

COLEOPTERA III

CHRYSOMELIDAE

BY

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Distribué le 30 juin 1935.

Vol. IV, fasc. 11 (1).

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In the following table is given an analysis of the material dealt with in the present paper : —

SUBFAMILY	NAME OF SPECIES	Number of examples.
SAGRINAE	<i>Sagra superba</i> Lacordaire	1 exp.
CRIOCERINAE	<i>Lema goryi</i> Guérin	1 exp.
	<i>Lema uncinata</i> Guérin	1 exp.
	<i>Crioceris fuscomaculata</i> Clark	23 exps.
CRYPTOCEPHALINAE	<i>Melixanthus siamensis</i> Jacoby	1 exp.
	<i>Nodostoma viridiaeneum</i> Baly	4 exps.
	<i>Nodostoma strigicolle</i> Baly	1 exp.
	<i>Nodostoma antarala</i> nov. sp.	1 exp.
	<i>Rhyparida straeleni</i> nov. sp.	1 exp.
	<i>Rhyparida rupa</i> nov. sp.	1 exp.
	<i>Rhyparida purana</i> nov. sp.	1 exp.
	<i>Rhyparida artha</i> nov. sp.	4 exps.
	<i>Rhyparida padma</i> nov. sp.	1 exp.
	<i>Rhyparida sama</i> nov. sp.	1 exp.
	<i>Rhyparida confusa</i> Baly	1 exp.
	<i>Colasposoma inconstans</i> Baly.	37 exps.
	<i>Phytorus pinguis</i> Baly	2 exps.
	<i>Phytorus puncticollis</i> Lefèvre	1 exp.
<i>Cleorina aeneomicans</i> Baly	1 exp.	
EUMOLPINAE	<i>Stethotes lateralis</i> Baly	2 exps.
	<i>Colaspoides tuberculata</i> Baly	1 exp.

SUBFAMILY	NAME OF SPECIES	Number of examples.
CHRYSOMELINAE	<i>Chrysolina sumatrana</i> Jacoby	1 exp.
	<i>Aeserina splendens</i> Guérin	1 exp.
	<i>Paropsides madhava</i> nov. sp.	1 exp.
	<i>Podagrica obliterata</i> Jacoby	12 exps.
	<i>Arsipoda moerens</i> Baly	1 exp.
	<i>Crepidodera costipennis</i> Baly	1 exp.
ALTICINAE	<i>Altica cyanea</i> Weber.	206 exps.
	<i>Sutrea bipustulata</i> Baly	1 exp.
	<i>Sutrea sarala</i> nov. sp.	22 exps.
	<i>Sebaethe semiviridis</i> Jacoby	1 exp.
	<i>Sebaethe badia</i> Erichson	3 exps.
	<i>Sebaethe troglodytes</i> Olivier	2 exps.
	<i>Sebaethe lusca</i> Fabricius	9 exps.
	<i>Hyphasoma parvula</i> Jacoby.	2 exps.
	<i>Chabria harana</i> nov. sp.	3 exps.
	<i>Sphaeroderma leopoldi</i> nov. sp.	1 exp.

Thirty-seven species are dealt with here, of which eleven are described as new. Notes on variation and distribution are added under each species. For much assistance I am indebted to my business associate Miss Grace Lowes of Messrs S. K. Dutt of the City of London, and I take this opportunity of recording my warm thanks to the principal.

SAGRINAE.

Sagra superba LACORDAIRE.

Sagra superba LACORD., Mon. Phyt. I, 1845, p. 39; BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, I, 1865, p. 4.

One example. — SUMATRA : Aer Poeti, 23.IV.1929.

This species was first described from a specimen collected in Java; it has also been captured in Malacca; Sumatra, Doerian Moelan; Celebes and Borneo.

CRIOCERINAE.

Lema goryi GUÉRIN.

Lema goryi GUÉR., Voy. Coquille, Zool., 1830, p. 139; LACORDAIRE, Mon. Phyt. I, 1845, p. 313; BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, I, 1865, p. 8.

One example. — BANDA ISLAND : Goenoeng Api, 24.II.1929.

This species has previously been recorded from Amboina; in one example from this locality the elytra are blackish, the usual colour is a shade of dark brown.

Lema uncineta GUÉRIN.

Lema uncineta GUÉR., Icon. règne Anim. Ins., 1829-1844, p. 264; LACORDAIRE, Mon Phyt. I, 1845; BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, I, 1865, p. 19; JACOBY & CLAVEREAU, Gen. Ins., Fasc. 23, 1904, t. 3, f. 1.

Lema unifasciata GUÉR., Voy. Coquille, Zool. II, 1830, p. 140.

One example. — NEW GUINEA : Sakoemi, 11.III.1929.

VARIATION. — This species is characterised by having two broad black bands on the elytra, one across the basal area and the other across the apical, the two bands enclosing a narrow band of brown which is the general colour of the beetles. The lengths of the black bands vary to a certain extent, rendering the brown band longer or shorter. The posterior edge of the basal band and the anterior edge of the apical band may be either uneven or fairly straight. In no case before me have these bands been greatly reduced.

Crioceris FABRICIUS.

Crioceris GEOFFROY, Hist. Ins., Paris, I, 1762, p. 237; FABRICIUS, Syst. Ent., 1775, p. 118.
FOURCROY, Entomologica Parisiensis, I, 1885, p. 94.

Although the names published in Geoffroy's work « Histoire des Insectes » are rejected by common consent as he did not employ the binominal method of nomenclature, we must take notice of some of them because these appeared in Fourcroy's little work (1885) in which the binominal method was employed. But then, according to the rules, Fourcroy should be the author of these names. Fourcroy's work claimed no originality; it was simply Geoffroy's names arranged according to the binominal method. In the circumstances I suggest that both Geoffroy's and Fourcroy's names should be used in order to indicate that the names were originally proposed by Geoffroy and validated afterwards by Fourcroy.

In the present case, however, this suggestion cannot be adopted because Fabricius published Geoffroy's name in 1775, and, therefore, the genus should be ascribed to Fabricius.

Crioceris fuscomaculata CLARK.

Crioceris fuscomaculata CLARK, Journ. of Ent., II, 1864, p. 249.

Crioceris recens BLACKBURN, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), IV, 1889, p. 460.

Crioceris obscuropagiata JACOBY, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XXXVII, 1893, p. 269.

Twenty-three examples. — HALMAHEIRA ISLAND : Between the bays of Dodinga and Kaeo, 15.II.1929.

COLOUR VARIATION. — The predominant colour of the upper surface is brown and of the underside darker brown. The head and antennae are always piceous if not black, but the collar behind the head is always lighter than the head. The colour of the prothorax varies from light brown to pitch black, but the colour is not uniform on the whole surface, the middle and the sides showing signs of being somewhat darker in shade; this contrast is sometimes well marked

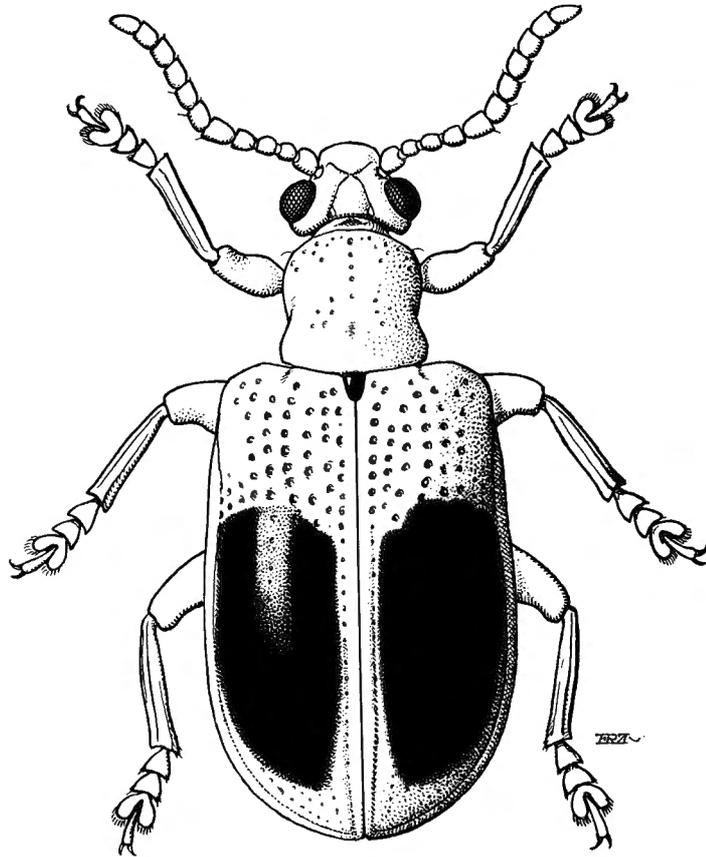


FIG. 1. — *Crioceris fuscomaculata* CLARK. Var.

