CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF THAILAND, CAMBODIA, LAOS AND VIETNAM. IV. GALERUCINAE

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CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF THAILAND, CAMBODIA, LAOS AND VIETNAM. IV. GALERUCINAE

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Abstract

This fourth paper of a series treats the subfamily Galerucinae covering 382 species in 97 genera. Keys are presented to genera and species. Relevant synonymies are presented for genera and species as well as general and local distribution of species. Six genera and 103 species are described as new and a number of species are newly recorded from the area or from individual countries.

This paper is the fourth in series attempting to cover the chrysomelid beetles from the Thai-Indo-China area. This series represents a sequel to “Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of China and Korea” (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961 & 1963), and should be used in conjunction with that monograph. This installment treats the subfamily Galerucinae covering 97 genera and 382 species, including 6 new genera and 103 new species, and there are many new synonymies and new combinations.

Keys are presented to genera and species, including a few occurring just outside the area of treatment. Pertinent synonymies are presented, and that references under genera included in Gressitt & Kimoto (1963) are not repeated other than original references and some monographs covering the area and its nearby areas. All known geographical records within the area, as well as general distribution for all the species treated, are also presented. A number of species are newly recorded from this general region, as well as a number of new records to individual countries.

The sources of material are essentially the same as for the preceding installment. The main sources are Bishop Museum collection including the large J. A. Rondon collection from Laos (Gressitt et al., 1970); collections from various Japan-United States scientific cooperation projects funded by the U. S. National Science Foundation, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences, and the Ministry of Education of Japan; results of the rice stem borer studies under the direction of the late Prof. K. Yasumatsu and Prof. Y. Hirashima; collections from Kasetsart University and the Thai Department of Agriculture, Bangkhen; collections of Zoologische Staatsammlung, München; Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, and Entomological Laboratory, Ehime University; as well as private collection made by Dr. Kintaro Baba and others. For further details refer to the introduction in


For general information on the principal Laos survey and for locations of collecting localities, see introductory section, map and list of localities of Gressitt et al. (1970).

The following abbreviations are used herein for depository museums.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BANGKHEN</td>
<td>Kasetsart University and Agriculture Department, Bangkhen, Thailand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASEL</td>
<td>Naturhistorishes Museum, Basel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISHOP</td>
<td>Bishop Museum, Honolulu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>British Museum (Natural History), London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRUXELLES</td>
<td>Institute royale des Sciences Naturelles, Bruxelles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHUJO</td>
<td>Dr. Michio Chūjō collection, Fukuoka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHIME</td>
<td>Ehime University, Matsuyama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREY</td>
<td>G. Frey Museum, Tützing bei München.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENOVA</td>
<td>Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMBURG</td>
<td>Universitat Hamburg, Zoologisches Institute und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIMOTO</td>
<td>S. Kimoto collection, Kurume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KU</td>
<td>Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCZ</td>
<td>Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNCHEN</td>
<td>Zoologische Staatsammlung, München.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNH</td>
<td>Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RU</td>
<td>Entomological Laboratory, University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOCKHOLM</td>
<td>Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAR1</td>
<td>Taiwan Agriculture Research Institute and Taiwan University, Taipei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZMB</td>
<td>Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The abbreviation “Umgeb.” in geographical records refers to the German “Umgebung”, meaning “Environs of”.

In the course of the study I am grateful to the authorities and staff members at Bishop Museum, Honolulu; British Museum (Natural History), London; Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Universität Hamburg, Zoologisches Institute und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg; Institute royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles; Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova; Zoologische Staatsammlung, München; Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel; Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Kasetsart University and Agriculture Department, Bangkhen; Kyushu University, Fukuoka; and Ehime University, Matsuyama.

CHRYSMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.

KEY TO GENERA OF GALERUCINAE

1 Antennal insertions generally close, at level of anterior margins of eyes or further anterior; vertex and pronotum generally deeply punctate; in male last abdominal segment with a triangular or rounded depression with posterior border often emarginate, but never trilobed .................................................. 3

Antennal insertions generally separated, situated near, but behind, anterior margins of eyes; when separated or placed further forward, vertex and pronotum not heavily punctate; last abdominal segment of male trilobed, with median lobe always distinct .................................................................

2(1) Mesosternum free, horizontal or inclined, not covered by a process of metasternum ........................................................................................................ 94

Mesosternum with largely covered by an anterior process of metasternum ........................................................................................................ 19

3(1) Anterior coxal cavity closed behind .................................................................................................................. 4

Anterior coxal cavity open or partly open behind .................................................................................................. 7

4(3) Lateral border of pronotum rounded, widest near middle; elytron hardly wider than prothorax basally .................................................................................................................. 5

Lateral border of pronotum squarish; elytron distinctly wider than prothorax basally .............................................. 11

Lateral border of elytron with flat reflexed area ........................................................................................................ 6

Lateral border of elytron without flat reflexed area .................................................................................................. 9

5(4) Metasternum not extended anteriorly; antenna robust .................................................................................. 6

Metasternum extended anteriorly into high triangular process, dorsal surfaces glabrous; antenna slender .................................................................................................................. 8

6(4) Lateral border of elytron with flat reflexed area .................................................................................................. 8

Lateral border of elytron without flat reflexed area .................................................................................................. 10

7(3) Primary setigerous pore on anterior part of lateral margin of pronotum ..................................................... 8

Primary setigerous pore on anterior corner of pronotum ....................................................................................... 9

8(7) Side of pronotum un margined ...................................................................................................................... 9

Side of pronotum distinctly margined; claws bifid ..............................................................................................

Atysa

Luperocida

Issikia

Menippus

Falsoplatusana

Fig. 1. a, Atysa marginata (Hope); b, Periclitena cyania (Clark); c, Oides dupoti Laboissière.
9(8) Claws bifid in male, appendiculate in female; elytron without costa along lateral margin ................................................................. Apophydia
   Claws bifid; elytron with a costa running closely along elytral margin until at the apex .............................................................. Poneridina
10(7) Lateral margin of pronotum entire .............................................. 11
   Lateral margin of pronotum disappearing towards anterior 1/3; dorsal surfaces glabrous, densely and grossly punctured; anterior border of pronotum unmar -
gined ................................................................. Pseudadimonia
11(10) Pronotum and elytron thickly or sparsely covered by hairs ................ 12
   Pronotum glabrous ........................................................................................................ 15
12(11) Elytral epipleuron distinct at least basal half ................................. 13
   Elytral epipleuron distinct only on basal 1/4 or so ....................................................... 14
13(12) Disc of pronotum entirely covered by hairs, but in some cases anterior and lateral margins glabrous ........................................ Pyrrhala
   Disc of pronotum with a large glabrous space at middle ........................................... Galeruclla
14(12) Antenna slender, in preapical segments three times as long as wide or much wider .................................................................................................................. 18
   Antenna robust, in preapical segments twice as wide as long or more wider ......... Sastracella
   ........................................................................................................... Clitena
15(11) Mesosternum free, horizontal or inclined, not covered by a process of metaster-
num ..................................................................................................................... 16
   Mesosternum largely covered by an anterior process of metasternum .................... Dorzena
16(15) Elytral epipleuron distinct only on basal 1/4; elytron thickly or sparsely covered by hairs .............................................................................................................................. 17
   Elytral epipleuron distinct at least to apical 1/4; elytron glabrous ....................... Clitennella
17(16) Antenna filiform .......................................................................................................... 18
   Antenna robust, especially apical four segments shorter than those of middle ............................................................. Periclitena
18(17) First segment of posterior tarsus subequal to following segments combined; third segment of antenna not longer than fourth ......................................... Sastroides
   First segment of posterior tarsus longer than the following segments combined; third segment of antenna at least 1 1/4 times longer than fourth (Baly, 1865; type Sasia placida Baly; Myso1) ........................................................................................................ Sastra*
19(2) Lateral border distinctly marginate .................................................. 20
   Lateral, anterior and posterior borders not marginate; tarsal claws appendi-
ducile .................................................................................................................. Meristoides
20(19) Tarsal claws bifid ................................................................................................. 21
   Tarsal claws not bifid .................................................................................................. 27
21(20) Anterior coxal cavities closed behind ....................................................... 22
   Anterior coxal cavities opened behind ................................................................. 23
22(21) Elytron glabrous; anterior and posterior borders of pronotum not margined or hairy (Strand, 1935; = Merista Chapuis, 1875; type: Galleruca sexmaculata Kollar &
   Redtenbacher; Caschmir) ......................................................................................... Meristata*
   Elytron pubescent; pronotum with some fine hairs on anterior and posterior mar-
gins; anterior and posterior borders of pronotum distinctly margined ............ Anadimonia
23(21) Pronotum with a transverse depression, sometimes interrupted at middle .................................................. 24
   Pronotum without a transverse depression; disc subevenly convex; body broadly
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24(23)</td>
<td>Tibiae distinctly spined apically; elytral epipleuron wide, interior recurved basally</td>
<td>Oides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(24)</td>
<td>Elytral epipleuron strongly narrowed behind basal 1/3</td>
<td>Hoplasoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(25)</td>
<td>Elytral epipleuron gradually narrowed posteriorly</td>
<td>Agetocera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27(20)</td>
<td>Elytral epipleuron continued to apex</td>
<td>Pseudocophora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28(27)</td>
<td>Posterior tibia unspined</td>
<td>Aulacophora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29(28)</td>
<td>Anterior and posterior borders of pronotum unmargined</td>
<td>Euliroeisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30(29)</td>
<td>Pronotum with a distinct depression on each side or with a transverse depression</td>
<td>Kenarelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31(30)</td>
<td>Posterior border of pronotum rectangularly emarginate near angle, which is displaced anteriorly</td>
<td>Paridea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32(31)</td>
<td>Elytron with two carinae behind humerus</td>
<td>Japonitata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33(31)</td>
<td>Pronotum not broader than long, with a longitudinal depression on each side; fourth to eighth antennal segments each less than three times as long as broad; body slender, subparallel-sided</td>
<td>Cerophysella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34(29)</td>
<td>Pronotum at least 1 1/2 times as broad as long, with a transverse groove behind middle which reaches side; antennal segments beyond third at least three times as long as broad; body ovoid, broadened behind</td>
<td>Paridea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35(34)</td>
<td>Elytron not carinate, without depression; body large, elongate oval; epipleuron narrow</td>
<td>Stemmesniius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36(35)</td>
<td>Elytron longitudinally carinate behind humerus, generally with a groove separating two carinae posteriorly; gena short</td>
<td>Haplosomoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37(36)</td>
<td>Elytron much shorter than depth of eye; groove behind frontal tubercle disappearing towards side; frons similar to male and female</td>
<td>Fluontaxia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38(37)</td>
<td>Elytral epipleuron wide basally and narrow apically</td>
<td>TeneMACCIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39(34)</td>
<td>Mesosternum narrow and not connected with metasternum</td>
<td>Cneoraniidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40(39)</td>
<td>Gena not shorter than smallest diameter of eye; groove behind frontal tubercle complete; frons of male with a large deep cavity and with a prominent process near antennal insertions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Elytral epipleuron narrow basally .......................................................... Liroetis

41(40) Pronotum convex, lateral margin rounded, without any distinct transverse depression dorsally ............................................................. 42
Pronotum subquadrate, with distinct transverse depression dorsally .................. *Mimastra*

42(41) Labrum with numerous irregularly arranged setigerous pores; pronotum less transverse, less than twice as wide as long ........................................... Cneorana
Labrum with a row of six to eight setigerous pores; pronotum transverse, more than twice as wide a long .......................................................... Cneorella

43(28) Basal border of pronotum entirely marginate ........................................ 44
Basal border of pronotum not marginate except near side ........................ Bangprella

44(43) First segment of posterior tarsus distinctly shorter than remainder combined ............................................................. 45
First segment of posterior tarsus as long as, or longer than, remainder combined ............................................................. 52

45(44) Preapical segments of maxillary palp not large, rounded, fourth much smaller than third and somewhat cubical ............................................................. 46
Preapical segments of maxillary palp not so large, slender, fourth not much smaller than third and not cubical ............................................................. 46

46(45) Antenna filiform but not very slender; elytral epipleuron distinct only before middle ............................................................. *Morphosphaera*
In male second and third antennal segments minute and fourth to tenth with fairly long projections endoapically; in female second antennal segment minute, third twice as long as second, and fifth to eleventh each somewhat flattened and fifth to tenth slightly produced endoapically; elytral epipleuron distinct until apex ........................................... *Miltina*

47(45) Elytron without any reflected area on suture ........................................... 48
Elytron with posterior portion of suture reflexed upwards and forming a narrow

Fig. 2. a, *Trichomimastra hirsuta* (Jacoby); b, *Pseudocophora flaveola* Baly; c, *Cneorane femoralis* Jacoby.
smooth space; disc distinctly convex basally, then transversely impressed; epipleuron broad postmedially, narrowed apically .................................................. 49

Pygidium punctured uniformly .......................................................... 49

Basal half of pygidium shiny, glabrous, finely shagreened, apical half densely punctured, pubescent; lateral margin of elytron visible from above; body ovoid, dilated posteriorly; tibiae carinate and finely gooved above (Chevrolat, 1837; type: Chrysomela alni Linnaeus; Europe) ................................................................. 50

Third antennal segment almost, or more than, twice as long as second ........ 50

Third antennal segment as long as, or 1 1/2 times as long as second ............ 51

Elytron covered with haired spots on apical half .................................. 51

Elytron without haired spots on apical half ........................................ 52

Prosternal process narrow and not elevated between coxal cavities and not separating them ................................................................. 52

Prosternal process elevated between coxal cavities, separating them, at least anteriorly (Jacoby, 1903; type: Chrysomela leucitana Linnaeus; Europe) .................. 53

53(54) Elytral epipleuron wide at base ..................................................... 53

Elytral epipleuron narrow, feebly and gradually narrowed from base to apex; pronotum transversely rectangular with straight sides and with distinct sublateral depression; hind femur slightly thickened (Ogloblin, 1936; type: Lupinus potanini Weise; W. China) ......................................................... 54

54(55) Dorsal surfaces of body not covered with fine pubescence .................. 54

Dorsal surfaces of body covered with fine pubescence; body oval .......... 55

Trichosepharia

55(56) Anterior margin of labrum entire; frontal tubercles not widely separated by frons; frons not depressed but with a longitudinal interantennal ridge .................. 55

Anterior margin of labrum emarginate; frontal tubercles widely separated by frons; frons broad, depressed in middle, without a longitudinal inter-antennal ridge .................................................. 56

Sinoluperus

56(57) Head with frontal tubercle elongate-triangular with anterior angle acute, inserted between antennal insertions and separated by a deep groove .................. 57

Head with frontal tubercle transverse, with anterior angle short and its apex inserted between these angles or confluent with them ......................... 58

Antenna robuster, in preapical segments less than three times as wide as long; pronotum as long as or slightly wider than long .......................... 58

Medyktia

58(59) Antenna slenderer, in preapical segments more than three times as wide; pronotum transverse, much wider than long ........................................ 59

Liroetiella

59(60) Antenna robuster, in preapical segments less than three times as wide Desbordesius

60(61) Antenna slenderer, in preapical segments more than three times as wide as long ................................................................. 61

Atrachya

61(62)

Apex of elytron not truncate but rounded ................................. 62
Fig. 3. a. *Platyxantha indica* (Jacoby); b. *Pseudoides pectoralis* (Laboissière); c. *Palpoxena coeruleipennis* (Baly).

Apex of elytron truncate .......................................................... 62

61(60) Pronotum with basal margin entirely marginate; interocular space much narrower than transverse diameter of eye; elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided ........................................... Lirotooides

Pronotum with basal margin marginate only on near side; interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of eye; elytron with lateral margin rounded ....... Sermyloides

62(60) Elytron subparallel-sided or feebly rounded, truncated apically; elytral epipleuron not unusually wide .............................................................. 63

Elytron strongly widened and rounded laterally; elytral epipleuron abnormally wide (Laboissière, 1936; type: *Sepharia dilatipennis* Fairmaire; W. China) *Pseudosepharia*

63(62) Head without any excavation in male; in many species elytron with a pair of depression subbasally ........................................... Paleosepharia

Head with excavation in male; elytron without any depression subbasally (Baly, 1878; type: *Macrima armata* Baly; Kashmir) ........................................................... Macrima*

64(58) Pronotum with basal margin not marginate except near side ....................................... 65

Pronotum with basal margin entirely marginate ........................................ 68

65(64) Pronotum with posterior corner rounded, subobtuse, and transverse furrow or depression shallower .......................................................... 66

Pronotum with posterior corner distinctly angulated and transverse furrow deep- ........ Aplosonyx

66(65) Antenna robust, second and third segments subequal ........................................... 67

Antenna slender, third segment twice as long as second .................................. Leptarthra

67(66) Pronotum with a large and deep fovea on each side of middle (Reitter, 1912; type: *Chrysolina halensis* Linnaeus; Europe) ........................................... Semyllasia*

Pronotum without a distinct fovea laterally ........................................... Sphenoraia
68(64) Pronotum with a pair of short longitudinal furrows which start from basal margin

69(68) Body suboval, moderately convex

81(80) Body subspherical, strongly convex

70(68) Pronotum without longitudinal furrows

82(81) Cassena

83(82) Cyclanthipa

71(70) Posterior tibia with a single spine at apex

84(83) Posterior tibia with many short spines at apex

72(71) Pronotum without any depression laterally; antenna longer than half as long as body length

74(73) Pronotum with a pair of distinct depressions laterally

75(74) Posternum not extending between coxae

76(75) Prosternum not extending between coxae (Weise, 1886; type: Crioceris xanthopus)

77(76) Duftschmid; Europe

78(77) Euleperus*

79(78) Vietoluperas

80(79) Pseudooides

81(80) Eumelepta

82(81) Europsides

84(83) Trichobalya

85(84) Theolopera

71(70) Antenna slender, fifth to eighth segments more than twice as long as wide

73(72) Antenna robust, fifth to eighth segments nearly 1 1/2 times as long as wide

74(73) Eumelepta

75(74) Elytral punctures not regularly striated

76(75) Elytral punctures regularly and longitudinally striated

77(76) Hoplosaenidea

78(77) Sinoluperoidea

79(78) Claws of same character

80(79) Claws not of same character; anterior and middle claws normal, appendiculate, posterior claw long, curved; dorsal surfaces sparsely covered with fine hairs

81(80) Doryscus

82(81) Trichobalya

83(82) Theolopera

84(83) Paraplothes

85(84) Platyxynta

86(85) First segment of posterior tarsus subequal to following segments combined; pronotum with a pair of lateral depressions; elytral surface with transverse depres-
Fig. 4. a. *Sphenoraiia (Sphenoraioides) micans* (Fairmaire); b. *Cneorella suisapana* (Gressitt & Kimoto); c. *Laphris sexplagiata* Laboissière.

sion behind subbasal area ................................................................. *Palpoxena*
First segment of posterior tarsus distinctly shorter than following segments combined; pronotum convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally; elytron without any trace of transverse depression behind subbasal area .......... *Laosixantha*
84(81) Anterior border of pronotum unmargined, or indistinctly margined ................................................. 85
85(84) First tarsal segment of posterior leg slender, subequal to the length of remainder combined ................................................................. 86
First tarsal segment of posterior leg robust, distinctly shorter than or subequal to the length of remainder combined; depression of pronotum feebly impressed ..................... 87
86(85) Pronotum impressed by a pair of deep depressions laterally ................................................ *Hyphaena*
Pronotum convex side to side without any distinct depression laterally .......... *Cassenoides*
87(85) Gena 2/5 to 1/2 as deep as transverse diameter of eye; antenna with fourth to tenth segments flattened above; frons of male pitted or carinate ....................... *Acroxena*
Gena about 1/4 as deep as transverse diameter of eye; antenna with fourth to tenth segments cylindrical; frons of male triangular, weakly convex (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963; type: *Epaenidea subviridis* Gressitt & Kimoto; Hainan Is.) ......................... *Epaenidea*
88(84) Dorsal surfaces glabrous ........................................................................ 89
Dorsal surfaces closely covered with fine erect hairs ..................................... *Psuedoletia*
89(88) Gena distinctly narrower than 1/3 of transverse diameter of an eye .................. 90
Gena wider than, or subequal to, 1/3 transverse diameter of an eye; in male fourth antennal segment more than three times as long as length of second and third combined; pronotum subquadrate (Weise, 1889; type: *Proegmena pallidipennis* Weise; S. China) ........................................................ *Proegmena*
90(89) Body oval or elongate ............................................................................ 91
Body semispherical, pronotum convex side to side, in male third antennal segment
clearly longer than second in length .................................................. Enathesa
91(90) Pronotum narrower than twice as wide as long ..............................................92
Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long or more wider, and its lateral margin rounded .............................................. Dorydella
92(91) Pronotum with lateral margin rounded, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, and its surface convex from side to side, without any distinct depression laterally .................. 93
Pronotum with lateral margin almost straight, widest almost at anterior margin and narrowed posteriorly, and its surfaces impressed by a pair of shallow depressions laterally; in male third antenna1 segment longer than second in length ........... Dercetisoma
93(92) Third antennal segment shorter than or subequal to second in length in male ... Arthrotus
Third antennal segment clearly longer than second in length in male .................. Dercetina
94(2) Posterior tibia without any spine at apex .........................................................95
Posterior tibia with a minute but distinct spine at apex ........................................96
95(4) Lateral margin of pronotum rounded; antenna slenderer ........................................... Doryda
Lateral margin of pronotum almost straight and subparallel-sided; antenna robust- ter .................................................................. Dorydomorpha
96(94) Third antennal segment four times as long as second ....................................... Laphris
Third antennal segment subequal to, or twice as long as second .................. Galerucida

Genus Atysa Baly


Atysa marginata (Hope) Fig. 1a


Atysa marginata : Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.; 245 (Nepal, W. Himalaya, Assam, Burma).


Triaplatarthris collaris Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B: 408 (S. China ; BISHOP).


Distribution: India, Nepal, Burma, Vietnam, S. China.

Oblong, pronotum subquadrate, elytron subparallel-sided, dorsal surfaces entirely covered with fine hairs; head, antenna, legs and ventral surfaces blackish, dorsal surfaces generally blackish with sutural and lateral margins of elytron reddish brown, in most dark colored specimen entirely blackish; length 5.0—7.5 mm.

Genus Luperocida Medvedev & Dang Dap


According to the original description, this genus should be included in Galerucini in having the head and pronotum densely covered by punctures. This genus somewhat resembles *Dorxaena*, in having the metasternum extended anteriorly, but is separable in having the anterior coxal cavity closed posteriorly and all tibiae with spine, long on posterior tibia.

**Luperocida kabakovi** Medvedev & Dang Dap


**Distribution**: Vietnam.

Body elongate-oval, weakly tapering anteriorly. Uniformly bright yellow, only apical segments of antenna slightly darkened at tip. Clypeus and front shining, with solitary punctures, vertex dull, shagreened, with dense fine punctuation. Pronotum shagreened, with dense, smoothed-over shagreening and dense uniform punctuation, somewhat larger than on pronotum. Scutellum and epipleuron smooth and shining. Length 10 mm (after translation by Entomological Rev., Wash.: 114).

No material was examined.

Genus Issikia Chôjô


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**Fig. 5.** a, *Menippus cervinus* (Hope); b, *Falsoplatyphana aurantiaca* Pic; c, *Poneridia costata* (Allard).
**Issikia dimidiaticornis** (Jacoby), **new combination**  


**Distribution**: India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan.

Suboval, slightly depressed, dorsal surfaces closely covered by fine hairs; generally yellowish brown, with apex of each antennal segment blackish; length 6.8—8.3 mm.


**Menippus** Clark


**Menippus cervinus** (Hope)  


**Distribution**: India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Hainan.

Suboval, strongly convex; dorsal surfaces thickly covered by adpressed fine hairs; generally yellowish brown, ventral surfaces and legs mostly pitchy brown; length 6.9-8.7 mm.


**Genus Falsoplatxyan t ha** Pic

S. KIMOTO

Falsoplatyxantha aurantiaca Pic Fig. 5b


Distribution : Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

Genus *Apophylia* Thomson

*Apophylia* Thomson, 1858, Arch. Ent., 2 : 221 (type : *Apophylia chloroptera* Thomson ; Gabon).


**KEY TO SPECIES OF Apophylia**

1 Legs generally pitchy brown to black ................................................................. 2
   Legs generally yellowish brown ........................................................................ 4

2(1) Pronotum generally with deep excavation or depression dorsally .................. 3
   Pronotum without deep excavation or depression dorsally, mostly dark brown ;
   generally pitchy black to brown, clypeus yellowish brown, with tibiae and tarsi brownish,
   elytron brownish green ; in male posterior femur expanded subapically and bearing a
   tuft of hairs in middle of posterior femur, and antenna more closely covered by long
   hairs ; length 4.0—5.3 mm .................................................................................. *purpurea*

3(2) Pronotum entirely blackish or bluish ; generally black, clypeus and *labrum* reddish to
   yellowish brown, elytron dark blue ; length 5.0—5.5 mm .............................. *cyanipennis*
   Pronotum yellowish brown with a large blackish marking on middle ; generally pitchy
   black, head black with clypeus and *labrum* reddish to yellowish brown ; length 8—9
   mm.............. ................................................................................................. *epipleuralis*

4(1) Pronotum with a pair of deep depressions .................................................... 5
   Pronotum without deep depression ................................................................. 6

5(4) Pronotum entirely black ; generally black, with clypeus and legs entirely yellowish
   brown, antenna pitchy black, elytron greenish ; length 4.5—5.2 mm .................. *pallipes*
   Pronotum yellowish brown with a distinct blackish marking on middle, in pale colored
   specimen entirely brownish ; generally black, clypeus pitchy brown, legs yellowish
   brown, in most specimens ventral surfaces of femora and tibiae and entire tarsi pitchy
   black ; elytron greenish ; length 4.2—5.1 mm ..................................................... *sericea*

6(4) In male metasternum with distinct tubular projection; ventral surfaces partly brownish
   ......................................................................................................................... 7
   In male metasternal without any remarkable tubular projection ; ventral surfaces
   generally pitchy black ; head yellowish brown with vertex black ; pronotum entirely
   yellowish brown, legs entirely yellowish brown, elytron greenish ; length 4.5—4.8
   mm ..................................................................................................................... *flaviventris*

7(6) In male metasternum armed with a robust tubular projection posteriorly and markedly
   bifurcated apically, and anterior tibia markedly expanded medially ; ventral surfaces
generally pitchy black, in some specimen abdomen partly or entirely brownish; head yellowish brown with vertex black, pronotum and legs yellowish brown, elytron greenish; length 5.0-5.8 mm ................................................. fulcigera

In male metasternum strongly prominent into a peculiar beak-like projection apically; ventral surfaces pitchy brown, with abdomen largely yellowish brown; head yellowish brown with vertex black, pronotum and legs yellowish brown, elytron greenish; length 5.0-5.3 mm .................................................................. securigera

**Apophylia cyanipennis** Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Apophylia epipleuralis** Laboissière  Fig. 6b


Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam, S. China, Hainan.

Material examined. THAILAND: Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,278 m, 1 ex., 29. iii.-4. v. 1958, T. C. Maa (BISHOP).

**Apophylia flavovirens** (Fairmaire) Fig. 6c


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**Fig. 6.** a. *Issikia dimidiaticornis* (Jacoby); b. *Apophylia epipleuralis* Laboissière; c. *A. flavovirens* (Fairmaire).


**Distribution**: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Hainan, Taiwan.


LAOS : Vientiane Prov., Ban Van Eue, 1 ex., 31. i. 1967., Native collr ; Luang Prabang, 300 m, 5 exs., 11-12. vi. 1965, light trap, S. Quate & L. Quate ; Ban Theuang, 18 km NW of Xieng Khouang, 1,035 m, 1 ex., 2-6. viii. 1960, R. E. Leech (BISHOP) ; Umgeb. Paklay, 1 ex., 1963 (MUNCHEN). VIETNAM : Ban Me Thuot, 500 m, 2 exs., 16-18. v. 1960, L. W. Quate ; 31 km S. of Dilinh (Djiring), 1,050 m, 1 ex., 29. 1960, R. E. Leech (BISHOP).

*Apophylia fulcigera* Chûjô


**Distribution**: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

**Material examined.** THAILAND : Khao Yai Nat. Park, 2 exs., 6. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU).


It is rather difficult to separate this species from *flavovirens* in female. The followings are all female specimens and here identified as *fulcigera* with some question. THAILAND : Khon Kaen, 1 ex., 13. x. 1972, M. Sato (EHIME). LAOS : Vientiane Prov., Gi Sion Vill., de Tha Ngone, 1 ex., 2. i. 1966, Native collr ; Sedone Prov, Pakse, 1 ex., 2. viii. 1965, Native collr (BISHOP) ; Umgeb. Paklay, 1 ex., 5. vii. 1965, Native collr ; Muong Sing, NW of Luang Prabang, 650 m, 1 ex., 6-10. vii. 1960, S. Quate & L. Quate (BISHOP). VIETNAM : Nha Ho, 14 km N. Phan Rang, 2 exs., 15. xi. 1960, C. M. Yoshimoto (BISHOP).

*Apophylia pallipes* (Jacoby)


**Distribution**: India, Burma, Bhutan, Thailand.

**Material examined.** THAILAND : Chiengmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 8. vi. 1965, P. D. Ashlock ; Chiengmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,685 m, 1 ex. 17. vi. 1965, P. D. Ashlock ; Trang Prov., Khaophaphha Khoaichong, 200 m, 11 exs., 9-15. i. 1964, G. A. Samuelson ; Banna, Chawang. nr. Nabon, 70 m, 2 exs., 4-5. ix. 1958, J. L. Gressitt (BISHOP).

*Apophylia purpurea* (Allard)


Distribution: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Apophylia securigera Chūjō

Distribution: Thailand, Laos.

Apophylia sericea (Fabricius)

Cantharis sericea Fabr., 1798, Suppl. Ent. Syst. : 69 (Tranquebariae).
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Thailand.

Genus Poneridia Weise


Poneridia costata (Allard) Fig. 5c

Distribution: Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type series.

Genus Pseudadimonia Duvivier


Pseudadimonia variolosa (Hope) Fig. 7a

Colaspis variolosa Hope, 1831, in Gray, Zool. Misc., 30 (Napal; BM).


**Distribution**: India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China.

Suboval, convex, dorsal surfaces entirely glabrous, closely impressed by strong punctures, and their interstices distinctly raised and much narrower than average diameter of punctures; generally black, in some specimen posterior 1/3 of femora yellowish brown; length 8.0-11.3 mm.

**Material examined**.

**THAILAND**: Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 1 ex., 12. v. 1965, K. Morimoto (KU); Musa, nr. Fang, 1 ex., 22. xi. 1968, K. Hatta (EHIME); Kanchanaburi, 2 exs., 31. v. 1962 (BANGKHEN); Banna, Nakhon, 108 m, 1 ex., 5-10. v. 1958, T. C. Maa (BISHOP).


**VIETNAM**: Dilinh (Djiring), 920 m, 1 ex., 22-28. iv. 1960, L. W. Quate (BISHOP).

**Genus Pyrrhalta** Joannis


**Galeruca** (*Pyrrhalta*): Ogloblin, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 97.

**Galeruca** (*Tricholochmaea*): Ogloblin, 1936, ibid.: 91.

**Galeruca** (*Xanthogaleruca*): Ogloblin, 1936, ibid.: 92.

**Neogaleruca** Chûjô, 1962, Phil. J. Sci., 91: 38 (type: *Chrysomelaluteola Linnaeus*; Europe; as a subspecies of *Galeruca*).

**Key to species of Pyrrhalta**

1. Antenna robust, in preapical segments nearly as long as wide ........................................ 2
2. Antenna slender, in preapical segments much longer than wide ........................................ 5
2(1) Elytron largely greenish ................................................................. 3
3. Elytron not largely greenish .......................................................... 4
3(2) Elytron greenish with lateral margin including epipleuron brownish; generally yellowish brown: length 9.0 mm ............................................................. laboissieri
Generally greenish; abdomen brownish; length 3.5-6.5 mm

4(2) Elytron reddish brown with interior 1/3 blackish; generally black, clypeus brownish; length 5.0 mm

rubromarginata

Elytron reddish brown with five spots blackish; generally reddish brown, with middle of vertex, three spots across middle of pronotum, scutellum and metasternum black; length 4.0-4.5 mm

maculata

5(1) Elytron largely brownish

Elytron greenish with marginal area brownish; generally yellowish brown, antenna blackish; length 4.5 mm

jeanvoinei

6(5) Elytron with four longitudinal costae dorsally; generally reddish brown with middle of vertex, a longitudinal median stripe, scutellum and sutural margin of elytron blackish; antenna, legs and ventral surfaces blackish; length 4.8-5.0 mm

multicostata

Elytron with a longitudinal costa starting from humerus; entirely yellowish brown; elytral epipleuron distinct only on basal 1/2; length 5.5-6.2 mm

unicostata

**Pyrrhalta jeanvoinei** (Laboissière), new combination


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Pyrrhalta laboissieri, new name**


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.
**Pyrrhalta Zimbata** (Laboissière), *new combination*  
Fig. 9a

Distribution: Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Pyrrhalta maculata** Gressitt & Kimoto  
Fig. 7b

*Pyrrhalta maculata* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B : 439, 456, fig. (SE China, Taiwan; BISHOP).
Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam, SE China, Taiwan.

**Pyrrhalta multicostata** (Pic), *new combination*  
Fig. 7c

Material examined. THAILAND: Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 8. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU).

**Pyrrhalta rubromarginata** (Laboissière), *new combination*

Distribution: Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type.

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**Fig. 8.** a. *Galerucella grisescens* (Joannis)  
b. *Pyrrhalta unicostata* (Pic)  
c. *Clitena sinensis* (Fairmaire).
Pyrrhalta unicostata (Pic), new combination  Fig. 8b


New synonym.

Distribution: Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Hainan.


Genus Galerucella Crotch


Galerucella grisescens (Joannis)  Fig. 8a


Galerucella distincta var. jugorei: Pic, 1921, Échange, 37: 2 (China).


Genus *Sastracella* Jacoby


—Weise, 1902, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 67 (as subgenus of *Sastra*).

**KEY TO SPECIES OF Sastracella**

1 Generally bluish, elytron subparallel-sided ............................................................. 2

 Entirely yellowish brown, elytron rounded laterally ; length 8.3-10.0 mm .......... *laosensis*

2(1) Antenna entirely blackish ; violaceous blue, abdomen yellowish brown ; length 7.5-9.0 mm ................................................................. *abdominalis*

 Antenna generally yellowish brown ; dorsal surfaces violaceous blue, ventral surfaces piceous ; length 7.4 mm ( Jacoby, 1892 : *Sastra* ; Burma ; GENOVA) .................................. *fulvicornis*

*Sastracella abdominalis* n. sp. Fig. 9b

Generally violaceous blue, antenna entirely pitchy black, abdomen yellowish brown.

Head with vertex closely covered by strong punctures and fine pubescence, and with a longitudinal median furrow, slightly depressed at front ; frontal tubercle distinct, finely granulate, subtriangular, contiguous, anterior angle slightly inserted between antennal insertions ; interantennal space distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length, and in preapical segments nearly three times as long as wide ; first segment robust, somewhat club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 2/3 as long as first, third nearly 2 3/4 times as long as second, fourth 4/5 as long as third, fourth to sixth
subequal to each other in length and shape, seventh slightly shorter than sixth, eighth subequal to seventh in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh $2/5$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as long as wide, anterior margin slightly curved posteriorly, lateral margin rounded, and with a slight projection at $1/3$ from anterior margin, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin widely rounded posteriorly and slightly concaved before scutellum, anterior and posterior corners distinctly produced laterally and each with a setigerous pore; surface closely impressed by strong punctures and covered with fine pubescence, and with distinct an anterior and a posterior median depressions and a pair of deep depressions laterally. Scutellum convex, closely covered by strong punctures and fine pubescence, subtriangular, its apex rounded. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, rounded at apex, distinctly and closely punctate, and closely covered by fine pubescence.

Length: 7.5-9.0 mm.


This new species closely resembles *Sastracella fulvicomis* (Jacoby) but is separable in having the antenna entirely blackish.

