was not included in the catalogue of MOHAMEDSAID (2004).

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