and sometimes not; in the most melanic forms the contrast has almost disappeared. The scutellum is always black whatever may be the variation of the adjacent parts. The colour of the elytra varies from light brown to dark; in some cases, on each elytron there is a blackish ill-defined patch in the middle, posterior to the humeral region covering a small area from the third row of punctures to just above the margin; this patch may increase in dimensions and cover the greater part of the elytral surface, but even in the most melanic forms neither the basal area nor the lateral margin is completely covered; in the most melanic forms the background colour is dark red. The correlation between

the elytral colour and the black patch is that, when the ground colour is lighter the patch is more ill-defined and less deeply black, and when the ground colour is dark red the patch becomes more well defined and more intensely black. Between the condition in which the patch is small and that in which it has attained its maximum there are intermediate stages. Although the correlation between the colour of the prothorax and that of elytra is of general agreement, that is, when the elytral colour tends to become darker that of the prothorax tends towards the same state, it is not always so; in one case at least where the elytra are lighter and

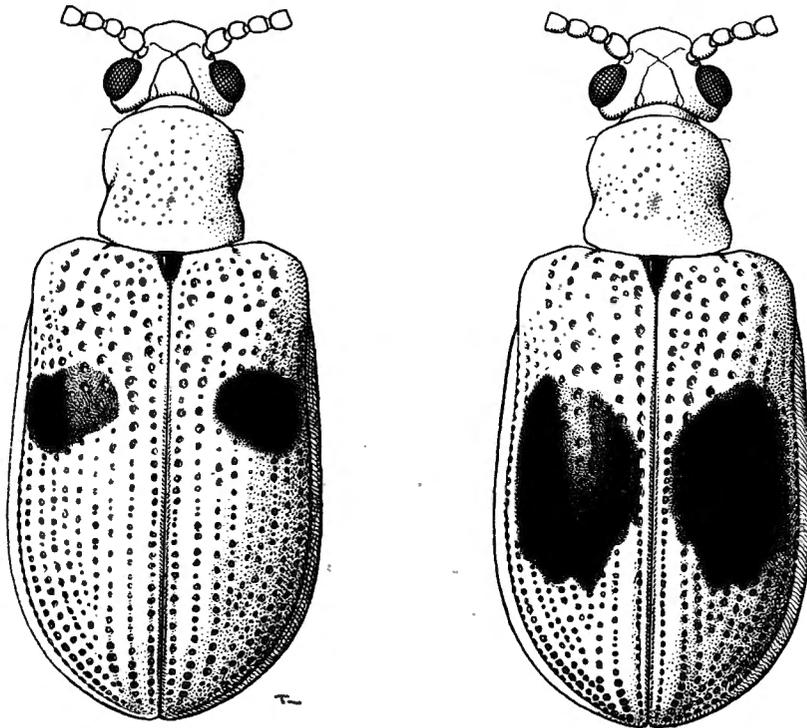


FIG. 2. — *Crioceris fuscomaculata* CLARK. Var.

without the black patches, the prothorax is very dark with the contrasting colour well-marked. On the underside the general dark brown colour occupies the whole surface except the following : the edges of the abdominal sternites, almost whole of each femur except its two ends, and sometimes other parts, generally at points of articulation. The correlation between the colour of the upper surface and that of the underside is that when the former is darker, the general colour of the latter is also darker, and when the former is lighter the latter is also lighter. Even in those cases in which the general colour of the underside is lighter, the contrast between the darker and lighter parts is maintained. In the forms which have most melanic undersides the middle portions of the front and middle femora but not of the hind femora are dark red brown.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VARIETIES. — *C. fuscocomaculata* Clark, elytral patches much reduced. N. Queensland : Cairns, 11.II.1909 (*G. E. Bryant*); Kuranda, 1911 (*Dodd & Bryant*). N. T. Australia : Groote Eylandt, 6.III.1925 (*G. H. Wilkins*).

C. rescens Blackburn, elytral patches considerably enlarged. W. Australia : Kalgan River (*Nevinson*). N. T. Australia : Groote Eylandt, 23.I.1925 (*G. H. Wilkins*).

C. obscuropagiata Jacoby, there are two specimens in the collection of the British Museum without any elytral patches. These examples have only « Australie French » on the locality labels.

One example. — Fauro Islands : one example in the British Museum with the elytral spot reduced.

Alu : one example in the British Museum with the elytral patch slightly reduced the basal and apical areas having the general ground colour.

From all the recorded localities the distribution of this species with the varieties may be said to cover a region lying between 0° to 30° latitude and 125° to 150° longitude. According to this it may occur in the Philippine Islands. Local forms with a fairly fixed combination of colour are to be expected.

CRYPTOCEPHALINAE.

Melixanthus siamensis JACOBY.

Melixanthus siamensis JAC., Fasc. Malay. App. II, 1905, p. 3.

One example. — SUMATRA : Takengon, 9.V.1929.

This species has also been reported from Siam : Biserat (type-locality). Malay Peninsula : Perak (*Doherty*). Jalor.

VARIATION. — Including the example of the present collection, the type-specimen and another example from Perak I have three examples before me. The following variations in the elytral markings may be noticed. The whole body of the insect is shining black except the elytra on which there are yellow-brown patches. In the present example there are three distinct patches : the first, and largest, covers a basal quadrate area which, commencing from the scutellum and proceeding closely along the basal line comes near the humerus without actually reaching it, and extends to a short distance posteriorly away from the scutellum. The patch thus formed has two characteristics which are constant in the variations before me, namely, the external angle near the humerus is acute, and the inner boundary, that is, that nearer the suture, is somewhat rounded. The second patch occupies a smaller area below the humerus and is roughly triangular in shape, the apex being on the inner side and the base

staining the extreme edge of the elytron. This latter characteristic occurs in the three variations. The third patch is also small, being more or less rounded in shape and occupying a certain area towards the apex. This patch maintains its shape in the three variations although the boundary is not well defined in all cases. In the type-example the large basal patch has coalesced with the subhumeral patch. In the example from Perak this fusion has also taken place but the line along which it has occurred is narrower than that in the type-example. The boundary of the third patch is better defined in the type-example than it is in the other two. The extreme apical margins of the elytra are diluted with red brown, a condition not found either in the present example or in that from Perak.

EUMOLPINAE.

Nodostoma viridiaeneum BALY.

Nodostoma viridiaeneum BALY, Descrip. of new Gen. and Spec. of Phytophaga, 1864, p. 12; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, p. 238.

Four examples. — CELEBES : Menado (*Van Braeckel*).

This species was first described from Tondano.

Nodostoma strigicolle BALY.

Nodostoma strigicolle BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, 1867, p. 240.

One example. — CELEBES : Menado (*Van Braeckel*).

The first recorded locality of this species is given as Celebes without any other particulars.

Nodostoma antarala nov. spec.

Body oblong, fairly broad, rounded but not narrowed towards the apex. General colour shining greenish with purplish sheen; mandibles black; palpi light brown; labrum red-brown; four basal segments of antenna brown, the remaining segments blackish; legs piceous with a sheen of the metallic body colour.