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**Sastracella laosensis** n. sp.  Fig. 9c

Entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex closely covered by strong punctures and fine pubescence, and with a longitudinal median furrow, slightly depressed at front; frontal tubercle subquadrate, contiguous, anterior angle slightly inserted between antennal insertions, distinctly raised, somewhat wrinkled, impressed
by fine punctures. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length, and in preapical segments nearly three times as long as wide; first segment robust, somewhat club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 2/5 as long as first, third nearly 2 3/4 times as long as second, fourth nearly 4/5 as long as third, fifth nearly 3/4 as long as fourth, sixth subequal to fifth in length and shape, seventh slightly shorter than sixth, eighth subequal to seventh in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to eighth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length and its apex pointed.

Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as long as wide, anterior margin slightly curved posteriorly, lateral margin rounded, widest almost at middle, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; basal margin widely rounded posteriorly, anterior and posterior corners distinctly produced laterally and each with a setigerous pore; surface closely impressed by strong punctures and fine pubescence, and with a shallow subbasal depression and a pair of deep depressions laterally. Scutellum convex, covered by strong punctures and pubescence, subtriangular, and its apex truncate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, distinctly and closely punctate, and closely covered by fine pubescence.

Length 8.3-10.0 mm.


This new species resembles *Sastracella harmandi* Laboissiere, from Sikkim, but differs in having elytron with the lateral margin rounded. Also, this new species somewhat resembles *Sastroides indicus* Jacoby, but differs in having the pronotum distinctly covered with fine hairs and elytron without any transverse depression near the base.

Genus *Clitena* Baly


*Mesodonata* Baly, 1865, Ent. Monthly Mag., 2 : 99 (type: *Clitena Zimbata* Baly; Siam).-Chapuis, 1875, Gen. Col., 11 : 198, 205.

Key to Species of *Clitena*

Generally yellowish to reddish brown, elytron entirely violaceous to blackish blue; tibiae, *tarsi* and preapical segments of antenna blackish; in male eighth antennal segment enlarged, produced ectopically, and ninth to eleventh considerably shortened; length 11.0 mm (Fairmaire, 1888; *Agetocera*; China; PARIS; Fig. 8c) ......................... *sinensis*

Generally dark yellowish brown, pronotum with a pair of blackish markings, elytron black with margins narrowly brownish; vertex with a blackish marking at middle; antenna and legs mostly blackish; in male eighth antennal segment not enlarged; length 10.0-12.0 mm ................................................................. *limbata*

*Clitena limbata* Baly Fig. 10a

Mesodonta limbata  Baly, 1865, Ent. Monthly Mag., 2 : 99 (as a type of Mesodonta).

Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Borneo.


Genus Doryxena  Baly


Doryxena geniculata  Baly Fig. 10b

Distribution: India, "Indo-China".

Suboval, dorsal surfaces glabrous, strongly and rather closely punctate, lateral and apical margins of elytron broad, anterior process of metasternum produced anteriorly; yellowish to dark reddish brown, scutellum and apex of femora and base of tibiae blackish; length 16.0 mm.

Material examined. "Indo-China", Hanglang, Pakka, 2 exs. (BASEL).

Genus Clitenella Laboissière


KEY TO SPECIES OF Clitenella

1 Antenna and legs generally bluish black; generally golden green, elytron with basal and postmedian markings reddish, and abdomen reddish to yellowish brown; length 6.8-8.7 mm ......................... Clitenella fulminans

1 Antenna and legs generally yellowish brown, in some specimen femora bluish black; violaceous blue; abdomen reddish to yellowish brown; 6.5 mm ......................... Clitenella punctata

Clitenella fulminans (Faldermann)

Galeruca fulminans Fald., 1935, Mém. Acad. Petersb., 2: 438, pi. 5, fig. 8 (China).

Clitenella jiilminans: Jacobson, 1911. Káfer Russl., 9, pl. 59, fig. 2.


Distribution: Vietnam, China, Taiwan.

No additional material was examined.

Clitenella punctata Laboissière Fig. 10c


Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam.


Genus Periclitena Weise


Periclitena Weise, 1902, Archiv Naturg., 63: 157 (type: Galerucavigorsi Hope; Nepal).—Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 210.—Ogloblin, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 133, 368.—Hincks, 1949,
**Key to Species of *Periclitena***

Pronotum metallic .................................................................2

Pronotum reddish brown; elytron entirely violaceous to blackish blue; generally reddish brown, most of tibiae and tarsi and preapical antennal segments blackish; length 10.0-13.0 mm ......................................................... *tonkinensis*

In male eighth antennal segment enlarged, produced ectoapically and concaved beneath; in female ninth to eleventh not greatly shortened and distinctly longer than wide; generally violaceous blue, elytron with or without basal and subapical markings greenish; length 8.7-9.6 mm ..................................................... *cyanea*

In male eighth antennal segment normal; in female ninth to eleventh considerably shortened; generally greenish, violaceous, bluish, blackish, elytron with or without basal and subapical markings somewhat reddish or greenish; length 8.7-11.0 mm ........ *vigorsi*

**Periclitena cyanea** (Clark) Fig. 1b


Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Laos, Hainan, Java.


**Periclitena tonkinensis** Laboissière, resurrected from synonymy


Distribution: Vietnam, S. China.

Gressitt & Kimoto (1963) treated this species as a synonym of *Agetocera sinensis* (Fairmaire). The latter is treated by Laboissière (1929) as a member of *Periclitena*. However, this species should be treated as a member of Clitena in having pronotum sparsely covered with fine hairs.

Material examined. VIETNAM : Annam, 5 exs., 1927 (BASEL).

**Periclitena vigorsi** (Hope)


*Gallerucacornulans* Hope, 1831. ibid., 1831, 29 (Nepal ; BM).


Periclitena vigorsi var. viridissima Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 66 (Bengal).


Genus Sastroides Jacoby

Sastroides Jac., 1884, Notes Leyd. Mus., 6 : 281 (type : Sastroides bimaculata Jacoby ; Sumatra).

KEY TO SPECIES OF Sastroides

1 Pronotum with margins not distinctly raised ................................................................. 2

Pronotum with margins in large part strongly raised, surface shiny, feebly punctured ;
generally violaceous to greenish blue, antenna and abdomen largely yellowish brown ;
length 8.0-10.0 mm ................................................................. violaceus

2(1) Elytron entirely brownish .................................................................................. 3

Elytron violaceous blue to blackish blue ; generally yellowish to reddish brown, apical
segments of antenna, tarsi and apical half of tibiae blackish ; in dark colored specimen
dorsal surfaces and antenna, in some specimens meso- and metathorax also, generally
blackish ; length 8.3-10.0 mm ......................................................................... purpureus

3(2) Lateral margin of pronotum straight or feebly rounded ................................... 4

Lateral margin of pronotum angulated anterior to middle ........................................... 5

4(3) Pronotum 2 1/4 times as wide as long, sides nearly straight and slightly narrowed
posteriorly, and its surface impressed by a pair of shallow transverse furrows and
sparsely impressed by distinct punctures ; entirely yellowish brown ; length 6.8-9.3
mm .............................................................................................................. pallidifuscus

Pronotum 1 2/3 times as wide as long, sides feebly rounded, widest almost at middle,
and its surface impressed by a pair of deep transverse furrows, and each almost united
at middle and curved downward laterally, and sparsely impressed by minute punctures
; entirely yellowish brown ; length 6.5-6.9 mm ........................................... dohertyi

5(3) Pronotum distinctly but not rugosely punctate .................................................. 6

Pronotum distinctly and rugosely punctate ; generally reddish brown, antenna black-
ish with basal segments brownish, tibiae and tarsi generally blackish ; length 10.0—
11.0 mm ........................................................................................................... birmanicus

6(5) Tibiae brownish ......................................................................................... 7

Tibiae and tarsi blackish ; generally yellowish to reddish brown, antenna blackish
with basal segments brownish ; length 9.0-11.0 mm ........................................... tibialis

7(6) Smaller ; elytron without any transverse depression near base ; generally yellowish
brown ; length 6.8-8.3 mm ........................................................................... lividus
CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.

Larger; elytron with a slight depression near base; generally yellowish to reddish brown, in many specimens apical segments of antenna and tarsi blackish; length 9.0-11.0 mm.

\[ \textit{Sastroides birmanicus} \text{ Jacoby Fig. 12b} \]


\[ \textit{Sastra birmanica} \text{ Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 259 (Burma).} \]

\[ \textit{Atysa gigantic} \text{ Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 248 (Burma ; BM). New synonym.} \]

\[ \textit{Sastroides gigantic} \text{ Aslam, 1972, J. Nat. Hist., 6 : 501 (genus).} \]


\[ \textit{Sastroides dohertyi} \text{(Maulik)} \]

\[ \textit{Sastra dohertyi} \text{ Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 265 (Burma ; GENOVA).} \]

\[ \textit{Pseudosastra dohertyi} \text{ Aslam, 1972, J. Nat. Hist., 6 : 501 (genus).} \]


\[ \textit{Sastroides indicus} \text{ Jacoby} \]

\[ \textit{Sastroides indicus} \text{ Jac., 1894, Novit. Zool., 1 : 315 (Assam).} \]

\[ \textit{Sastra (Sastroides) indica} \text{ Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 67 (Tonkin).} \]

\[ \textbf{Fig. 11.} \text{a. } \textit{Sastroides violaceus} \text{ (Weise); b. } \textit{S. lividus} \text{ (Laboissière); c. } \textit{Anadimonia laetifasciata} \text{ (Gressitt & Kimoto).} \]

Distribution: India, Laos, Vietnam.

I could not trace the type location of this species.


Sastroides lividus (Laboissière), new combination Fig. 11b


Sastramamaya Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc., 257 (Burma, BM). New synonym.


Fig. 12. a, Sastroides pallidifulvus n. sp.; b, S. birmanicus Jacoby; c, Meristoides keani Laboissière.

Sastroides pallidifulvus n. sp.  Fig. 12a

Generally yellowish brown.

Head with vertex sparsely covered by large punctures and fine pubescence, and with a longitudinal median furrow, slightly depressed at front, frontal tubercle distinct, transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length, and in preapical segments nearly three times as long as wide; first segment robust, somewhat club-shaped, second shortest, nearly half as long as first, third 2 1/3 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/3 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, sixth subequal to fifth in length and shape, seventh slightly shorter than sixth, eighth subequal to seventh in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh 1 1/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly 2 1/5 times as long as wide, anterior margin slightly curved posteriorly, lateral margin almost straight, widest almost at base, and slightly narrowed anteriorly, basal margin widely rounded posteriorly, anterior and posterior corners slightly produced laterally and each with a setigerous pore; surface glabrous, rather closely impressed by large punctures and with a shallow longitudinal median furrow and a pair of shallow transverse depressions laterally. Scutellum subtriangular, apex rounded, closely covered by fine pubescence. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, distinctly and closely punctate, and closely covered by fine pubescence.

Length: 6.8-9.3 mm.

Holotype (Type No. 2696, Kyushu Univ.): THAILAND; Chiangmai Prov., Doï Suthep, 1,000 m, 19. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto. Paratopotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype (KU). Paratypes: THAILAND; Chiangmai Prov., Doï Suthep, 1,000 m, 2 exs., 12. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto & Y. Miyatake; Doï Suthep, Takeo, 800 m, 1 ex., 10. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto (KU); Chiangmai Prov., Doï Suthep, 1,000 m, 2 exs., 12. vi. 1965, P. D. Ashlock (BISHOP). LAOS: Khammouane Prov., Phon Tiou, 1 ex., 17. v. 1965, 1 ex., 11. ix. 1965, Native collr; Muong Sing, NW of Luang Prabang, 650 m, 3 exs., 6-10. vi. 1960, L. W. Quate (BISHOP); Umgeb. Vientiane, 1 ex., iii-vi. 1963; Umgeb. Paklay, 2 exs., 1963 (MUNCHEN). VIETNAM; Annam, 5 exs., 1927 (BASEL).

This new species somewhat resembles Sastroides dohertyi (Maulik), but differs in having pronotum much wider and the lateral margin nearly straight.

Sastroides purpurascens (Hope)


Sastroides tibialis Jacoby


Sastra tibialis: Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 264 (India, Burma, Malaya).

Distribution: India, Burma, Laos, Vietnam, Malaya.


Sastroides violaceus (Weise), new combination Fig. 11a

Sastrava violacea Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 66 (Fokien; Tonkin: Montes Mauzon; STOCKHOLM).


Distribution: Laos, Vietnam, China.


Genus Meristoides Laboissière


Meristoides keani Laboissière Fig. 12c


Distribution: Thailand.

Antenna filiform; pronotum subquadrate, nearly impunctate medianly, and with a lateral and medio-basal depressions; elytron wider than pronotum at base, and its surface confusedly and not closely impressed by fine punctures; generally blackish violaceous, elytron ochraceous with basal and median bands violaceous; abdomen ochraceous; length 12.0 mm.


Genus Anadinomia Ogloblin


Anadimonic: latifasciata (Gressitt & Kimoto), new combination Fig. 11c


Oblong; elytron subparallel-sided and closely covered by fine hairs; head, pro- and meso-thorax yellowish brown; ventral surfaces of metathorax and abdomen black; elytron blackish with transverse band yellowish brown; in most dark colored specimen, elytron entirely blackish; antenna pitchy black with anterior femur yellowish brown; length 4.3–4.8 mm.


Genus Oides Weber


Adorium Fabricius, 1801, Syst. Ent., 1: 409 (type: Chrysomela bipunctata Fabricius= Oides andrewesi Jacoby; Burma).—Chapuis, 1875, Gen. Col., 11: 156.

Ochralea Chevrolat, 1837, in Dejean, Cat. Col., ed. 3: 399 (type: Adorium flavum Olivier; India; monobasic).

Rombopalpa Chevrolat, 1837, ibid.: 399 (type: Adorium decempunctata Billberg; China; monobasic).


Allard (1891, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, ser. 3, 3: 230, from Luang Prabang, and 1904, Miss. Pavie Indo-chine, 3: 159 from Cambodge) recorded Oides concolor (Fabricius) from Indo-China. According to Vachon (1980), this species distributes only in Africa. This species is not included in the text.

Key to species of Oides

1. Elytron with discal spots or area of black or metallic .................................. 2

2. Elytron without distinct black or metallic markings  ........................................ 8

2(1) Elytral disc with a broad discal stripe or area extending most of elytral length ........ 3

2(2) Elytral disc with several spots or a single subterminal dark area........................ 4

3(2) Ellytral disc almost entirely metallic blue or green; generally yellowish brown, antenna with apical four segments blackish; length 13.0–15.0 mm ....................... bowringii

Elytron disc with a broad shiny black stripe less than 1/2 as broad as elytron; pronotum with an irregular transverse pitchy mark; elytral epipleuron 1/3 times as wide as elytron; generally yellowish brown, with metasternum and most of abdominal segments pitchy black; length 11.0–12.0 mm .......................... maculata (part)

4(2) Elytron with several black spots ................................................................. 5
Elytron with a single large subrounded postmedian black spot, occupying about 1/4
area of disc; pronotum unspotted; generally yellowish brown with metasternum,
middle of each abdominal segment, apical 2/3 of antenna, tarsi and most of tibiae
blackish; length 12.0-14.5 mm .................................................. andrewesi

5(4) Elytron with black spots, generally 2:2:1 ............................................. 6
Elytron with black spots, six or more .............................................. 7

6(5) Elytronal epipleuron at middle about 1/4 as wide as disc; pronotum unspotted; elytron
with five distinct subrounded spots; generally yellowish brown with metasternum
and marking of each abdominal segment blackish; length 10.0-12.0 mm ........... decempunctatus
Elytronal epipleuron at middle about 1/10 as wide as disc; pronotum with four black
spots, each side with a large one near side and a small one near middle; elytron with
five large black spots, each more or less rhomboid in shape and the last appearing as
if representing two merged spots; ventral surfaces entirely brownish; length 12.0
mm ............................................................... duporti

7(5) Elytron with seven markings blackish; generally yellowish brown, pronotum with a
pair of markings blackish; length 8.0 mm .................................. multimaculatus
Elytron with six markings blackish; generally yellowish brown, pronotum with a
pair of markings blackish; length 11.5 mm .................................. diodécimpunctatus

8(1) Elytronal epipleuron less than 1/4 as broad as disc .................................. 9
Elytronal epipleuron about 1/3 as wide as disc; generally yellowish brown, with most
of metasternum and a pair of markings of each abdominal segment blackish, antenna
with apical four segments blackish; length 11.0-12.0 mm ...................... maculatus (part)

9(8) Ventral surfaces partly black; body length 10.0-14.0 mm ......................... 10
Ventral surfaces entirely brownish; basal margin of elytron straight; generally
yellowish brown; length 8.5 mm ................................................. flavus

10(9) Head pale; elytron impressed by distinct punctures; ventral surfaces of thorax
pitchy black; abdomen yellowish brown with lateral marking blackish, in some
specimen almost entirely blackish; length 10.0-12.0 mm ...................... tarsatus
Head largely blackish; elytron punctures of two sizes, the larger ones several times
as large as the small ones; antenna, legs and ventral surfaces of thorax largely
black; abdomen yellowish brown with lateral marking blackish; length 11.0-12.0
mm .................................................................................. lividus

Oides andrewesi Jacoby

Chrysomela bipunctata Fabricius, 1781. Spec. Ins., 1 : 127 (nec Linnaeus, 1758 ; Cryptoccephalus)
Hist., ser. 12, 2 : 618 (nomenclature).
ser. 6, 9 : 307 (Vietnam); 1891, Nouv. Arch. Mus Paris, ser. 3, 3 : 230 (Luang-Prabang); 1904,
Miss. Pavie Indo-Chine, 3 : 159 (Cambodge).—Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 56 (Darjeeling,
Bangkok).—Kimoto, 1972, Tijdschr. Ent., 93(4); 145 (Siam).
Oides indosinisens Laboissière, 1927, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 96 : 37 (Cochinchina, Annam, Laos,
**Oides bowringii** (Baly)


**Distribution**: India, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Hainan, Taiwan.

Distribution: Vietnam, S. China, Japan, Korea.
No additional material was examined.

Oides decempunctatus (Billberg)

Oides decempunctata; Allard, 1891, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, ser. 3, 3 : 230 (Luang-Prabang); 1904,
Distribution: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China, Hainan, Taiwan, Korea.
According to the study on the type of decemmaculata Laboissiere, this is only an infraspecific variation of decempunctata Billberg, in having the elytral markings larger.

Oides duodecimpunctatus (Clark)

Distribution: Thailand.
I could not trace the type location of this species.

Oides duporti Laboissiere Fig. 1c

Distribution: Vietnam, S. China.
No additional material was examined.

Oides duvaucelii (Guérin-Méneville)

Distribution: Vietnam.
I could not find the type series. Judging from the original description, this species is close to Oides bowringii (Baly) or same. This species is not included in the key.
Oides flavus (Olivier)


Distribution: India, Nepal, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Hainan, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines.


Oides lividus (Fabricius)

Adorium lividum Fabr., 1801, Syst. Eleuth., 1: 410 (Sumatra).


Oides nigripes Jacoby, 1891, Entomolog., 25 (Suppl) : 34 (Sikkim ; BM).-Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 114 (= Pectoralis).


I could not check the type of Adorium diardi Guérin. Judging from the original description, this species is no doubt a synonym of livida Fabricius.

Oides maculatus (Olivier)

Adorium maculatum Oliv., 1807, Entomol., 5: 611, pl. 1, fig. 4 (Java).


Distribution: India, Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Malaya, Java.

This species is usually entirely pale above, but in most of the Chinese specimens it is characteristic in having the large blackish marking covering most of the surface of elytron. I could not check the type of Adorium maculatum Olivier. According to the study on the material identified by Laboissière, the specimens identified as laticlava or epipleuralis are the same as maculata (Olivier), and its infraspecific variation.

Oides multimaculatus Pic

_Oides multimaculatus_ Pic, 19'28, Mél. Exot. Ent., 52 : 29 (Tonkin; PARIS).

Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

Oides tarsatus (Baly)

_Adorium sordidum_ Baly, 1865, _ibid._ : 435 (N. China; BM)-Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B : 479 (= tarsata).
_Oides sordida_ Ogloblin, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1 : 147, 396 (China).

Distribution: Vietnam, China.

No additional material was examined.

Genus Hoplasoma Jacoby

_Hoplasoma_ Jacoby, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6 : 233 (type: _Hoplasoma apicalis_ Jacoby; Celebes).


**Key to species of Hoplasoma**

1. Elytron without any trace of lateral _costa_ starting from humeri ............................................... 2
   Elytron with lateral _costa_ starting from humeri; pronotum nearly 1 1/2 times as wide as long; generally yellowish brown; ventral surfaces of metathorax and abdomen pitchy black; antenna pitchy black with basal segments paler; legs pitchy black with femora brownish; in some specimens elytron with an ill-defined longitudinal stripe blackish; length 7.2–8.1 mm ................................................................. thailandicum

2(1) Pronotum less than twice as wide as long; generally yellowish brown, ventral surfaces of abdomen pitchy black; in male a pair of processes arise from middle of posterior margin of second abdominal segment; length 7.0–8.5 mm .................................................. unicolor
   Pronotum fully twice as wide as long; generally yellowish brown, ventral surfaces of metathorax and abdomen pitchy black, antenna with apical segments infuscate, posterior legs mostly pitchy brown; in male abdominal segment without any distinct processes; length 9.0–10.5 mm ................................................................. majorinum
Hoplosoma majorinum Laboissiere Fig. 13a


_Distribution_: Laos, Vietnam, S. China, Taiwan.


_Hoplosoma thailandicum_ n. sp. Fig. 14a

_Generally yellowish brown, antenna pitchy black with two or three basal segments yellowish brown, ventral surfaces with metathorax and abdomen pitchy black, legs pitchy black with femora yellowish brown; in some specimen elytron with an ill-defined blackish stripe at middle._

_Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third three times as long as second, fourth 1 1/3 times as long as third, fourth to seventh _subequal_ to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, ninth _subequal_ to eighth in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh _subequal_ to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin feebly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, and with a distinct _subbasal_
transverse depression. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface strongly and rather closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length 7.2-8.1 mm.

Holotype (Type No. 2697, Kyushu Univ.) : THAILAND : Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 12. v. 1965, K. Morimoto. Paratypes : THAILAND : 2 exs., same data as the holotype but 18. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto & Y. Miyatake ; Chiangmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 8. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake ; Chiangmai Prov., Chiang Dao, 1 ex., 15. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto (K, KIMOTO) ; Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 8. vi. 1965, P. D. Ashlock (BISHOP) ; “Siam”, 1 ex., Lot 319 (BANGKHEN).

This new species somewhat resembles Haplosoma costatipennis Jacoby, from India, but differs in having mesothorax and the abdomen blackish, and elytron with the apex of the suture rounded.

Haplosoma unicolor (Illiger) Fig. 13b

Galleruca unicolor Ill., 1800, in Wiedemann, Arch. fur 2001. u Zoot., 1, 2 : 135 (Bengal).


- Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. 161 (= unicolor).


Distribution : India, Burma, Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, S. China, Hainan, Malay, Philippines, Sumatra, Java, Billiton, Borneo.

Material examined. THAILAND : Krabi, 1 ex., 2. xii. 1963, 5 exs., 1. ix. 1964, Native collr; Trang Prov., Khaophapha Khaochong, 200-400 m, 1. ex., 30-31, xii, 1967, 2 exs., 10. i. 1964, G. A. Samuelson ; Banna, Nakhon, 100 m, 2 exs., 5-10. v. 1958, T. C. Maa (BISHOP) ; Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 4 exs., 12. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto ; Chiangmai Prov., Mae Sa Water Fall, 4 exs., 16.
Genus Agetocera Hope


KEY TO SPECIES OF Agetocera

1 Ventral surfaces partly brownish and partly blackish .......................... 2
   Ventral surfaces entirely brownish .......................................................... 2

2(1) Ventral surfaces brownish with meso- and metathorax blackish; antenna entirely brownish; in male eighth antennal segment subequal to seventh in length and shape, ninth subcylindrical and tenth deeply emarginate at middle; elytron black; generally reddish brown; legs pitchy black with anterior femur brownish; length 11.0 mm ........................................ nigripennis

   Ventral surfaces brownish with fifth abdominal segment blackish; elytron purplish blue; generally yellowish brown, legs with tarsi and most of tibiae blackish; length 12.0–13.0 mm ........................................ duparti

3(1) Antenna with eighth to ninth segments deformed in male .......................... 4
   Antenna normal in male; pronotum strongly widened anteriorly; elytron somewhat uneven, widened posteriorly, finely and irregularly punctured; generally reddish brown, elytron violaceous blue, antenna and legs mostly blackish; length 9.0–12.0 mm ........................................ sillania

4(3) Fourth antennal segment of female not deformed ........................................ 5
   Fourth antennal segment of both sexes deformed, somewhat sinuate; elytron purplish blue; generally yellowish brown, legs with tarsi and apical half of tibiae blackish, antenna with apical two segments blackish; length 13.5–16.0 mm ......................... mirabilis

5(4) In male eighth antennal segment subcylindrical, different from seventh segment ............................... 6

In male eighth antennal segment subequal to seventh in shape, ninth subcylindrical and tenth deeply emarginate at middle; elytron black; generally reddish brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black, antenna entirely yellowish brown; length 10.0-12.0 mm

lobicornis

6(5) Ninth antennal segment of male excavated or angulate; antenna yellowish brown with two or three apical segments blackish

Ninth antennal segment of male subcylindrical, with depression bearing a small tubercle; generally yellowish to reddish brown, elytron dull violet purple; antenna largely black; legs with tibiae and tarsi blackish; length 12.5-14.0 mm

chapana

7(6) In male, ninth antennal segment with a very strong external protuberance at base and weaker one at apex, forming a deep crescent between; elytron greenish to purplish black; generally yellowish brown, legs with tarsi and apical half of tibiae blackish, and antenna with apical two segments blackish; length 11.5-12.0 mm

hopei

In male, ninth antennal segment with angulately expanded; elytron cupreous violaceous; generally yellowish brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi largely blackish; length 12.0 mm

orientalis

Agetocera chapana Laboissière


Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type.

Agetocera duporti Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type.

Agetocera filicornis Laboissière Fig. 13c


Distribution: Vietnam, China.

No additional material was examined beside the type.

Agetocera hopei Baly


Agetocera pulchella Chapuis, 1875, Gen. Col., 11 : pl. 125, fig. 5.—Weise, 1902, Dtsche Ent. Z., 1902 : 367 (= hopei).


New synonym.


It is almost impossible to separate this species from quadraticollis Laboissière, which is described by a single female specimen, except for the entirely brownish apical antennal segments in quadraticollis. In this paper, quadraticollis is treated as a synonym of hopei.

Material examined. THAILAND: Musa nr. Fang, 1 ex., 22. vi. 1968, K. Hatta (EHIME).


Agetocera lobicornis Baly


Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand, Laos.

Material examined. THAILAND: 50 km West of Tak, 900 m, 6 exs., 7-8. iv. 1966, M. Sedlacek (BISHOP).


Agetocera mirabilis (Hope)


Aplosonyx heterocera Redtenbacher, 1868, Reise Novara, Zool., 2, Col.: 206 (Hong Kong; WIEN).—Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 127 (= mirabilis).


CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC. 45


Agetocera nigripennis Laboissière

Distribution: Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type specimen.

Agetocera orientalis Weise

Agetocera orientalis Weise, 1902, Dtsche Ent. Z., 1902: 367 (Tonkin).
Distribution: Vietnam.
No material was examined.

Agetocera sokolovi Medvedev

Distribution: Vietnam.
No material was examined. This species is not included in the key.

Genus Pseudocophora Jacoby

Pseudocophora Jac., 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6: 69, 214 (type: Galleruca buquetii Guérin; Java).

KEY TO SPECIES OF Pseudocophora

1 Legs entirely yellowish brown ................................................................. 2
   Legs in part blackish ............................................................................. 5
2(1) In male, postscutellar structure conspicuous, not nearly flat; in female fifth abdominal
    segment not emarginated at apex .......................................................... 3
   In male, postscutellar structure nearly flat, impunctate, with a fovea near suture; in
   female fifth abdominal segment deeply and narrowly emarginated at apex; generally
   yellowish brown with metathorax and part of basal four segments of abdomen black;
   length 5.2-5.5 mm ..................................................................................... pectoralis
3(2) Elytron yellowish to reddish brown ........................................................ 4
   Elytron black, in some specimen basal margin and part of epipleuron brownish;
   generally yellowish to reddish brown; length 4.8-5.0 mm ......................... nitens
4(3) Ventral surfaces yellowish brown with metathorax and basal part of each abdominal
    segment blackish in various degrees; generally yellowish brown, in male postscutellar
    region entirely yellowish brown; length 5.5 mm ....................................... madoni
   Ventral surfaces yellowish brown, in some specimen metathorax blackish; in male
   postscutellar region with small anterior and posterior markings black, but in some
   specimen entirely yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown; length 5.0-5.7
   mm .............................................................................................................. flavola
Legs black with anterior leg entirely reddish brown; in male median lobe of fifth abdominal segment flat; generally reddish brown, ventral surfaces black; in male postscutellar regions blackish in various degrees; length 5.3-6.3 mm. 

**Pseudocophora brunnea** Baly


Distribution: Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Malaya, Celebes.


**Pseudocophora flaveola** Baly


As mentioned by Maulik (1936), this species is variable on the coloration of the ventral surfaces. On the type specimen taken from Andaman Is., the ventral surfaces are entirely pale. The several pale. However, the other five male specimens taken from Laos are characteristic in having the postscutellar region with small anterior and posterior markings and metathorax blackish.


**Pseudocophora madoni** Laboissiere


Distribution: Vietnam.

The following specimen well agrees with the type of this species. However, this species might be a color variation of *flaveola* which is a very variable on the coloration of the ventral surfaces.

**Pseudocophora nitens** Allard


**Pseudocophora pectoralis** Baly


Distribution: India, Burma, Indo-China, S. China.


**Pseudocophora uniplagiata** Jacoby


Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Sumatra.


Genus *Aulacophora* Chevrolat


*Raphidopalapa* Chevrolat, 1837, in Dejean, *Cat. Col.*, ed. 3: 402 (type: *Criocerus abdominalis*
In this genus, it is almost impossible to correctly identify by the female specimens for some species. Allard (1891, Nouv. Arch, Mus. Paris, ser. 3, 3 : 231, from Luang Prabang, and 1908, Miss. Pavie Indo-Chine, 3 : 160, from Cambodge) recorded Aulacophora ioptera (Wiedemann) from Indo-China. However, this species is not included in the text, because Baly (1889, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1889 : 301) had some question on Allard’s identification of ioptera.

**Key to Species of Aulacophora**

1. In female apex of fifth abdominal segment trilobed .................................................... 2
2. In female apex of fifth abdominal segment not trilobed .................................................. 3
2(1) Antenna filiform in both sexes; yellowish brown, ventral surfaces black, scutellum pitchy brown, legs entirely yellowish brown; length 6.3 mm ————————— mouhoti
Antenna with apical segments incrassate in male; coloration variable. 1) generally black, with lateral margin of pronotum and antenna yellowish brown; 2) pronotum entirely blackish, 3) elytron entirely brownish, 4) dorsal surfaces entirely blackish, 5) entirely reddish brown; length 8.4 mm ————————— leuteicornis

3(1) Clypeus pale ————————— 4
Clypeus black ————————— 14

4(3) First antennal segment broadened in male ————————— 5
First antennal segment not broadened in male ————————— 6

5(4) In male, antennal scape broadened, interantennal area specially modified, and humerus not covered with erect hairs; transverse sulcus of pronotum generally straight and sometimes interrupted in middle; elytron with suture and margin brown; generally yellowish brown, metathorax and abdomen blackish, legs pitchy black in various degrees, at least femora infuscate in most cases; length 7.8-8.3 mm ————————— cornuta
In male, antennal scape broadened but interantennal area not modified, and humerus covered with erect hairs; in female pygidium produced posteriorly and sharply pointed at apex; transverse furrow of pronotum strongly curved at middle; generally yellowish brown, metathorax and abdomen blackish, with apex of the latter brownish, in some specimen legs blackish in various degrees; length 6.4-7.5 mm ————————— indica

6(4) In male, third to fifth antennal segments modified and vertical area of head with structures ————————— 7
In male, third to fifth antennal segments not specially modified, but some times rather stout, and vertical area of head without structures ————————— 9

7(6) In male third antennal segment longer than broad, flat and subtriangular; legs entirely brownish ————————— 8
In male third antennal segment much broader than long, blade-like internally, and vertical area of head on each side with a longitudinal excavation; legs nearly black; generally yellowish brown with elytron black. meso- and metathorax pitchy black; length 5.7-6.0 mm ————————— jacobyi

8(7) In male, fourth antennal segment broader than long, quite flat, produced endoapical-ly, and vertical area of head on each side with a strongly thickened transverse ridge; generally yellowish brown with elytron black; length 6.3-6.5 mm ————————— palliata
In male, fourth antennal segment longer than broad, not very flat, incised apically and quite hairy around emargination, and vertical area of head on each side with a longitudinal excavation; generally yellowish brown with elytron black; length 5.6-5.8 mm ————————— frontalis

9(6) Ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown ————————— 10
Ventral surfaces of metathorax and abdomen black; generally reddish to yellowish brown, elytron usually with three black markings (2:1), in some specimen these markings united, or with humeral markings only, legs brownish with femora infuscate in various degrees; length 7.6-8.3 mm ————————— bicolor

10(9) Elytron not entirely brownish ————————— 11
Elytron entirely yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown, in some specimen scutellum partly infuscate; length 6.3-6.8 mm ————————— bhamoensis
11(10) Elytron with transverse furrow or depression subbasally, and its lateral margin rather widely explanate ........................................................................................................................................ 12
Elytron without any distinct transverse furrow or depression subbasally, and its lateral margin rather narrowly explanate .................................................................................................................. 11

12(11) In male apical segment of antenna incrassate, and its apex obliquely emarginate and armed with a short acute tooth; generally reddish brown; legs pitchy black, elytron black; length 7.7-9.8 mm ........................................ an tennata
In male apical segment of antenna not incrassate; generally yellowish brown; elytron black with apical half yellowish to reddish brown, in some specimens brownish with three pairs of black markings, or black with apex brownish; length 6.8-8.0 mm ................................................................................................................................. cruenta

13(11) Elytron shining; in male fifth abdominal segment longitudinally elevated and with a longitudinal deep sulcus in middle; generally yellowish brown, elytron black; length 5.3-6.0 mm ........................................................................................................... lewisii
Elytron opaque; in male fifth abdominal segment flat and with a shallow longitudinal short sulcus basally; generally yellowish brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi largely pitchy black, elytron black; length 6.3-7.5 mm ........................................ opacipennis

14(3) Vertex not entirely black, partly brownish .................................................................................................................. 15
Vertex entirely black; yellowish brown with elytron, meso- and metathorax black; length 5.1-5.7 mm ........................................ coomansi

15(14) In male second antennal segment normal ............................................. 16
In male second antennal segment enlarged apically; generally black with head, pronotum and abdomen yellowish brown; length 5.6-6.3 mm .......... nigripennis

16(15) In male first segment of posterior leg normal, elongate, and median lobe of fifth abdominal segment flat; femora of middle and posterior legs pitchy black ...................... 17
In male first tarsal segment of anterior legs widened, round and median lobe of fifth abdominal segment longitudinally raised; generally yellowish brown with metathorax, abdomen, tibiae and tarsi largely pitchy black to brown; length 6.5-7.0 mm ...................................................... yunnanensis

17(16) In male interstices of eyes narrower, subequal to the length of first antennal segment, antenna thickly covered by long hairs; body length longer; scutellum yellowish brown; posterior legs almost entirely pitchy black to black; generally yellowish brown, in most specimens vertex partly blackish; length 8.0-8.7 mm .......... coffeae
In male interstice of eyes wider, distinctly wider than the length of first antennal segment, antenna not thickly covered with long hairs; body length shorter; scutellum pitchy black; posterior legs yellowish brown with femora pitchy black in various degrees; generally yellowish brown, vertex always entirely yellowish brown, in some specimens elytron pitchy brown with lateral and apical margins broadly and suture narrowly yellowish brown; length 6.5-7.0 mm .......... semifusa

Aulacophora antennata Baly

Distribution: Thailand, Singapore, Borneo, Java.
Material examined. THAILAND: Trang Prov., Water fall to Khaochang, 150-300 m, 2 exs., 3. i. 1964, G. A. Samuelson (BISHOP); Khao Chong, nr. Trung, 1 ex., 26. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU).
Aulacophora bhamoensis Jacoby


Aulacophora bicolor Weber


Galleruca haemorrhhoa Fabricius, 1803, in Illiger, Mag. Ins., 2 : 293 (new name for bicolor Fabricius, 1801).—Zimsen, 1964, Type Material Fabricius: 108.