Head : the whole space between the eyes and the antennae fairly closely covered with well-impressed punctures, each of which contains a fine whitish hair. Apex of the interantennal space emarginate. Labrum small, broader than long, with an emargination in front. The roots of antennae are separated from the interantennal area by the raised margin. Eyes strongly convex. Antenna extending to middle of the elytron; first segment thickened, with the outer side convex and the inner concave; second segment thinner but of similar structure;

third and fourth slender, about equal; fifth slightly thicker than fourth; the seven apical segments are almost equal to each other in thickness and length, the last being pointed. *Prothorax* broader than long, with each lateral margin angulate in front of the base; basal margin very slightly sinuate; each corner with a seta-bearing pore. Upper surface uniformly convex from side to side, sloping down in front on each side, sparsely covered with well-impressed punctures which become sparser on the front area. *Scutellum* of the pentagonal

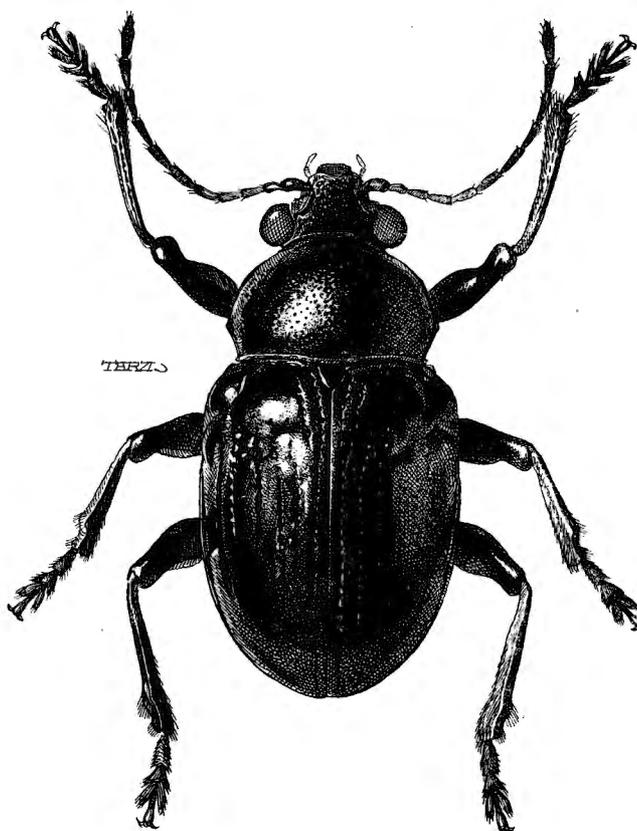


FIG. 3. — *Nodostoma antarala* nov. spec.

type, with each side somewhat curved, the apex rounded and the surface smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* somewhat broader at base than the prothorax; humerus strongly raised; basal area gently convex; behind the humerus is a smaller convex area below which is a deep concavity; each lateral margin slightly reflexed. Punctuate-striate; each elytron has eight longitudinal rows of punctures, including a scutellar row counting from the suture to the humerus; below the humerus and on the basal and apical areas the punctures tend to become obliterated; the interspaces fairly broad, smooth and impunctate. *Underside* smooth; legs with all femora thickened in the middle and without any spine on

the underside; middle tibiae somewhat shorter than the others; middle and hind tibiae emarginate towards the apex; claws appendiculate at base.

Length, nearly 4 mm.; *breadth*, a little over 2 mm.

CELEBES : Virgin Forest between Paloe and Koelawi, 4.II.1929.

Described from one example.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

Rhyparida straeleni nov. spec.

Body oblong. General colour dark pitch-brown suffused with greenish purple; the underside, legs and antennae are without the metallic suffusion; the first two segments of antenna and the apices of third, fourth and fifth red-brown; labrum brown.

Head exserted; eyes prominent; interocular space finely and sparsely punctate. The roots of antennae are separated by the whole width of the head, being situated very close to the front margin of the eyes; the interantennal space is also sparsely punctate, the punctures being somewhat closer on the front area. Labrum broader than long, impunctate on the basal area and closely punctate on the front area, slightly emarginate at the apex. Mandibles very large. Antenna about two-thirds the length of the body; first segment as long as the second, but thicker and concave on the outer side and convex on the inner; second similar in structure but thinner; each of the segments third to seventh thinner at the base, gradually but slightly thickening towards the apex; about equal to each other in length, but third and seventh may be somewhat shorter; eighth to tenth equal, somewhat more slender than the previous segments; eleventh thicker towards the apex, which is bluntly pointed. *Prothorax* as broad as long with the sides feebly rounded and the front and basal margins almost straight; each corner with a seta-bearing raised pore. Upper surface uniformly convex from side to side, smooth, finely and sparsely punctate. *Scutellum* of the pentagonal type, with the apex somewhat rounded, and the surface smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* much broader at base than the prothorax, sides parallel but slightly narrowing towards the apex; lateral margins somewhat broader at the apex. Humerus prominent. Punctate-striate, each elytron with eleven longitudinal rows of finely-impressed punctures, including a long scutellar row. After the eighth the rows are not regular, there being some confusion in the arrangement of the punctures; on the narrowing apical area the punctures tend to become obliterated; the interspaces between the rows are fairly wide and sparsely covered with still finer punctures. *Underside* smooth; legs long and slender, all femora thickened in the middle and without any tooth on the underside; middle and posterior tibiae emarginate on the outer

side near the apex; middle tibiae somewhat shorter than the others; claws bifid, with the inner branch shorter.

Length, 7.5 mm.; breadth, 3.5 mm.

NEW GUINEA : Forest between Lomira and Kamakahwalla Lake, 19.III.1929.

Described from one example.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

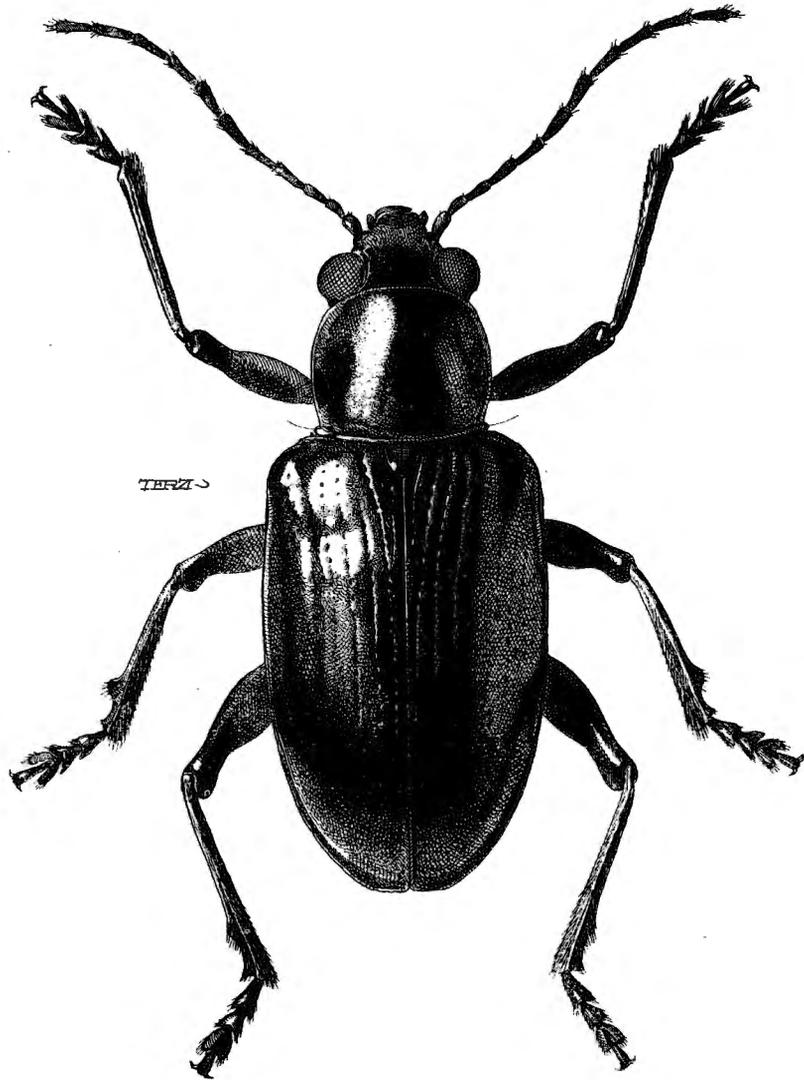


FIG. 4. — *Rhyparida straeleni* nov. spec.

***Rhyparida rupa* nov. spec.**

Body oblong, fairly broad with the apex somewhat narrowed. Shining on the upper side. The distribution of several colours of body is as follows : elytra faintly greenish; underside blackish; head, pronotum and legs red-brown;

apical portion of the fourth and seven apical segments of the antenna blackish; extreme basal margin of elytra diluted with reddish. Scutellum reddish at the base, becoming darker towards the apex.