Galermca sexpunctata Olivier, 1808, Entomologie, 6: 627, fig. (Timor).


**Aulacophora coffeae** (Hornstedt) Fig. 14b


*Aulacophora coffeae*: Baly, 1886; J. Linn. *Soc.*, Zool., 20: 3. 4. 18 (Java, Sumatra, Philippines, Tondano, Trigane, Cambodia, India).

Distribution: India, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Philippines.
Aulacophora coomani Laboissière Fig. 15a


Distribution : Laos, Vietnam, China.


Aulacophora cornuta Baly


Aulacophora cruenta (Fabricius)


Galleruca cmenta Fabricius, 1792, Ent. Syst., 2 : 19 (E. Indies); 1801, Syst. Eleut., 1 : 483 (India orientali).


Galleruca variabilis Illiger, 1802, Mag. Ins., 422 (locality not cited).—Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 196 (= rosea).


—Weise, 1924, Col. Cat. Junk, 78 ; 13 (= cmenta).

Ceratia (Orthaulaca) mea ; Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 62 (Borneo; ab. Zata).
Aulacophora stigmatica Weise, 1924, Col. Cat. Junk, 78 : 16 (new name for Aulacophora bipunctata Weise, 1913, net. Olivier, 1808).


Aulacophora frontalis Baly, 1888, J. Linn. Soc., Zool., 20 : 176, 181 (Borneo, Sarawak ; BM)
Borneo, Java, Philippines.


**Aulacophora indica** (Gmelin)


_Galeruca similis_ Olivier, 1808, _Entomologie, 6_: 624, fig. (Îles de L'Ocean Indien). New synonym.


_Aulacophora flavipes_ Jacoby, 1883, _Notes Leyden Mus., 5_: 202 (Saleyar)._—_Baly, 1886, _J. Linn. Sot., Zool., 20_: 17 (= _similis_).

_Raphidopalpa caffei _: Allard, 1888 (1889), _Ann. Sot. Ent. France, ser. 6, 8_: 306, 319 (Japan)._—_Weise, 1892, _Dtsche Ent. Z., 1892_: 395 (= _similis_).

_Raphidopalpa testacea_: Allard, 1888 (1889), _Ann. Sot. Ent. France, ser. 6, 8_: 308, 320 (Celebes).


_Raphidopalpa bengalensis_ Weise, 1892, _Dtsche Ent. Z., 1892_: 394 (Calcutta)._—_Laboissiere, 1940, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., 16(3):_ 10 (= _indica_).

_Orthaulaca similis_: Weise, 1892, _Dtsche Ent. Z., 1892_: 393 (Nias)._—_Weise, 1916, _Arkiv Zool., 10_: 1.
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38 (notes).


Laboissière (1932) treated the material taken from India as *indica*, ones from S. China, Yunnan and Tonkin as *chinensis*, and ones from Japan, Korea and China as *femoralis*. According to the study on the materials taken from these areas, it came to conclusion that it is not necessary to separate these three species. Also, Chen & Kung (1959) treated *chinensis* as a subspecies of *femoralis*. However, in central China, these two forms distribute in same areas. The color of legs is somewhat variable.

iv. 1961, N. R. Spencer (BISHOP). LAOS
1,035
Ho, 14 km N., Phan Rang, 2 exs., 15. xi. 1960.
11. xi. 1965, 6 exs., 8. iii. 1966, Native collr; Vientiane Prov., Vientiane, 1 ex., 31. v. -3. vi. 1960,
S. KIMOTO
Aulacophora jacybi (Weise)


Ceratia (Ceratia) jacybi Weise, 1924. Col. Cat. Junk, 78: 10 (new name for denticomis Jacoby).


Ceratia (Ceratia) jacybi Weise, 1924. Col. Cat. Junk, 78: 10 (new name for denticomis Jacoby).

Aulacophora denticomis (Weise) 1892, Dtsche Ent. Z., 2: 942 (India).

Aulacophora cattigarensis Weise, 1892. Dtsche Ent. Z., 2: 942 (India).


Ceratia (Ceratia) jacybi Weise, 1924. Col. Cat. Junk, 78: 10 (new name for denticomis Jacoby).


Ceratia (Ceratia) jacybi Weise, 1924. Col. Cat. Junk, 78: 10 (new name for denticomis Jacoby).


Ceratia (Ceratia) jacybi Weise, 1924. Col. Cat. Junk, 78: 10 (new name for denticomis Jacoby).


Ceratia (Ceratia) jacybi Weise, 1924. Col. Cat. Junk, 78: 10 (new name for denticomis Jacoby).

Aulacophora luteicornis (Fabricius)  Fig. 14c

**Callercusa luteicornis** Fabr., 1801, Syst. Eleu., 1 : 482 (Sumatra).


— Jacoby, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6 : 40 (Sumatra).-Baly, 1886, J. Linn. Soc., Zool., 20 : 21 (= *luteicornis*).


**Aulacophora marginicollis** Allard, 1888 (1889), Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 6, 8 : 309, 320 (Singapore).-Baly, 1889, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1889 : 301 (as var. of *luteicornis*).
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Pachypalpa luteicornis: Weise, 1892, Dtche Ent. Z., 1892: 392 (genus).


Distribution: Thailand, Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra.

No additional material was examined.

Aulacophora mouhoti Baly


Distribution: Vietnam, Malaya.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

Aulacophora nigripennis Motschulsky Fig. 15c


Distribution: E. Siberia, Korea, Japan, Ryukyu Is., China, Taiwan, Hainan, Vietnam.


Aulacophora opacipennis Chûjô


Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Taiwan.

This species seems to be a closely related one to Aulacophora nigripalpis Chen & Kung, 1959, described from Yunnan, China.

**Aulacophora pubescens** (Allard)


Distribution: Vietnam.

Judging from the original description, this species probably belongs to another genus, in having the dorsal surfaces covered with hairs. This species is not included in the key.

**Aulacophora semifusca** Jacoby  Fig. 15b

*Chen & Kung, 1959 (net Olivier), Acta Ent. Sinica, 9(4) : 376, 382 (China).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B : 484 (= almora).*

Distribution: India, Burma, Nepal, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, S. China, Hainan, Taiwan.

This species is very variable on coloration of the dorsal surfaces and the legs, and *almora* is nothing but a infraspecific variation of *semifusca*. In female specimen, it is difficult to clearly separate this species from *yunnanensis* Chen & Kung. The material here identified as female of *semifusca* Jacoby might includes female of *yunnanensis*. In the most pale colored specimen of *semifusca*, the scutellum is entirely yellowish brown.


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**Fig. 16.** a, *Kanarella unicolor* Jacoby; b, *Japonitata tricarinata* (Laboissière); c, *Cerophysella laosensis* n. sp.


**Aulacophora yunnanensis** Chen & Kung


Distribution: Laos, China.

Genus Kanarella Jacoby


*Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 334 (type : *Cneorane pallida* Jacoby ; Ceylon).

**Kanarella unicolor** Jacoby  Fig. 16a


Distribution : India, Nepal, Laos, Vietnam. Elongate; pronotum nearly as long as wide, slightly widened anteriorly, and its surface smooth, shining, impunctate ; elytron subparallel-sided, confusedly impressed by distinct punctures ; entirely yellowish brown ; length 4.8-5.7 mm.


Genus Japonitata Stran


1. Elytron with more than two costae ................................................. 2

2(1) Pronotum nearly three times as wide as long ; in male elytron with two long and two short costae and in female with two long costae ; generally black, abdomen yellowish brown ; length 5.0 mm (Laboissière, 1929 ; China) .......................................................... **unicostata**

2 Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long ; elytron with three costae of which median one interrupted at middle ; generally black, elytron Bluish black, abdomen yellowish brown ; length 5.0-6.5 mm .................................................. **coomani**

3. Elytron with a lateral costa ; pronotum nearly 1 2/3 times as wide as long ; generally black, elytron violaceous blue, abdomen yellowish brown ; length 5.0 mm (Laboissière, 1929 ; China) .......................................................... **unicostata**

3 Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long ; elytron with three costae of which median one interrupted at middle ; generally black, elytron Bluish black, abdomen yellowish brown ; length 5.0-6.5 mm .................................................. **tricarinata**

**Japonitata coomani** (Laboissière)


No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Japonitata tricarinata** (Laboissière)  Fig. 16b


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined.

**Genus Euliroetis** Ogoblin


**Euliroetis lameyi** (Laboissiere)


**Euliroetis lameyi** var. *obscuripes* Ogoblin, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 200, 405 (Amur).


Distribution: Vietnam, China, E. Siberia.

Oblong oval, pronotum with a pair of foveae; elytron finely punctate, epipellurum extremely narrow. Yellowish brown, antenna, dorsal surfaces of femora, tibiae and tarsi black; elytron yellowish brown with basal, sutural and apical markings blackish; in some specimen legs almost entirely blackish; in male fourth and fifth abdominal segments slightly depressed at middle; length 6.3 mm.

No additional material was examined.

**Genus Cerophysella** Laboissiere


**Key to Species of Cerophysella**

1. Posterior margin of pronotum without a pair of tubercles.................................2

   Posterior margin of pronotum with a pair of tubercles; in male elytron with a round depression behind scutellum; generally blackish, prothorax yellowish brown, legs reddish brown with middle and posterior legs partly infuscate; length 4.5-5.0 mm ................................................................. **basalis**

2(1) Elytral punctures finer, pronotum smooth ...................................................... 3

   Elytral punctures stronger, pronotum granulate; in male specimens without any distinct secondary sexual character on dorsal surfaces; generally black, prothorax and legs yellowish to reddish brown, antenna pitchy black, in pale colored specimen elytron entirely brownish; length 5.0-6.0 mm ...................................................... **laosensis**

3(2) Antenna robuster, fifth and sixth segments nearly 1 1/2 times as long as wide; in male pronotum with a pair of distinct tubercles slightly before transverse depression and elytron with a round depression behind scutellum; generally black; prothorax yellowish brown, coloration of elytron variable, 1) entirely black, 2) black with a transverse
median band yellowish brown, 3) yellowish brown with a basi-sutural round marking blackish, 4) entirely yellowish brown; in pale colored specimen abdomen and legs almost entirely brownish; length 5.0-6.0 mm *................................. viridipennis*

Antenna slenderer, fifth and sixth segments more than twice as long as wide; in male third to eleventh antennal segments thickly covered by long hairs; generally reddish brown, elytral coloration variable, 1) entirely blackish with basal margin narrowly reddish, 2) black with a transverse median band reddish, 3) entirely reddish brown; in dark colored specimen ventral surfaces, antenna and legs almost entirely pitchy black; length 5.0-5.5 mm ................................. plagiata

**Cerophysella basalis** (Baly)


Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam, Hainan, E. China, Japan.


In the Chinese specimens, a pair of tubercles on the posterior margin of pronotum are distinct. However, in the Thailand and the Indochinese specimens these tubercles are more weaker.

**Cerophysella laosensis** n. sp. Fig. 16c

Generally black, prothorax yellowish to reddish brown, antenna pitchy black with one or two basal segments reddish brown, legs generally yellowish brown; in pale colored specimen elytron entirely yellowish to reddish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, impunctate, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression obsolete, frontal tubercle transverse, subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface generally smooth, shining, not distinctly delimited posteriorly. Antenna robust, in preapical segments nearly twice as long as wide; first robust, somewhat club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 2/5 as long as first, third nearly twice as long as second, third to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth nearly 1 1/5 times as long as seventh, ninth subequal to eighth in length and shape, eleventh 1 1/4 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 11/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, with a pair of lateral transverse furrows which are united at middle. Scutellum subtriangular, surface finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margins subparallel-sided and apex rounded, surface distinctly and
closely punctate, and interstices of punctures finely granulate.

Length: 5.0-6.0 mm.


This new species resembles Cerophysella viridipennis (Allard), but differs in having pronotum finely granulate and elytron with the punctures more strongly and closely impressed.

Cerophysella plagiata Laboissière, resurrected from synonymy


Distribution : Vietnam.

In Gressitt & Kimoto (1963), *Cerophypla plagiata* Laboissiere was treated as a synonym of *basalis* Baly. According to the study on the type of *Cerophysella plagiata* Laboissiere, this specie is characteristic in having the posterior margin of pronotum without and distinct tubercles.


*Cerophysella viridipennis* (Allard)


New synonym.

Distribution : Ceylon, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam.

Genus Paridea Baly


**KEY TO SPECIES OF Paridea**

1. Prosternum narrow but distinct, inserted between coxal cavities; pygidium modified in female ......................................................
   Prosternum not inserted between coxal cavities; pygidium simple in both sexes (subgenus *Paridea*) ................................................................. 2

2(1) Pygidium of female entire, somewhat projecting beyond elytral apex and horn-like shaped (subgenus *Parataca*) ................................................................. 4
   Pygidium of female deeply emarginate and projecting as a bilobed process beyond elytron (subgenus *Semacia*); yellowish brown with *meso-* and metathorax blackish; length 5.8 mm ..........................................................  pectoralis

3(2) Pronotum pitchy brown with basal portion yellowish brown, elytron entirely yellow to reddish brown; generally yellowish brown; length 4.5-5.5 mm .......  coomani
   Pronotum pitchy black; elytron pitchy black with a large median marking yellowish brown; head and ventral surfaces pitchy black with abdomen yellowish brown; antenna and legs generally yellowish brown; length 5.7-6.0 mm ........  excavata

4(1) Dorsal surfaces entirely brownish ......................................................................... 5
   Dorsal surfaces partly blackish ............................................................................. 6

5(4) Elytron with a distinct lateral costa starting from humerus; yellowish brown with metathorax black; length 4.3-4.5 mm .................................................. subviridis
   Elytron without any costa laterally; yellowish brown with metathorax black; in male elytron with a pair of foveae and several short irregular ridges basally, and tenth antennal segment depressed and infuscate; length 5.4-6.5 mm .......... allardi

6(5) Pronotum black ................................................................................................. 7
   Pronotum yellowish brown ................................................................................. 10

7(6) Elytron with blackish markings ........................................................................... 8
   Elytron yellowish brown with margins blackish; generally blackish, vertex, apex of femora and base of tibiae reddish, and abdomen with lateral margin yellowish; length 4.8 mm .................................................. circumdata

8(7) Elytral margins partly brownish ........................................................................... 9
   Elytral margins, together with basal and postmedian transverse band, entirely blackish; generally blackish, abdomen with lateral margin yellowish; length 3.9-5.5 mm ............................................................. oculata

9(8) Elytron yellowish brown with basal band and latero-apical marking blackish; in female elytron with a distinct tubercle subapically; generally black, vertex reddish brown, abdomen brownish; legs blackish with apical 1/3 of femora and base of tibiae brownish; antenna blackish with basal segments brownish; length 4.5 mm ........ basalis
   Elytron yellowish brown with basal and apical band black; in male elytron without any distinct tubercle; generally blackish, abdomen with lateral margin brownish, antenna and legs blackish; length 5 mm .......................................................... alternata

10(6) Legs entirely yellowish brown; head, pronotum and scutellum yellowish brown;
Fig. 17. a. *Paridea (Paridea) subviridis* Laboissiere; b. *P. (Paridea) allardi* n. sp.; c. *P. (Paraulaca excavata* n. sp.

elytron yellowish brown with basal and apical markings black, in some specimen these two markings united; ventral surfaces yellowish brown with metathorax blackish, in some specimen abdomen blackish in various degrees; length 5.7-6.0 mm ................................................................. tetraspilotata

Legs yellowish brown with ventral surfaces of femora and tibiae black; dorsal surfaces yellowish brown, elytron with basal and apical markings blackish; ventral surfaces yellowish brown with meso- and metathorax and four basal segments of abdomen blackish; length 5.8-6.5 mm ................................................................. luteofasciata

Subgenus *Paraulaca* Baly


*Paridea (Paraulaca) coomani* (Laboissière), new combination


Distribution: Vietnam.


*Paridea (Paraulaca) excavata* n. sp. Fig. 17c

Generally pitchy black, elytron with a large median marking yellowish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space much
wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly $3/4$ as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly half as long as first, third twice as long as second, third to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, $1 2/5$ times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight lateral margin feebly rounded, widest almost at $1/3$ from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, and with a distinct transverse depression. Scutellum subtriangular, sparsely impressed by fine punctures. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface distinctly but not closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Male: Elytron with a distinct subbasal excavation; pygidium without horn-like projection apically. Female: Elytron without any distinct excavation subbasally; pygidium with sharp horn-like shaped projection apically.

Length: 5.7-6.0 mm.


This new species resembles *Paridea coomani* (Laboissière), but differs in having the general coloration pitchy black, and elytron with a median marking yellowish brown, and in the male elytron with a distinct subbasal excavation.

Subgenus *Paridea* Baly

*Paridea (Paridea) allardi* n. sp. Fig.17b


Generally yellowish brown, ventral surfaces with metathorax black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, nearly impunctate, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly $3/4$ as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly $1/4$ as long as first, third $2 2/3$ times as long as second, fourth slightly shorter than third, fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, $1 3/4$ times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin feebly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, and with a distinct transverse depression. Scutellum subtriangular, convex, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface strongly and rather closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Male: Elytron with a pair of foveae and several short irregular ridges basally; antenna with tenth segment depressed and infuscate. Female: Elytron normal; antenna entirely brownish and normal.

Length: 5.4-6.5 mm.

Holotype (BISHOP): LAOS: Vientiane Prov., Ban Van Eje, 15. vi. 1966, Native collr. Para-

This new species somewhat resembles Paridea subviridis Laboissière, but differs in being the body length larger, and having elytron without any costae laterally and in the male with a pair of foveae and several short irregular ridges basally.

The material identified as "Aulacophora chlorotica Fabricius" by Allard is now preserved in Paris Museum. However, I could not trace any name referred by Allard.

**Paridea (Paridea) alternata** Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Paridea (Paridea) basalis** Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Paridea (Paridea) circumdata** Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

I could not trace the type location of this species.

**Paridea (Paridea) luteofasciata** Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Paridea (Paridea) oculata** Laboissière


Distribution: N. India, Thailand, Vietnam.

Paridea (Paridea) perplexa (Baly)


Distribution: India, Nepal, Burma, Vietnam, S. China.

Material examined. VIETNAM : Dilinh (Djiring), 1,200 m, 1 ex., 22-28. iv. 1960, L. W. Quate; 24 km S. of Dilinh (Djiring), 1,050 m, 1 ex., 29. iv. 1960, R. E. Leech; 17 km S. of Dilinh, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 6-13. x. 1960, C. M. Yoshimoto; 10 km E. of Banme Thuot, 1 ex., 10. v. 1960, R. E. Leech; 20 km N. of Pleiku, 650 m, 1 ex., 9. v. 1960, L. W. Quate (BISHOP).

Paridea (Paridea) subviridis Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

Paridea (Paridea) tetraspilota (Hope)


*Paridea tetraspilota*: Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc., 501 (India, Nepal, Burma, Yunnan, Siam, Formosa).


Distribution: India, Nepal, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, S. China, Taiwan.


Subgenus Semacia Fairmaire

*Semacia* Fairmaire, 1889, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 58 : 82 (type : *Semacia biplagiata* Fairmaire; China).—Ogloblin, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 167, 398 (subgenus of *Paraulaca*, but included the type of the latter).
Par-idea (Semacia) pectoralis (Laboissière), new combination

Distribution : Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type.

Genus Trichomimastra Weise

Trichomimastra Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 75 (type : Mimastra seminigra Weise ; Banguay).

Trichomimas tra hirsu ta (Jacoby), new combination


The coloration of the dorsal surfaces is variable : 1) entirely yellowish to reddish brown, 2) pronotum yellowish to reddish brown, elytron pitchy black, 3) the dorsal surfaces generally yellowish to reddish brown, elytron with the sutural, the lateral and the apical margins blackish, 4) the dorsal surfaces entirely pitchy black.


Genus Siemssenius Weise

Siemssenius Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 73 (type : Siemssenius modesta Weise ; China).
Siemssenius fulvipennis (Jacoby), new combination

Liroetis fulvipennis Jac., 1890, Entomolog., 23: 215, fig. (China; BM).

Distribution: Vietnam, China.

Oblong oval; generally reddish to yellowish brown, antenna and legs entirely blackish; length 11.0-14.0 mm.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

Genus Haplosomoides Duvivier


Key to species of Haplosomoides

1 Elytron not entirely brownish, at least partly blackish .................................. 2
Elytron entirely brownish ....................................................................................... 3

2(1) Elytron black with posterior half yellowish brown; generally black, antenna yellowish brown; length 9.0 mm ................................................................. plicatus
Elytron entirely black; head, pronotum and legs yellowish brown; length 6.7-7.0 mm ................................................................. costatus
3(1) Abdomen entirely brownish ................................................................. 4

Abdomen entirely blackish; generally yellowish brown; length 5.0-6.3 mm ....... annamitus

4(3) Antenna blackish with basal segments brownish; pronotum 3/4 times as wide as long; generally yellowish brown; in male, ventral surface of first abdominal segment with a distinct, long projection apically; length 5.7-6.3 mm .................... appendiculatus

Antenna entirely yellowish brown; pronotum 1/2 times as wide as long; generally yellowish brown; in male without any long projection apically; length 5.7-6.3 mm ............... flavus

**Haplosomoides annamitus** (Allard), new combination


Distribution: Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan.

I could not trace the type location of *Haplosomoides egena* Weise. My identification of this species is based on the material identified by Laboissière, preserved in Stockholm.


**Haplosomoides appendiculatus** Laboissière


Haplosomoides costatus (Baly)  Fig. 18c


Distribution: S. China, Hainan, Taiwan, Vietnam, Ryukyu Is.

No additional material was examined.

Haplosomoides flavus Laboissière  Fig. 18a


Haplosomoides plicatus (Allard)  Fig. 19a

Pseudocophora plicata All., 1887, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 6, 7 : 201 (Malacca); 1888 (1889), ibid., ser. 6, 8 : 325 (Malacca).


Distribution: Thailand, Malaya.

Material examined. THAILAND: Cholburi, 1 ex., 4. vii. 1963, Native collr (BISHOP).

Genus Fleutiauxia Laboissière


**Key to species of Fleutiauxia**

Meso- and metathorax, and abdomen black; generally yellowish brown, elytron bluish black, antenna somewhat infuscate; in male head with a deep transverse excavation and a short tubercle at middle; length 5.8-6.5 mm ........................................ cyanipennis
Ventral surfaces entirely yellowish to reddish brown; generally yellowish to reddish brown, elytron violaceous blue, antenna somewhat infuscate; in male head with a long, subparallel-sided projection; length 4.8-5.1 mm

Fleutiauxia cyanipennis Laboissière

Distribution: Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type series.

_Fleutiauxia violaceipennis_ n. sp.  

Generally yellowish to reddish brown, elytron violaceous blue, antenna dark reddish brown, with two or three basal segments paler, legs with tibiae and tarsi more or less infuscate.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercles, subtriangular distinctly separated to each other, slightly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; first segment robust, second nearly half as long as first, third 2 1/5 times as long as second, fourth _subequal_ to third in length and shape, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to ninth _subequal_ to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh _subequal_ to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, almost straight at middle, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow depressions laterally, finely granulate, nearly impunctate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex
rounded, surface finely granulate and impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices clearly wider than average diameter of punctures.

**Male** : Head with a long, subparallel-sided projection on frons. Female : Unknown.

Length : 4.8-5.1 mm.


This new species resembles *Fleutiauxia cyanipennis* Laboissière, but differs in having the ventral surfaces entirely yellowish to reddish brown, and in the male head with a long, subparallel-sided projection on frons.

Genus *Taumacera* Thunberg


*Cerophyta* Chevrolat, 1837, in Dejean, Cat. Col., ed. 3 : 403 (type : *Galleruca nodicornis* Wiedemann ; Java ; monobasic).—Ogloblin, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1 : 171, 372.


**KEY TO SPECIES OF Taumacera**

1. Dorsal surfaces not entirely brownish ........................................................................ 2

Dorsal surfaces entirely yellowish brown ; generally yellowish brown ; length 5.7-6.3 mm ......................................................... *dosithepica*

2(1) Ventral surfaces partly brownish ............................................................................... 3

Ventral and dorsal surfaces entirely bluish or greenish ..................................................... 6

3(2) Body length longer than 6.0 mm ................................................................................. 4

Body length shorter than 5.0 mm .................................................................................. 5

4(3) Dorsal surfaces entirely greenish ; generally bluish green, abdomen reddish brown ; length 7.0-7.5 mm ............................................................................. *metallica*

Dorsal surfaces brownish, elytron with apex bluish, in some specimen its basal margin also ; generally yellowish brown, antenna, tibiae and tarsi infuscate ; in male eighth antennal segments enlarged ; length 6.0-7.0 mm ...................................................... *pulchella*

5(3) Dorsal surfaces brownish, sutural and lateral margins narrowly *piceous* ; generally reddish brown with antenna and tarsi black ; length 4.0 mm ........................................ *samensis*

Elytron yellowish brown with basal and apical areas bluish ; generally pitchy black ; in some specimen pronotum reddish brown ; in male eighth antennal segment enlarged ; length 3.9-5.0 mm ......................................................... *bipilagasta*

6(2) Pronotum 1 1/3 times as wide as long, surface strongly and rather closely punctate, and interstices of *punctae* finely shagreened ; in male eighth antennal segment enlar-


Taumacera biplagiata (Duvivier)


**Distribution**: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, S. China.

Material examined.
**THAILAND**: Khao Yai Nat. Park, 1 ex., 6 v. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU).

*Taumacera coomani* (Laboissière), **new combination**


**Distribution**: Laos, Vietnam.

Material examined.

*Taumacera doisuthepica* **n. sp.**

Generally yellowish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, nearly impunctate, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface somewhat wrinkled. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 2 1/5 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/4 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, ninth subequal to eighth in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh 1 1/2 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum 1 3/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, and with a deep subbasal transverse depression. Scutellum subtriangular, somewhat wrinkled, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface finely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices smooth and shining.

**Length**: 5.7-6.3 mm.

**Holotype** (Type No. 2698, Kyushu Univ.): THAILAND: Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 12 vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake. **Paratypes**: 3 exs., same data as the holotype but K. Morimoto (KU, KIMOTO).
Fig. 20. a, Taumacera laosensis n. sp.; b, T. coomani (Laboissière); c, T. doisuthepica n. sp.

This new species somewhat resembles Taumacera pulchella (Laboissière), but differs in having elytron entirely yellowish brown, and antenna and the legs entirely yellowish brown.

**Taumacera laosensis n. sp.**  Fig. 20a

Generally violaceous to greenish blue, antenna pitchy black with eleventh segment dark brown, legs generally pitchy black with bluish luster.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression feeble, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, slightly raised, surface smooth, shining, not distinctly delimited posteriorly. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; in male third to eleventh segments thickly covered by long hairs, first segment long, robust, second shortest, subspherical, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third six times as long as second, and deeply sulcated apically, fourth short, nearly 1/3 as long as third and sulcated as a whole, fifth elongate, nearly twice as long as fourth, sixth subequal to fifth in length and shape, seventh 2 1/4 times as long as sixth, eighth subequal to seventh in length and shape, ninth 1 1/5 times as long as eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh 1 1/4 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin feebly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures and with a pair of deep depressions laterally. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures somewhat rugosed and clearly narrower than average diameter of punctures.

**Male:** Antenna with third to fifth segment deformed. **Female:** Unknown.

Length: 5.3-5.7 mm.

This new species resembles *Taumacera coomani* (Laboissiere), but differs in having pronotum more quadrate and with the surface smooth, shining, and in the male the third to the fifth antennal segments deformed.

**Taumacera metallica** (Laboissiere), new combination

Distribution : Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Taumacera pulchella** (Laboissiere), new combination  


*Taumacera* (Cerophysa)*pulchella* : Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B: 525 (China).
Distribution : Vietnam, China.

**Taumacera siamensis** (Jacoby), new combination

Distribution : Thailand.
No additional material was examined beside the type series. The description of this species was made by the female specimens only and the male has not been known.

**Genus Cneoranidea** Chen

*Cneoranidea* Chen, 1942, Notes d’Ent. Chinoise, 9 : 31 (type : *Cneoranidea signatipes* Chen; China).

**Cneoranidea maculata** n. sp.  

*Suboval; head, prothorax and scutellum reddish brown, elytron black with subbasal and post-median markings yellowish brown; antenna black with one or two basal segments reddish brown, meso- and metathorax black, abdomen dark reddish brown, legs entirely black.*

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, deep, frontal tubercle oblique, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment robust, club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as body length, third nearly six times as long as second, fourth nearly 3/4 as long as third, fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh 1 1/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 2 1/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, anterior corner thickened, posterior corner pointed, dorsal surface convex' side to side, nearly impunctate. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, widened posteriorly, surface distinctly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.
Length: 5.3-6.8 mm.


This new species resembles Cneoranidea signatipes Chen, but differs in having elytron blackish with the subbasal and the postmedian markings yellowish.

Genus Liroetis Weise


**KEY TO SPECIES OF Liroetis**

1 Dorsal surfaces entirely brownish ................................................................. 2

2(1) Entirely yellowish to reddish brown; in male eleventh antennal segment with a small blackish spot apically; length 6.2-9.0 mm ........................................... apicicornis

   Generally yellowish to reddish brown; antenna, tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown to black; length 14.0 mm ................................................................. clermonti

Liroetis apicicornis (Jacoby)


* Liroetis apicicornis*; Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 313, fig. (India).

Distribution: India, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.


**Liroetis clermonti** (Laboissière), new combination


Distribution: Vietnam.

This species closely resembles *Liroetis nepalensis* Chûjô, from Nepal, but differs in being the body length longer (14.0 mm). In *nepalensis*, the body length is 8.0-10.0 mm.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.
Generally yellowish brown, antenna with three or four apical segments pitchy black.

Head with vertex closely impressed by large punctures and their interstices finely granulate, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct only on middle, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface impressed by fine punctures. Antenna slender, nearly 4/5 as long as body length; first segment robust, club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 2 2/3 times as long as second, fourth 1 2/3 times as long as third, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, strongly narrowed anteriorly and less strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, and slightly concaved before scutellum, dorsal surface convex, sparsely impressed by large punctures and their interstices impressed by minute punctures, and with a pair of feeble depressions laterally. Scutellum subtriangular, impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices finely granulate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, and apex rounded, surface distinctly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures finely granulate.

Length: 12.0 mm.


This new species resembles *Liroetis cleromonti* (Laboissière), but differs in having elytron entirely bluish green and the legs entirely yellowish brown.

**Genus Mimastra** Baly

**KEY TO SPECIES OF *Mimastra***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ventral surfaces entirely pale</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax black</td>
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<td>2(1)</td>
<td>Legs not largely black</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Legs almost entirely black; generally yellowish to reddish brown, antenna</td>
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<td></td>
<td>black; length 6.8-8.0 mm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>........................................................................................................... <em>scutellata</em></td>
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<td>3(2)</td>
<td>Elytron without costa latero-apically, elytral punctures stronger; generally</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yellowish to reddish brown, with antenna, tibiae and tarsi blackish, in</td>
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<td></td>
<td>some specimen legs entirely brownish; length 6.3-7.5 mm</td>
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<td>........................................................................................................... <em>gracilicornis</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elytron with a costa latero-apically, elytral punctures finer; generally</td>
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<td></td>
<td>yellowish to reddish brown, with antenna, tibiae and tarsi blackish; length</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6.5-7.5 mm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>........................................................................................................... <em>apicalis</em></td>
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<td>4(1)</td>
<td>Abdomen black</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Abdomen brownish; generally yellowish brown, with metathorax, tibiae and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tarsi blackish; in most dark colored specimen apex of femora and apical</td>
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<td>margin of elytron blackish; length 6.8-7.5 mm</td>
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<td>........................................................................................................... <em>pectoralis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>5(4)</td>
<td>Elytron not metallic dark green</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elytron entirely metallic dark green; head, antenna and pronotum reddish</td>
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<td></td>
<td>brown, ventral surfaces of meso- and metathorax and abdomen blackish; legs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>black with femora reddish brown; length 8.0 mm</td>
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<td>........................................................................................................... <em>annandalei</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>6(5)</td>
<td>Dorsal surfaces with blackish marking</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dorsal surfaces entirely brownish, except pronotum with ill-defined dark</td>
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<td></td>
<td>markings in some species</td>
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<td>7(6)</td>
<td>Elytron yellowish brown with blackish marking on basal 1/2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elytron yellowish brown with apical 1/3 greenish or bluish, and some time a</td>
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<td>fine line extending forward; generally yellowish brown with metathorax and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>abdomen blackish, legs yellowish brown, dorsal surfaces of femora and tibiae</td>
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<td></td>
<td>and entire tarsi blackish</td>
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<td>8(7)</td>
<td>Elytron yellowish brown, with a longitudinal wide stripe pitchy black;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>generally yellowish brown, antenna, metathorax and abdomen pitchy black;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>legs with ventral surfaces of femora, and tibiae and tarsi blackish; length</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6.3-7.5 mm</td>
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<td>........................................................................................................... <em>longicornis</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elytron yellowish brown with large anterior and posterior markings blackish;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>generally yellowish brown with metathorax and abdomen largely blackish;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>length 6.5 mm</td>
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<td>........................................................................................................... <em>pygidia lis</em></td>
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<td>9(7)</td>
<td>In male, first tarsal segment of anterior leg elongate with interior margin</td>
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<td>deeply emarginate; length 7.5-9.0 mm</td>
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<td>........................................................................................................... <em>unicitarsis</em></td>
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<td>In male, first tarsal segment of anterior leg enlarged, rounded; length 9.0-10.0 mm</td>
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<td>........................................................................................................... <em>cyana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10(6)</td>
<td>Third antennal segment nearly 1 1/2 times as long as second, and fourth more</td>
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<td>than twice as long as third; pronotum with lateral margin rounded, and with</td>
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<td>shallow pair of lateral, and an anterior and a posterior median depressions</td>
<td>11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Third antennal segment more than twice as long as second, and fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third; pronotum subquadrate, and with a deep transverse furrow which is interrupted at middle; generally yellowish brown, metathorax and abdomen pitchy black, antenna somewhat infuscate; length 6.0-7.5 mm

11(10) Pronotum 3/4 times as wide as long, smaller than 6.0 mm; first segment of anterior tarsus normal in male; generally yellowish brown, with metathorax and abdomen pitchy black, antenna, tibiae and tarsi infuscate; length 5.3-6.8 mm

Persimilis

badia

Pronotum 1 1/2 times as wide as long, larger than 7.0 mm; in male first segment of anterior tarsus enlarged, rounded; generally yellowish brown, with metathorax and abdomen blackish, antenna pitchy brown with basal segments brownish, legs yellowish brown with most of tibiae and tarsi blackish; length 7.8-8.4 mm

soreli

Mimastra annandalei Jacoby


Distribution: Thailand.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

Mimastra apicalis n. sp. Fig. 24a

Generally yellowish to reddish brown, antenna pitchy black with four or five basal segments brownish, legs with middle and posterior tibiae and tarsi and anterior tarsi pitchy brown to black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, nearly impunctate, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle

Fig. 22. a. Siemssenius fulvipennis (Jacoby); b. Mimastra unicirtarsis Laboissière; c. M. longicornis Jacoby.
strongly raised, subtriangular, contiguous, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly 2/5 as long as first, third 2 2/3 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/4 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to tenth in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly and slightly concaved before scutellum, dorsal surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, and with a distinct transverse depression. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, and with a distinct costa latero-apically, running parallel to lateral margin, surface strongly and rather closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length: 6.5-7.5 mm.


This new species resembles *Mimastra gracilicornis* Jacoby, but differs in having elytron with a distinct costa latero-apically and elytral punctures much finer.