Head with the interocular area impunctate. The roots of antennae are separated by the whole width of the head, being situated in positions which are at a level lower than the interantennal area which is sparsely punctate. The inner margin of each eye is emarginate, so that the antennal base is surrounded

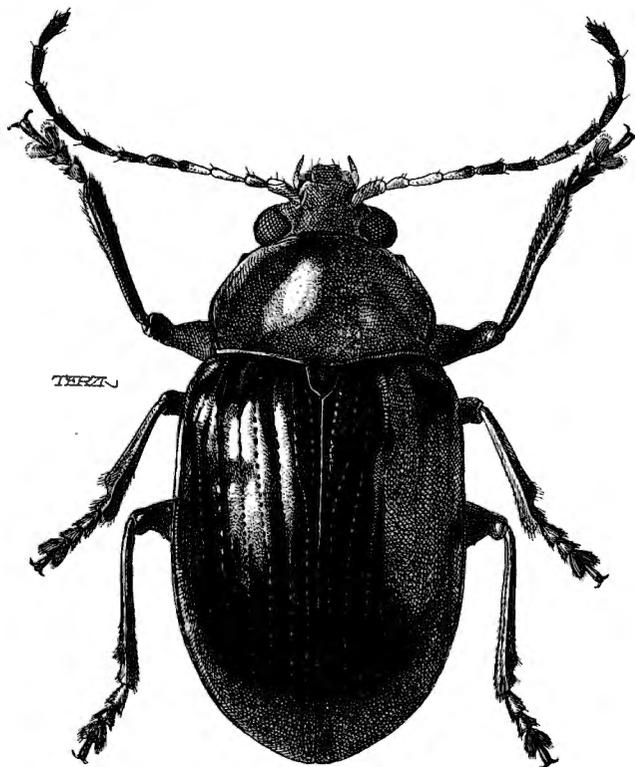


FIG. 5. — *Rhyparida rupa* nov. spec.

by a comparatively wide area. Labrum almost quadrate, with the apex slightly emarginate. Antenna extending almost to the apical area of the elytron; first segment large, concave on the outer side and convex on the inner side; second of a similar structure but much smaller; third very long, about equal to fourth; fifth shorter than fourth; fifth, sixth and seventh about equal; eighth somewhat thicker but shorter than seventh; eighth to eleventh about equal; the latter bluntly pointed at the apex. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long, the sides gently rounded, each corner having a seta-bearing pore. Upper surface uniformly convex from side to side, smooth, finely and sparsely punctate, the punctures rather indistinct. *Scutellum* of the pentagonal type with the apex rounded, and the surface smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* as broad at base as the prothorax. *Humerus* prominent and impunctate. Punctate-striate, each

elytron with twelve longitudinal rows of punctures, including a scutellar and an extreme marginal row; each row of punctures seems to lie in an impressed channel; the ninth and tenth are shorter rows commencing from a point much behind the humerus; the marginal row bifurcates at the base enclosing a raised interspace; the interspaces are fairly wide and very sparsely covered with extremely fine punctures which are visible under a high magnification. *Underside* smooth; legs slender, all femora thickened in the middle, and without any tooth on the underside; the middle tibiae somewhat shorter than the others; the middle and hind tibiae emarginate near the apex; claws bifid, with the inner branch smaller.

Length, 5.5 mm.; *breadth*, 3 mm.

CELEBES : Virgin Forest between Paloe and Koelawi, 4.II.1929.

Described from one example.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

***Rhyparida purana* nov. spec.**

Body oblong, narrowing towards the apex; shining. Colour of the dorsal surface pitch-brown with a faint suffusion of greenish-violet tint; underside blackish, legs pitch-brown with bases of femora lighter; four basal segments light brown, the rest blackish; palpi light brown.

Head exserted, with the eyes strongly convex. The roots of antennae separated by the whole width of the head, the interantennal and interocular spaces coarsely punctate. Labrum small, broader than long, with one or two deep pits. Mandibles large. Antenna extending to the middle of the elytron; first segment thickened, convex on the inner side and concave on the outer side; second of similar structure but much smaller; third and fourth slender, much longer and almost equal to each other; fifth slightly shorter and somewhat thicker than fourth; fifth, sixth and seventh about equal; eighth and ninth slender, about equal; tenth and eleventh thicker, the latter bluntly pointed. *Prothorax* broader than long, with the sides strongly rounded, and with a distinct collar of the front margin; each corner with a seta-bearing pore. Upper surface uniformly convex from side to side, sparsely covered with well-impressed punctures. *Scutellum* of the pentagonal type, with the apex rounded and the surface smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* slightly broader at base than the prothorax. Punctate-striate, each elytron having eight to ten longitudinal rows of punctures. The punctures are fairly well-impressed on the basal area but almost obliterated on the lateral and apical areas; hence the number of the rows cannot be definitely counted. There is a short scutellar row and another along the extreme margin. The basal area is fairly convex, the humerus is strongly convex and impunctate; hence there is a deep impression between it and the basal area.

Below the humerus and the lateral margin is a slantingly raised area which is impunctate. *Underside* smooth; legs slender, all femora thickened in the middle; middle tibiae somewhat shorter than the others; middle and hind tibiae emarginate near the apex; claws appendiculate.

Length, 5 mm.; *breadth*, 2.75 mm.

SUMATRA : Singalang, 22.IV.1929.

Described from one example.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

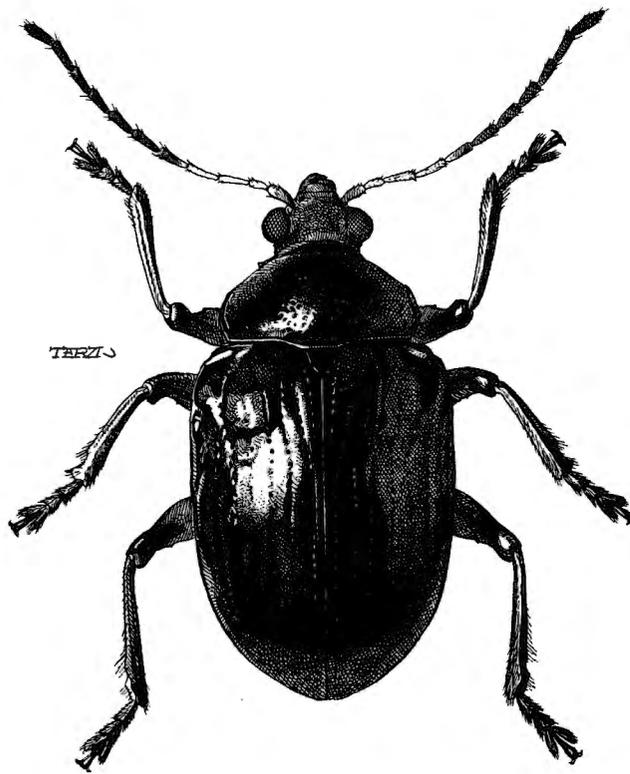


FIG. 6. — *Rhyparida purana* nov. spec.

***Rhyparida artha* nov. spec.**

Body oblong. Colour black; antenna brown, with six apical segments blackish; sometimes the legs are diluted with red-brown. Upper side very shining, underside not so shining.