**Mimastra badia** n.sp. Fig. 21c

Generally yellowish brown, antenna pitchy black with four or five basal segments yellowish brown, ventral surfaces with metathorax and abdomen pitchy black, legs with tibiae and tarsi generally pitchy black.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/4 times as long as second, fourth 2 4/5 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, and fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to eighth in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 3/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly and slightly concaved before scutellum, dorsal surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, and with a distinct transverse depression. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface strongly and rather closely punctate and their interstices somewhat wrinkled.

Length: 5.3-6.8 mm.

CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.

This new species closely resembles *Mimastra soreli* Baly, but differs in having pronotum much wider and in the male the first segment of the anterior tarsus not enlarged.

**Mimastra gracilicornis** Jacoby  


**Mimastra longicornis** Jacoby  


Distribution: Burma, Thailand.
Material examined. THAILAND: Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,300 m, 7 exs., 17. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto; Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 1 ex., 18. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto (KU)

*Mimastra pectoralis* n. sp.  Fig. 24c

Generally yellowish brown, ventral surfaces with metathorax black, legs with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black; in most dark colored specimen apex of femora and apical margin of elytron blackish.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/4 times as long as second, fourth 3 1/5 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as broad as long, anterior margin rounded posteriorly, lateral margin feebly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, and with a distinct transverse depression. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface strongly and rather closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length: 6.8-7.5 mm.


This new species resembles *Mimastra soreli* Baly, but differs in having pronotum much wider and the abdomen entirely brownish.

*Mimastra persimilis* n. sp.  Fig. 24b

Generally yellowish brown, ventral surfaces with metathorax and abdomen pitchy brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi somewhat infuscate.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 2 1/2 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly and slightly concaved before scutellum, dorsal surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, and with a distinct transverse depression. Scutellum
subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface strongly and rather closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length: 6.0-7.5 mm.


This new species closely resembles Mimastra sowerbyi Baly, but differs in having the third antennal segment longer and more than twice as long as the second, and the fourth 1 1/2 times as long as the third.

**Mimastra pygidialis** Laboissière Fig. 23c


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Mimastra scutellata** Jacoby Fig. 23a


Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand, Laos.


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**Fig. 24.** a, *Mimastra apicalis* n. sp.; b, *M. persimilis* n. sp.; c, *M. pectoralis* n. sp.
Mimastra soreli Baly


Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, S. China, Hainan.


*Mimastra unicitarsis* Laboissiere


Distribution: India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, Laos, S. China.

This species closely resembles *Mimastra cyanura* (Hope), and is clearly separable only on the male specimen. Among the vast number of specimens taken from Thailand and Laos, I could not find any male specimen of cyanura. I could not trace the type location of this species. However, this species is able to clearly identify from Laboissiere's illustration.


Genus Cneorane Baly

*Cneorane* Baly, 1865, Ent. Monthly Mag., 2 : 97 (type: *Cneorane fulvicollis* Baly=Galleruca rubricollis Hope; India).-Chapuis, 1875, Gen. Col., 11 : 178, 179.—Maulik, 1936, Fauna India,
CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.


KEY TO SPECIES OF Cneorane

1 Abdomen bluish or blackish ................................................................. 2
   Abdomen entirely yellowish brown ; generally reddish brown with elytron greenish to blackish blue ; antenna pitchy black with basal two or three and apical segments brownish ; in male preapical segments of antenna widened ; length 7.3-7.8 mm ................................. subcoeruleus

2(1) Rather large in size; larger than 5.5 mm............................................ 3
   Rather small in size ; head and thorax reddish brown ; elytron blackish blue ; abdomen and legs infuscated, except femora of anterior and middle legs reddish ; length 4.5-5.0 mm .................................................. rufocaerulea

3(2) Elytron with distinct transverse furrow subbasally ; interstices of elytral punctures narrower than diameter of each puncture ........................................ 4
   Elytron without distinct transverse furrow subbasally ; interstices of elytral punctures wider than diameter of each puncture ........................................ 6

4(3) Metathorax blackish ; generally bluish to violaceous black ; head, prothorax and femora of anterior and middle legs yellowish brown ................................................................. 5
   Metathorax and legs entirely yellowish brown ; generally yellowish brown, elytron greenish blue ; abdomen pitchy black ; length 8.6 mm .................................................. siamensis

5(4) Antenna entirely brownish ; elytron with punctures finer ; length 8.0 mm .......... fulvicornis
   Antenna blackish ; elytron with punctures stronger ; length 6.8-8.0 mm ................ crassicornis

6(3) Head, pro- and mesothorax reddish brown ; elytron blackish or bluish ; legs, metathorax and abdomen bluish or blackish blue, except anterior and middle femora reddish ........................................... 7
   Head and thorax reddish brown with middle of mesothorax bluish black ; abdomen bluish black ; legs yellowish brown, tarsi and apical portion of tibiae infuscate ; in male preapical segments widened ; length 8.0-8.6 mm ...................... rubricollis

7(6) Interstices of elytral punctures without irregular convexities ; length 8.5-9.0 mm ........................ femoralis
   Interstices of elytral punctures convex and irregularly rugose ; length 11.0 mm ............ cariosipennis

Cneorane cariosipennis Fairmaire  Fig. 25a


Distribution : Thailand, China.

As suggested by Gressitt & Kimoto (1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B : 551), this species closely resembles Cneorane nigrifennis Laboissière (1922, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1922 : 102 ; Yunnan). According to the study on the type of nigrifennis preserved in Humburg Museum, the latter slightly differs in having the body length slightly shorter (about 9.0 mm).

Material examined. THAILAND: Chiangmai Prov., Chiangmai, 1,000-1,500 m, 4 exs., 11. iv. 1966. J. Sedlacek (BISHOP) ; Chiangmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 17. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto (KU).
Fig. 25. a, Cneorane \textit{cariosipennis} Fairmaire; b, \textit{Cneorella laosensis} n. sp.; c, \textit{Bangrella fulva} n. sp.

**Cneorane crassicornis** Fairmaire


Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam, China.

Material examined. THAILAND: Chiangmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 17. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto (KU). VIETNAM: 18 km NW of Dalat, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 4-5. v. 1960, L. W. Quate; Mt. Lang Bian, 1,500 m-2000 m, 1 ex., 19. vi.-8. vi. 1961, N. R. Spencer (BISHOP).

**Cneorane ferioralis** Jacoby


Cneorane \textit{delatouchei} Fairmaire, 1888, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 32: 45 (Fokien; PARIS).-Jacoby, 1890, Entomolog., 23: 193 (=\textit{femoralis}).


Distribution: Laos, China, Hainan, Taiwan.


**Cneorane fulvicornis** Jacoby

1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 344 (Burma).
Distribution : Burma, Vietnam.
Material examined. VIETNAM : 17 km S. of Dilinh, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 6-12. x. 1960, C. M. Yoshimoto ; Fyan, 900 m, 1 ex., 11. vii.-9. viii. 1961, N. R. Spencer (BISHOP).

_Cneorane rubricollis_ (Hope)

_Cneorane rubricollis_ : Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 338 (India, Nepal).
Distribution : India, Nepal, Thailand, Laos.

_Cneorane rufocoerulea_ Fairmaire

Distribution : Vietnam.
I could not trace the type location of this species. No material was examined.

_Cneorane siamensis_ Laboissière

Distribution : Thailand.
Material examined. THAILAND : Chiengmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 1 ex., 18. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto (KU).

_Cneorane subcoerulescens_ Fairmaire

Distribution : Laos, Vietnam, China.
I could not trace the type location of this species.

Genus _Cneorella_ Medvedev & Dang Dap


**Key to species of _Cneorella_**

1 Elytron without any trace of _subbasal_ transverse furrow .............................................. 2
Elytron with deep or shallow subbasal transverse furrow .................. 3

2(1) Interstices of elytral punctures shagreened; generally greenish blue, abdomen yellowish brown; length 4.8-5.2 mm ........................................... suisapana

Interstices of elytral punctures smooth; generally blue to purplish, abdomen yellowish brown; length 4.3-5.4 mm (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1964; China, Taiwan; Calomicrus: new combination) ........................................... spuria*

3(I) Elytral punctures stronger ............................................................................. 4

Elytral punctures finer, subbasal transverse furrow very deep; generally bluish black, abdomen yellowish brown; length 6.8-7.2 mm ........................................... laosensis

4(3) In male aedeagus without sharp asymmetrical carina on lower side ................... 2

In male aedeagus with sharp asymmetrical carina on lower side; generally blue, ventral surfaces of thorax and legs blackish, abdomen yellowish; length 7.2 mm .... vietnamica

4(3) Elytron dark green with violaceous blue basally and laterally; generally violaceous blue, ventral surfaces and legs nearly black; elytron with apical angle square or slightly pointed; in male median lobe of fifth abdominal segment with large, deep depression; length 6.2-7.0 mm .......................................................... chapaensis

Dorsal surfaces blue; ventral surfaces, antenna and legs black; elytron with apical angle broadly rounded; in male median lobe of fifth abdominal segment with shallow, ill-defined depression; length 5.4-7.0 mm .................. cyanea

Cneorella chapaensis Medvedev & Dang Dap


Distribution: Vietnam.


Cneorella cyanea Medvedev & Dang Dap


Distribution: Laos, Vietnam.


Cneorella laosensis n. sp. Fig. 25b

Generally bluish black, antenna with four of five apical segments reddish brown, abdomen entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; first segment robust, club-shaped, second
shortest, nearly half as long as first, third 1 2/3 times as long as second, fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh 1 1/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron convex, with lateral margin rounded, surface closely impressed by fine punctures, interstices of punctures smooth, shining, and with a subbasal transverse furrow very deep.

Length: 6.8-7.2 mm.


This new species resembles Cneorella chapaensis (Gressitt & Kimoto), but differs in having elytron with a subbasal transverse furrow deeper and elytron with the punctures much strongly and closely impressed.

**Cneorella suisapana** (Gressitt & Kimoto), new combination


Distribution: Thailand, China.

Material examined. THAIALAND: Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 1 ex., 18. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU).

**Cneorella vietnamica** Medvedev & Dang Dap


Distribution: Vietnam.

No material was examined.

Genus **Bangprella** n. gen.

Antennal insertions widely separated by frons; labrum bilobed apically; gena very narrow; antenna with third segment distinctly longer than second; prothorax convex side to side, without any distinct depression dorsally, and with lateral margin distinctly marginate, and basal margin not marginate except near side; elytron with punctures irregularly impressed, without distinct subbasal furrow, epipleuron wide at base and gradually narrowed to apex; prosternal process not elevated between anterior coxae; anterior coxal cavity open posteriorly; middle and posterior tibiae each with a distinct spine apically; tarsal claws appendiculate and first tarsal segment of posterior leg subequal to length of second and third segments combined.

Type species: *Bangprella fulva* Kimoto.

This genus somewhat resembles *Kanarella* Jacoby, but differs in having the middle and the posterior tibiae spined apically and pronotum much wider than long.
Generally yellowish brown, first to fourth abdominal segments reddish brown.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 2/5 as long as first, third twice as long as second, fourth 2/3 as long as third, fifth subequal to fourth but wider, sixth subequal to fifth in length but much wider, and as long as wide apically, seventh nearly twice as long as sixth but widened, slightly longer than wide and with a small projection externally, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, widest at middle, slightly longer than wide, ninth elongate, twice as long as wide, subequal to eighth in length, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh 1 1/2 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly and slightly produced before scutellum, anterior corner thickened, slightly produced laterally, and posterior corner angulate, each with a setigerous pore, dorsal surface convex side to side, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures somewhat wrinkled. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface distinctly and rather closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male**: Antenna deformed. **Female**: Unknown.

**Length**: 4.8-5.7 mm.

**Holotype** (BISHOP): THAILAND: Bangpra, 25 m, 23. xi. 1957, J. L. Gressitt. **Paratopotypes**: 3 exs., same data as the holotype (BISHOP, KIMOTO). **Paratype**: THAILAND: Pakchong, 100 m, NE of Bangkok, 1 ex., 2. xii. 1957, J. L. Gressitt (BISHOP).

This new species somewhat resembles *Kanarelkz unicolor* Jacoby, but differs in having the middle and the posterior tibiae spined and pronotum much wider.
Genus *Morphosphaera* Baly


**KEY TO SPECIES OF Morphosphaera**

1 Pronotum with brownish with more than two pairs of blackish markings ..............................................

2 Pronotum with yellowish brown with a wide longitudinal median stripe and a pair of round markings purple ; elytron deep violaceous blue ; generally blackish ; abdomen entirely brownish ; length 8-9 mm ................................................................. *collaris*

2(1) Pronotum with five markings .................................................................................................................. 3

3 Pronotum with seven markings ; dorsal surfaces generally dark brown ; head, ventral surfaces, antenna and legs black ; length 6.5 mm ................................................................. *albipennis*

3(2) Head with vertex entirely reddish brown with bluish luster ............................................................... 4

4 Head generally black ; generally brownish ; elytron brownish with violaceous luster ; antenna black ; legs blackish with femora largely brownish ; length 6.5-7.0 mm .......... *viridipennis*

4(3) First to fourth abdominal segments with a pair of blackish markings ; ground color of pronotum ochraceous ; elytron brownish with violaceous luster ; ground color of ventral surfaces brownish ; length 8 mm .................................................................. *margariiacea*

Abdominal segments without any blackish markings ; generally brownish ; antenna generally blackish ; legs blackish with most of femora brownish ; length 7.5 mm .......... *coomani*

**Morphosphaera albipennis** Allard


**Morphosphaera collaris** Laboissiere Fig. 26a


Distribution : Vietnam, China.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Morphosphaera coomani** Laboissiere


Distribution : Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.
Morphosphaera margaritacea Laboissière

Distribution : Vietnam.  

Morphosphaera viridipennis Laboissière

Distribution : Thailand, Vietnam.  
Material examined. THAILAND : Chiengmai Prov., Chiengdao, 450 m, 1 ex., 5-11. iv. 1958, J. L. Gressitt (BISHOP).

Genus Miltina Chapuis


*Miltina dilatata* Chapuis Fig. 26b

Distribution : India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Malaya, Sumatra.  
Subspherical, convex ; antenna flattened, in male fourth to tenth each with a long projection apically ; yellowish brown ; antenna and legs blackish, in some specimens brownish in various degrees ; length 7.5-11.5 mm.  

Genus Parexosoma Laboissière


*Parexosoma flaviventre* (Baly) Fig. 26c

**Fig. 27.** a. *Luperus thailandicus* n. sp.; b. *Calomicrus persimilis* n. sp.; c. *C. bicolor* n. sp.


*Bijukta flaviventre*: Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 323, fig. 96 (Punjab-Muree).


Oblong, antenna filiform, pronotum transverse, convex from side to side; elytron with a transverse furrow subbasally, its surface rather closely and confusedly impressed by fine punctures; in male first segment of anterior tarsus widened; entirely bluish black; length 7.0 mm.

No additional material was examined.

**Genus Hesperopenna** Medvedev & Dang Dap


**Hesperopenna flava** Medvedev & Dang Dap


Distribution: Vietnam.

Body elongate-oval, more tapered forward. Body unicolorous yellow, apical half of elytron, except marginally, usually brighter and paler. Length 7.5-8.5 mm (after Ent. Rev. z 113).

No material was examined.
Genus *Luperus* Müller


*Luperus thailandicus* n.sp. Fig. 27a

Generally yellowish brown, head pitchy black with frontal tubercle reddish brown, scutellum pitchy black, meso- and metathorax pitchy brown.

Head with vertex somewhat granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subtriangular, contiguous, and distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly \( \frac{3}{4} \) as long as body length; first segment long, club-shaped, second shortest, nearly \( \frac{1}{5} \) as long as first, third \( \frac{2}{3} \) times as long as second, fourth \( \frac{2}{3} \) times as long as third, fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 \( \frac{2}{3} \) times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of lateral transverse furrow starting from slightly behind anterior corner, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, convex, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface more distinctly and closely punctate than pronotum and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Length: 7.5 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Luperus iniquus* (Weise), from China, but differs in having pronotum much wider and the general coloration yellowish brown.

Genus *Calomicrus* Stephens


**KEY TO SPECIES OF Calomicrus**

1 Generally brownish .................................................................................................................. 2

2(1) Antenna entirely yellowish brown, dorsal surfaces entirey yellowish to reddish brown ............................................................................................................................................. 3

Antenna generally pitchy brown to black; pronotum reddish brown and elytron yellowish brown; pronotum nearly 1 \( \frac{1}{3} \) times as wide as long; generally yellowish
brown, head pitchy brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi somewhat infuscate; length 5.7-6.3 mm

3(2) Pronotum less transverse, nearly 1 1/2 times as wide as long and widest slightly before middle; generally yellowish to reddish brown; length 6X-6.9 mm

persimilis

Pronotum transverse, nearly 1 2/3 times as wide as long and widest slightly behind middle; generally yellowish brown, in some specimen tibiae and tarsi dark brown to pitchy black; length 4.8-6.0 mm

flavus

Calomicrus bicolor n. sp.  Fig. 27c

Generally yellowish brown, head pitchy brown, pronotum reddish brown, antenna pitchy brown to black with basal two or three segments reddish brown, legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi somewhat infuscate.

Head with vertex finely wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, and with several large punctures along this impression; frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth twice as long as third, fourth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, ninth subequal to eighth in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of lateral transverse furrows starting from anterior corner, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface more distinctly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Length : 5.7-6.3 mm.


This new species resembles Calomicrus flavus (Jacoby), but differs in having antenna generally pitchy brown, pronotum reddish brown and elytron yellowish brown.

Calomicrus coomani Gressitt & Kimoto  Fig. 28a


Distribution : Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Taiwan.

Fig. 28. a, *Calomicrus coomani* Gressitt & Kimoto; b, *Sinoluperus subcostatus* Gressitt & Kimoto; c, *Medythia suturalis* (Motschulsky).

**Calomicrus flavus** (Jacoby), new combination


This species is not listed in Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galerucinae.


**Calomicrus persimilis** n. sp. Fig. 27b

Entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex slightly wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, slightly shorter than body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth 2 2/3 times as long as third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than ninth and subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral
margin distinctly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of lateral transverse furrow starting from anterior corner, closely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface distinctly and closely punctate, and interstices smooth, shining.

Length : 6.6-6.9 mm.


This new species closely resembles Calomicms flavus (Jacoby), but differs in having pronotum less transverse, and the legs entirely yellowish brown.

**Genus Trichosepharia** Laboissière


**Trichosepharia pubescens** Laboissière  Fig. 29a


Distribution : Vietnam.

Suboval; dorsal surfaces thickly covered by fine hairs; generally reddish brown; elytron reddish basally and yellowish apically and with a large blackish transverse median marking, which is also extending along sutural margin towards apex; antenna, tibiae and tarsi infuscate; length 8.0 mm.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Genus Sinoluperus** Gressitt & Kimoto


**Sinoluperus subcostatus** Gressitt & Kimoto  Fig. 28b

*Sinoluperus subcostata* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B : 584, fig. (S. China, Hainan ; CAS).

Distribution : Laos, S. China, Hainan.

Suboval; interantennal space wide; antenna filiform; pronotum transverse, convex from side to side; elytron subparallel-sided, its surface closely and confusedly impressed by distinct punctures; yellowish brown, in some specimen elytron almost entirely blackish; length 5.2-5.5 mm.

Genus *Medythia* Jacoby


**Key to Species of Medythia**

Pronotum as broad as long, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, and strongly narrowed posteriorly; antenna pitchy black with first and eighth to tenth segments pale brown, in some specimen tenth segment partly or entirely blackish; generally yellowish brown with apex and basal half of tibiae blackish; elytron with blackish stripe; length 3.0-3.4 mm

*Medythia* siamensis n. sp. Fig. 29b

Generally yellowish brown, head pitchy brown, elytron yellowish brown with broad longitudinal stripe black, antenna pitchy brown with basal segments generally paler.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space slightly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate, and delimited posteriorly by several large punctures arranged in a transverse row, clypeus impressed by large punctures, surface finely granulate. Antenna robust, in preapical segments, nearly three times as long as wide, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly half as long as first, third subequal to second in length but more slenderer, fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly 1 1/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum semicircular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface more distinctly and closely punctate than pronotum, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Length: 2.3-2.6 mm.


This new species resembles *Medythia suturalis* (Motschulsky), but differs in having the characteristic coloration of antenna, and pronotum slightly wider.

*Medythia suturalis* (Motschulsky) Fig. 28c

*Cnecodes suturalis* Motsch., 1858, Etud. Ent., 7: 100 (Burma).—Weise, 1910, Phil. J. Sci., ser. D, 5:
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Fig. 29. a, Trichosephria pubescens Laboissiere; b, Medythia siamensis n. sp.; c, Liroetiella tibialis n. sp.

141 (Philippines).


Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaya, Philippines, Hainan, S. China, Taiwan, Ryuku Is., Sumatra, Java, Celebes.

Genus Liroetiella n. gen.

Antennal insertions widely separated by frons; labrum rounded, truncate apically; gena very narrow; frontal tubercles contiguous; antenna with third segment distinctly longer than second; prothorax with lateral and posterior margins distinctly marginate, elytron with punctures irregularly impressed, without distinct subbasal furrow, epipleuron wide at base and gradually narrowed to apex; prosternal process not elevated between anterior coxae; anterior coxal cavity open posteriorly; middle and posterior tibiae distinctly spined apically; tarsal claws appendiculate and first tarsal segment of posterior legs distinctly longer than second and third segments combined.

Type species: Liroetiella Kimoto.

This new genus somewhat resembles Siemssenius Weise (= Pseudoliroetis Laboissière), but differs in having the middle and the posterior tibiae spined apically. Also from Liroetis Weise, differs in having elytral epipleuron wide in base.

Key to species of Liroetiella

1. Thorax entirely pale .......................................................... 2

2. Thorax entirely black; generally yellowish brown; head black with middle of vertex pitchy brown; length 3.8–4.5 mm ........................................ nigricolli

2(1). Antenna with third segment nearly twice as long as second ......................................................... 3

3. Antenna with third segment nearly four times as long as second; generally yellowish brown; length 4.5–5.7 mm ................................................................. antennalis

3(2). Smaller; body length 3.8–5.4 mm ........................................ 4

4. Larger; generally yellowish brown, with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black; length 8.4–10.0 mm ................................................. tibialis

5. Pronotum with surface smooth, not granulate .................................................. 5

5(3). Pronotum with surface finely granulate and distinctly punctate; generally yellowish brown; antenna pitchy brown with basal segments paler; length 4.8–5.4 mm ................................ granulicolli

5(4). Legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black; generally reddish brown with elytron and abdomen yellowish brown, antenna pitchy black; length 3.9–4.5 mm .................................................. bicolor

6. Legs entirely brownish; generally yellowish brown, in some specimens antenna infuscate; length 3.8–45 mm ................................................................. minor
**Liroetiella antennalis** n. sp.  Fig. 30a

Entirely yellowish brown, in some specimens legs with middle and posterior tibiae and **tarsi** pitchy black.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space **subequal** to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly \(1/4\) as long as first, nearly four times as long as second, fourth \(1\ 1/2\) times as long as third, fourth to seventh **subequal** to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than sixth, eighth to tenth **subequal** to each other in length and shape, eleventh **subequal** to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, \(1\ 1/4\) times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin feebly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of lateral transverse furrows starting from anterior corners, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface more distinctly and closely **punctate** than pronotum, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Length: \(4.5-5.7\) mm.


This new species resembles *Liroetiella minor* Kimoto, but differs in having the third **antennal** segment nearly four times as long as the second.

**Liroetiella bicolor** n. sp.  Fig. 31a

Generally reddish brown, elytron and abdomen yellowish brown, antenna pitchy brown with first segment reddish brown, legs yellowish brown with tibiae and **tarsi** pitchy black.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space **subequal** to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly \(1/4\) as long as first, third twice as long as second, fourth three times as long as third, fifth **subequal** to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, sixth to eighth **subequal** to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth **subequal** to ninth in length and shape, eleventh **subequal** to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, \(1\ 1/4\) times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of lateral transverse furrows starting from anterior corner, closely impressed by strong punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth,
shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface distinctly and rather closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Length : 3.9-4.5 mm.


This new species resembles *Liroetiella minor* Kimoto, but differs in having the legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black, and pronotum reddish and elytron yellowish brown.

**Liroetiella granulicollis** n. sp. Fig. 30c

Generally yellowish brown, antenna pitchy brown with basal three segments yellowish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression deep, distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length ; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/5 as long as first, third 2 1/2 times as long as second, fourth three times as long as third, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, and sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh slightly shorter than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 3/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of lateral transverse furrow starting from anterior corners, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface more distinctly and closely punctate than pronotum, and interstices of punctures granulate.
Length: 4.8-5.4 mm.


This new species resembles Liroetiella antennalis Kimoto, but differs in having pronotum finely granulate, and the third antennal segment nearly twice as long as the second.

Liroetiella minor n. sp. Fig. 30b

 Entirely yellowish brown, in some specimens head somewhat infuscate.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercule subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antennae slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth twice as long as third, fourth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, seventh to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of lateral transverse furrows starting from anterior corners, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface more distinctly and closely punctate than pronotum, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Length: 3.8-4.5 mm.

This new species resembles Liroetiella tibialis Kimoto, but differs in being the body length shorter, and having the legs entirely brownish.


Liroetiella nigricollis n. sp. Fig. 31b

Generally yellowish brown, head black with middle of vertex pitchy brown, thorax entirely black.

Head with vertex finely wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely wrinkled. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third 1 2/3 times as long as second, fourth 2 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, sixth slightly shorter than fifth and subequal to seventh in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of lateral transverse furrows starting from anterior corners, rugosely impressed by strong punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate.
Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Length : 3.8–4.5 mm.


Paratopotypes : 2 exs., same data as the holotype (BISHOP, KIMOTO).

This new species somewhat resembles Liyoetiella minor Kimoto, but differs in having thorax entirely blackish.

*Liyoetiella tibialis* n. sp. Fig. 29c

Generally yellowish brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length ; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third twice as long as second, fourth twice as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of lateral transverse furrows starting from anterior corners, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface more distinctly and closely punctate than pronotum, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Length : 8.4–10.0 mm.

Holotype (BISHOP) : LAOS : Khammouane Prov., Phon Tiou, 17 v. 1965, Native collr. Paratopotypes : 4 exs., same data as the holotype (BISHOP). Paratypes : THAILAND : Chiangmai, 1,100-
CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.


This new species resembles Liroetiella minor Kimoto, but differs by the longer body and having tibiae and tarsi pitchy black.

**Genus Desbordesius** Laboissière


**Key to species of Desbordesius**

1 Dorsal surfaces with pronotum sparsely covered by fine punctures and elytron more strongly punctate; generally pitchy black, basal segments of antenna reddish brown, legs with most of anterior legs and part of middle leg brownish; length 1.8-3.0 mm

*Desbordesius piceus* n. sp.

Fig. 31c

Generally pitchy black, antenna yellowish brown with apical three or four segments pitchy black, legs yellowish brown with femora generally pitchy black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly narrower than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna robuster, in preapical segments 1/3 as wide as long, and nearly 2/3 as long as body...
length; first segment long, robust, club-shaped, second nearly half as long as first, third slightly shorter and slenderer than second, fourth nearly twice as long as third, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh 1 2/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, and distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, smooth, shining, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron strongly convex, with lateral margin distinctly rounded, surface distinctly and rather closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length: 2.1-2.3 mm.

Holotype (Type No. 2700, Kyushu Univ.); THAILAND: Pupan National Park (Nakhom Phanom), 26. ii. 1965, K. Yasumatsu. Paratopotypes: 4 exs., same data as the holotype (KU).

This new species resembles Desbordesius Zaevigatus Laboissiere, but differs in having the dorsal surfaces more closely and strongly punctate.

**Genus Atrachya Dejean**


*Iphidea* Baly, 1865, Ent. Monthly Mag., 2 : 127 (type: *Iphidea discrepans* Baly; Japan).

**Key to species of Atrachya**

1 Smaller than 4.0 mm .................................................. .......................... 2

   Larger than 4.0 mm .................................................. .......................... 6

2(1) Pronotum with a pair of distinct depressions, and covered by distinct punctures .......................... 3

   Pronotum convex side to side and covered by minute punctures; generally yellowish brown, elytron black with basal and postmedian markings yellowish brown, in some specimen these markings united; vertex, meso- and metathorax black; antenna large-

   'b' dark brown; length: 2.7-3.3 mm .................................................. .......................... trifasciata

3(2) Abdomen generally pitchy brown to black .................................................. 4

   Abdomen generally yellowish brown .................................................. 5

4(3) Head black; generally black; elytron brown with a brownish large median marking from sutural to lateral margins; prothorax yellowish brown, legs yellowish brown with apical part of tibiae and entire tarsi pitchy brown; antenna generally dark

   'b' . . . ; length: 2.5-2.7 mm .................................................. .......................... alboplagiata

   Head and prothorax yellowish brown; elytron pitchy black with an elongate marking on disc yellowish brown; legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi more or less infuscate; antenna pitchy black with basal segments brownish; length: 3.3-3.8 mm .................................................. .......................... maeklangica

5(3) Pronotum 1 3/4 times as wide as long; elytron yellowish brown with basal margin and base of sutural and lateral margins, together with basal, postmedian and apical markings, blackish; in most dark colored specimen elytral margins entirely blackish; generally yellowish brown with vertex and meso- and metathorax pitchy black; in
some specimen fifth abdominal segment partly infuscate; length 2.3-3.2 mm ...... chiengmaica
Pronotum 1 1/2 times as wide as long; elytron yellowish brown with basal margin
together with base of lateral and sutural margins blackish; generally yellowish
brown, with vertex and meso- and metathorax pitchy black; fifth abdominal segment
black; length 2.7-3.2 mm ................................................................. indica

6(1) Dorsal surfaces sparsely impressed by fine punctures; in male elytron with a short
elongate fovea behind scutellum ..............................................
Dorsal surfaces closely impressed by strong punctures; in male elytron without any
distinct fovea; generally bluish black with abdomen brownish; length 4.8-5.3
mm ................................................................. atridorsata

7(6) Legs largely brownish; generally yellowish brown, elytron with humeral and post-
median markings, meso- and metathorax, tibiae and tarsi blackish; length 4.0-5.0
mm ................................................................. bimaculata
Legs largely blackish; generally yellowish brown with meso- and metathorax and
abdomen black; antenna blackish with basal segments brownish; elytron with an ill-
defined blackish marking behind scutellum in most specimens, and in some cases
surface of elytron infuscate in various degrees; length 5.0 mm ................. impressjovina

**Atrachya alboplagiata** (Jacoby), new combination

Distribution: Burma, Thailand.
This species is listed neither in Weise, 1924, Col. Cat Junk, part 78, Galerucinae, nor in Maulik,
1936, Fauna India, Galerucinae.
Material examined. THAILAND : Chiengmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1685 m, 1 ex., 17. vi. 1965, Y.
Miyatake ; Chiengmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1 ex., 18. viii. 1973, S. Nakao (KU).
Atrachya a tridorsa ta n. sp. Fig. 32b

Generally bluish black, abdomen yellowish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures; interoculcular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interoculcular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly 2/3 as long as first, third 1 1/4 times as long as second, fourth 2 1/2 times as long as third, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 4/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost basal margin, and narrowed anteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, rather closely impressed by strong punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.8-5.3 mm.


This new species resembles Atrachya erythrocephala (Baly), from Punjab, but differs in having the abdomen yellowish brown.

Atrachya bimaculata (Hornstedt)

Chrysoloma bimaculata Hornst., 1788, Schriften Ges. Naturf. Freunde, 8: 4, fig. (Sumatra, Java).
Luperodes scutellatus Jacoby, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6: 46 (Sumatra); 1889, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 27: 284 (Sumatra, Isl. of Nias); 1896, ibid., 36: 466 (as var. of bimaculatus).—Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.; 401 (as var. of bimaculatus).
Cnecodes bimaculatus: Weise, 1892, Dtsche Ent. Z., 1892: 400 (notes).
**Atrachya chiengmaica** n. sp.  Fig. 32c

Generally yellowish brown, head with vertex pitchy black, elytron yellowish brown, with basal margin and base of sutural and lateral margins, together with basal, postmedian and apical markings blackish; in most dark colored specimen elytral margins entirely blackish; antenna pitchy black with three or four basal segments yellowish brown, ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax pitchy black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly \( \frac{2}{3} \) as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly \( \frac{1}{3} \) as long as first, third subequal to second in length but more slender, fourth 1 \( \frac{2}{3} \) times as long as third, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, and sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 \( \frac{2}{3} \) times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest at \( \frac{1}{3} \) from anterior margin, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 2.3-3.2 mm.

Holotype (Type No. 2701, Kyushu Univ.) : THAILAND : Chiangmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,300 m, 17 vi. 1965, K. Morimoto. Paratypes : THAILAND: Chiangmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 17 vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake ; Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 2 exs., 18 vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU) ; Doi Suthep, 1 ex., 1-15 iv. 1958, T. C. Maa (BISHOP).

This new species resembles *Atrachya trifasciata* (Jacoby), but differs in having pronotum with a pair of distinct depressions and more strongly punctate.

**Atrachya impressipennis** (Jacoby)


Distribution : Burma, Thailand, Laos.


**Atrachya indica** (Jacoby), **new combination**


-Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 439 (India).

Distribution : India, Thailand.

**Atrachya maeklangica** n. sp.  Fig. 32a

Head and prothorax yellowish brown; elytron pitchy black with an elongate marking on disc yellowish brown; scutellum pitchy black; antenna pitchy black with two or three basal segments yellowish brown; meso- and metathorax and abdomen pitchy brown to black; legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi more or less infuscate.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse furrow feebly impressed, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; first segment robust, club-shaped, second short, nearly 2/5 as long as first, third 1 1/3 times as long as second, fourth nearly twice as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, and fifth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh 1 1/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly narrowed anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of feeble depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface more distinctly and closely punctate than pronotum, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male:** Third antennal segment shortest, and nearly 2/3 as long as second, fourth nearly twice as long as length of second and third combined; fifth abdominal segment trilobed and its median lobe generally flat. **Female:** Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.3-3.8 mm.

Holotype (Type No. 2702, Kyushu Univ.): THAILAND: Mae Klang Water Fall, nr. Chom Thong, 1 ex., 11. vii. 1965, Y. Miyatake. Paratypes: THAILAND: Ban Tap Dua, Chieng Dao, 1 ex., 15. viii. 1973, K. Yano (KU); 1 ex., same data as the holotype but K. Morimoto (KIMOTO).

This new species somewhat resembles *Atrachya alboplagiata* (Jacoby), but differs in being the body length longer, and having the head entirely brownish.

**Atrachya trifasciata** (Jacoby), **new combination**


-Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 409 (India).

Distribution: India, Thailand.


Genus **Monolepta** Chevrolat

CHRYsomELIdAE (Galerucinae) of THAILAND, ETC.

Fig. 33. a, Monolepta leechi Jacoby; b, M. flavovittata Chen; c, M. signata (Olivier).

Cneodes Motschulsky, 1858, Etud. Ent., 7: 100.

KEY TO SPECIES OF Monolepta

1. In male, elytron with a cavity on basal part at or near suture, or near middle of disc

2. In male, elytron without any distinct cavity

3. Elytron brownish with three transverse bands blackish; generally yellowish brown, with head and meso- and metathorax blackish; in male elytron with a longitudinal cavity on outer part of disc; length 5.0-5.7 mm...cavipennis

4. Larger than 4.5 mm

5. Smaller than 4.5 mm

6. Pronotum slightly depressed laterally and sparsely impressed by minute punctures; generally yellowish brown; head and pronotum reddish brown; antenna generally pitchy brown, meso- and metathorax and legs blackish; in male elytron with an elongate deep fovea contiguous to suture and with a distinct tubercle on outer margin of fovea, and apical 1/3, humeral marking and basal 1/3 of sutural and lateral margins and entire basal margin blackish; in female elytron with basi-sutural marking blackish, and in some specimen this marking enlarged and connected with humeral marking; in some specimen elytron entirely yellowish brown; length 5.3-6.0 mm...marginipennis
Pronotum with a pair of deep oblique depressions laterally and closely impressed by distinct punctures; generally yellowish to reddish brown; abdomen yellowish brown, elytron yellowish brown with basal and apical 1/3 blackish; in male elytron with a longitudinal shallow depression along suture and with a tuft of hairs behind scutellum; length 5.3-6.0 mm ........................................................................... punctellaris

5(3) Pronotum subquadrate, 1 1/4 times as wide as long, distinctly but not closely punctate; generally reddish brown, elytron with a large round yellowish marking, which is almost completely surrounded by pitchy black, and connected with sutural margin; abdomen yellowish brown; in male elytron with an elongate fovea, somewhat oblique, contiguous to suture; length 4.1 mm ........................................................................... discoidalis

Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as wide as long, widest almost at anterior margin, and its surface strongly and rather closely punctate; generally reddish brown, elytron with basal 2/3 yellowish brown, and humerus, basal 1/4 of sutural and basal half of lateral margins and entire basal margin pitchy brown, and apical half blackish brown and gradually become paler towards apex; in male elytron with an elongate fovea contiguous to suture; length 4.1-4.5 mm .................................................................................. vietnamica

6(1) View from side normal, body not strongly humpbacked .................................... 7

View from side, body strongly humpbacked, with great depth; coloration variable: brown, pitchy brown, or pitchy black in various degrees, in most pale colored specimen entirely brown and most dark colored specimen, almost entirely pitchy black; length 3.5-4.0 mm ........................................................................... longiarsis

7(6) Elytron entirely black, without any yellowish or reddish marking .................. 8

Elytron not entirely black ......................................................................................... 9

8(7) Legs entirely yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown, ventral surfaces pitchy black; pronotum distinctly punctate, and with a pair of shallow depressions; antenna relatively robust, and with second and third segments subequal to each other in length; length 2.8-3.0 mm ........................................................................... luperina

Legs entirely black; generally pitchy black, head and prothorax reddish brown; length 2.7-3.5 mm ........................................................................................................................................ ............................ semiluperina

9(7) Pronotum entirely black ....................................................................................... 10

Pronotum generally yellowish or reddish ................................................................ 12

10(9) Elytron entirely yellowish or reddish ................................................................ 11

Elytron black with a large median marking yellowish brown; generally pitchy black, meso- and metathorax black, abdomen reddish brown; length 5.3-5.4 mm ........................................................................................................... pseudornata

11(10) Legs entirely yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown; head black, in some specimen vertex pitchy black medianly; length 4.2-4.8 mm ........................................................................... longbianica

Legs entirely black; generally reddish brown, head, prothorax, and antenna black; length 3.8-3.9 mm ........................................................................................................................................ subflavipennis

12(9) Elytron generally yellowish to reddish brown; generally dorsal surfaces brownish ........................................................................................................ ............................ 13

Elytron in part blackish at least its margin .................................................................. 25

13(12) Interstices of eyes much narrower than transverse diameter of single eye ........................................................................................................ 14

Interstices of eyes subequal to or much wider than width of transverse diameter of single eye ........................................................................................................ 15

14(13) Pronotum 1 2/3 times as wide as long and its surface impressed by a pair of depressions laterally; elytron impressed by strong punctures; generally reddish
brown; in some specimen vertex blackish to pitchy brown in various degrees, and
in some female specimen fifth abdominal segment blackish; length 4.2-5.7
mm ................................................................................................................. nigrifrons
Pronotum 1 1/3 times as wide as long, and convex side to side; elytron impressed
by finer punctures; elytral margin widely brownish basally; generally yellowish
brown, elytron with reddish brown basally; length 5.7-7.5 mm .......................... rubrobasalis
15(13) Legs brownish with tibiae and tarsi blackish ............................................. 16
Legs entirely brownish ...................................................................................... 17
16(15) Smaller; punctures of dorsal surfaces stronger; generally yellowish brown; length
6.3-6.9 mm .................................................................................................... nigrotibialis
Larger; punctures of dorsal surfaces finer; generally ochraceous; length 9.3-12.0
mm ........................................... nigripes
17(15) Elytron with basal 1/3 reddish ................................................................. 18
Elytron generally brownish, in some cases basal margin narrowly reddish ..........19
18(17) Elytron brownish with basal 1/3 reddish; generally reddish brown, antenna gener-
ally blackish; length 4.8 mm ....................................................................... hageni
Elytron with basal 1/3 and apical 1/3 reddish brown and median 1/3 yellowish
brown; generally yellowish brown, head black, metathorax and posterior leg red-
dish brown; length 5.7 mm ............................................................................... spenceri
19(17) Body length shorter than 4 mm .............................................................. 20
Body length longer than 4 mm ........................................................................ 22
20(19) Pronotum convex side to side, without any trace of depression ............... 21
Pronotum with a pair of depressions laterally; generally yellowish brown, antenna
dark brown, in some specimen elytron reddish brown; length 3.0-3.3 mm .......... severini
21(20) Body subparallel-sided; pronotum sparsely impressed by minute punctures, and
eytron more distinctly punctate; antenna yellowish brown with apical segments
slightly infuscate; length 3.0-4.0 mm .............................................................. lauta
Body oval; dorsal surfaces of prothorax and elytron rather closely and strongly
punctate; generally yellowish brown; antenna pitchy black with basal segments
brownish; length 3.0 mm .............................................................................. annamita
22(19) Ventral surfaces entirely brownish .......................................................... 23
Ventral surfaces brownish with metathorax black; generally yellowish brown;
length 6.3—6.8 mm ...................................................................................... pallida
23(22) Antenna generally blackish ........................................................................ 24
Antenna generally brownish; generally yellowish brown, in some specimen elytron
with b.1 margin reddish; length 4.2—5.0 mm ........................................... pallidula
24(23) Antenna blackish with apical four or five segments brownish; generally yellowish
brown; length 4.2-5.0 mm ............................................................................ pallidulella
Antenna blackish with basal four segments brownish; generally yellowish brown;
length 4.0 mm .............................................................................................. testaceae
25(12) Elytron brownish with basal and apical margins narrowly blackish, and sutural and
lateral margins generally brownish, without any discal stripe or marking; generally
yellowish brown .................................................................................................. 26
Not as above combination of characters ............................................................ 28
26(25) Ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown .................................................. 27
Ventral surfaces with metathorax blackish; generally yellowish brown, antenna
generally pitchy black, tarsi partly infuscate; length 3.3-4.1 mm ......................... fyanica
27(26) Larger; pronotum more transverse, nearly 1 2/3 times as wide as long; generally yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown to black; length 7.2-9.3 mm .......................................................... \textit{ragipennis}

Smaller; pronotum more elongate, nearly 1 1/2 times as wide as long; generally yellowish brown with antenna, tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown to black; length 5.4-6.3 mm ....................................................... \textit{bomothrobioides}

28(25) Elytron brownish with basal, lateral, sutural and apical margins narrowly blackish, without any discal stripe or marking, except humeral marking ................................................. 29

29(28) Head black ........................................................................................................... 30

Head generally brownish .......................................................................................... 31

30(29) Smaller; abdomen pitchy black with fifth abdominal segments brownish; elytron yellowish brown with margins, together with humerus black to pitchy brown, and basal part of sutural margin somewhat widely blackish; prothorax yellowish brown, meso- and metathorax pitchy black; antenna generally pitchy black; legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi somewhat infuscate; length 2.7 mm ........................................ \textit{semihuralis}

Larger; abdomen yellowish brown with apex of fifth segment and middle of pygidium blackish; elytron yellowish brown with margins somewhat blackish; prothorax yellowish brown, meso- and metathorax and antenna black; legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi black, and dorsal surface of anterior femur infuscate; length 4.2-6.0 mm ................................................................ \textit{dalatica}

31(29) Head, pronotum and elytron generally yellowish brown ........................................ 32

Head and pronotum reddish brown; generally yellowish brown, elytron with margins, including humerus, entirely blackish, ventral surface with meso- and metathorax slightly infuscate, antenna generally black, legs with tibiae and tarsi blackish; length 4.2-5.7 mm ................................................................ \textit{atmiraginata}

32(31) Ventral surfaces entirely brownish; generally yellowish brown with vertex, antenna, tibiae and tarsi blackish; length 6.0-6.7 mm ......................................................... \textit{miyatakei}

Ventral surfaces with metathorax and fifth abdominal segment blackish; generally yellowish brown, elytron with humerus blackish, tibiae and tarsi pitchy black; length 5.3-6.5 mm ................................................................ \textit{nigrobasalis}

33(28) Elytron of two colors; ground color black with single band or marking of yellowish or reddish .................................................................................................................. 34

Not as above combination of characters ................................................................ 41

34(33) Abdomen entirely black ......................................................................................... 42

Abdomen largely yellowish ......................................................................................... 35

35(34) Legs partly blackish ................................................................................................ 36

Legs entirely yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown with meso-and metathorax and abdomen pitchy black; length 3.0-3.3 mm ................................................................ \textit{vin}

36(35) Legs blackish with anterior leg brownish; head, prothorax and antenna yellowish brown, meso- and metathorax and abdomen blackish; length 3.8-5.1 mm ......................... \textit{leechii}

Legs yellowish brown with middle and posterior tibiae and tarsi blackish; head, prothorax and antenna yellowish brown, meso- and metathorax and abdomen blackish; length 3.5-4.2 mm ................................................................ \textit{birmanensis}

37(34) Elytron black with an elongate yellowish marking covering about 3/4 of length and 4/5 of width of disc and free from lateral and sutural margins ........................................ 38

Elytron with a transverse band covering from lateral margin to sutural mar-
CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.

38(37) Head yellowish brown; larger than 2.0 mm ................................................. 39
Head black; generally yellowish brown; meso- and metathorax and basal part of first abdominal segment, tibiae and tarsi blackish; antenna pitchy black with basal segments brownish; length 2.0 mm .................................................. exiguia

39(38) Pronotum closely impressed by strong punctures; generally yellowish to reddish brown; meso- and metathorax black; antenna pitchy black with basal segments brownish; length 2.7–3.0 mm .................................................. quatei
Pronotum sparsely impressed by minute punctures; head, prothorax and abdomen yellowish brown with fifth abdominal segment blackish; meso- and metathorax black; length 3.2–3.6 mm .................................................. flavovittata

40(37) Head yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown, with meso- and metathorax and middle and posterior legs pitchy black; length 4.8–5.0 mm .............................. subleta
Head black; prothorax yellowish brown, meso- and metathorax pitchy brown, abdomen reddish brown, antenna and legs pitchy brown to black; length 5.4 mm .................................................. gisiona

41(33) Elytron with four or six bands of black, red and yellow; never with discal spots, stripes or curved markings ............................................ 42
Not as above combination of characters ..............................................................

42(41) Elytron with four bands of black, red and yellow; band one black, rather narrow; band two red, occupying almost basal half; band three yellowish; band four black, covering apex; head, thorax and abdomen almost entirely reddish or brownish; antenna and legs largely pitchy brown to black; length 5.4–6.0 mm .............................. zonalis
Elytron with six bands of black, red and yellow; band one black, rather narrow; band two red, twice as wide as band one; band three black, curved interiorly; band four yellowish, widest; band five black; band six reddish brown, covering apex; head, prothorax and abdomen yellowish brown, meso- and metathorax, and middle and posterior legs pitchy black, abdomen reddish brown; length 4.5–5.0 mm .................................................. orientalis

43(41) Elytron blackish with two large discal markings brownish .................................. 44
Not as above combination of characters .............................................................. 47

44(43) Head generally brownish ................................................................. 45
Head with vertex pitchy black; generally reddish brown, meso- and metathorax blackish; antenna and most of tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown; length 3.9–4.2 mm .............................. quadrinotata

45(44) Elytron with basal marking closely situated to basal margin; generally yellowish to reddish brown, with meso- and metathorax blackish ........................................ 46
Elytron with basal marking widely separated from basal margin; generally reddish brown, and antenna and legs mostly pitchy black; length 5.3–6.0 mm .............................. laosensis

46(45) Larger; elytron with apex brownish; length 4.5 mm .................................. pseudosignata
Smaller; elytron with apex blackish; length 3.5–3.9 mm .............................. signata

47(43) Elytron with lateral, apical and sutural margins narrowly blackish ....................... 48
Elytron with lateral, apical and sutural margins in part brownish ......................... 50

48(47) Elytron with basal margin yellowish or reddish ........................................... 49
Elytron with basal, lateral, sutural and apical markings narrowly blackish, and with six discal markings (2:2:2) blackish; generally yellowish brown, head, metathorax and pygidium largely pitchy black, antenna, tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown; length
4.2 mm .......................................................... \textit{wilsoni}

49(48) Smaller; elytron with a longitudinal blackish stripe on disc; in some specimens entirely brownish dorsally; generally yellowish to reddish brown, with antenna, tibiae and tarsi blackish; length 2.6-2.8 mm ........................................... \textit{semicostata}

Larger; elytron reddish basally; head black; generally yellowish brown with fifth abdominal segment, tibiae and tarsi blackish; length 5.7-7.2 mm ........................................... \textit{rondoni}

50(47) Elytron generally brown with margins in part narrowly blackish, and without any discal marking ........................................... 51

Not as above combination of characters ........................................................................ 53

51(50) Elytron with punctures entirely irregularly impressed ............................................ 52

Elytron with punctures arranged in semiregular longitudinal rows, and their interstices longitudinally raised; generally yellowish brown with metathorax blackish; antenna generally pitchy black with basal segments brownish; length 3.0-4.1 mm .......................................................... \textit{somicostata}

52(51) Elytron with basal, basal 2/3 of lateral and most of sutural margins blackish; generally yellowish brown, meso- and metathorax and basal part of first to fourth abdominal segments blackish; length 5.7-6.3 mm ........................................... \textit{frangica}

Elytron with basal margin blackish; generally yellowish brown with metathorax blackish; length 3.6-4.5 mm .......................................................... \textit{qzumi}

53(50) Elytron generally back with apical half to 1/3 reddish brown and its boundary ill-defined, and without any discal markings ........................................... 54

Elytron with discal markings .................................................................................. 55

54(53) Antenna and legs entirely yellowish brown; head, meso- and metathorax generally pitchy black to black, and prothorax and middle of metathorax and abdomen yellowish to reddish brown; length 4.8 mm ........................................... \textit{semiapicalis}

Antenna and legs largely pitchy black to black; generally pitchy black with head and prothorax reddish brown; length 3.2-3.6 mm ........................................... \textit{apicipennis}

55(53) Elytron with basal 1/4 generally blackish .......................................................... 56

Elytron with basal 1/4 not generally blackish ......................................................... 59

56(55) Head with vertex blackish .................................................................................. 57

Head generally brownish ................................................................................... 58

57(56) Legs entirely yellowish brown; head entirely black; generally yellowish brown with metathorax largely pitchy black, elytron with basal 1/3 and large subapical marking blackish; length 3.8 mm ........................................... \textit{camboicl}

Legs yellowish brown with posterior femur black; head yellowish brown with vertex black; generally yellowish brown, elytron yellowish brown with basal 1/4 and postmedian marking blackish; length 4.2 mm ........................................... \textit{zonula}

58(56) Antenna slenderer, entirely yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown, with metathorax, in some specimens middle and posterior femora also, pitchy brown to black; elytron with basal 1/4 and a large subapical marking pitchy brown to black; length 3.5-4.0 mm ........................................... \textit{bifasciata}

Antenna robuster, generally pitchy brown with first and apical three segments brownish; generally yellowish brown, elytron with basal 1/4 and a large subapical marking blackish; length 3.3 mm ........................................... \textit{thailandica}

59(55) Elytron with dark spots or postmedian band, or apical 1/3 blackish ........ 60

Elytron with basal margin and basal 1/2 of lateral and sutural margins, in some specimen entire lateral and apical margins also, rather broadly blackish, and
another transverse or oblique black markings situated before middle, connected with sutural and lateral margins; generally yellowish brown, metathorax always black, antenna generally pitchy brown; length 3.5-4.0 mm ..............................................

60(59) Elytral markings defined, with seven pairs of markings, viz. scutellar, humeral, basal, lateral, postmedian, latero-apical and apical markings, together with basal part of sutural margin, blackish; generally yellowish brown, pronotum with blackish lateral marking which is attached to lateral margin; metathorax black, antenna generally pitchy black, legs in part infuscate; length 5.7-6.8 mm ..........duodecimmaculata

Elytral markings ill-defined, basal, apical and basal half of lateral and sutural margins, together with basal, postmedian and latero-subapical markings blackish; generally yellowish brown, metathorax black, pronotum with lateral margin widely blackish in most specimens; head with vertex in part infuscate; length 3.0-4.2 mm .......................................................... scrip ta

**Monolepta annamita** Laboissière


**Monolepta apicipennis** n. sp. Fig. 36c

Head and prothorax reddish brown; elytron pitchy black with apical 1/3 reddish brown, antenna

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**Fig. 34.** a. *Monolepta scutellaris* n. sp.; b. *M. marginipennis* (Jacoby); c. *M. vietnamica* n. sp.
pitchy black, meso- and metathorax, abdomen and legs black.

Head with vertex slightly wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and feebly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third subequal to second in length but slenderer, fourth nearly four times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, ninth subequal to tenth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.2-3.6 mm.


Paratypes: VIETNAM: Dinh (Djiring), 1 ex., 1,200 m, 22-28. iv. 1960, L. W. Quate; Dalat, 1,500 m, 1 ex., 29. iv.-4. v. 1960, S. Quate & L. Quate; Dalat, 6 km S., 1,400-1,500 m, 1 ex., 9. vi.-7. vii. 1961, N. R. Spencer (BISHOP).

This new species somewhat resembles Monolepta semiapicalis Kimoto, but differs by the shorter body, and having antenna and the legs largely pitchy black.

Monolepta a trimargina ta n. sp.  Fig. 44b

Generally yellowish brown, head and pronotum reddish brown, elytron with margins, including humerus, entirely blackish, ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax slightly infuscate, antenna generally black, with basal three segments more or less brownish, legs with tibiae and tarsi blackish.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third as long as second in length and slenderer, fourth nearly four times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, ninth subequal to tenth in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures impressed by minute punctures.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.2-5.7 mm.

CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.


This new species resembles Monolepta semihumeralis Kimoto, but differs in having the head yellowish brown, and the ventral surfaces yellowish brown with meso- and metathorax blackish.

Monolepta arumai n. sp. Fig. 39c

Generally yellowish brown, elytron with basal margins and basal part of lateral and sutural margins black; antenna black with basal three or four segments brownish; ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax and fifth abdominal segment black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly narrower than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly half as long as first, third nearly as long as second in fourth, fourth nearly twice as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, sixth slightly longer than fifth, and sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep oblique depressions laterally, distinctly impressed by large punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe distinctly depressed as a whole. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.6-4.5 mm.


This new species resembles Monolepta semicostata Kimoto, but differs in having elytron with punctures confusedly impressed and without any longitudinal costa dorsally.

Monolepta banmethuotica n. sp. Fig. 40c

Generally yellowish brown, elytron with basal, apical and basal part of lateral margins black; head reddish brown; antenna pitchy brown with basal three segments yellowish brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth 2 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times
as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep oblique depressions laterally, closely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 5.4-6.3 mm.


This new species resembles *Monolepta fyanica* Kimoto, but differs by the longer body and having the ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown.

**Monolepta bifasciata** (Hornstedt)  

*Chrysomela bifasciata* Hornst., 1788. Schrif. Naturf. Freunde, Berlin, 8: 3, fig. 6 (Java).  
*Cryptocephalus multicolor* Gmelin, 1790, ed. Linnaeus, Systema Nat., l(4): 1712 (Java; new name for *Chrysomela bifasciata* Hornstedt).  
*Luperodes latefascia* Motschulsky, 1858, Etud. Ent., 7: 104 (Indes orientales).—Jacoby, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6: 54 (=*bifaciata*).  

![Fig. 35. a, *Monolepta cavipennis* Baly; b, *M. duodecimmaculata* (Jacoby); c, *M. wilsoni* n. sp.](image-url)


—Kimoto, Izmay & Samuelson, 1984, Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 21: 50, Fig. (Papua New Guinea).

**Distribution**: India, Ceylon, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Malaya, Singapore, Sumatra, Philippines, New Guinea.


**Monolepta birmanensis** Jacoby


**Distribution**: India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam.


**Monolepta cambodgii** Laboissiere


**Distribution**: Cambodia, Laos.


**Monolepta cavipennis** Baly


**Diacantha fasciata** Allard, 1888, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 6, 8: 318, 323 (Cambodia; PARIS).

New synonym.


**Candezea trifasciata** Jacoby, 1900, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg., 7: 139 (Siam, Tringanee, Cochin-China; BM).—Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 405 (= *cavipennis*).


**Distribution**: India, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China, Hainan.

Material examined. THAILAND: Chanthaburi, 5 exs., 22. vii. 1962; Rayong, 12 exs., 27. vii. 1962; Uthaithani, 1 ex., 13. iv. 1963 (BANGKHEN); Nakhon Nayok Prov., Khao Yai Nat. Park, 5
Monolepta dalatica n. sp. Fig. 44c

Head black, prothorax yellowish brown, elytron yellowish brown with margins somewhat widely blackish; antenna pitchy black; meso- and metathorax black, abdomen yellowish brown, with fifth segment partly or entirely blackish; legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi black, and dorsal surface of anterior femur infuscate.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures; interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly \( \frac{2}{3} \) as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly \( \frac{2}{5} \) as long as first, third slightly longer than second, fourth twice as long as third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to eighth but its apex pointed, Pronotum transverse, \( \frac{2}{3} \) times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male : Unknown. Female : Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 4.2-6.0 mm.

Monolepta dalatica n. sp.

This new species somewhat resembles Monolepta nigrobasalis Jacoby, but differs in being the body length shorter, and having the head entirely black. The specimens from Thailand slightly differ from the Vietnam specimens, in having the dorsal surface of the anterior femur entirely brownish.

**Monolepta discoidalis** (Jacoby)


Distribution: Thailand, Malaya.


**Monolepta duodecimmaculata** (Jacoby) Fig. 35b


*Monolepta duodecimmaculata* Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeric. : 403 (Burma).

Distribution: Burma, Laos.


**Monolepta exigua** n. sp. Fig. 45b

Generally yellowish brown, head black, elytron black with an elongate yellowish marking covering about 3/4 of length and 4/5 of width of disc and free from lateral and sutural margins, antenna pitchy black with basal three segments yellowish brown, ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax black, abdomen with basal part of first segment and apical part of fifth segment black; legs with tibiae and tarsi generally pitchy black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures; interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression deep, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second short, nearly 2/5 as long as first, third subequal to second in length but more slender, fourth 2 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, and eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh longer than tenth and subequal to seventh in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest at 1/2 from anterior margin, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.
Male : Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe longitudinally sulcate. Female : Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 2.0 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles Monolepta quatei Kimoto, but differs in being the body length shorter, and having the head entirely black.

Monolepta flavovittata Chen Fig. 33b


Distribution : Vietnam, China.


Monolepta fyanica n. sp. Fig. 40b

Generally yellowish brown ; elytron with basal and apical margins black ; head with narrow blackish area behind eye ; antenna pitchy black with basal three segments brownish ; ventral surfaces with metathorax black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space
distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interoculor transverse impression
distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly \( \frac{2}{3} \) as long as
body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly \( \frac{1}{3} \) as long as first, third as long as second
but slenderer, fourth nearly three times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, sixth to ninth
subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth in length, eleventh
slightly longer than tenth and subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse,
1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest
at 1/3 from anterior margin and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal
margin rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep transverse depressions which
are united at middle, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and
shining. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more
strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining.

**Male**: Unknown. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.3-4.1 mm.

Holotype (BISHOP): VIETNAM; Fyan, 900-1,200 m, 11. vii.-9. viii. 1961, N. R. Spencer. Para-
topotypes: 3 exs., same data as the holotype (BISHOP, KIMOTO).

This new species resembles *Monolepta banmethuotica* Kimoto, but differs by the shorter body and
having the ventral surfaces with metathorax blackish.

*Monolepta gisionica* n. sp.  Fig. 37c

Head black, prothorax yellowish brown, elytron black with a transverse postmedian band
together with its apex yellowish brown, antenna pitchy brown with second and third segments
ochraceous, ventral surfaces reddish brown with meso- and metathorax pitchy black, legs pitchy
brown to black.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space
distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression
shallow, frontal tubercle subtriangular and slightly raised. Antenna somewhat robust, nearly \( \frac{2}{3} \) as
long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly \( \frac{1}{3} \) times as long as first, third slightly
longer than second, fourth three times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, sixth slightly
shorter than fifth and sixth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter
than ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to fourth in length but its apex pointed.
Pronotum transverse, 1 3/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin
slightly rounded, widest at slightly before basal margin and narrowed anteriorly, basal margin
strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression
laterally, rather closely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.
Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly
and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures finely granulate.

**Male**: Unknown. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 5.4 mm.

Holotype (BISHOP): LAOS; Vientiane Prov., Gision Vill., de Ṭha Ngone, 2. i. 1966, Native collr.
(BISHOP).

This new species somewhat resembles *Monolepta sublata* Gressitt & Kimoto, but differs in having
antenna robuster, pronotum widest at slightly before the basal margin, and the head generally
blackish.
Monolepta hageni Weise

Monolepta basalisa Jacoby, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6 : 55 (nec Harold, 1880) (Sumatra).

Distribution: Thailand, Sumatra.

Material examined. THAILAND: Trang Prov., Khao Phaphapha, Khaochang, ZOO-400 m, 1 ex., 10. i. 1964, G. A. Samuelson; Banna, Chawang, nr. Nâbon, 70 m, 1 ex., 5. ix. 1958, T. C. Maa; Banna, Nakhon, 108 m, 3 exs., 5-10. v. 1958, T. C. Maa (BISHOP).

Monolepta hieroglyphica (Motschulsky)

Luperodes hieroglyphicus Motsch., 1858, Etud. Ent., 7: 104 (Indes or.).
Monolepta quadrigutta; Fairmaire, 1887. Rev. d’Ent., 6 : 333 (China).—Yuasa, 1936, Rep. First Sci. Exp. Manchoukuo, 5. 1, 10 (51) : 19, pl. 2, Fig. 6 (Johol).

Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaya, China, Taiwan, Mongolia, E. Siberia., Korea, Philippines, Sumatra.


Monolepta langbianica n. sp. Fig. 37b

Generally yellowish brown, head and prothorax generally black, in some specimen middle of vertex pitchy black.
Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression deeper, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, sixth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest at 1/2 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep oblique depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.2-4.8 mm.


This new species resembles *Monolepta bicavipennis* Chen, from China, but differs in having the antenna and the legs entirely yellowish brown, and in the male elytron without any cavity.

**Monolepta laosensis n. sp.** Fig. 42c

Generally reddish brown, elytron black with basal and subapical markings yellowish brown, and basal marking widely separated from basal margin, antenna entirely pitchy black, legs generally pitchy black with ventral surface of anterior femur reddish brown.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures; interocular
space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third twice as long as second, fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow oblique depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 5.3—6.0 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles Monolepta quadrinotata Kimoto, but differs in being the body length longer, and having the head entirely reddish brown.

**Monolepta lauta** Gressitt & Kimoto

Distribution: Laos, Vietnam, Hainan.


**Monolepta leechi** Jacoby


**Monolepta longitarsis** Jacoby


Distribution : India, Thailand, Vietnam.


**Monolepta luperina** Weise


Distribution : Vietnam.

Material examined. VIETNAM : 15 km from Dalat, 1,500 m, 1 ex., 29. iv.-5. v. 1960, S. Quate (BISHOP).

**Monolepta marginipennis** (Jacoby)  Fig. 34b


**Monolepta marginipennis** : Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 435 (Bumra).


**Monolepta miyatakei** n. sp.  Fig. 40a

Generally yellowish brown ; elytron with basal, lateral, sutural and apical margins narrowly black ; head with vertex generally black ; antenna pitchy black with basal three segments brownish ; legs with tibiae and tarsi blackish ; abdomen with apex of pygidium blackish.

Head with vertex distinctly but not closely punctate, interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, slightly longer than body length ; first segment long, second shortest nearly 1/3 as long as first, third subequal to second in length, fourth nearly three times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, but eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle and distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow depressions laterally, and rather closely impressed by distinct punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, impunctate, finely granulate at middle. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate.

Male : Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe feebly depressed at middle. Female : Fifth abdominal segment entire.
Length 6.0—6.7 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Monolepta nigrobasalis* Jacoby, but differs in having the middle of vertex blackish and the ventral surfaces entirely brownish.

*Monolepta nigrifrons* (Allard), **new combination**


**Distribution** : Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

The coloration of head is somewhat variable. In some specimens vertex and the interstices of antennae are entirely brownish instead of blackish.


**Monolepta nigripes** (Olivier)

*Galerucina nigripes* Oliv., 1808, Entomologie, 6 : 648, pl. 4, fig. 58 (Bengal).


**Distribution** : India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaya, Celebes, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Philippines.

Material examined. THAILAND : Tak, 26 exs., 25. v. 1959, 5 exs., 29. v. 1959, 4 exs., 30. v. 1959,


**Monolepta nigrobasalis** Jacoby


Distribution : India, Thailand.


*Monolepta nigrotibialis* (Allard), *new combination*


Distribution : Laos, Vietnam.


*Monolepta orientalis* Jacoby


Distribution : India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand.


*Monolepta pallida* (Jacoby)


**Monolepta pallidula (Baly)**


**Distribution**: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, S. China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is., Japan.


**Monolepta pallidulella** n. sp.  
Fig. 38a

Generally yellowish brown, antenna black with apical four or five segments brownish.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth nearly twice as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 3/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep transverse depressions which are united at middle, closely impressed by distinct punctures and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male**: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

**Length**: 4.2-5.0 mm.

This new species closely resembles *Monoleta pallidula* (Baly), but differs in having antenna black with the apical four or five segments brownish, and pronotum with a transverse furrow much deeper.

**Monolepta pseudornata n. sp.**  
Fig. 43b

Generally pitchy black; elytron black with a large median marking yellowish brown; meso- and metathorax black; abdomen reddish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures; interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third 2 1/4 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh longer than tenth and subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep transverse depressions laterally, rather closely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining, and with a feebly impressed transverse depression subbasally.

**Male**: Unknown. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

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Fig. 39. a, *Monolepta semicostata* n. sp.; b, *M. trangica* n. sp.; c, *M. azumai* n. sp.
CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.

Length : 5.3-5.4 mm.
Holotype (BISHOP) : VIETNAM : Fyan, 1,200 m, 11. vii.-9. viii. 1961, N. R. Spencer. Paratype : 1 ex same as holotype but 900-1,000 m (KIMOTO).

This new species resembles Monolepta ornata (Jacoby), from Burma, but differs in having the abdominal segments generally reddish brown, and elytral marking much elongate.

**Monolepta pseudosignata n. sp.** Fig. 42b

Generally yellowish to reddish brown ; elytron black with two large discal markings, together with apex, yellowish brown, and basal marking closely situated to basal margin, antenna pitchy brown with basal two or three segments brownish, ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax black, legs with tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression feebly impressed only on middle, frontal tubercle subtriangular and slightly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body ; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/3 times as long as second, fourth 2 1/3 times as long as third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh longer than tenth and subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depressions laterally, rather closely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, strongly and rather closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male** : Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. **Female** : Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 4.5 mm.

This new species closely resembles Monolepta signata (Olivier), but differs in being the body length longer, and having elytron with the apex yellowish brown.

**Monolepta quadrinotata n. sp.** Fig. 42a

Generally reddish brown ; head dark reddish brown with vertex pitchy black, elytron black with anterior and posterior markings yellowish brown ; antenna pitchy brown with basal one or two segments reddish brown ; ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax black ; legs with most of tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures ; interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse depression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length ; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 2/3 as long as first, third slightly longer than second, fourth nearly twice as long as third, fourth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape,
eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to seventh in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.9-4.2 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Monoileptalaosensis* Kimoto, but differs in being the body length shorter and having the head generally dark reddish brown to black.

*Monolepta quatei* n. sp. Fig. 44a

Generally yellowish brown to reddish brown; elytron black with yellowish marking covering nearly 4/5 of width of disc and free from lateral and sutural margins; antenna pitchy black with basal two or three segments yellowish brown; ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax pitchy black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and slightly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third as long as second but slenderer, fourth three times as long as third, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth and sixth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 3/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, rather closely impressed by strong punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Unknown. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 2.7-3.0 mm.

Fig. 40. a, Monolepta miyatakei n. sp.; b, M. fyanica n. sp.; c, M. banmethuotica n. sp.


This new species resembles Monolepta flavovittata Chen, but differs in having pronotum more strongly and closely punctate, and the head and the fifth abdominal segment generally brownish.

_**Monolepta rondoni** n. sp. Fig. 41a_

Generally yellowish brown; elytron with basal margin reddish brown and lateral, sutural and apical margins blackish; head black; metathorax reddish brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi black; antenna reddish brown.

Head with vertex very finely and sparsely punctate, interocular space wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third subequal to second in length, fourth 2 1/3 times as long as third, fourth to sixth subequal to each other in length and shape, seventh slightly shorter than sixth, seventh to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest at slightly before middle, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow depressions laterally, closely impressed by fine punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 5.7-7.2 mm.

Monolepta rubrobasalis n. sp. Fig. 38b

Generally yellowish brown, elytron with basal margin reddish brown.

Head with vertex very finely granulate, impunctate, interocular space distinctly narrower than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly $2/3$ as long as length of body, first segment long, second shortest, nearly $1/4$ as long as first, third $1 1/2$ times as long as second, fourth $2 1/2$ times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than tenth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, $1 1/3$ times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctuate, and interstices of punctures finely granulate.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe longitudinally sulcate. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 5.7-7.5 mm.


This new species resembles Monolepta nigirofons (Allard), but differs in having pronotum more narrower, and elytron yellowish brown with the basal margin reddish brown.

Monolepta rugipennis (Laboissière), new combination


Monolepta scripta (Motschulsky)

- Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 403 (= scripta).
- Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 403 (= scripta).

Distribution : India, Ceylon, Burma, Laos, Vietnam.


Monolepta scutellaris n. sp. Fig. 34a

Generally yellowish to reddish brown, elytron with scutellar and humeral marking and apical 1/3 blackish in male and with basal and apical 1/3 blackish in female, legs generally pitchy black.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length ; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth twice as long as third, fifth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh slightly shorter than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/4 times as broad as long in male and 1 1/2 times as broad as long in female, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin feebly rounded, widest slightly before middle and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, and almost straight at middle, dorsal surface convex, and with a pair of deep oblique depressions and closely impressed by distinct punctures, and their interstices smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, finely and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male : Elytron with a longitudinal shallow depression along suture and with a tuft of hairs behind scutellum ; fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe slightly depressed as a whole. Female : Elytron normal ; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 5.3-6.0 mm.


This new species resembles Monolepta marginipennis (Jacoby), but differs in having pronotum with a pair of deep oblique depressions laterally, and in male elytron with a longitudinal shallow depression and a tuft of hairs behind scutellum.

Monolepta semiapicalis n. sp. Fig. 36a

Head black, prothorax yellowish brown, elytron pitchy black with apical 1/3 reddish brown and its boundary ill-defined ; ventral surfaces yellowish to reddish brown with most of meso- and
metathorax pitchy black; antenna and legs entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex sparsely impressed by fine punctures and their interstices smooth and shining; interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third subequal to second in length, fourth 3 1/4 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow oblique depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining.

**Male**: Unknown. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 4.8 mm.

Holotype (BISHOP) : VIETNAM ; Mt. Lang Bian, 1,500-2,000 m, N. R. Spencer. Paratopotypes : 2 exs., same data as the holotype (BISHOP, KIMOTO).

This new species somewhat resembles *Monolepta lupetina* Weise, but differs in having elytron with the apical 1/3 reddish brown, and the head generally blackish.

**Monolepta semicostata** n. sp.    Fig. 39a

Generally yellowish brown, elytron with basal margin blackish; scutellum pitchy black; antenna pitchy black with basal two or three segments paler; head with narrow blackish area behind eye; ventral surfaces with metathorax largely blackish.