Head with the interocular space sparsely punctate and with a straight transverse impression across separating the interantennal space which is also similarly punctate. The roots of antennae are separated by the whole width of

the head; a short longitudinally impressed line on the inner side of each root. Labrum broader than long, with a slight emargination at the apex and the surface smooth. Antenna passing a short distance beyond the humerus; first segment thickened, with the inner side convex and the outer concave; second segment similar in structure but smaller; third and fourth long and slender; fifth also slender but somewhat shorter than the fourth; from the sixth the segments have become somewhat thicker; sixth to tenth about equal; eleventh

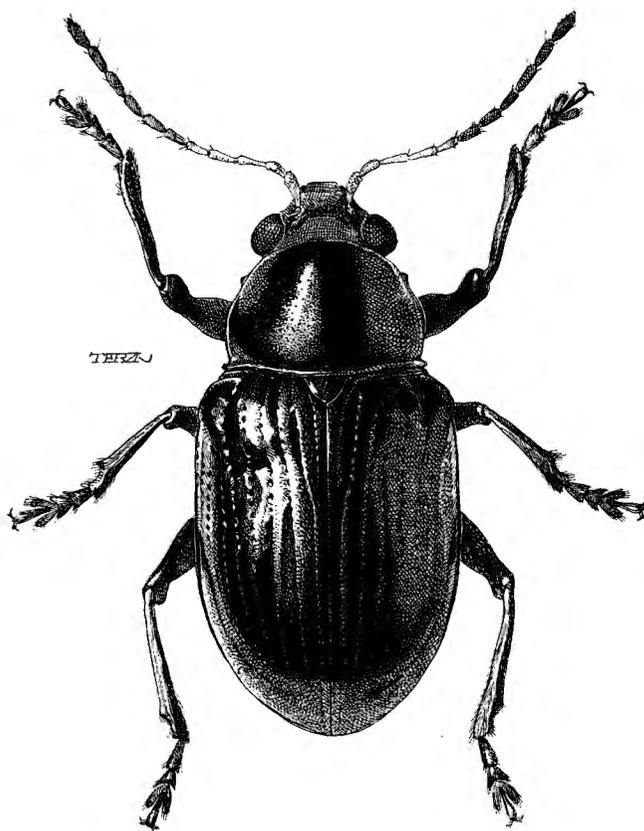


FIG. 7. — *Rhyparida artha* nov. spec.

slightly longer, and bluntly pointed. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long, with the sides rounded; each of the four corners with a seta-bearing pore. Upper surface smooth, sloping down in front on each side, sparsely and finely punctate. *Scutellum* of the pentagonal type, with the apex rounded and the surface smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* slightly broader at base than the prothorax; humerus prominent, impunctate; basal area somewhat convex. Punctate-striate, each elytron with twelve longitudinal rows of punctures across the base, including a scutellar row which meets the first row; towards the apical area all punctures tend to become obliterated. *Underside* smooth; legs moderately

slender, with the femora thickened in the middle; the middle tibiae somewhat shorter than the others; the middle and hind tibiae emarginate towards the apex. Claws bifid, with the inner branch smaller.

Length, 3.5 mm.; *breadth*, 2 mm.

NEW GUINEA : Lomira, 20.III.1929; Siwi, 7.III.1929.

Described from five example of which one was dissected.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

***Rhyparida padma* nov. spec.**

Body oblong, fairly broad, very slightly narrowing towards the apex. General colour brown with the elytra piceous. In some places the brown colour is much darker; an undefined longitudinal stripe on the interocular space blackish; interantennal space dark brown; eyes and mandibles black; antenna, tibiae and apices of femora dark brown. In some specimens the elytra may be quite black with a metallic sheen.

Head broad, and the eyes strongly convex; the interocular space is impunctate, divided into two rounded lobes with an impressed line between them, and thus distinctly separated from the interantennal space. The latter is broad, sparsely covered with larger and smaller punctures, and separated from the basal cavities of the antennae by an elevated portion. The front margin of the interantennal space is emarginate, so that the base of the labrum is slightly produced backwards. Labrum as broad as long, with the front margin almost straight or gently rounded. Mandibles large. Antenna about three-fourths of the length of the body; first segment thickened, with the inner side convex and the outer concave; second not so thickened but of similar structure; third slender but shorter than fourth; fourth and fifth almost equal; sixth slightly shorter than fifth; sixth, seventh and eighth almost equal; ninth slightly longer than eighth; ninth and tenth equal; eleventh slightly shorter than tenth and pointed at the apex. *Prothorax* broader than long, with the front margin straight and the basal slightly produced into a lobe in the middle; the sides gently rounded; each corner with a seta-bearing pore. Upper surface uniformly convex from side to side, smooth, and the middle area scattered over with coarser and comparatively finer punctures. *Scutellum* triangular, with the apex rounded, and the surface smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* somewhat broader at base than the prothorax; humerus prominent and impunctate; a certain basal area near the humerus somewhat convex. Punctate-striate, each elytron with about eleven longitudinal rows of punctures, including a scutellar row; twelve rows may be counted if the extreme margin is considered to contain a row. The interspaces are fairly wide, smooth and impunctate; in some there are a few very minute punctures. *Underside* smooth; legs fairly slender; all femora thickened in the middle without any spine

on the underside; middle tibiae somewhat shorter than the others; middle and hind tibiae emarginate towards the apex; claws bifid, the inner branch of each only slightly shorter than the outer.

Length, 7.5 mm.; *breadth*, 4.5 mm.

AROE ISLAND : Soengai Manoembai, 26.III.1929.

Described from one example.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

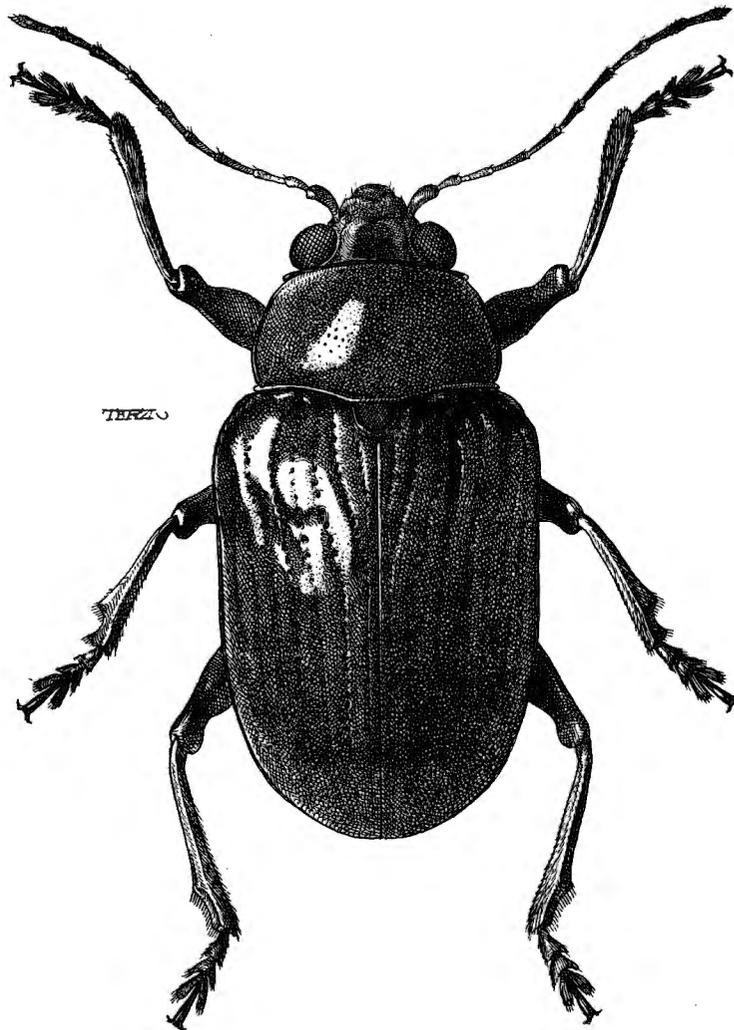


FIG. 8. — *Rhyparida padma* nov. spec.

***Rhyparida sama* nov. spec.**

Body oblong, broad, with apex rounded but not narrowed. General colour shining bluish-green with the green predominating; seven apical segments of antenna blackish; five basal segments piceous with greenish suffusion; first

and second segments with red-brown in one aspect; the apices of third and fourth red-brown; mandibles black; palpi piceous with the tips of segments lighter; tarsi blackish with greenish suffusion.