Head with vertex sparsely impressed by minute punctures, surface smooth, shining interocular
space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 2/5 as long as first, third as long as second but slenderer, fourth 2 1/2 times as long as third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow transverse depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and punctures arranged in semiregular longitudinal rows, and their interstices smooth, longitudinally raised.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.0-4.1 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles Monolepta azumai Kimoto, but differs in having elytron impressed by the punctures semiregularly arranged in rows and their interstices distinctly raised longitudinally.

Monolepta semihumeralis n. sp. Fig. 41b

Head black, prothorax yellowish brown, elytron yellowish brown with margins, together with humerus, black to pitchy brown, and basal part of sutural margin somewhat widely blackish; antenna pitchy black, with two or three basal segments brownish; meso- and metathorax pitchy black; abdomen pitchy black with fifth segment brownish; legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures; interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third subequal to second in length but slenderer, fourth twice as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, sixth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth and robust, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at anterior margin, and slightly narrowed posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep depressions laterally, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Unknown. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 2.7 mm.

Paratopotypes: 3 exs., same data as the holotype (BISHOP, KIMOTO). Paratype: VIETNAM: Dalat, 1,500 m, 1 ex., 29. iv.-4. v. 1960, S. Quate & L. Quate (BISHOP).

This new species somewhat resembles *Monolepta nigrobasalis* Jacoby, but differs in being the body length shorter, and having the head entirely blackish.

**Monolepta semiluperina** n. sp.  Fig. 36b

Generally pitchy black, head, prothorax and scutellum reddish brown, antenna pitchy black with first segment generally reddish brown; legs pitchy black with anterior leg generally reddish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus, frontal tubercle subtriangular and slightly raised and not delimited posteriorly by interocular transverse impression. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth nearly 1 2/3 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh longer than tenth and subequal to fifth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from basal margin, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, dorsal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male**: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 2.7-3.5 mm.

This new species resembles *Monolepta lauperina* Weise, but differs in having the legs blackish with the anterior leg brownish, and meso- and metathorax and the abdomen entirely blackish.

### Monolepta severini (Jacoby)


Nature and Life in SE Asia, Kyoto, 1 : 351 (Thailand ; Chiang Mai) ; 1964, ibid., 3 : 295 (Thailand ; Chiang Mai, Li).


Monolepta sexlineata Chujô Fig. 41c


Distribution: India, Nepal, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China, Hainan, Taiwan.


Monolepta signata (Olivier) Fig. 33c

Galerna signata Oliv., 1808, Entomologie, 6: 665, pl. 5, fig. 89 (Indies or.: Bengal).

Crioceris neglecta Sahlberg, 1829, in Thomson, Ent. Arch., 2 (1): 29, pl. 2, fig. 36 (Ostindien: Bengal).


Fig. 43. a, Monolepta subfuscata n. sp.; b, M. pseudornata n. sp.; c, M. spenceri n. sp.


Distribution: India, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, S. China, Hainan, Java.


K. Yano
1 ex., 1. xi. 1963, Native

**Monolepta spenceri** n. sp.  Fig. 43c

Generally yellowish brown, elytron with basal 1/3 and apical 1/3 reddish brown; head black; ventral surfaces with metathorax reddish brown; posterior legs more reddish.

Head with vertex sparsely impressed by fine punctures and their interstices finely wrinkled; interocular space distinctly narrower than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third as long as second, fourth nearly three times as long as third, fourth to sixth subequal to each other in length and shape, seventh slightly shorter than fifth, and seventh to tenth subequal to each other in length, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, rather closely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining.

**Male**: Unknown. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

**Length**: 5.7 mm


This new species somewhat resembles *Monolepta hagoni* Weise, but differs in having elytron with the apical 1/3 reddish, the head entirely black and antenna and the legs yellowish to reddish brown.

**Monolepta subfasciata** n. sp.  Fig. 43a

Generally yellowish brown, elytron black with a large transverse band covering from sutural to lateral margins yellowish brown; ventral surfaces entirely black.

Head with vertex slightly wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct only on median portion, frontal tubercle subtriangular and feebly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 2/5 as long as first, third subequal to second in length but slightly slenderer, fourth nearly three times as long as third, and fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin almost straight, gradually narrowed posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, sparsely
impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male**: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

**Length**: 3.0-3.3 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Monolepta birmanensis* Jacoby, but differs by the shorter body and having the legs entirely yellowish brown.

**Monolepta subflavipennis** n. sp. **Fig. 37a**

Generally reddish brown, prothorax black, head, antenna and legs generally pitchy black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression shallower, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 2/3 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fifth subequal to fourth, sixth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of distinct depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate.
Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining, and with a shallow transverse furrow subbasally.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe slightly depressed at middle. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.8-3.9 mm.


This new species resembles Monolepta langbianica Kimoto, but differs in being the body length slightly shorter, and having elytron and the ventral surfaces reddish and antenna entirely blackish.

Monolepta sublata Gressitt & Kimoto

Monolepta sublata Gressitt Az Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 605, 636 (S. China; BISHOP).


Distribution: Thailand, S. China, Taiwan.

Material examined. THAILAND: Khao Yai Nat. Park, 1 ex., 6. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU); Khao Yai, 1 ex., 10. iv. 1968, Native collr (BISHOP).

Monolepta testacea (Jacoby)


Distribution: India, Thailand.

No additional material was examined.

Monolepta thailandica n. sp. Fig. 45a

Generally yellowish brown, elytron with basal 1/4 and a large subapical marking pitchy black to black, antenna pitchy brown with first and apical three segments reddish brown, ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax pitchy black; legs with tibiae and tarsi generally pitchy black.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures; interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and frontal tubercle slightly raised but ill-defined, and not delimited posteriorly by transverse depression. Antenna slender, in preapical segments three times as long as wide, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third slightly longer than second but more slenderer, fourth 2 1/4 times as long as third, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, sixth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.
Length : 3.3 mm.


This new species resembles Monolepta cambodiaca Laboissiere, but differs in having the head generally brownish, and antenna pitchy brown with the first and the apical three segments brownish.

**Monolepta trangica n. sp.** Fig. 39b

Generally yellowish brown ; elytron with basal, basal 2/3 of lateral and most of sutural margins blackish ; scutellum pitchy black ; ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax and basal part of first to fourth abdominal segments blackish.

Head with vertex sparsely impressed by minute punctures, surface slightly wrinkled, interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression feebly impressed, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body ; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third slightly longer than second, fourth 2 1/2 times as long as third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of feeble depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male** : Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. **Female** : Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 5.7-6.3 mm.

Holotype (BISHOP) : THAILAND : Trang Prov., Khaophappha, Kaochhang, 200-400 m, 13. i. 1964, G. A. Samuelson. Paratypes : 3 exs., same data as the holotype (BISHOP, KIMOTO). Paratypes : Same locality and collector as the holotype, 1 ex., 4. i. 1964, 1 ex., 10. i. 1964, 1 ex., 11-12. i. 1964 (BISHOP).

This new species somewhat resembles Monolepta pallida (Jacoby), but differs in having elytron with the basal, the basal 2/3 of the lateral and most of the sutural margins blackish.

**Monolepta vietnamica n. sp.** Fig. 34c

Generally reddish brown ; elytron with basal 2/3 yellowish brown, humerus, basal 1/4 of sutural and basal half of lateral margins and entire basal margin pitchy brown, and apical half blackish brown and gradually becomes paler towards apex ; antenna entirely yellowish brown, legs pitchy black, abdomen entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length ; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/3 times as long as second,
fourth nearly twice as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin nearly straight, widest slightly behind anterior corner and slightly narrowed posteriorly, basal margin rounded posteriorly and almost straight at middle, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow depressions laterally and a slight convexity at middle of anterior margin, closely impressed by strong punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, slightly convex. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, closely impressed by distinct punctures, and their interstices smooth, shining.

**Male:** Elytron with an elongate fovea contiguous to suture; fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe slightly depressed as a whole. **Female:** Elytron normal; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.1-4.5 mm.


This new species resembles *Monolepta discoidalis* (Jacoby), but differs in having pronotum more transverse and the surface more strongly and closely punctate.

**Monolepta wilsoni n. sp.**

Generally yellowish brown, head pitchy brown, elytron yellowish to reddish brown, with basal, lateral, sutural and apical margins narrowly black, and with six discal markings (2 : 2 : 2) black, ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax and fifth abdominal segment pitchy brown, antenna pitchy brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown.

Head with vertex very finely granulate, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space distinctly narrower than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular and distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times
as long as second, fourth nearly 2 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, ninth subequal to eighth in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, and eleventh longer than tenth, and subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep oblique depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate.

Length : 4.2 mm.


This new species is characteristic in having elytron yellowish brown with the margins and the discal six markings blackish.

**Monolepta zonalis** Gressitt & Kimoto


Distribution : Laos, Vietnam, SW China.


**Monolepta zonula** Weise


![Fig. 46.](image-url)

Genus Liroetoides n. gen.

Antennal insertions distinctly separated by frons; labrum rounded, truncate apically, frontal tubercles contiguous; gena 1/4 as deep as oculus; third antennal segment much longer than second; prothorax with anterior margin not marginate and lateral and basal margins entirely marginate, dorsal surface convex with a pair of feeble depressions laterally; elytron with punctures irregularly impressed, without distinct subbasal furrow subbasally, epipleuron wide at base and gradually narrowed posteriorly; prosternal process not elevated between anterior coxae; middle and posterior tibiae with many short spines apically; tarsal claws appendiculate and first tarsal segment of posterior leg distinctly longer than length of second and third segments combined.

Type species: Liroetoides fulvus Kimoto.

This genus somewhat resembles Liroetis Weise, but differs in having the anterior coxal cavity closed posteriorly and the anterior margin not marginate. From Dercetina Gressitt & Kimoto, differs in having the first tarsal segments of posterior leg longer than the following segments combined.

Liroetoides fulvus n. sp.  Fig. 46a

Entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much narrower than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle elongate, subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, robust, club-shaped, second nearly 2/5 as long as first, third 2/3 times as long as second, fourth slightly longer than third, fourth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, ninth subequal to eighth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest slightly before middle, and distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, anterior corner thickened, produced laterally, and posterior corner angulate; dorsal surface convex, with a pair of feeble depressions laterally, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures and rather closely by minute ones. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface strongly and rather closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length : 8.8-9.8 mm.

This new species somewhat resembles *Mimastra gracilis* Baly, from Kashgar, but differs in having the anterior coxal cavity closed posteriorly and the ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown.

**Genus Sermyloides** Jacoby

*Sermyloides* Jac., 1884, Notes Lyden Mus., 6: 24 (type: *Sermyloides basalis* Jacoby; Sumatra).


**KEY TO SPECIES OF Sermyloides**

1 Ventral surfaces partly blackish.................................................................................. 2
   Ventral surfaces entirely brownish

2(1) Metathorax black; generally reddish brown, antenna black with basal segments brownish, legs with posterior femur and tibia black; elytron black with apical part reddish brown, in some specimens blackish only on basal 1/4; length 5.0-5.7 mm — *variabilis*
   Metathorax and abdomen black; generally reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, legs with posterior femur black; length 7.8-8.3 mm — *major*

3(1) Elytron partly blackish............................................................................................. 4
   Elytron entirely yellowish to reddish brown; generally yellowish to reddish brown;
   antenna black with basal one or two segments in part brownish; length 5.7-6.3 mm — *coomani*

4(3) Elytron yellowish brown with margins and a transverse band at middle blackish;
   generally reddish brown, scutellum blackish, antenna generally pitchy black with basal segments brownish; legs pitchy black with femora dark reddish brown; length 4.8-5.3 mm — *maculatiipennis*
   Elytron reddish brown with apical portion blackish; generally yellowish brown;
   length 4.5-5.0 mm — *apicalis*

**Sermyloides apicalis** Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Sermyloides coomani** Laboissière


Generally reddish brown, elytron yellowish brown with basal, lateral, sutural and apical margins and a transverse band at middle black; antenna pitchy black with one or two basal segments reddish brown; legs pitchy black with femora dark reddish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, transverse, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/5 as long as first, third four times as long as second, fourth 3/4 as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 2 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at base, slightly narrowed anteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly and nearly straight at middle, dorsal surface convex side to side, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron gradually widened posteriorly, apex rounded, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures finely granulate.

**Male**: Head with clypeus widely depressed at middle; fifth abdominal segment with a pair of short notches apically. **Female**: Head with clypeus convex; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.8-5.3 mm.


This new species resembles *Semyloides variabilis* Laboissière but differs in having elytron yellowish brown with the margins and a transverse band at middle blackish.
**Sermynoides major** n. sp.  Fig. 46c

Generally reddish brown; ventral surfaces with metathorax and abdomen black; legs with posterior femur black.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/5 as long as first, third five to six times as long as second, fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape. Pronotum transverse, 2 1/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly narrowed posteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at base, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any trace of depression, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, sparsely covered by fine setae. Elytron gradually widened posteriorly and its apex rounded, strongly and rather closely punctate, and interstices of punctures somewhat wrinkled.

**Male**: Head with frons depressed as a whole; third antennal segment widened subbasally; fifth abdominal segment with a pair of short notches apically. **Female**: Head with frons convex; antenna normal; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 7.8-8.3 mm.


This new species resembles *Sermynoides coomani* Laboissière, but differs in being the body length longer, and having mesothorax, the abdomen and the posterior femur blackish.

**Sermynoides variabilis** n. sp.  Fig. 47a

Generally reddish brown; elytron black with apical part reddish brown, in some specimen blackish only on basal 1/4; antenna black with one or two basal segments reddish brown; ventral surfaces with metathorax black, legs with posterior femur and tibia black.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, interocular transverse impression obsolete, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, feebly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/6 as long as first, third seven times as long as second, fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, sixth subequal to fifth in length and shape. Pronotum transverse, 2 1/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin nearly straight, widest almost at base, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, covered by fine setae. Elytron gradually widened posteriorly and rounded at apex, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures somewhat wrinkled.

**Male**: Antenna with third segment curved at middle; fifth abdominal segment with a pair of short notches apically. **Female**: Antenna normal; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 5.0-5.7 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Sermynoides maculatipennis* Kimoto, but differs in having
metathorax blackish and in the male antenna with the third segment curved.

Genus **Paleosepharia** Laboissière


**Key to species of Paleosepharia**

1 Legs generally yellowish brown ................................................................. 1

   Legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi blackish; elytron yellowish brown with humeral and postmedian transverse markings, together with basal, sutural and lateral margins narrowly, blackish; in some specimens postmedian elytral marking somewhat ill-defined; generally yellowish brown with metathorax, tibiae, tarsi, and lateral margin of pronotum blackish; antenna pitchy black with basal segments brownish; 4.8 mm .......................................................... **tenasserimensis**

2(1) Pronotum brownish ................................................................. 3

   Pronotum pitchy black; generally yellowish brown; head, thorax and fifth abdominal segment pitchy black; length 4.2-5.0 mm .............................................. **nigricolor**

3(2) Scutellum black ................................................................. 4

   Scutellum yellowish to reddish brown ............................................. 5

4(3) Elytron dark brown with humeral and postbasal depression areas somewhat paler; generally yellowish brown, with metathorax blackish; in male elytron with deep postbasal depression distinct and curving obliquely outward posteriorly; length 4.5 mm .......................................................... **picipennis**

   Elytron yellowish brown with basal margin and interior margin of epipleuron, in some cases lateral margin also, blackish basally; generally yellowish brown; meso- and metathorax black, in some specimen reddish brown; in male elytron with postbasal depression indistinct and only slightly depressed along suture subbasally; length 4.2-6.6 mm .......................................................... **scutellaris**

5(3) Body length shorter than 6.5 mm .......................................................... 6

   Body length longer than 6.5 mm; in male elytron with postbasal depression curving obliquely outward posteriorly and median lobe of fifth abdominal segment with a deep longitudinal sulcus at middle; generally yellowish brown with metathorax reddish brown to black; length 6.8-8.1 mm ...................................... **truncata**

6(5) Ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown ........................................... 7

   Ventral surfaces not entirely yellowish brown .................................. 8

7(6) Pronotum nearly 1 1/2 times as wide as long, and anterior margin nearly straight; generally yellowish brown; length 4.8 mm .............................................. **fulva**

   Pronotum 2 1/2 times as wide as long, and anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; generally yellowish to reddish brown; length 4.5-6.6 mm .............................................. **unicolor**

8(6) In male elytron with postbasal depression curving obliquely outward posteriorly and median lobe of fifth abdominal segment with a pair of short longitudinal costae basally and their interstices distinctly depressed; generally yellowish brown, elytron yellowish brown with basal margin and interior margin of epipleuron infuscate, metathorax reddish brown; length 5.0-6.3 mm .............................................. **persimilis**

   In male elytron with postbasal depression subparallel to suture and closely situated,
and median lobe of fifth abdominal segment feebly depressed apically; generally yellowish brown, metathorax and basal part of interior margin of elytral epipleuron blackish; length 4.7-5.7 mm

**Paleosepharia fulva** n. sp.  
Fig. 49c

Entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by fine punctures; interocular space subequal to transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercles subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/3 times as long as second, fourth 2 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin feebly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex with a feeble depression at middle, rather closely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures finely granulate.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.8 mm.


This new species resembles *Paleosepharia fulvicornis* Chen, but differs in having meso- and metathorax entirely yellowish brown and pronotum with a feeble depression at middle.

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**Fig. 48.** a. *Paleosepharia truncata* Laboissière; b. *P. scutellaris* n. sp.; c. *P. persimilis* n. sp.
Paleosepharia fulvicornis Chen


**Distribution**: Vietnam, China.

**Material examined.** VIETNAM: Dalat, 1,500 m, 1 ex., 29. iv.-4. v. 1960, L. W. Quate; Fyan, 1,200 m, 1 ex., 11. vii.-9. viii. 1961, N. R. Spencer (BISHOP).

**Paleosepharia nigricollis** n. sp. Fig. 49b

Generally yellowish brown, head, thorax, and fifth abdominal segment pitchy black.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised. Antenna slender, nearly as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third 1 2/3 times as long as second, fourth twice as long as third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, twice as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex with a shallow transverse depression at middle, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, more strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures finely granulate.

Length: 4.2-5.0 mm.

**Holotype (Type No. 2704, Kyushu Univ.)**: THAILAND: Chiangmai Prov., Fang, 14. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake. **Paratypes**: THAILAND: Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 1 ex., 18. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU); Khon Kaen, 1 ex., 24. vii. 1980, 1 ex., 7. x. 1981, S. Azuma (RU, KIMOTO).

This new species somewhat resembles *Paleosepharia scutellaris* Kimoto, but differs in having pronotum pitchy black, more wider, and with a transverse depression at the middle.

**Paleosepharia persimilis** n. sp. Fig. 49c

Generally yellowish brown, elytron with basal margin and interior margin of epipleuron infuscate, metathorax reddish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space slightly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, slightly raised. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth nearly twice as long as third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, and almost straight at middle, dorsal surface convex with a shallow depression at middle, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, more strongly and closely punctate, and
interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male** : Elytron with postbasal depression curving obliquely outward posteriorly; fifth abdominal segment trilobed and median lobe of fifth abdominal segment with a pair of short longitudinal costae basally and their interstices distinctly depressed. **Female** : Elytron normal; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 5.0—6.3 mm.


This new species resembles *Paleosepharia scutellaris* Kimoto, but differs in having metathorax reddish brown, and in male elytron with a postbasal depression deeper and curving obliquely outward posteriorly.

**Paleosepharia piceipennis** n. sp. Fig. 49a

Generally yellowish brown, elytron dark brown with humeral and postbasal areas somewhat paler, scutellum pitchy black; ventral surfaces with metathorax pitchy brown to black.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by fine punctures; interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression feeble, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, slightly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 2/5 times as long as second, fourth 2 1/2 times as long as third, fifth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex with a pair of shallow depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin slightly rounded, strongly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male** : Elytron with deep postbasal depression distinct and curving obliquely outward posteriorly; fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. **Female** : Elytron normal; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 4.5 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Paleosepharia persimilis* Kimoto, but differs in having elytron generally dark brown with the humeral and the postbasal areas paler.

**Paleosepharia scutellaris** n. sp. Fig. 48b

Fig. 49. a. *Paleosephuria piceipennis* n. sp.; b. *P. nigricollis* n. sp.; c. *P. fulva* n. sp.

Generally yellowish brown, scutellum black, elytron with basal margin blackish, and interior margin of epipleuron, in some cases lateral margin also, blackish basally, antenna entirely yellowish brown, in some specimen apex of eleventh segment infuscate; ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax black, in some specimen reddish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly $2/3$ as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly $1/3$ as long as first, third $2 1/2$ times as long as second, fourth $1 1/4$ times as long as third, fourth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, $1 1/2$ times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow depressions laterally, closely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, strongly and rather closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Male**: Elytron with postbasal depression indistinct and only slightly depressed along suture subbasally; fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female: Elytron normal; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.2-6.6 mm.

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1966, Native collr (BISHOP); Umgeb. Vientiane, 3 exs., iii-vi. 1963 (MUNCHEN). VIETNAM: Dalat, 1,500 m, 1 ex., 29. iv.-4. v. 1960, S. Quate; 25 km NW of Dalat, 1,850 m, 2 exs., 5. v. 1960, L. W. Quate; 20 km S., Dalat, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 12. ix. 1960, J. L. Gressitt; 20 km N. of Pleiku, 650 m, 1 ex., 9. v. 1960, L. W. Quate; 24 km E. of Dilinh (Diring), 900 m, 1 ex., 25. iv. 1960, R. E. Leech; Ap Hung-Lam, 21 km NW of Dilinh, 1,100 m, 1 ex., 29. ix.-9. x. 1960, C. M. Yoshimoto (BISHOP).

This new species resembles *Paleosepharia fulva* Chen, but differs in having scutellum and meso- and metathorax blackish.

**Paleosepharia tenasserimensis** (Maulik), new combination

*Monolepta tenasserimensis* Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 393 (Burma; Tenasserim; BM).

Distribution: Burma, Thailand.

Material examined. THAILAND: Trang Prov., Khaophappha, Khaochong, 200-400 m, 5 exs., 11. i. 1964, G. A. Samuelson; Chienmigai, 1,000-1,500 m, 1 ex., no date, 1966, J. Sedlacek (BISHOP); Khao Chong, nr. Trang, 2 exs., 25. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU). LAOS: Khammouane Prov., Phon Tiou, 1 ex., 11. vi. 1965, N. Wilson (BISHOP); Umgeb. Vanky, 1 ex., 1963 (MUNCHEN).

**Paleosepharia truncata** Laboissière


**Paleosepharia unicolor** n. sp.

Entirely yellowish to reddish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression feeble, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as length of body; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 2/5 as long as first, third twice as long as second, fourth twice as long as third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, ninth subequal to eighth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 2 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more distinctly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, almost straight at middle, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of distinct transverse depressions which are united at middle, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron gradually widened posteriorly and truncate at apex, surface distinctly and rather closely punctate, and interstices of punctures granulate.

**Male**: Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe longitudinally sulcate. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.5-6.6 mm.

Holotype (BISHOP); VIETNAM: Fyan, 900-1,000 m, 11. vii.-9. viii. 1961, N. R. Spencer. Para-
topotypes: 4 em., same data as the holotype (BISHOP, KIMOTO). Paratypes: LAOS; Vientiane Prov., Ban Van Eue, 1 ex., 30.xi. 1965; 1 ex., 15.xii. 1966, Native collr (BISHOP). VIETNAM: 18 km NW of Dalat, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 4-5. v. 1960, L. W. Quate (BISHOP).

This new species resembles Paleospharia fulva Kimoto, but differs in having pronotum much wider, and with a pair of transverse furrows which are united at middle.

Genus Aplosonyx Chevrolat


Haplosonyx Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr. : 14 (emendation for Aplosonyx Chevrolat).


KEY TO SPECIES OF Aplosonyx

1 Elytron with punctures arranged in longitudinal rows ............................................. 2
   Elytron with punctures confusedly impressed .................................................. 3
2(1) Elytron reddish brown; head and pronotum black; ventral surfaces black with abdomen and middle of metasternum brown; elytron with punctures partly disappearing and postbasal transverse furrow distinct; length 10.5 mm .............. inornatus
   Entirely yellowish brown, in some specimen metathorax and part of abdomen infuscate; elytron with punctures distinctly impressed on entire surface and without any transverse furrow; length 8.3-8.6 mm ........................................ inornatus
3(1) Elytral punctures stronger, interstices of punctures narrower than diameter of single puncture in lateral portion ........................................................................... 4
   Elytral punctures finer, interstices of punctures wider than diameter of single puncture in lateral portion .................................................................................. 5
4(3) Pronotum pale with basal black area or a pair of black spots; elytron pale with a broad purplish band anterior to middle, which extends forward along suture and expands again on base; in some specimens dorsal surface entirely reddish brown; reddish brown with lateral part of meso- and metathorax infuscate; length 10.0—13.0 mm ....................................................... ancora
   Elytron violaceous blue with basal and postmedian markings yellowish brown; yellowish brown with a longitudinal stripe on pronotum, vertex, meso- and metathorax pitchy black; antenna pitchy black with most of first and eleventh segments brownish, and legs pitchy black with femora mostly brownish; length 8.3-9.1 mm ......................................................................................... quadripustulatus
5(3) Dorsal surfaces entirely brownish ............................................................................. 6
   Dorsal surfaces partly or largely bluish, violaceous or blackish ......................................
6(5) Legs with tibiae and tarsi blackish .......................................................................... 7
   Legs entirely ochraceous; generally ochraceous; length X2.0-14.0 mm ............. spenceri
7(6) Leg with tibiae and tarsi black; yellowish brown with meso- and metathorax largely pitchy black, in pale colored specimen ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown; antenna pitchy black with first segment brownish; length 11.0-12.0 mm .................................................. orientalis
Legs entirely blackish; yellowish brown with ventral surfaces of meso- and metathorax and abdomen pitchy black; antenna yellowish brown with apical two segments blackish; length 15.0 mm................................................... robinsoni

Pronotum mostly or entirely black ................................................... 9
Pronotum not entirely black ................................................... 10

Elytron yellowish brown with a broad blackish band at middle, which extends along suture and expands again on base; pronotum mostly black; ochraceous with vertex, ventral surfaces of thorax pitchy black; antenna pitchy black with two or three basal segments brownish; legs pitchy black with most parts of femora brownish; length 5.8-6.3 mm ................................................... ornatus
Elytron entirely yellowish brown; pronotum entirely black; generally black, labrum, antenna and tibiae and tarsi generally yellowish brown; length 8.5-10.0 mm ................................................... nigricollis

Elytron entirely bluish or violaceous ................................................... 11
Elytron yellowish brown with basal half violaceous blue; ochraceous, antenna pitchy black with two or three basal and two or three apical segments brownish; length 9.6 mm ................................................... mouhoti

Pronotum with four raised areas in front of transverse furrow; elytron blue or purplish blue; reddish brown, antenna with fifth to eighth segments pitchy black, and legs with tibiae and tarsi largely blackish; length 13.0-15.0 mm .................. chalybaeus
Pronotum without any distinctly raised areas in front of transverse furrow; elytron violaceous; reddish brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black; length 10.0 mm ................................................... sublaevicollis

**Aplosonyx ancora** Laboissière  Fig. 50c


Distribution: Vietnam, China.

**Aplosonyx chalybaeus** (Hope)


Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, N. India, Burma, Vietnam, China (Tibet).

No additional material was examined.

*Aplosonyx inornatus* (Jacoby)


*Aplosonyx inornatus*: Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 617 (Burma).

Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Laos.

Material examined. THAILAND: Chieng Mai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 1 ex., 8. vi. 1965, S. Asahina (KU).

*Aplosonyx mouhoti* (Baly) Fig. 51c


Distribution: Thailand, Cambodia.


*Aplosonyx nigricollis* (Duvivier) Fig. 52c


Distribution: Thailand, Malaya, Nias, Mentawei, Batu.

I could not examined the type of this species. My identification is based on Laboissiere's material.

Material examined. THAILAND: Musa, nr. Fang, 1 ex., 22. xi. 1968, Hatta (EHIME).

*Aplosonyx orientalis* (Jacoby)


Fig. 51. a, Aplosonyx robinsoni (Jacoby); b, A. quadripustulatus (Baly); c, A. mouhoti (Baly).
CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.


**Aplosonyx ornatus** (Jacoby)  
Fig. 50b

Distribution : Burma, Laos.  

**Aplosonyx quadripus tuta tus** (Baly), new combination  
Fig. 51b

Distribution : Thailand, Sumatra.  

**Aplosonyx robinsoni** (Jacoby)  
Fig. 51a

*Haplosonyx robinsoni* Jac., 1905, Fasciculi Malayenses, 2 (Appl.) : 6 (Siamese Malay : Bukit Besar, Nawangchik and Tor; BM).  
*Aplosonp robinsoni* : Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 618 (Burma, Thailand, Perak, Sumatra).  
Distribution : Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra.  
Material examined. THAILAND : Chieng Mai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 1 ex., 12. vi. 1965, P. D. Ashlock (BISHOP).

**Aplosonyx rufipennis** (Duvivier)  
Fig. 52a

No additional material was examined.

**Aplosonyx spenceri** n. sp.  
Fig. 52b

Entirely ochraceous.  
Head with vertex smooth, shining, nearly impunctate, and with a short longitudinal furrow in front, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular
transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment robust, club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third nearly half as long as second, fourth nearly three times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, seventh subequal to seventh in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, and eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to seventh in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, twice as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly constricted at middle, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly and concaved before scutellum, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and with a pair of oblique lateral furrows very deep. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin slightly rounded, surface sparsely and confusedly impressed by distinct punctures and interstices of punctures smooth, shining, and with a shallow postbasal transverse furrow.

Length: 12.0–14.0 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Aplosonyx orientalis* (Jacoby), but differs in being the body length longer and having the legs and the ventral surfaces entirely ochraceous.

*Aplosonyx sublaevicollis* (Jacoby)


Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Laos.

Material examined. THAILAND: Chiangmai, 3,200 ft, 4 exs., 25. iv. 1939, Chiangmai, 5,500 ft, 1 ex., 7. iv. 1939 (BANGKHEN). LAOS: Muong Sing, NW of Luang Prabang, 650 m, 1 ex., 6-10. vi. 1960, S. Quate (BISHOP).

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Fig. 52. a. *Aplosonyx rufipennis* (Duvivier); b. *A. spenceri* n. sp.; c. *A. nigricollis* (Duvivier).
Genus **Leptarthra** Baly


**Leptarthra pici** Laboissière


Subovate; head, pronotum, scutellum, ventral surfaces of thorax, antenna and legs largely violaceous blue; elytron ochraceous with three transverse bands violaceous blue; abdomen reddish brown with basal segments in part bluish. Length 10.2 mm.

No additional material was examined.

Genus **Sphenoraia** Clark


**KEY TO SPECIES OF Sphenoraia**

1 Short oval, antenna robust, strongly compressed (*Sphenoriaoides*) ......................................................... 2

   Elongate, subparallel-sided; antenna filiform (*Sphenoria*); reddish brown, pronotum with a pair of and elytron with seven pairs of blackish markings, ventral surfaces and legs in part blackish; length 8.3 mm (Hope, 1831; type of subgenus; India, Burma, Nepal; Fig. 53a) ..........................................................  

   **bicolor**

2(1) Elytron pale or pale spotted with black .......................................................... 3

   Elytron blue to coppery .................................................................................. 5

3(2) Punctures of elytron not arranged in a pair of rows or semiregularly arranged ................. 4

   Punctures of elytron regularly arranged in a pair of rows; yellowish brown, tibiae and tarsi black, antenna black with basal two or three segments brownish; length 9.3 mm .......................................................... tibialis

4(3) Elytron impressed by regular fairly strong punctures alternating with impunctate stripes; elytron and abdomen reddish brown, head, thorax, antenna and legs entirely violaceous blue; antenna slenderer; length 7.5-8.0 mm  

   *duvèiri*  

   Elytron entirely irregularly punctured; elytron reddish to yellowish brown with seven black spots, and pronotum pale with two black spots; in most pale colored specimen dorsal surfaces entirely reddish brown, and in most dark colored specimen elytron almost entirely blackish; antenna robust; length 5.5-7.0 mm ..................  

   **nebulosa**

5(2) Interstices of elytral punctures wider than diameter of single puncture, sometimes punctures semiregularly arranged in rows; dorsal surfaces varying color, purplish blue, golden green, bronzy .................................................. 6

   Interstices of elytral punctures narrower than diameter of single puncture and confusedly punctate throughout; entirely bluish black; pronotum with a pair of deep transverse furrows; length 7.2-8.2 mm ..................................................  

   **paviei**
6(5) Pronotum with a pair of deep furrows laterally, sides strongly rounded and widest almost at middle; length 8.5-9.0 mm (Hope, 1831; Kashmir, N. India, Nepal, Bhutan; W. China ?). \textit{radilans}

Pronotum without any distinct furrow laterally, sides slightly rounded and widest at 1/3 from anterior corner; length 7.5-8.5 mm \textit{micans}

Subgenus \textit{Sphenoraioides} Laboissière


\textbf{Sphenoraia (Sphenoraioides) duvivieri} (Laboissière)


\textit{Gallerucida duvivieri} Lab., 1929, Encycl. Ent., Col., 1 (2) : 53 (new name for \textit{Sphenoraia indica} Duvivier).


Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China.


\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fig53}
\caption{a. \textit{Sphenoraia} \textit{(Sphenoraia)} bicolor (Hope); b. \textit{S. (Sphenoraioides)} nebula (Gyllenhaal); c. \textit{S. (Sphenoraioides)} paviei Laboissiere.}
\end{figure}
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CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.


**Sphenoraia (Sphenoraioides) micans** (Fairmaire) Fig. 4a


*Galemcida fulgida*; Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 90 (Fukien).

*Galemcida fulgida* var. *coerulescens* Weise, 1922, ibid. : 91 (Fukien).

*Galemcida fulgida*; Ogoblin, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1 : 363 (China).

Distribution: China, Indo-China.

Material examined. "Indo-China": Pa Kha, 1 ex., 1944 (BASEL).

**Sphenoraia (Sphenoraioides) nebulosa** (Gyllenhal) Fig. 53b

*Galemcida nebulosa* Gailey, 1808, in Schönherr, Syn. Ind., 1 (2) : 292, pl. 4, fig. 10 (E. India).

*Galemcida nebulosa*; Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc., 552, fig. 135 (East Indies).


Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, S. China, Hainan.


**Sphenoraia (Sphenoraioides) paviei** Laboissière Fig. 53c

*Sphenoraia paviei* Lab., 1934, Ann. Ass. Nat. Levallois-Perret, 21 : 134 (Tonkin; PARIS).—Gress-
S. KIMOTO


Sphenoraia (Sphenoraioides) tibialis (Baly), new combination

Berecyntha tibialis Baly, 1865, Ent. Monthly Mag., 2 : 98 (Cambodia ; BM).

New synonym.

Distribution : Thailand, Cambodia, Laos.


Genus Cassena Weise


Euphyma Baly, 1879, Cist. Ent., 2 : 457 (nec Mulsant, 1875, Baly, 1877) (type : Euphyma collaris Baly ; Assam ; monobasic).


Key to species of Cassena

1  Elytron largely yellowish to reddish with or without marking ......................................................... 2
   Elytron largely bluish without marking ......................................................................................... 4

2(1) Ventral surfaces entirely reddish brown ................................................................. 3
   Ventral surfaces reddish brown with abdomen pitchy brown ; elytron yellowish brown,
   sutural margin widely blackish ; head and pronotum reddish brown, scutellum pitchy
   black ; length 3.8 mm ........................................................................................................... suturalis

3(2) Elytron reddish brown with yellowish apical marking, which is marked by black in
most specimens ; general color reddish brown, legs reddish brown with tibiae and tarsi
blackish; length 4.5—5.7 mm ........................................................................................................ oculata
   Elytron yellowish brown with margins narrowly infuscate, and in some specimen dark
brown with a large discal marking yellowish ; generally reddish brown, legs almost
entirely dark brown ; length 3.6—4.4 mm ............................................................................... vietnamica

4(1) Elytron entirely bluish to blackish ..................................................................................... 5
   Elytron bluish black with apex yellowish brown ; generally bluish black with abdomen
yellowish brown ; length 3.1—4.7 mm .................................................................................. terminalis

5(4) Ventral surfaces not entirely brownish ............................................................................. 6
CHRYSOBELIDAE (GALERUCIDAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.