Head with the vertical area coarsely and closely punctate, the whole space between the eyes and antennae plane, smooth and sparsely punctate. The interantennal area emarginate in front. Labrum broader than long, with the

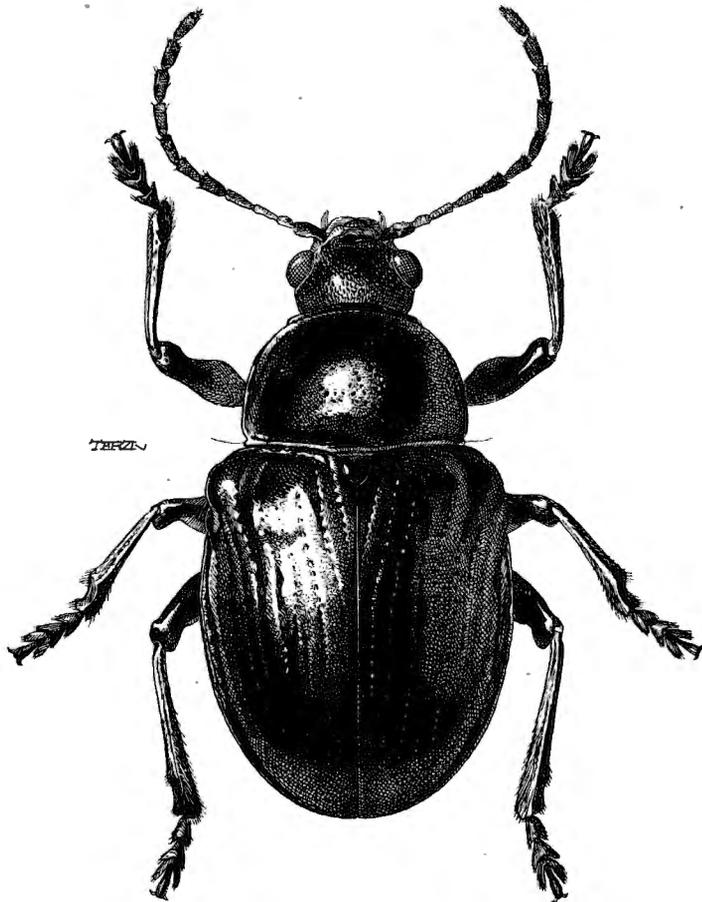


FIG. 9. — *Rhyparida sama* nov. spec.

surface raised and apex slightly emarginate. Mandibles large. Antenna extending to a short distance beyond the humerus; first segment thickened, convex on the inner side and concave on the outer side; second smaller but of similar structure; third and fourth equal, although the latter is somewhat thicker than the former; fifth to eighth thicker and almost equal to each other in length; ninth, tenth and eleventh slightly shorter than each segment of the previous group; eleventh bluntly pointed. *Prothorax* almost as long as broad, slightly narrowed in front; sides gently rounded; basal margin widely arched being drawn forwards at each corner; each of the four corners with a seta-bearing pore.

Upper surface uniformly convex, smooth and sparsely punctate, the punctures tending to disappear on the lateral areas in front. *Scutellum* of the pentagonal type, with the apex rounded, and the surface smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* slightly broader at base than the prothorax; humerus strongly raised; punctate-striate; on each elytron, counting from the suture to the humerus, there are eight longitudinal rows of punctures, including a scutellar row; after that there are some punctures which do not continue as rows. Below the humerus the surface is deeply concave. Each lateral margin is slightly explanate. The interspaces between rows are smooth and fairly broad. *Underside* smooth; all femora thickened in the middle without any spine on the underside; middle tibiae somewhat shorter than the others; middle and hind tibiae emarginate at the apex; claws appendiculate.

Length, 5 mm.; *breadth*, 3 mm.

SUMATRA : Bireun-Takengon, 9.V.1929.

Described from one example.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

Rhyparida confusa BALY.

Rhyparida confusa BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, 1867, p. 187.

One example. — BANDA, 24.II.1929.

This species has been described from Ceram, Gilolo, Batchian.

Colasposoma inconstans BALY.

Colasposoma inconstans BALY, Descrip. of new Gen. and Spec. of Phytophaga, 1864, p. 14; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, 1867, p. 270.

Thirty-seven examples. — CELEBES : Bantimoerang, Macassar, 1.II.1929; Menado (*Van Braeckel*). MALACCA : Singapoure, 15.XII.1928.

Baly's original record is merely Celebes.

The species has also been reported from Toli-Toli, North Celebes, Nov.-Dec. 1895 (*H. Fruhstorfer*); Samanga, South Celebes, Nov. 1895 (*H. Fruhstorfer*); Pangie, South Celebes; Kawah-Manoek, Java, 10.IV.1909 (*G. E. Bryant*); Kamali, New Guinea, Feb. 1891 (*L. Loria*); Pomomu riv., New Guinea, Sept.-Dec., 1892 (*L. Loria*); N. E. Luzon, Philippine Islands (*Whitehead*); Flores Islands; Amboyna Islands.

The general colour of this species is metallic blue-green with purple sheen. The variation occurs in the dominance of one of these colours over the other shades and in the different combinations of the various shades over different parts of the body. There are several species in this genus which show these characteristics.

Phytorus pinguis BALY.

Rhyparida pinguis BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, 1867, p. 209.

Rhyparida ovalis BALY, l. c., p. 209.

Phytorus pinguis BALY, JACOBY, Notes Leyd. Mus., VI, 1884, p. 203.

Two examples. — CELEBES : Menado, 13.II.1929.

This species has been also reported from Borneo and Sumatra.

Colaspoides tuberculata BALY.

Colaspoides tuberculata BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, 1867, p. 150.

One example. — JAVA : Pendjaloe, 31.XII.1928.

This species was first described from examples collected in Sarawak, Borneo. The present record extends the distribution of the species beyond Borneo. There are fifteen examples including the type in the collection of the British Museum, all from Borneo. There is variation in colour. The general colour is green, the legs sometimes showing an admixture of piceous. The three or four basal segments of the antenna are piceous on the upper side and much lighter brown on the underside; in some examples the upper surface of the first segment has a green tint. In the Javanese example the basal segments of the antenna are much lighter than those of the Bornean examples. In the type-example the colour of the upper surface is strongly mixed with coppery-violet. In most specimens the coppery tint can be traced, particularly when they are seen at certain angles. In the Javanese example the green predominates and the coppery colour is reduced to a minimum.

When the Javanese example is seen sideways the sutural line bends rather abruptly at a point on the apical area, so that the latter has a vertical appearance; in the Bornean examples the apical bend of the elytra is more uniformly rounded, so that the apical area has a straighter appearance. I have no means to judge the value of this structural difference; should it prove to be of any use in systematics the Javanese specimen will receive recognition accordingly. With one example before me I do not wish to pronounce any opinion.

Phytorus puncticollis LEFÈVRE.

Phytorus puncticollis LEF., Mém. Soc. Liège (2) XI, 1885, p. 135, note I.

One example. — NORTH MISOOL : I. Weeim, 28.II.1929.

This species has also been reported from Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Cleorina aeneomicans BALY.

Nodostoma aeneomicans BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, 1867, p. 237.

One example. — SUMATRA : Palembang, 14.IV.1929.

On the type-specimen the locality is simply Malacca. This species has also been reported from Perak and Burma.

The colouration in this species varies. The metallic brilliancy may be attained by a purple sheen, or it may be pure blue or pure green. In some specimens the blue and green are mixed while others show a deep violet tint on a blue ground-colour. The present specimen has a green background with purple sheen.

Stethotes lateralis BALY.

Pyropida lateralis BALY, Descrip. of new Gen. and Spec. of Phytophaga, 1864, p. 15.

Stethotes lateralis BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, 1867, p. 257.

Two examples. — NEW GUINEA : Siwi, 7.III.1929.

This species has also been reported from Borneo.

The type-locality recorded by Baly is Aru Island, New Guinea.

CHRYSOMELINAE.**Chrysolina sumatrensis** JACOBY.

Chrysolina sumatrensis JAC., Notes Leyd. Mus., VI, 1884, p. 25.

One example. — SUMATRA : Lahat, 15.IV.1929.

The first recorded locality is Solok, Sumatra. Other records from Sumatra are Kina Balu and Siolak Daras, Korinchi Valley, 3100 ft. March 1924.

For the reason of the change of the generic name see Maulik, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January 1925 (9), XV, pp. 95, 96.

Aeserina splendens GUÉRIN.

Phyllocharis splendens GUÉR., Voy. Coquille, II, 1830, p. 244; Icon. Reg. Anim. Ins., pl. XLIX, fig. 4; BLANCHARD, Voy. au pôle sud, Zool., IV, 1853, p. 333, pl. XIX, fig. 3.

Aeserina splendens GUÉR., BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, 1867, p. 290.

Promechus splendida BOISD., Voy. Astrol. Col., 1835, p. 575.