Ventral surfaces, head, pronotum, scutellum and legs entirely brownish; elytron bluish black, antenna pitchy black with basal segments brownish; length 4.8-5.6 mm

6(5) Legs at least partly brownish
Legs almost entirely pitchy black to bluish black; generally pitchy black, elytron bluish black, head and prothorax reddish brown, antenna largely pitchy black; length 7.1-7.8 mm

7(6) Body length longer; legs pitchy black with anterior and middle legs brownish; generally reddish brown with most of metathorax and abdomen pitchy brown; elytron bluish black; length 4.8-5.7 mm

Cassena collaris (Baly)  Fig. 54a

Euphyma collaris Baly, 1879, Cist. Ent., 2 : 457 (Assam ; BM).
Solephyma collaris : Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 331 (India, Burma, Siam, Perak, Sumatra).
Solephyma tikhami Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B : 663, fig. (Tonkin; Lao-kay, Sino-Vietnam border; China ; BISHOP). New synonym.
Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Malaya, Sumatra, Java.


*Solephyma indica* : Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 332 (Burma).

Distribution: Burma, Thailand.


*Cassena integricollis* (Jacoby) Fig. 56a


*Solephyma integricollis* : Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 333 (Burma).


*Cassena ocellata* Laboissière Fig. 54b


*Solephyma ocellata* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B: 661 (Tonkin; Hoa-bin; FREY).

New synonym.


Cassena rubyana (Maulik), new combination

*Cneorane rubyana* Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 343 (Burma; BM).


*Cassena suturalis* n. sp. Fig. 56b

Head and pronotum reddish brown, scutellum pitchy black; elytron yellowish brown with sutural margin widely and basal, lateral and apical margins narrowly black; antenna pitchy black with two or three basal segments brownish; ventral surfaces reddish brown with abdomen pitchy brown; legs pitchy brown to black with anterior and middle femora reddish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, oblique, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as length of body; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly half as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth slightly longer than second, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, sixth to eighth subequal to...
each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, with a pair of short longitudinal furrows basally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin distinctly rounded, surface distinctly and closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Cassena terminalis** (Gressitt & Kimoto) Fig. 54c

*Solephytum terminalis* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B: 662, fig. (S. China; BISHOP).


**Distribution**: Thailand, China.

**Material examined.** THAILAND: Chiangmai, 1,200 m, 1 ex., 11. iv. 1966, J. Sedlacek (BISHOP).

**Cassena vietnamica** n. sp. Fig. 55b, c

Generally reddish brown; elytron yellowish brown with margins narrowly infuscate, in some specimen dark brown with a large discal markings yellowish brown; antenna pitchy black with three basal segments reddish brown; legs dark brown with femora reddish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly half as long as first, third 1 2/5 times as long as second, fourth slightly longer than third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh 1 1/5 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, with a pair of short longitudinal furrows basally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface distinctly and rather closely punctate, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

**Length**: 3.6-4.4 mm.

This new species resembles *Cassena oculata* Laboissière, but differs in being the body length shorter, and having elytron yellowish brown with the margins narrowly infuscate and in the pale colored specimen dark drown with a large discal marking yellowish brown.

Genus *Cyclanthipha* Laboissière


*Cyclanthipha ornata* (Laboissière)


Short oval ; generally reddish brown, elytron yellowish with a large median marking blackish and basal 2/3 of sutural margin narrowly reddish ; antenna, tibiae and tarsi blackish ; length 5.0-5.5 mm.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

Genus *Vietoluperus* Medvedev & Dang Dap

Virotuloperus alleculoides Medvedev & Dang Dap


Distribution : Vietnam.

Body oblong, rather broad; generally reddish brown, fourth to eleventh antennal segments, elytron, tibiae and tarsi blackish brown; usually with base of tibiae and elytral humerus somewhat reddish brown and pronotum darkened. In general specimens, the color is uniformly reddish. Length 6.0-7.5 mm (after translation by Entomological Abs. : 111).

No material was examined.

Genus Pseudoides Jacoby


Key to species of Pseudoides

Generally yellowish brown with vertex, scutellum and elytral margins pitchy black; antenna pitchy brown with basal segments brownish; legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi blackish; pronotum widest almost at middle and strongly narrowed anteriorly; length 4.0 mm .......................................................... pectoralis

Generally yellowish brown, with vertex, scutellum, metasthorax and abdomen pitchy brown to black; elytron with a discal stripe, and sutural margins widely blackish; antenna pitchy black with basal segments brownish; pronotum widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin and more strongly narrowed posteriorly; length 3.3-3.8 mm .......... flavovittis

Pseudoides flavovittis (Motschulsky) Fig. 56c


CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.

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**Pseudoides pectoralis** (Laboissière), new combination


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined.

Genus _Eumelepta_ Jacoby


**Eumelepta biplagiata** Jacoby


Suboval. Antenna robust; pronotum smooth, shining, nearly impunctate; elytron distinctly and closely punctate; general color pitchy black, pronotum yellowish brown, elytron black with a large elongate marking yellowish brown, antenna pitchy brown, legs yellowish brown; length 2.7 mm.

Material examined. THAILAND: Trang Prov., Khaophappha, Khaochang, 1 ex., 3-5. i. 1964, G. A. Samuelson, Bangkok, 1 m, 1 ex., 4. xii. 1957, T. C. Maa (BISHOP); Chiengmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 2 exs., 18. vii. 1965, K. Morimoto & Y. Miyatake; Chiengmai Prov., Chiang Dao, 1 ex., 15. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto (KU). LAOS: Borikhane Prov., Khaoaphpha, Khoa Chang, 1 ex., 3-5. i. 1964, G. A. Samuelson, Bangkok, 1 m, 1 ex., 4. xii. 1957, T. C. Maa (BISHOP); Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 2 exs., 18. vii. 1965, K. Morimoto & Y. Miyatake; Chiangmai Prov., Chiang Dao, 1 ex., 15. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto (KU). VIETNAM: Fyan, 1,200 m, 12 exs., 11. vii.-9. viii. 1961, N. R. Spencer; Dalat, 1,550 m, 1 ex., 11. ix. 1960, J. L. Gressitt; Dalat, 6 km S., 1,300-1,500 m, 17 exs., 9. vii.-7. vii. 1961, N. R. Spencer (BISHOP).

Genus _Hoplosaenidea_ Laboissière


_Diaphaenidea_ Laboissière, 1933, _ibid._: 61 (type: _Diaphaenidea aersa_ Laboissière; China).

_Micraenidea_ Laboissière, 1933, _ibid._: 64 (type: _Micraenidea coomani_ Laboissière; Tonkin).

**KEY TO SPECIES OF Hoplosaenidea**

1. Elytron not entirely greenish or bluish, but largely yellowish ........................................... 2
   Elytron entirely greenish or bluish ......................................................................................... 4

2(1) Ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown; dorsal surfaces, antenna and legs yellowish brown ................................................................. 3
   Ventral surfaces black with pro- and mesothorax yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown, elytron with sutural and lateral margins blackish, in some specimen elytron almost entirely yellowish brown; length 6.5-6.8 mm ........................................... nigrolimbata

3(2) Body length 5.8-7.0 mm ......................................................................................................... 7
   Body length 4.0 mm ................................................................................................................. 3

4(1) Ventral surfaces entirely brownish ........................................................................................ 5
   Ventral surfaces at least in part blackish ................................................................................ 6

5(4) Elytron impressed by strong punctures and their interstices subequal to or narrower than average diameter of punctures; in male head without large cavity on middle ......................................................................................................................... 6
   Elytron impressed by fine punctures and their interstices clearly wider than average diameter of punctures; in male head with a deep and large cavity at middle; generally yellowish brown; elytron bluish black; length 3.6 mm .............................................................. elegans

6(5) Antenna with third segment nearly twice as long as second and fourth subequal to length of second and third combined; yellowish to reddish brown; elytron golden green; antenna pitchy brown with basal segments much paler; length 3.3-3.5 mm ......................................................................................................................... comoni
   Antenna with second segment subequal to third in length, and fourth longer than length of second and third combined; generally reddish brown, elytron golden green; length 3.9 mm ......................................................................................................................... virida

7(4) Body length shorter than 4.0 mm; elytron with punctures closely and rugosely impressed, and their interstices distinctly narrower than average diameter of punctures, and distinctly raised .............................................................................................................................
   Body length over 5.0 mm; elytron with punctures finely impressed, and their interstices much wider than average diameter of punctures and finely granulate; generally yellowish brown with elytron, metathorax and abdomen largely bluish black; in male head with a large and deep cavity on middle; length 5.0-6.5 mm ................................................................. cornuta

8(7) Head entirely yellowish brown; legs with tibiae and tarsi largely or partly blackish; generally yellowish brown, elytron greenish blue, antenna, meso- and metathorax and abdomen pitchy black; in male head with a large and deep cavity on middle; length 3.5-3.9 mm ......................................................................................................................... lasensis
   Head yellowish brown with vertex more or less greenish; legs entirely yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown, elytron golden green, antenna pitchy brown, meso- and metathorax and abdomen pitchy black; in male head without distinct cavity; length 3.3-3.8 mm ......................................................................................................................... rugosa
Fig. 57. a. *Eumelepta biiplagiata* Jacoby; b. *Hoplosaenidea rugosa* n. sp.; c. *H. coomani* (Laboissière).

**Hoplosaenidea coomani** (Laboissière)


**Distribution**

Vietnam.

No additional material was examined.

**Hoplosaenidea elegans** n. sp.  

Fig. 58c

Generally yellowish brown, elytron bluish black; antenna dark yellowish brown, with three or four basal segments yellowish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle elongate, subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly
1/5 as long as first, third four times as long as second, fourth twice as long as third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of large depressions laterally, finely granulate, nearly impunctate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface impressed by an oblique subbasal and an elongate lateral furrows, and finely granulate and impressed by fine punctures and their interstices clearly wider than average diameter of punctures.

**Male**: Head with vertex impressed by a deep and large cavity at middle; fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. **Female**: Head with vertex convex; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.6 mm.


This new species resembles Hoplosaenidea coomani (Laboissiere), but differs in having elytron covered by much finer punctures, and in the male the head with a deep and large cavity at the middle.

**Hoplosaenidea laosensis n. sp.** Fig. 58b

Generally yellowish brown, scutellum pitchy brown, elytron greenish blue, antenna pitchy black with one or two basal segments brownish, ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax and abdomen pitchy black, legs with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space slightly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third twice as long as second, fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin feebly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, with a pair of deep, oblique depressions which are united at middle, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface strongly and closely punctate and their interstices clearly narrower than average diameter of punctures, and finely granulate.

**Male**: Head with vertex impressed by a deep and large cavity at middle; fifth abdominal segment trilobally. **Female**: Unknown.

Length: 3.5-3.9 mm.


This new species resembles Hoplosaenidea rugosa Kimoto, but differs in having the legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black and in the male the head with a large and deep cavity at the
**Hoplosaenidea lutea** (Laboissière), new combination


**Hoplosaenidea nigrolimbata** (Jacoby), new combination Fig. 59a

S. KIMOTO


Hoplosaenidea rugosa n. sp.  Fig. 57b

Generally yellowish to reddish brown, scutellum pitchy black, elytron golden green, antenna pitchy brown with three or four basal segments reddish brown, ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax and abdomen pitchy black ; in some specimen head with vertex pitchy brown with slightly greenish luster.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length ; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third 2 1/2 times as long as second, fourth 1 2/3 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep depressions laterally, finely granulate, sparsely impressed by fine punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface impressed by an oblique subbasal depression, and closely and rugosely punctate, and their interstices finely granulate.

Male : Fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe generally flat. Female : Fifth abdominal segment entire.
Length : 3.3-3.8 mm.
Holotype (BISHOP) ; VIETNAM : 20 km N. of Pleiku, 650 m, 9. v. 1960, S. Quate. Paratopotype ; 1 ex., same data as the holotype. Paratypes : VIETNAM : Blao (Balao), 500 m, 2 exs., 14-21. x. 1960, C. M. Yoshimoto ; 28 km N. of Dilinh (Djiring), 1 ex., 22-28. iv. 1960, S. Quate (BISHOP, KIMOTO).

This new species resembles Hoplosaenidea coomani (Laboissière), but differs in having elytron closely and rugosely punctate and the ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax and the abdomen pitchy black.
Hoplosaenidea testacea (Allard), new combination


Distribution: Cambodia.

No additional material was examined beside the type specimen. This species closely resembles Hoplosaenidea lutea (Laboissiere), but is much smaller.

Hoplosaenidea viridis n. sp. Fig. 58a

Generally reddish brown, scutellum pitchy black, elytron golden green.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, second shortest, nearly 2/3 as long as first, third subequal to seventh in length but more slenderer, fourth twice as long as third, fourth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to seventh in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, with a transverse depression subbasally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin slightly rounded, surface closely and distinctly punctate, and their interstices subequal to or narrower than average diameter of punctures, and their interstices smooth, shining.

Male: Fifth abdominal segment with a pair of short notches apically. Female: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.9 mm.


This new species resembles Hoplosaenidea coomani (Laboissiere), but differs in being the body length longer, and having the second antennal segment subequal to the third segment in the length.

Genus Sinoluperoides n. gen.

Antennal insertions widely separated by frons; labrum bilobed apically; gena very narrow; frontal tubercles widely separated by frons; antenna with third segment distinctly longer than second; prothorax with a transverse furrow subbasally, and with lateral and basal margins distinctly marginate; elytron with punctures irregularly impressed, with distinct subbasal furrow, epipleuron wide at base and gradually narrowed to apex; prosternal process not elevated between anterior coxae; anterior coxal cavity closed posteriorly; middle and posterior tibiae distinctly spined apical-
Fig. 59. a, Hoplosaenidea nigrolimbata (Jacoby); b, Sinoluperoides antennatus n. sp.; c, S. maculatus n. sp.

ly; tarsal claws appendiculate and first tarsal segment of posterior leg longer than length of second and third segments combined.

Type species: Sinoluperoides maculatus Kimoto.

This new genus closely resembles Hoplosaenidea Laboissiere, but differs in having frontal tubercles widely separated by frons, and the anterior margin of clypeus emarginate. Also, from Sinoluperus Gressitt & Kimoto, this new genus is separable in having the middle and the posterior tibiae with a spine at the apex.

**Key to Species of Sinoluperoides**

1. Elytron without distinct **subbasal** transverse furrow ................................................. 2
   Elytron with distinct **subbasal** transverse furrow; pronotum with a transverse furrow deeper and the furrow distinctly **punctate** especially on lateral portion; coloration variable, in most pale colored specimen generally yellowish brown, in dark colored specimen elytron with lateral and apical margins, in some cases post-humeral area also, blackish, pronotum partly blackish, especially on lateral part in various degrees, head with middle and lateral parts of vertex blackish, antenna pitchy black, ventral surfaces with metathorax dark brown, legs in part dark brown; length 3.8-4.2 mm ................................................................. *maculatus*

2(1) Pronotum with transverse furrow deeper ................................................................. 3
   Pronotum with transverse furrow shallower and sparsely impressed by fine punctures; generally yellowish to reddish brown, elytron with margins widely pitchy black; meso- and metathorax, antenna and legs generally pitchy brown to black; in dark colored specimen pronotum and abdomen pitchy black; length 4.2 mm ............... *marginalis*

3(2) Body length shorter; pronotum with transverse furrow which is sparsely impressed by fine punctures; generally yellowish brown; in male elytron black with median mark-
ing yellowish brown, metathorax and abdomen pitchy brown, and antenna thickly covered by long hairs from second to eleventh segments; in female elytron yellowish brown with basal margin and basal part of lateral and sutural margins blackish, ventral surfaces with metathorax blackish; length 3.8 mm..........................antennatus
Body length longer; pronotum with a transverse furrow which is impressed by strong punctures rather closely; generally yellowish brown; in male antenna not covered by long hairs; length 6.2 mm..............................major

Sinoluperoides antenna tus n.sp. Fig. 59b

Generally yellowish brown; in male elytron black with median marking yellowish brown, and metathorax and abdomen pitchy brown; in female elytron yellowish brown with basal margin and basal part of lateral and sutural margins blackish; antenna generally pitchy black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle oblique, subquadrate, separated to each other, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/5 as long as first, third five times as long as second, fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, sides strongly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, with a transverse subbasal depression, and sparsely impressed by distinct punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, surface closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices smooth, shining.

Male: Antenna with second to eleventh segments thickly covered by long hairs; fifth abdominal segment trilobed, median lobe longitudinally sulcate. Female: Antenna not covered by long hairs; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 3.8 mm.


This new species resembles Sinoluperoides marginalis Kimoto, but differs in having pronotum with a transverse subbasal furrow and in the male antenna with the second to the eleventh segments covered by long hairs.

Sinoluperoides macula tus n.sp. Fig. 59c

Coloration variable, in most pale colored specimen generally yellowish brown, in dark colored specimen elytron with lateral and apical margins, in some cases post humeral area also, blackish, pronotum partly blackish, especially on lateral part in various degrees, head with middle and lateral parts of vertex blackish, antenna pitchy black, ventral surfaces with metathorax dark brown, legs in part dark brown.
Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, interoculur space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interoculur transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle oblique, separated to each other, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 2 1/3 times as long as second, fourth slightly longer than third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, sixth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to seventh in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, with a pair of transverse depressions subbasally, punctures generally finer and sparser, but more stronger and closer on subbasal depression. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, surface impressed by a transverse furrow subbasally, and closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length: 3.8-4.2 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles Sinoluperoides major Kimoto, but differs in being the body length shorter, and having elytron with a subbasal transverse furrow.

Fig. 60. a. Sinoluperoides major n. sp. ; b. S. marginalis n. sp. ; c. Doryscus testaceus Jacoby.
**Sinoluperoides major** n. sp.  Fig. 60a

Entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle oblique, subquadrate, separated to each other, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third four times as long as second, fourth slightly longer than third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, seventh slightly shorter than sixth, seventh to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to ninth in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin strongly rounded, widest slightly before middle, strongly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, with a transverse subbasal depression, punctures generally finer and sparser, but more stronger and closer on subbasal depression. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin slightly rounded, surface closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length : 6.2 mm.


This new species resembles *Sinoluperoides antennatus* Kimoto, but differs in being the body length longer, and having pronotum with a subbasal transverse furrow which is more closely and strongly punctate.

**Sinoluperoides marginalis** n. sp.  Fig: 60b

Generally yellowish to reddish brown, elytron yellowish brown, with basal, lateral, sutural and apical margins widely pitchy black, antenna pitchy black with one or two basal segments reddish brown; ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax pitchy black; in dark colored specimen pronotum and abdomen generally pitchy black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle oblique, subquadrate, separated to each other, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third three times as long as second, fourth slightly longer than third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, twice as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, with a pair of feeble depressions laterally, sparsely impressed by fine punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface rather closely impressed by distinct punctures, and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length : 4.2 mm.

This new species resembles *Sinolufieroides major* Kimoto, but differs in having pronotum with a pair of feeble depressions laterally, and elytron with the margins entirely blackish.

**Genus Doryscus** Jacoby


*Doryscus testaceus* Jacoby Fig. 60c


*TrichobaLya varians* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, *Pac. Ins. Mon.*, 1B: 674 (SE China; BISHOP); 1965, *Pac. Ins.*, 7: 802 (= *testaceus*).

Distribution: India, Ceylon, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Philippines, Sumatra.

Elongate, pronotum distinctly constricted behind middle and with some distinct erect hairs marginally; elytron impressed by regularly arranged longitudinal rows of punctures, and covered with fine erect hairs; general color yellowish to reddish brown, in some specimen partly blackish in various degrees; length 3.2-4.8 mm.

Material examined. THAILAND: Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 8. vi. 1965, P. D. Ashlock (BISHOP); Chiangmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1 ex., 8. vi. 1965. 1 ex., 17. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake; Chiangmai Prov., Doi Suthep, 1,000 m, 2 ex., 18. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto & Y. Miyatake (KU); Khon Kaen, 3 exs., 7-8. x. 1981. S. Azuma (RU). VIETNAM: Dalat, 1,500 m, 1 ex., 29. iv.-5. v. 1960, L. Quate; Dalat, 6 km S., 1,400-1,500 m, 5 exs., 9. vi.-7. vii. 1961, N. R. Spencer; 18 km NW of Dalat, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 4-5. v. 1960, L. W. Quate; Mt. Lang Bian, 1,500-2,000 m, 3 exs., 19. v.-8. vi. 1961, N. R. Spencer (BISHOP).

**Genus Strobiderus** Jacoby


**Key to species of Strobiderus**

1 Elytron covered by depressed and erect hairs; yellowish to reddish brown with pygidium pitchy black, in some specimen head dark brown to pitchy black; length 4.0-4.8 mm .......................... *nigriceps*

Elytron covered by erect hairs only, entirely yellowish brown; length 4.1-5.8 mm .......... *fulvus*

**Strobiderus fulvus** Kimoto Fig. 61a


Distribution: Bhutan, Laos.

**Strobiderus nigriceps** Laboissière


According to the study on the types, *Strobiderus tonkinensis* is only an infraspecific variation in having the head yellowish to reddish brown.


**Genus Trichobalya** Weise

*Trichidea* Baly, 1890, Ent. Monthly Mag., 26: 18 (nec Haan, 1838) (type: *Trichidea bowringii* Baly; Hongkong; monobasic).

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*a*, *Strobiderus fulvus* Kimoto; *b*, *Trichobalya bowringii* (Baly); *c*, *Theopea bicolor* n. sp.

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**Trichobalya Weise, 1924, Col. Cat., 78:152 (new name for Trichidea Baly, 1890).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B: 673.**

**KEY TO SPECIES OF Trichobalya**

1. Head pitchy black; pronotum nearly 1 1/2 times as wide as long; generally yellowish to reddish brown; elytron bluish to violaceous black; length 6.5-7.3 mm ........... melanocephala

Head reddish brown; pronotum nearly 1 1/4 times as wide as long; generally yellowish to reddish brown; elytron violaceous to bluish black; length 5.0-8.0 mm ........... bowringii

**Trichobalya bowringii** (Baly) Fig. 61b

Trichidea bowringii Baly, 1890, Ent. Monthly Mag., 26: 13 (Hong Kong; BM).


**Trichobalya melanocephala** (Jacoby), *new combination*


Trichidea mouhoti Baly, 1890, Ent. Monthly Mag., ser. 2, 1; 14 (Siam, Laos; BM). New synonym.


**Genus Theopea Baly**


Ozomena Harold, 1876, Col. Hefte, 15: 132.
**Key to species of Theopea**

1. Pronotum smooth ........................................................................................................... 2
2. (Elytron shagreened) ....................................................................................................... 4

2(1) Elytron reddish brown ............................................................................................. 3

- Elytron violaceous to bluish black; head, thorax, abdomen and legs blackish; antenna blackish with ninth and tenth segments yellowish white; length 6 mm **elegantula**

3(2) Pronotum black; generally black; elytron reddish brown; antenna and legs pitchy brown; length 4.8-5.7 mm .................................................................................. **bicolor**

- Pronotum reddish brown; ventral surfaces pitchy black; head and elytron reddish brown; antenna and legs pitchy brown; length 7.2 mm ........................................... **mouhoti**

4(1) Elytral costa distinct at apex; violaceous to greenish blue, antenna pitchy black, legs yellowish brown; length 5.8-6.2 mm ................................................................................... **sauteri**

- Elytral costa indistinct at apex; bluish black, antenna pitchy black, legs almost entirely yellowish brown; length 5.3-5.7 mm .................................................................................. **similis**

**Theopea bicolor** n. sp. Fig. 61c

Generally black; elytron reddish brown; antenna and legs generally pitchy brown.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, slightly longer than body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third 3 1/3 times as long as second, fourth slightly longer than third, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, with a pair of lateral depressions, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, surface closely impressed by strong punctures arranged in semiregular rows, and their interstices smooth, shining, longitudinally costate.

Length : 4.8-5.7 mm.


This new species resembles *Theopea mouhoti* Baly, but differs in having pronotum smooth and blackish.

**Theopea eleganul**a Baly


_Theopea nigricollis_ Jacoby, 1892. Entomolog., 25, Suppl. : 87 (Borneo, Perak, Burma ; BM).


Distribution : Burma, Laos, Borneo.

Material examined. LAOS ; Vientiane Prov., Vientiane, 3 exs., 31 v.-3 vi. 1960, light trap, S.
Quate & L. Quate (BISHOP).

**Theopea mouhoti** Baly  Fig. 62b

*Theopea mouhoti* Baly, 1864, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, ser. 3, 2 : 238 (Siam ; BM)
Distribution : Laos, Vietnam.

**Theopea sauteri** Chujo


Distribution : Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan.

**Fig. 62.** a. *Theopea similis* n. sp. ; b. *T. mouhoti* (Baly) ; c. *Platyxantharia variceps* (Laboissiere).
Theopea similis n. sp.  Fig. 62a

Generally bluish black, antenna pitchy black, legs almost entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, slightly longer than body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/5 as long as first, third 2/3 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/3 times as long as third, fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, slightly wider than long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, finely granulate, with a pair of deep lateral depressions, rather closely impressed by large punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely covered by fine setae. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, surface closely impressed by strong punctures which are partly arranged in semiregular geminate rows, and their interstices finely granulate and longitudinally costate especially on lateral area.

Length: 5.3-5.7 mm.


This new species very closely resembles Theopea sauteri Chōjō, but differs in having elytron with the longitudinal costae weaker.

Genus Paraplotes Laboissière


KEY TO SPECIES OF Paraplotes

1 Abdomen brownish; generally yellowish brown; elytron blackish; length 5.0 mm ............rugosa

Abdomen, metathorax, vertex and scutellum blackish; elytron violaceous brown with lateral and apical portions bluish black; length 5.0 mm ......................................................frontalis

Paraplotes frontalis Laboissière

Distribution: Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type series.

Paraplotes rugosa Laboissière

Distribution: Vietnam.
I could not trace the type location of this species.

Genus *Platyxantha* Baly


KEY TO SPECIES OF *Platyxantha*

1 Ventral surfaces in part blackish

2 Ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown, head largely blackish; length 3.8 mm ........................... *tonkinensis*

2(1) In male, third antennal segment broadly triangular or globose

3 In male, third antennal segment much longer than broad, fairly slender; generally reddish ochraceous; vertex, metathorax and abdomen largely bluish black; length 5.5-8.5 mm ............................... *variceps*

3(2) In male, third antennal segment broadly triangular or globose and second very small.

4 In male, third antennal segment broadly triangular or globose; vertex, metathorax and abdomen largely bluish black; elytron purplish red to green or blue; in some specimen elytron reddish ochraceous with basal margin bluish; length 6.0-9.0 mm .............................. *indica*

5 In male, third antennal segment broadly triangular, oblique apically, hairy; eighth and ninth arched; tenth and eleventh greatly flattened and broadened; generally yellowish brown; elytron purplish to greenish blue; vertex, metathorax and abdomen bluish black; length 6.8 mm .............................. *occipitalis*

*Platyxantha indica* (Jacoby)  Fig. 3a


*Platyxantha indica* : Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 589 (Burma).


*Paraenidea azurea* var. *hoabinhia* Laboissière, 1933, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 102: 69 (Hoa-Binh, environs de Tuyen-Quan; Tien-Yen; Siam; Lakhon; PARIS).


**Platyxantha occipitalis** (Laboissière), new combination


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Platyxantha tonkinensis** Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Platyxanthoides varipes** (Laboissière), new combination


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

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**Fig. 62c**

**Fig. 63.** a. *Laosixantha fulva* n. sp.; b. *Hyphaenia frontalis* n. sp.; c. *H. nigricornis* n. sp.
Genus **Palpoxena** Baly

**Palpoxena** Baly, 1861, J. Ent., 1: 203 (type: *Palpoxena laeta* Baly; Borneo).—Chapuis, 1875, Gen. Col., 11: 244, 246.—Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc., 568.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B: 687.


**Neochrolea** Jacoby, 1887, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887: 117, pl. 11, fig. 4 (type: *Neolepata cavifrons* Jacoby = *Palpoxena fascialis* (Baly); monobasic; Ceylon).

**KEY TO SPECIES OF Palpoxena**

1. Generally yellowish brown ................................................................. 2
2. Generally bluish black; antenna and legs largely yellowish brown; length 12.0-13.0 mm ..................................................................................................................................................

2(1) Elytron violaceous blue, with apical angle brownish; in some specimens dorsal surfaces entirely violaceous; generally yellowish brown; in male head widely depressed on frons, and palpus widened and deformed; length 9.5 mm (Baly, 1861; Borneo) ........................................ *laeta*

Elytron bluish black; generally yellowish brown; in male head widely excavated on frons and palpus widened but not deformed; length 8.0-9.5 mm .................................................... *coeruleipennis*

**Palpoxena coomani** (Laboissière)

**Aenidea coomani** Lab., 1933, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 102: 59 (Tonkin; BRUXELLES).


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Palpoxena coeruleipennis** (Baly) Fig. 3c

**Aenidea coeruleipennis** Baly, 1888, J. Linn. Soc.Zool., 20: 159 (Siam; BM).


**Palpoxena crassipalpis** : Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc., 586 (Burma).


Genus Laosixantha n. gen.

Antennal insertions widely separated by frons; labrum rounded, truncate apically; gena nearly half as deep as oculus; antenna with third segment distinctly longer than second; prothorax convex side to side, without any trace of depression dorsally, and with anterior, lateral and basal margins entirely marginate; elytron with punctures irregularly impressed, without distinct subbasal furrow; epipleuron wide at base and gradually narrowed to apex; prosternal process not elevated between anterior coxae; anterior coxal cavity closed posteriorly; middle and posterior tibiae with many short spines apically; tarsal claws appendiculate and first tarsal segment of posterior leg distinctly shorter than length of second and third combined.

Type species: Laosixantha fulva Kimoto.

This new genus resembles Palpoxena Baly, but differs in having the first segment of the posterior tarsus distinctly shorter than the following segments combined, pronotum convex side to side, without any trace of depression dorsally and elytron without any trace of transverse depression behind the subbasal area.

Laosixantha fulva n. sp. Fig. 63a

Entirely ochraceous.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped, second nearly half as long as first, third almost twice as long as second, fourth slightly longer than third, fourth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, smooth, shining, very sparsely impressed by distinct punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface rather closely impressed by distinct punctures.

Length: 7.5-9.5 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles Calomicrus persimilis Kimoto, but differs in having the anterior coxal cavity closed posteriorly.

Genus Hyphaenia Baly


**Key to Species of *Hyphaenia***

1. Dorsal surfaces generally or at least partly yellowish to dark reddish brown
   - Dorsal surfaces entirely greenish to bluish black
     2

2(1). Pronotum transverse, nearly 1 1/2 times as wide as long
   - Pronotum subquadrate, slightly longer than wide; elytron yellowish brown with basal, lateral and apical margins bluish black in various degrees, in some specimen elytron entirely yellowish brown; generally yellowish brown, antenna pitchy brown to black; legs with tarsi and apex of tibiae blackish; length 6.8-7.8 mm
     - *maculata*

3(2). Antenna largely brownish
   - Antenna largely blackish; generally yellowish brown, antenna, tibiae and tarsi pitchy black; in some specimen head pitchy black with vertex brownish, and also in some specimen elytron largely pitchy brown; in male head with a large excavation on middle of frons; length 6.8-7.5 mm
     - *fulva*

4(3). In male head without any distinct cavity on frons and antennal segments slightly depressed; generally yellowish brown; in some specimen pronotum with two pair of ill-defined markings dark brown, and in dark colored specimen tibiae and tarsi mostly pitchy black; length 5.0-7.0 mm
   - In male head with a transverse cavity on frons and with a distinct projection on posterior margin of clypeus medianly; generally yellowish brown, antenna dark brown, legs in part infuscate; in some specimen metathorax and abdomen pitchy black; length 4.5-5.7 mm
     - *frontalis*

5(1). Abdomen yellowish brown; in male third to eleventh antennal segments thickly covered by long hairs
   - *
Abdomen entirely bluish .................................................................

6(5) Pronotum nearly 1 1/2 times as wide as long; interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of oculus; generally violaceous to bluish black ........................................7

Pronotum slightly wider than long; interocular space distinctly narrower than transverse diameter of single oculus; generally bluish black; length 4.2-4.8 mm ....................

7(6) Dorsal surfaces entirely violaceous; length 6.0 mm (Laboissière, 1936; Yunnan) ...........acnea

Dorsal surfaces entirely bluish; length 5.0-6.0 mm ...........................................

8(5) Head entirely bluish to greenish, legs generally bluish ...........................................

Head greenish blue with anterior half yellowish, legs generally brownish; generally greenish to bluish black, antenna pitchy black, ventral surfaces of pro- and mesothorax brownish; length 3.3-3.8 mm ........................................minor

9(8) Pronotum 1 1/2 times as wide as long; in male antenna with third to fifth segments thickly covered by long hairs and seventh segment distinctly curved; length 3.6-3.9 mm .............................................antennalis

Pronotum 1 1/4 times as wide as long; antenna slender, not modified in male; generally bluish black, antenna pitchy black; length 3.9-4.5 mm .............. elongata

**Hyphaenia abdominalis n. sp.** Fig. 65b

Generally bluish black, abdomen yellowish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space distinctly narrower than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression obsolete, frontal tubercle subquadrate, contiguous, slightly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third four times as long as second, third to eighth subequal to each other in length, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to ninth in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, slightly wider than long, anterior margin distinctly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, with a deep transverse subbasal depression, punctures finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minue punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface distinctly but not closely punctate and their interstices finely granulate.

Length: 4.2-4.8 mm.

Holotype (BISHOP): THAILAND; Trang Prov., Khaophapha, Khaochang, 200-400 m, 11. i. 1964, G. A. Samuelson, Paratypotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype (KIMOTO).

This new species resembles **Hyphaenia cyanescens** Laboissière, but differs in having pronotum slightly wider than long, and the interocular space distinctly narrower than the transverse diameter of single oculus.

**Hyphaenia antennalis n. sp.** Fig. 64a

Entirely bluish black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space as long as transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender in basal segments and robuster in preapical segments, nearly as long as body length; first long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third four times as long as second, fourth 1 1/4 times
as long as third, fifth 3/4 as long as fourth, and fifth to eleventh segments much robust than basal segments, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, seventh slightly shorter than sixth, eighth subequal to seventh in length and slightly curved, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, with a pair of deep transverse subbasal depressions which are united at middle, punctures finely and sparsely impressed. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, rounded at apex, surface closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices smooth, shining.

**Male**: Antenna with third to fifth segments thickly covered by long hairs. **Female**: Unknown. 

Length: 3.6-3.9 mm.


This new species resembles *Hyphaenia cyanescens* Laboissière, but differs in having the ventral surfaces entirely bluish black.

**Hyphaenia cyanescens** Laboissière


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined.

**Hyphaenia elongata** n. sp.  Fig. 64c

Generally bluish black, antenna pitchy black.

Head with vertex finely granulate, impunctate, interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third 2 1/2 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/3 times as long as third, fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh subequal to ninth in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface with a pair of deep transverse depressions which are united at middle, and punctures distinctly but not closely impressed, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided and apex rounded, surface closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices finely granulate.

Length: 3.9-4.5 mm.

This new species resembles *Hyphaenia antennalis* Kimoto, but differs in having pronotum more elongate and antenna much slender.

**Hyphaenia frontalis** n. sp.  Fig. 63b

Generally yellowish brown, antenna dark brown, legs with tibiae and tarsi pitchy brown, in some specimen metathorax and abdomen pitchy black.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, slightly raised, hardly delimited posteriorly by interocular transverse impression, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, longer than body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 2/3 times as long as second, fourth slightly shorter than third, fourth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh 1/5 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin strongly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly and nearly straight at middle, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep lateral depressions, punctures generally finer and sparser, but more stronger and closer on lateral depression. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, with apex rounded, surface closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices finely granulate.

Male: Head with a transverse cavity on frons and with a distinct projection on posterior margin of clypeus medially; fifth abdominal segment trilobed. Female: Head without any distinct cavity; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.5–5.7 mm.


This new species resembles *Hyphaenia fulva* Kimoto, but differs in having the head with a

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Fig. 65. a, *Hyphaenia maculata* n. sp.; b, *H. abdominalis* n. sp.; c, *H. fulva* n. sp.
transverse cavity on frons and with a distinct projection on the posterior margin of clypeus medianly and antenna much darker.

*Hyphaenia fulva* n. sp.  **Fig. 65c**

Generally yellowish brown; in some specimen pronotum with a pair of ill-defined markings dark brown, and in dark colored specimen ventral surfaces with meso- and metathorax and abdomen pitchy black, and legs with tibiae and tarsi mostly pitchy brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, slightly raised, hardly delimited posteriorly by interocular transverse impression, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, longer than body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/5 as long as first, third seven times as long as second, fourth slightly shorter than third, fourth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh 1 1/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin strongly rounded, widest slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly and nearly straight at middle, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep lateral depressions, punctures generally finer and sparser, but stronger and closer on lateral depression. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margins subparallel-sided, with apex rounded, surface closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices finely granulate.

**Male**: Antenna with eighth and ninth segments slightly curved; fifth abdominal segment trilobed. **Female**: Fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 5.0-7.0 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Hyphaenia nigricornis* Kimoto, but differs in having antenna entirely brownish and in the male the head without any large excavation at the middle.

*Hyphaenia maculata* n. sp.  **Fig. 65a**

Generally yellowish brown; elytron yellowish brown with basal, lateral and apical margins bluish black in various degrees, in most pale colored specimen entirely yellowish brown; antenna pitchy brown to black; legs with tarsi and apex of tibiae blackish.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, frontal tubercle subtriangular, contiguous, slightly raised, surface finely wrinkled, delimited posteriorly by interocular transverse impression. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/5 as long as first, third 4 1/4 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/3 times as long as third, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum subquadrate, slightly longer than wide; anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin slightly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly and nearly straight at middle, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of shallow depressions laterally, and punctures distinctly and rather closely impressed and their interstices smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, nearly impunctate. Elytron
with lateral margins subparallel-sided, with apex rounded, surface closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices finely granulate, and punctures arranged in semiregular rows at lateral area and their interstices slightly raised as several longitudinal costae.

Length: 6.8-7.8 mm.


This new species resembles Hypkaenia nigricornis Kimoto, but differs in having pronotum slightly longer than the wide and in the male the head without any distinct excavation.

**Hyphaenia minor n. sp.**  Fig. 64b

Generally greenish to bluish black, head yellowish to reddish brown with vertex greenish blue, antenna generally pitchy black; ventral surfaces with pro- and mesothorax brownish; legs generally pitchy brown.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, delimited posteriorly by deep interocular transverse impression, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/4 as long as first, third three times as long as second, fourth 1 2/3 times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape, eighth slightly shorter than seventh, eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to seventh in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin feebly rounded, widest at slightly behind anterior margin, distinctly narrowed posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep lateral depressions, punctures finely and sparsely impressed and their interstices finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, nearly impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, with apex rounded, surface not closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices finely granulate.

Length: 3.3-3.8 mm.


This new species resembles Hyphaenia cyanescens Laboissière, but differs in being the body length shorter and having the head greenish blue with the anterior half yellowish brown.

**Hyphaenia nigricornis n. sp.**  Fig. 63c

Generally yellowish brown, antenna entirely pitchy black; legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi pitchy black; in dark colored specimen elytron largely pitchy brown, and in some specimen head pitchy black with vertex yellowish brown.

Head with vertex somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, slightly raised, delimited posteriorly by a shallow transverse impression, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, longer than body length; first segment long, second shortest, nearly 1/5 as long as first, third five times as long as second, fourth 1 1/4 times as long as third, fifth slightly
shorter than fourth, fifth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin, slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly and nearly straight at middle, dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep lateral depressions which are united at middle, punctures sparsely and finely impressed, and interstices of punctures finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, with apex rounded, surface closely impressed by distinct punctures which are arranged in semiregular geminate rows and their interstices finely granulate and slightly raised as several longitudinal costae.

**Male**: Head with a large excavation on middle of frons; fifth abdominal segment with a pair of short longitudinal notches apically. Female: Head without large excavation; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 6.8-7.5 mm.

This new species somewhat resembles *Hyphaenia frontalis* Kimoto, but differs in having antenna generally blackish, and elytron with punctures arranged in some semiregular geminate rows and their interstices slightly costate.

**Genus Cassenoides n. gen.**

Antennal insertions widely separated by frons; labrum slightly bilobed apically; gena 1/5 as deep as oculus; antenna with third segment distinctly longer than second; prothorax convex side to side without any distinct depression dorsally, and with lateral and basal margins distinctly marginate; prosternal process distinctly elevated between anterior coxae; anterior coxal cavity closed posteriorly; middle and posterior tibiae with many short spines apically; tarsal claws appendiculate and first tarsal segment of posterior leg subequal to length of second and third segments combined.

Type species: *Cassenoides flavomarginatus* Kimoto.

This new genus somewhat resembles Cassena Weise, but differs in having pronotum with the anterior margin immarginate and without a pair of short longitudinal furrows basally.

**Cassenoides flavomarginatus n. sp.** Fig. 67a

Generally ochraceous, elytron greenish blue with lateral and apical margins entirely ochraceous.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 1/5 as long as first, third twice as long as second, third to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh 1 1/4 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface strongly and rather closely punctate, and their interstices smooth, shining and narrower than average diameter of punctures.

Length: 5.7-6.3 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Cassena collaris* (Baly), but differs in having pronotum without short longitudinal furrow basally, and elytron with the lateral and the apical margins ochraceous.

**Genus Acroxena** Baly

**Key to Species of Acroxena**

1. At least ventral surfaces or legs in part infuscate

   Entirely yellowish brown; in male head with frons transversely excavated and with a tuft of hairs on middle of anterior and posterior margins of excavation, and antenna with ventral surfaces of third to fifth segments infuscate; length 7.8-8.3 mm —— *fulva*

2(1) Legs pitchy black with basal 2/3 of femora brownish; generally yellowish to reddish brown, metathorax and abdomen largely pitchy black; in male head with large cavity on middle of frons, and antenna with ventral surfaces of third to eighth segments infuscate; length 6.5-7.7 mm —— *femoralis*

   Legs blackish brown with femora entirely brownish; generally yellowish brown; metathorax and abdomen somewhat infuscate; in male head with frons slightly excavated at middle and clypeus enlarged, and antenna with ventral surfaces of third to seventh infuscate; length 9.3-11.0 mm —— *nasuta*

**Acroxena femoralis n. sp.** Fig. 66a

Generally yellowish to reddish brown, ventral surfaces with metathorax and abdomen largely pitchy black; legs generally pitchy black with basal 2/3 of femora and base of tibiae yellowish brown; in male antenna with exterior margins of third to eighth segments infuscate.

Head with vertex finely granulate, nearly impunctate except several large punctures along interoculcor transverse impression which is feebly impressed, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment robust, especially in male, second shortest, nearly 1/6 as long as first, third eight times as long as second in male and six times as long as second in female, fourth slightly longer than third, fourth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh 1 1/4 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed.

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**Fig. 67.** a. *Cassenoides flavomarginatus* n. sp.; b. *Pseudeustetha hirsuta* (Jacoby); c. *Emathea aptera* n. sp.
Pronotum transverse 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest slightly before middle and distinctly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, finely granulate, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and with a pair of deep oblique depressions laterally. Scutellum subtriangular, somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin slightly rounded, surface distinctly and rather closely punctate and their interstices finely granulate.

**Male** : Head with large cavity on middle of frons; fifth abdominal segment trilobed apically.

**Female** : Head with frons convex; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 6.5-7.7 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Acroxena nasuta* Baly, but differs in having the legs pitchy black with the basal 2/3 of femora brownish and in the male the head with a large cavity on the middle of frons.

*Acroxena fulva* n. sp. Fig. 66b

Entirely yellowish brown; in male antenna with exterior margin of third to fifth segments infuscate.

Head with vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, interocular transverse impression feebly impressed, and with several large punctures along the impression, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment robust, especially in male, second shortest, nearly 1/6 as long as first in male, second shortest, nearly 1/6 as long as first, third eight times as long as second in male and five times as long as second in female, fourth slightly longer than third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh 1 1/4 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest slightly before middle and distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, dorsal surface convex, finely granulate, and with a pair of deep oblique depressions laterally, punctures generally finely and sparsely impressed but more strongly and closely impressed on the depression. Scutellum subtriangular, somewhat wrinkled, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with lateral margin slightly rounded, surface distinctly and rather closely punctate and their interstices finely granulate.

**Male** : Head with frons transversely excavated and with a tuft of hairs on middle of anterior and posterior margins of excavation; fifth abdominal segment trilobed apically; antenna robust than female.

**Female** : Head with frons convex; fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length : 7.8-8.3 mm.


This new species closely resembles *Acroxena indica* Jacoby, from India, but differs in having pronotum widest almost at 1/3 from the anterior corner and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, and in the male the head with frons transversely sulcated and with a tuft of hairs on the middle of the anterior and the posterior margins of the excavation.


Material examined. THAILAND: Khao Yai, 1 ex., 10. iv. 1963, Native collr (BISHOP).

Genus Pseudeustetha  Jacoby


Avinasa  Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.; 456 (type: Antipha hirsuta Jacoby; Assam).

Pseudeustetha hirsuta  (Jacoby)  Fig. 67b

Antipha hirsuta  Jac., 1891, Entomologist, 24 (suppl.) : 32 (Assam; BM).


Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos.

Suboval; dorsal surfaces thickly covered by fine hairs; coloration variable; in most pale colored specimen entirely yellowish to reddish brown and in most dark colored specimen generally pitchy black with abdomen reddish brown; length 3.8-5.7 mm.


Genus Emathea  Baly

Emathea  Baly, 1865, Ent. Monthly Mag., 2 : 147 (type: Emathea aeneipennis Baly; Sumatra).

—Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.; 324.
KEY TO SPECIES OF *Emathea*

1 Elytral humerus distinctly raised ...........................................2
   Elytral humerus not distinctly raised; generally black; elytron with basal and apical markings yellowish brown; length 5.3-6.0 mm .......................................................aptera

2(1) Elytral punctures finer, interstices of punctures wider than average diameter of punctures; generally reddish brown, elytron with basal and subapical markings violaceous blue, in some specimen elytron entirely bluish; length 5.7-6.5 mm .......................................................punctata
   Elytral punctures stronger, interstices of punctures narrower than average diameter of punctures; generally reddish brown with elytron with purplish sheen in most cases; length 6.6-7.5 mm .......................................................subcarnicles

*Emathea aptera* n. sp. Fig. 67c

Apterous. Generally black; elytron with a basal and an apical markings large, yellowish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface somewhat wrinkled. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment robust, somewhat club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 2/3 as long as first, third 1/3 times as long as second, fourth slightly longer than third, fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, and sixth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape, tenth slightly shorter than ninth in length, eleventh 1/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, almost twice as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; anterior comers thickened, distinctly produced anteriorly, and posterior comers angulate, each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface convex side to side, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Elytron with humerus not raised, lateral margin distinctly rounded, surface smooth, shining, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures.

Length: 5.3-6.0 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles *Emathea punctata* (Allard), but differs in having elytral humerus not distinctly raised and elytron blackish with a basal and an apical markings yellowish brown.

*Emathea punctata* (Allard)


Distribution: Vietnam, China.

Material examined. VIETNAM: Dinh (Djiing), 1,200 m, 1 ex., 22-28. iv. 1960, S. Quate; 28 km
Fig. 68. a, *Doryidella pallida* (Jacoby); b, *D. minor* n. sp.; c, *Dercetisoma khonkaenicum* n. sp.


*Enathea subcaerulea* (Jacoby), **new combination**

*Antipha subcaerulea* Jac., 1891, Entomolog., 1891, suppl.: 33 (Assam; BM).


*Dercetis subcaemlea*: Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 364 (India, Burma).


Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material examined. **THAILAND**: Chiangmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,360 m, 1 ex., 2. v. 1958, T. C. Maa (BISHOP); Chiangmai Prov., Doi Pui, 1,300 m, 1 ex., 17. vi. 1965, K. Morimoto; Chiangmai Prov., Fang, 2 exs., 14. vi. 1965, Y. Miyatake (KU).

**Genus Doryidella** Laboissière


**Key to species of Doryidella**

1 Pronotum convex from side to side; generally yellowish brown, in some specimen lateral,
CHRYSOMELIDAE (GALERUCINAE) OF THAILAND, ETC.

sutural and apical margins blackish in various degrees; antenna pitchy black with two or three basal segments and basal part of each remaining segment brownish in various degrees; length 7.2–9.0 mm ......................................................... palida

Pronotum with a shallow transverse furrow; generally yellowish brown; in some specimen lateral, sutural and apical margins blackish in various degrees; antenna pitchy black with two or three basal segments brown and basal part of each remaining segment brownish in various degrees; length 5.0-6.0 mm ......................................................... minor

Doryidella minor n. sp.  Fig. 68b

Generally yellowish brown; in some specimen lateral, sutural and apical margins blackish in various degrees; antenna pitchy black with two or three basal segments yellowish brown and basal part of each remaining segment brownish in various degrees.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle oblique, subquadrate, distinctly raised, widely separated to each other by frons, surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment robust, somewhat club-shaped, second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 1 1/2 times as long as second, fourth 3/4 times as long as third, fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape, ninth slightly shorter than eighth, tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, eleventh subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, almost 2 1/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; anterior corner thickened, distinctly produced laterally, and posterior corner angulate, each with a setigerous pore, dorsal surface convex, with a shallow transverse furrow subbasally, smooth, shining, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures, Scutellum subtriangular, surface smooth, shining, Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface smooth, shining, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures.

Length; 5.0-6.0 mm.


This new species is separable from Doryidella pallida (Jacoby), in being the body length shorter, and having pronotum with a transverse furrow, and vertex more strongly separated from frons and frontal tubercle by a distinct transverse furrow.

Doryidella pallida (Jacoby)  Fig. 68a


Genus **Dercetisoma** Maulik

*Dercetisoma* Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 455 (type: *Antipha concolor* Jacoby; Burma).

**KEY TO SPECIES OF Dercetisoma**

Pronotum wider, nearly 1 2/3 times as wide as long, coloration variable: generally yellowish to reddish brown; in some specimen elytron bluish black; length 3.9–5.3 mm .................................................. *concolor*

Pronotum narrower, nearly 1 1/3 times as wide as long, pronotum and elytron more strongly punctate; head and prothorax reddish brown, scutellum black, elytron bluish black; antenna pitchy black, meso- and metathorax black, legs generally reddish brown; length 3.0–3.3 mm .................................................. *khonkaenicum*

**Dercetisoma concolor** (Jacoby)   Fig. 69a


New synonym.


**Dercetisoma concolor** Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 455 (Burma, Sumata, Java, Mallaca).


**Dercetis flavescens**: Chủ jó, 1961, Nature and Life in SE Asia, Kyoto, 1 : 350 (Thailand; Fang).


Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaya, Sumatra, Java.

As suggested by Chủ jó (1964), *Antipha puncticollis* Jacoby is nothing but a infraspecific variation.

Also, *Sotrea modesta* Allard is a synonym of present species.

Fig. 69. a, *Dercetisoma concolor* (Jacoby); b, *Artkrotus nigripennis* (Jacoby); c, *Dercetina flavocincta* (Hope).

**Dercetisoma khonkaenicum n. sp.**  
Fig. 68c

Head and prothorax reddish brown, scutellum black, elytron bluish black, antenna **pitchy** black, meso- and metathorax black, legs reddish brown, with **tarsi** and apices of tibiae somewhat infuscate.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; first segment robust, club-shaped, second short, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third slightly shorter than second, fourth nearly 2 2/5 times as long as the length of second and third combined, fifth slightly shorter than fourth in length, fifth to tenth **subequal** to each other in length and shape, eleventh **subequal** to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/3 times as broad as long, lateral margin feebly rounded, widest almost at anterior margin, and gradually narrowed posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; dorsal surface convex, with a pair of deep depressions laterally, smooth, shining, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures especially on depression. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded, surface strongly and rather closely **punctate**, and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length : 3.0-3.3 mm.


This new species resembles **Dercetisoma concolor** (Jacoby), but differs in having the body more elongate, pronotum more narrower, and pronotum and elytron more strongly **punctate**.

**Genus Arthrotus** Motschulsky


**KEY TO SPECIES OF Arthrotus**

1 Oblong, elytron with lateral margin subparallel-sided, apex rounded .............................. 2
   Oval, elytron with lateral margin rounded and widened posteriorly ................................

2(1) Elytron with punctures confusedly impressed ; coloration variable : generally yellowish to reddish brown, in some specimen elytron with basal, lateral, sutural and apical margins blackish in various degrees, and in most dark colored specimen elytron entirely black ; antenna generally black ; length 4.5-5.0 mm .......................... **nigripennis**
   Elytron with **punctures** arranged in semiregular rows of punctures ; generally blackish blue, elytron violaceous, legs black ; length 8.0 mm ........................................... **blanchardi**

3(1) Body length shorter than 4.0 mm ................................................................. 4
   Body length longer ; generally bluish black, abdomen yellowish brown ; length 4.0-4.5 mm .......................................................... **cyanipennis**

4(3) Dorsal surfaces in part blackish, at least elytron with margins generally **black-**
Dorsal surfaces entirely yellowish to reddish brown; antenna generally blackish; in dark colored specimen head, meso- and metathorax and legs blackish in various degrees; length 3.0-5.0 mm.

5(4) Elytron generally brownish with several color of bands

Elytron without many colors of bands

6(5) Elytron reddish brown with basal, postmedian and apical bands blackish; generally yellowish to reddish brown, meso- and metathorax black; length 3.5-5.0 mm.

Elytron with four colors of reddish, blackish, yellowish and blackish bands, of which second band is narrowest; generally yellowish to reddish brown; head and antenna generally blackish, length 4.3-5.0 mm.

7(5) Elytron pitchy black with an apical marking yellowish brown; generally yellowish to reddish brown, meso- and metathorax blackish, antenna blackish, length 3.3-4.5 mm.

Elytral coloration variable, 1) bluish black with basal and postmedian markings yellowish brown, 2) bluish black with postmedian marking yellowish brown, 3) entirely bluish black, 4) basal and postmedian markings enlarged and united, 5) generally yellowish brown with margins blackish in various degrees; generally yellowish to reddish brown; meso- and metathorax blackish; length 3.3-5.0 mm.

**Arthrotus antennalis** Laboissière


This species might be a synonym of Arthrotus phaseoli Laboissière, which is very variable species on the coloration of the dorsal surfaces.


**Arthrotus blanchardi** (Allard), new combination


Distribution : Cambodia, Laos.

Judging from the original description and the figure, this species seems to be a member of *Arthrotus*. I could not examined the type of this species.

**Arthrotus coomani** Laboissière


Distribution : Vietnam.

Material examined. "Indo-China", 1 ex. (BASEL).

**Arthrotus cyanipennis** (Laboissière), new combination


Distribution : Vietnam.

Material examined. "Indo-China", 1 ex. (BASEL).

**Arthrotus duporti** Laboissière Fig. 71b


Distribution : Vietnam.

Material examined. "Indo-China", 1 ex. (BASEL).

**Arthrotus nigripennis** (Jacoby) Fig. 69b


Arthrotus phaseoli Laboissière

Figs. 70a, b, c, 71a


Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Sumatra, Java.

VIETNAM: Fyan, 900–1,200 m, 2 exs., 11. vii.–9. viii. 1961, N. R. Spencer; Dalat, 1,500 m, 1 ex., 29. iv.–
4. v. 1960, S. Quate & L. Quate; 6 km SW Dalat, 1,550 m, 1 ex., 11. ix. 1960, J. L. Gressitt; Ap Hung-
Lam, 21 km NW of Dilinh, 1,100 m, 2 exs., 29. ix.–5. x. 1960, C. M. Yoshimoto (BISHOP).

**Arthrotus tonkinensis** Laboissière  Fig. 71c

*Arthrotus tonkinensis* Lab., 1932, Ann. Ass. Nat. Levallois-Perret, 20 : 136 (Tonkin; HAM -

**Distribution**: Thailand, Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Genus Dercetina** Gressitt & Kimoto

(type : *Dercetis depressa* Clark ; Pulo Penang).—Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 348.

(type : *Antipha picipes* Baly ; India ; monobasic).

**Dercetes** Jacoby, 1892, Entomologist, 25 : 162 (error for *Dercetis* Clark).—Hincks, 1949, Ann.
Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 12, 2 : 611 (not new emendation; not status in nomenclature).

**Dercetina** Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B : 704 (new name for *Dercetis* Clark).

**KEY TO SPECIES OF Dercetina**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Elytron with epipleuron narrower subapically</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elytron with epipleuron wider subapically; elytron with a deep transverse furrow subbasally; generally bluish black, abdomen entirely yellowish brown; length 5.6–6.3 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>Elytron with a shallow transverse furrow or without any transverse furrow; body length much shorter than 10.0 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Elytron with a deep transverse furrow subbasally; entirely reddish brown; length 10.0 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>Elytron not combination of basal half yellowish and apical half bluish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4(3)</td>
<td>Elytron yellowish brown with apical half greenish blue; generally yellowish brown; length 6.3–7.2 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5(4)</td>
<td>Body length shorter than 6.0 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(5)</td>
<td>Body length longer; generally yellowish brown; in male elytron entirely bluish black; in female elytron entirely bluish black; in female elytron entirely yellowish brown, in some specimen elytron with basal and subapical markings bluish black; length 4.5–6.0 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5(4)</td>
<td>Elytron without three blackish bands dorsally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(5)</td>
<td>Elytron yellowish brown with basal, postmedian and apicabands black; generally yellowish brown, head, scutellum, meso- and metathorax, tibiae and tarsi black; length 4.5–4.8 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(5)</td>
<td>Elytron bluish black with a broad median transverse band yellowish brown; in some specimen elytron entirely bluish; pronotum yellowish brown, ventral surfaces black; legs black with femora yellowish brown; head generally black, in some specimen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
brownish in various degrees; length 4.2–4.8 mm ........................................... flavocincta

Coloration of dorsal surface variable: 1) generally yellowish to reddish brown, 2) yellowish to reddish brown, elytron with margins blackish, 3) yellowish to reddish brown with pronotum and elytral margins black, 4) yellowish brown, elytron with base and apical marking bluish black, 5) yellowish brown, elytron entirely black, 6) dorsal surfaces entirely blackish; ventral surface reddish brown, in some specimen blackish in various degrees, and in most dark colored specimen entirely black; legs yellowish brown, in some specimen blackish in various degrees and in most dark colored specimen entirely black; length 4.5–6.0 mm .................................................. brettinghami

**Dercetina brettinghami** (Baly)


*Dercetis brettinghami*: Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc., 360 (India).


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**Fig. 72.** a, *Dercetina chiengmuica* n. sp.; b, *D. permagna* n. sp.; c, *D. trifasciata* (Laboissière).


Dercetina chiengmaica n. sp. Fig. 72a

Generally yellowish brown; in male elytron bluish black; in female elytron entirely yellowish brown, and in some specimen elytron with basal and subapical markings bluish black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, slightly depressed at middle, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, slightly separated, distinctly raised, surface smooth, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body length; first segment robust, club-shaped, second shortest, nearly half as long as first, third 1 1/2 time as long as second, fourth 1 3/4 time as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, sixth slightly shorter than fifth, sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 2 3/4 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin feebly rounded, widest almost at middle and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, smooth,
shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, anterior corner thickened, distinctly produced laterally, basal corner pointed, and each with a setigerous pore. Scutellum subtriangular, convex, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface strongly and rather closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length: 6.0-7.8 mm.


This new species closely resembles Dercetina punctipennis Kimoto, from Bhutan, but differs in having the lateral margin of pronotum strongly rounded.

**Dercetina flavocincta** (Hope) Fig. 69c


*Anthippa variipennis* Jacoby, 1890, Entomologist, 1890: 214, fig. (China; BM).-Ogloblin, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 331 (=chinensis Weise).


*Dercetis flavocincta*: Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 355 (India, Nepal).


**Dercetina variipennis**: Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon, 1B: 705, fig. (China).

**Dercetina flavocincta**: Kimoto & Takizawa, 1972, KontyQ, Tokyo, 40(4): 222 (Nepal).

Distribution: India, Nepal, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan.

**Dercetina laevidollis** (Jacoby), new combination


*Deretes Zaevidollis* ; Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. ; 360 (Burma).


Material examined. THAILAND ; Chiangmai Prov., Đôí Suthep, 1,300 m, 2 exs., 8. vi. 1965, P. D. Ashlock, 50 km West of Tak, 900 m, 1 ex., 7-8. iv. 1966, J. Sedlacek (BISHOP) ; Chiangmai Prov., Đôí Suthep, 2 exs., 8. vi. 1965, S. Asahina & K. Morimoto ; Chiangmai Prov., Đôí Pui, 1,300 m, 2 exs., 8. vi. 1965, S, Asahina & K. Morimoto (KU).

**Dercetina permagna** n. sp.  Fig. 72b

Entirely reddish brown.

Head with vertex longitudinally depressed at middle, finely granulate, closely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular space much wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression indistinct, frontal tubercle transverse, subquadrate, distinctly separated by frons, feebly raised, surface impressed by distinct punctures. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, club-shaped, second short, nearly 1/3 as long as first, third 2 1/2 times as long as second, fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fourth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, twice as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest almost at 1/3 from basal margin, strongly narrowed anteriorly and less strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, anterior corner slightly thickened and slightly produced laterally, posterior corner pointed, each with a setigerous pore ; dorsal surface convex side to side, rather closely impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices somewhat wrinkled. Scutellum subtriangular, finely granulate, sparsely impressed by fine punctures. Elytron
with lateral margin distinctly rounded, surface with a distinct transverse furrow subbasally, strongly and rather closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length: 10.0 mm.

Holotype (MUNCHEN); LAOS: Umgeb. Pakse, 1964. Paratopotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype (KIMOTO).

This new species somewhat resembles *Dercetina bretinghami* (Baly), but differs in being the body length longer and having elytron with a transverse subbasal furrow much deeper.

**Dercetina posticata** (Baly), new combination


**Dercetis posticata** ; Maulik, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 354 (India, Burma).

Distribution : India, Burma, Thailand, Laos.


**Dercetina trifascia ta** (Laboissière), new combination


Genus *Doryida* Baly

*Doryida* Baly, 1865, Ent. Monthly Mag., 2 : 97 (type : *Doryida mouhoti* Baly ; Siam, Laos).


This genus is closely resembles *Gallerucida (= Stethidea)* but separable in having the middle and the posterior tibiae without any spine apically.

**KEY TO SPECIES OF Doryida**

1 Ventral surfaces entirely reddish brown ; legs reddish brown; dorsal surfaces and head reddish brown, and with or without blackish markings, in typical specimen pronotum with one median and elytron with six discal markings (2 : 2 : 2), in most pale colored specimen entirely reddish
brown and in most dark colored specimens entirely pitchy black; length 9.7-11.6 mm. *mouhoti*

Ventral surfaces black; legs black with ventral surfaces of anterior femur and tarsus brownish; head and dorsal surfaces generally pitchy brown; length 6.3 mm. *tarsalis*

**Doryida mouhoti** Baly  
Fig. 73b


*Doryida nigripennis* Baly, 1890, Ent. Monthly Mag., ser. 2, 1 : 12 (Siam, Laos; BM). New synonym.


**Doryida tarsalis** Baly

*Doryida tarsalis* Baly, 1890, Ent. Monthly Mag., ser. 2, 1 : 12 (? Siam; BM).


It is possible that this species is only a color variation of *Doryida mouhoti* Baly.

**Genus Doryidomorpha** Laboissière

*Doryidomorpha* Lab., 1931, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 100 : 144 (type: *Doryidomorpha souyrisi* Labois-
Yellowish brown, antenna blackish with three or four basal segments brownish, legs with tibiae and tarsi blackish; in some specimen antenna and legs entirely brownish; length 5.0-6.0 mm.................................................. \textit{pilifrons}

Yellowish brown, with frons, antenna and anterior angle of pronotum, ventral surface of metathorax and legs black; length 9.5-10.5 mm ............................................. \textit{frontalis}

\textbf{Dorydomorpha frontalis} Laboissière

Distribution: Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type series.

\textbf{Dorydomorpha pilifrons} Laboissière

Distribution: Vietnam.
No additional material was examined beside the type series. It is possible that this species is only a color variation of \textit{frontalis} Laboissière.

\textbf{Genus Laphris} Baly


\textbf{Laphris sexplagiata} Laboissière \hspace{1cm} Fig. 4c

Distribution: Vietnam, Hainan.
Reddish brown, elytron with five large markings black: one subbasally, two submedianly and one subapically; antenna pale brown with apical four segments black; legs pale with apices of tarsi black; sides of pronotum constricted behind middle; length 11.0 mm.
No additional material was examined beside the type series.

\textbf{Genus Gallerucida} Motschulsky

\textit{Eustetha} Baly, 1861, J. Ent., 1 : 296 (type: \textit{Eustetha flaviventris} Baly; N. China).
\textit{Melosphila} Baly, 1861, \textit{ibid.} : 297 (type \textit{Melosphila nigromaculata} Baly; N. China).
Himalaya).


*Stethidea* Baly, 1885, Ent. Monthly Mag., ser. 2, 1 : 13 (type : *Doryribalys* Duivier ; Malacca).


**Key to species of Galerucida**

1 Lateral margin of pronotum nearly straight, not distinctly narrowed anterior-

Lateral margin of pronotum distinctly rounded, widest at 1/3 from anterior margin

and distinctly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly ...........................................

2(1) Dorsal surfaces not entirely violaceous blue ..............................................

Generally violaceous blue, abdomen entirely ochraceous, antenna ochraceous with

three basal segments pitchy black ; length 7.9-8.6 mm .......................... *laosensis*

3(2) Dorsal surfaces in part blackish .................................................................

Dorsal surfaces entirely brownish ; antenna, tibiae and tarsi black ........................

4(3) Head, pronotum, metathorax, antenna and legs black ; elytron, scutellum, abdomen,

together with basal margin of pronotum reddish brown ; length 10.0 mm ...........................

Elytron, meso- and metathorax, and legs pitchy black ; head, pronotum, abdomen

and antenna, together with apex of elytron and anterior femur, reddish brown ;

length 12.2—12.4 mm .................................................................................. *dupoti*

5(3) Elytron with two sizes of punctures, larger ones arranged in subregular rows and

smaller ones confusedly impressed ; length 10.0 mm .............................. *moseri*

Elytron confusedly impressed by distinct punctures ; length 10.0-12.0 mm ...........................

6(1) Elytron without distinct spots ........................................................................

Elytron dark reddish brown with humeral and apical areas yellowish, latter with two

or three blackish spots; dark reddish brown, antenna black ; length 7.0-8.5

mm ........................................................................................................ *singularis*

7(6) Elytron not combination of reddish purple and golden green ...........................

Elytron iridescent reddish purple and golden green ; former dominant subbasally

and postmedially, and latter dominant laterally and suturally ; pronotum with former

dominant apically and latter basally ; legs purplish ; length 7.5-8.5 mm ...........................

*gloriosa*

8(7) Elytron densely and finely punctured ; pronotum without distinct punctures, except

for punctures impressed along a pair of transverse furrows .................................

Elytron with two sizes of punctures, larger punctures arranged in subregular rows and

smaller ones confused ; pronotum finely and sparsely punctured ; violaceous, colora-

tion of elytron variable: 1) subbasal blackish or bluish marking free from basal

margin and usually covering humerus ; one median and one subapical transverse

yellowish band, both rather slender, 2) entirely violaceous blue, 3) entirely yellowish

brown ; length 6.5-8.0 mm ......................................................................... *omaipennis*

9(8) Dorsal surfaces not entirely greenish or violaceous ........................................

Dorsal surfaces entirely violaceous or greenish blue ; abdomen entirely yellowish

brown ; length 8.0 mm ........................................................................... *tenaciornis*

10(9) Body length shorter, pronotum with a pair of transverse furrows deeper and longer,

punctures on elytron stronger ; coloration variable ; 1) entirely yellowish to reddish

brown, 2) brownish, meso- and metathorax, and legs pitchy black, with tarsi and
anterior femur brownish; 3) brownish, elytron black with apex brownish. 4) head, thorax, antenna and legs black, elytron and abdomen reddish brown, 5) brownish, with ventral surfaces, scutellum and a lateral stripe of elytron blackish; length 7.4-8.3 mm

Gallerucida apicipennis (Duivivier)  Fig. 74a


Gallerucida baliyi (Duivivier), new combination  Fig. 75b


This species closely resembles Doryida mouhoti Baly but is separable in having the middle and the posterior tibiae each with a short but distinct spine apically.

**Gallerucida duporti** (Laboissière), new combination


Distribution: Vietnam.


**Gallerucida gloriosa** (Baly)


Distribution: China, Korea, E. Siberia, Vietnam.

No additional material was examined.

**Gallerucida laosensis** n. sp. Fig. 75a

Generally violaceous blue, antenna ochraceous with three basal segments pitchy black, abdomen entirely ochraceous, legs entirely black.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures especially on front,

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Fig. 75. a, *Gallerucida laosensis* n. sp.; b, *G. balyi* (Duvivier); c, *G. duporti* (Laboissière).
interocular space distinctly wider than transverse diameter of single oculus, and interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercle oblique, subquadrate, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slightly shorter than long, depressed, in preapical segments nearly \(2 \frac{2}{3}\) times as long as wide; first segment robust, club-shaped, second short, nearly \(\frac{1}{5}\) as long as first, third as long as second in length, fourth nearly seven times as long as third, fifth slightly shorter than fourth, fifth to ninth subequal to each other in length, tenth slightly shorter than fourth, eleventh \(\frac{1}{4}\) times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as broad as long, anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margin almost straight, distinctly narrowed posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, anterior corner distinctly produced laterally and posterior corner distinctly angulate, dorsal surface convex, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and with a pair of oblique lateral furrows very deep. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, slightly widened posteriorly, surface strongly and closely punctate, interstices of punctures smooth, shining.

Length : 7.9-8.6 mm.


This new species resembles Gallerucida abdominalis Gressitt & Kimoto, from S. China, but differs in having antenna generally ochraceous and the legs entirely blackish.

**Gallerucida longicornis (Baly)**


A specimen taken from Laos is slightly different from the type, in having the legs reddish brown with apices of tibiae and trasi blackish and the antenna brownish in some basal segments.


**Gallerucida moseri (Weise)**


No additional material was examined.
S. KIMOTO

**Gallerucida nigricollis** (Laboissière), *new combination*


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material was examined beside the type series.

**Gallerucida ornatipennis** (Duvivier) Figs. 74b, c


Distribution: Cambodia, Vietnam, China.

Material examined. VIETNAM : Annam, 1 ex., 1927 (BASEL).

**Gallerucida singularis** (Harold)


*Galerucida gebieni* Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65 : 92 (Fukien ; STOCKHOLM).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B : 733 (= *singularis*).


Distribution: India, Burma, Vietnam, China, Taiwan.

The convexity of the anterior process of metastemum of this species is weaker than the other species of this genus. No additional material was examined.

**Gallerucida tenuicornis** (Weise)


Distribution: Vietnam.

No additional material examined beside the type series.
The following species was recorded by Chuijö (1964), but I could not trace depository of the material treated for this record.

Anastena nigromaculata (Jacoby)


Distribution: India, Thailand.

References


CORRECTION AND ADDITION FOR PARTS I AND III

Correction for Part I.

Donacia Fabricius, 1775

Donaciomima Medvedev, 1973.—Borowiec, 1984, ibid., 437 (= Donacia).

Donacia shishona (Chen, 1966)

Distribution ; China, Vietnam.

Addition to Part III.

Scelolanka phyllanthii Medvedev, p. 135 (Vietnam).
Correction for Part III.

Page 50, fig. 13. a. Basilepta chiangmaiensis; b. B. multimaculata; c. B. subcostata.

Page 134, fig. 42. a. Platycorylus pyrospilus (Baly).

References