Phyllocharis splendida, Voy. au pôle sud, Zool., IV, 1835, p. 332, t. 19, fasc. 2.

Aeserina splendida BOISD., BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) IV, II, 1867, p. 289.

One example. — NEW GUINEA : Sakoemi, 12.III.1929.

It has also been, reported from Salwatty; Utakwa River, Sept. 1912-March 1913 (*A. F. R. Wollaston*); Mimika River (*A. F. R. Wollaston*). Aru Islands; Aignam Islands : Mysol (*A. R. Wallace*).

This species shows considerable colour variations which are described below. The beetle is elongate, parallel-sided and narrowed towards the apex. The length varies from 15.5 mm. to 21 mm. and the breadth from 7 mm. to 10 mm. The present example measures 18 mm. in length and 8 mm. in breadth.

In the colouration above the striking feature is a metallic brilliancy. According to the colour variations two well-marked groups may be recognised : those that have the apical area brown, and those that have it otherwise coloured. The variations of the former are described below under (1), (3) and (4); while the latter is described under (2).

- (1) The head is brown to pitch-brown. The pronotum is green, blue or purple or a mixture of these. The basal area of the elytra is blue, green or purple or a mixture, the apical area being brown. The extent of the basal colouration varies from approximately one-half (which is general) to two-thirds; and of course, the colouration of the apical area is accordingly varied. In one small specimen, however, the basal colouration has almost covered the whole surface of the elytra, leaving the extreme apex brown.
- (2) In this group the head is brown to pitch-brown. The pronotum has a blue-green background colour with a suffusion of purple. The latter is not so prominent as in the first group. The basal area of the elytra is blue-green with a purplish sheen in some examples, which can be seen better if the insect is held sideways. The area varies as in the first group but generally covers more than half of the surface. Then there is a brown band occupying only a small space, the apical area having the colour of the basal area. The peculiarity of the brown band on each elytron is that it is broader at the lateral margin (though not staining the extreme edge) than at the point where it approaches the suture which it hardly reaches. In one or two cases, however, it has done so.
- (3) In this group the head has a blue tint on the pitch — brown — black background. The pronotum is blue-green. The basal two-thirds of the elytral surface has the blue-green background with a predominant coppery suffusion, the apical area being brown. In this colour scheme it is similar to the first group. The dominance of the purple has produced the effect that between it and the apical brown the blue-green looks as if it were a band.
- (4) In the fourth group the head is pitch-black. The pronotum is more green than blue. On the basal area the blue-green background has a slight purple sheen in the middle, and the apical area is pitch-brown with a faint purple suffusion which gradually becomes lighter as the apex is approached where it is almost brown.

***Paropsides madhava* nov. spec.**

Body strongly convex, seen sideways the highest point is just behind the middle and the slope is more gradual in front than behind.

Upper surface subnitid, underside shining black except the prosternum and part of the epipleuron, which are bright red-brown; legs black except the tarsi which are brown; antenna with four basal segments brown and seven apical piceous; head black, with a large area in the middle between the eyes red-brown;

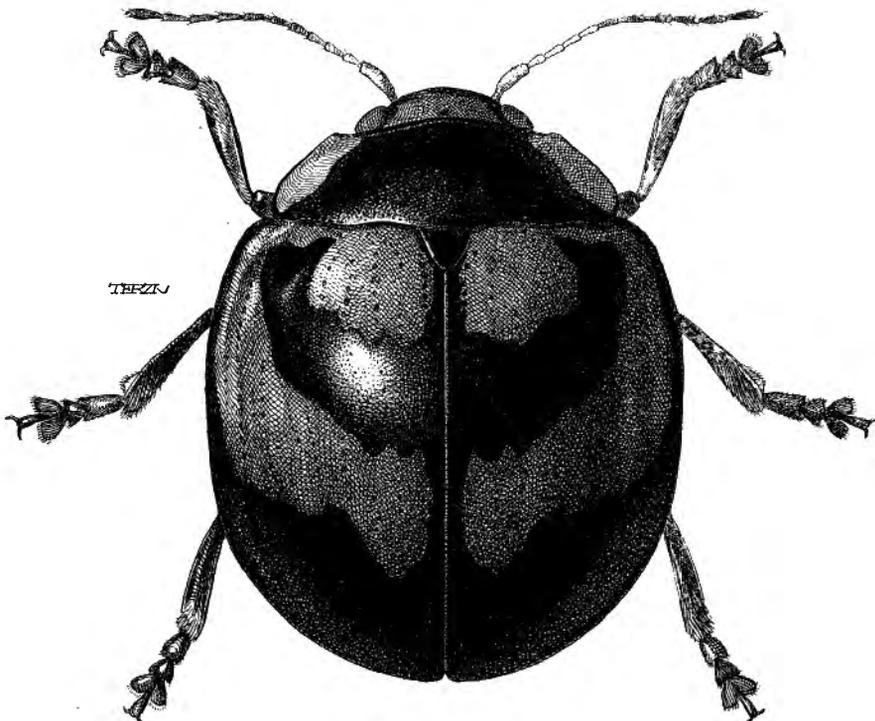


FIG. 10. — *Paropsides madhava* nov. spec.

pronotum black except a large area on each side, which is brown; scutellum black; elytra margined all round with black, more narrowly along the front margin; suture black; a large apical area black, with its front margin produced forward in the middle on each elytron; from the humerus of one elytron to that of the other there is a broad semilunar black band with its front and hind edges uneven.

Head with the surface sparsely punctate. The clypeus is delimited posteriorly by two impressed lines which, meeting, form an obtuse angle; the impressed line along the middle, which meets this angle is almost obsolete. Labrum broader than long, with the anterior margin emarginate. Antenna slender, passing slightly beyond the humerus; first segment longest and much

thickened, second somewhat shorter than third; third and fourth equal; fifth, sixth and seventh about equal, each being slightly thicker towards the apex; eighth, ninth and tenth equal, in a certain aspect looking flattened; eleventh rounded, with the apex bluntly pointed. *Prothorax* much broader than long, with the front margin widely emarginate; anterior angle on each side rounded but almost a right angle; lateral margin uniformly rounded, being continuous with the curve of the basal margin. Upper surface convex, irregularly and sparsely punctate, the punctures being somewhat coarser at the sides. *Scutellum* triangular, smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* slightly broader at the base than the prothorax. Humerus convex. On each elytron there are ten rows of punctures, the rows being somewhat widely spaced; the inner rows commence indistinctly on the basal margin, and the outer rows from the humerus; between the tenth row and the lateral margin there is a wide space which is first impunctate and then along the margin irregularly punctate; on the basal area behind the scutellum there are many fine, confused punctures, and these cover the interspaces between the rows except those between seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth; the interspatial punctures also become finer and sparser on the apical area. *Underside* without hairs, smooth.

Length, 10.75 mm.; *breadth*, 8.75 mm.

NEW GUINEA : Siwi, 7.III.1929.

Described from one example.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

ALTICINAE.

Podagrica obliterata JACOBY.

Nisotra obliterata JAC., Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2), II, 1885, p. 36.

Twelve examples. — NEW GUINEA : Forest between Lomira and Kamakah-walla Lake, 19.III.1929. CELEBES : Virgin Forest between Paloe and Koelawi, 4.II.1929. MALACCA : Singapoure, 15.XII.1928. JAVA : Tjipanas, 25.XII.1928. SUMATRA : Tandjong-Kelong, 16.IV.1929.

The first recorded locality is New Guinea.

Arispoda moerens BALY.

Arispoda moerens BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 285.

One example. — NEW GUINEA : Siwi, 7.III.1929.

The first recorded locality is also New Guinea.

Crepidodera costipennis BALY.

Crepidodera costipennis BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 161.

One example. — NEW GUINEA : Siwi, 7.III.1929.

The first recorded locality is Borneo the specimens being collected by Mr. Wallace. Other records from New Guinea are Hatan, Sept. 1872 (*L. M. D'Albertis*); Ighibirei, July, August 1890 (*L. Loria*); Waicunina, Oct. 1890 (*L. Loria*).

Altica FABRICIUS.

FABRICIUS, Syst. Ent., 1775, p. 112.

MAULIK, Fauna Brit. India, Col. Chrysom., 1926, p. 418.

WOODS, Bull. Brocklyn Ent. Soc. April, 1923, pp. 63-67.

The question whether the name should begin with an « H » or not is determined by the following rule of zoological nomenclature. « The original orthography of a name is to be reserved unless an error of transcription, a *lapsus calami*, or a typographical error is evident ». In *Altica* there is neither an error of transcription nor of typography; to add an « H » before the initial letter « A » is a matter of transliteration for which the rule does not provide.

Writing on this genus in my book on the Halticinae (London : Taylor & Francis, 1926, page 418), I adduced reasons why *Haltica* should be used. But they are not tenable. In writing as I did I showed my weakness. I was merely rationalising an uncomfortable emotion.

Altica cyanea WEBER.

Altica cyanea WEBER, Obs. Ent., I, 1801, p. 57.

Two hundred and six examples. — JAVA : Buitenzorg, 17.XII.1928; Semarang, 13.I.1929. BORNEO : Martapoera, 13.II.1929; Samarinda, 8.II.1929. SUMATRA : Haran Kloof, 23.IV.1929; Aer Poeti, 24.IV.1929; Koeta Nopan, 25.IV.1929; Prapat, 1.V.1929; Tandjong-Slambat, 5.V.1929; Lahat, 15.IV.1929; Tandjong-Kellong, 16.IV.1929; Lake Toba, 1.V.1929; Medan, 3.V.1929; Fort de Kock, 22.IV.1929; Todawang Forest, Djailolo I. Halmaheira, 16.II.1929.

The first recorded locality is Sumatra.

Sutrea bipustulata BALY.

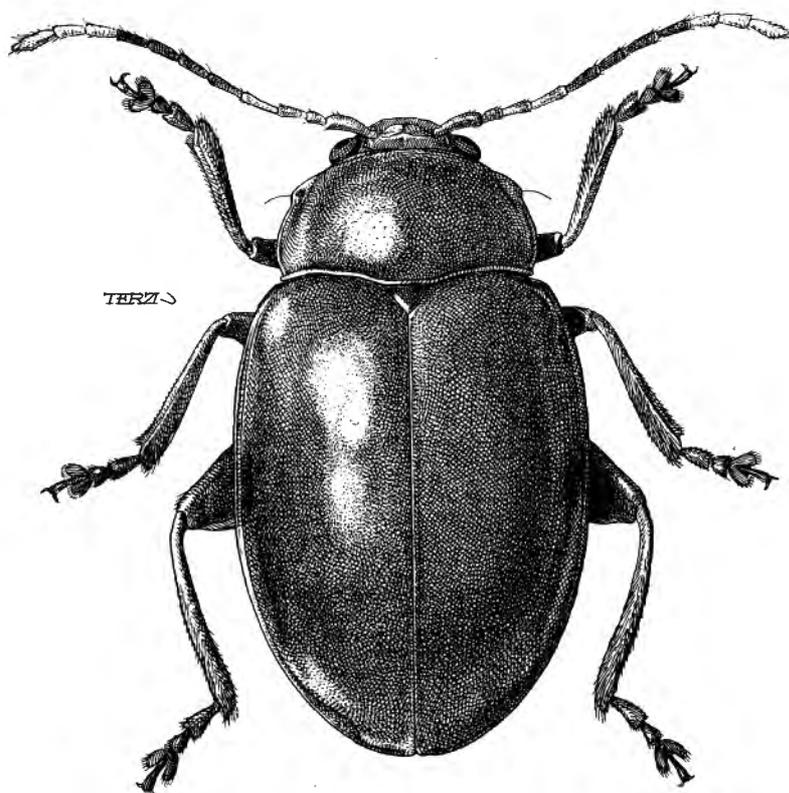
Sutrea bipustulata BALY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1876, p. 435.

One example. — NEW GUINEA : Forest between Lomira and Kamakahwalla Lake, 19.III.1929.

The first recorded locality is also New Guinea.

Sutrea sarala nov. spec.

Body ovate. Completely brown, with the head and pronotum more shining than the elytra; this characteristic is constant in all the examples before me; fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth segments of antenna black; in some cases the apices of tibiae and the tarsi are blackish, but they are always somewhat darker than the rest of the body; underside sometimes somewhat darker.

FIG. 11. — *Sutrea sarala* nov. spec.

Head with the vertex impunctate, the interocular space depressed, and the frontal tubercles hardly raised; clypeus not prominent, much broader than long; labrum quadrate with a few scattered hairs. Antenna passing slightly beyond the middle of the elytron; first segment longest and club-shaped; second shorter than third; third, fourth and fifth equal to each other; sixth shorter than fifth; sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth almost equal to each other; tenth shorter than ninth and equal to eleventh which is bluntly pointed at the apex. *Prothorax* broader than long, with front margin almost straight and the hind margin bisinuate, latter produced into a broad lobe in the middle. Each side slightly convex, with a seta-bearing pore at each corner, and margin narrowly reflexed. Upper surface uniformly convex from side to side, hardly punctate although

under a high magnification a few scattered and indistinct punctures are visible. *Scutellum* triangular, smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* hardly broader at the base than the prothorax. Humeral angle uniformly rounded, humerus convex. Each side uniformly curved, with the apex slightly drawn forward. Upper surface convex, smooth and impunctate. Although there are no punctures some obscure rounded spots are seen, as if they were situated under the surface. *Underside* sparsely covered with fine hairs. The first segment of the hind tarsus is longer than the corresponding segment of either the front or the middle tarsus. In the male the first segments of the front and middle tarsi are broader than the corresponding segments in the female. The apex of the hind tibiae is without a spine or process.

Length, 7 mm.; *breadth*, 4.5 mm.

CELEBES : Menado, 13.II.1929.

Described from twenty-two examples.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

One example in the collection of the British Museum, also from Celebes, and collected by Wallace, belongs to this species.

This species strongly resembles *Sutrea flava* Jac. which occurs in the Philippine Islands, the type of which is in the collection of the British Museum; but *S. flava* differs from *S. sarala* (1) in being somewhat larger, (2) in having the general colour very pale, (3) in not having the contrast between the shining pronotum and opaque elytra.

***Sebaethe semiviridis* JACOBY.**

Sebaethe semiviridis JAC., Ann. Soc. Ent Belg., XLII, 1898, p. 372.

One example. — SUMATRA : Bireun-Takengon, 8.V.1929.

The first recorded locality is Perak, Malay Archipelago.

***Sebaethe badia* ERICHSON.**

Haltica badia ERICH., Ac. Leop. Carol., XVI, Suppl. I, 1834, p. 274, Luzon.

Three examples. — JAVA : Buitenzorg, 18.XII.1928.

The first recorded locality is Luzon, Philippine Islands.

***Sebaethe troglodytes* OLIVIER.**

Altica troglodytes OLIV., Entomologie, VI, 1808, p. 700, pl. III, fig. 58; MAULIK, Fauna Brit. India, Col. Chrysom., 1926, p. 390.

Two examples. — SUMATRA : Fort de Kock, 22.IV.1929; Singalang, 22.IV.1929.

The first recorded locality is Bengal (Coll. Mace). It has been reported from numerous localities in India. For these see Maulik, *l. c.*, p. 391.

Sebaethe lusca FABRICIUS.

Crioceris lusca FABR., Syst. Eleuth., I, 1801, p. 456; MAULIK, Fauna Brit. India, Col. Chrysom., 1926, p. 393.

Nine examples. — SUMATRA : Fort de Kock, 22.IV.1929; Singalang, 22.IV.1929; Lahat, 15.IV.1929.

The first recorded locality is Sumatra (Daldorff coll.).

This species has been reported from numerous localities in India. For these see Maulik, *l. c.*, p. 393.

Hyphasoma parvula JACOBY.

Hyphasis parvula JAC., Notes Leyd Mus., VI, 1884, p. 29; MAULIK, Fauna Brit. India, Col. Chrysom., 1926, p. 170.

Two examples. — SUMATRA : Palembang, 14.IV.1929.

This species was first recorded from the district of Rewas, Sumatra; but it has wide distribution, spreading through Malay Archipelago, Burma to Assam, India.

Chabria harana nov. spec.

Body strongly convex and shining above. General colour of the upper side dark brown to pitch-brown. The colour of the underside maintains a uniform colour relationship among the different parts whatever may be the colour of the

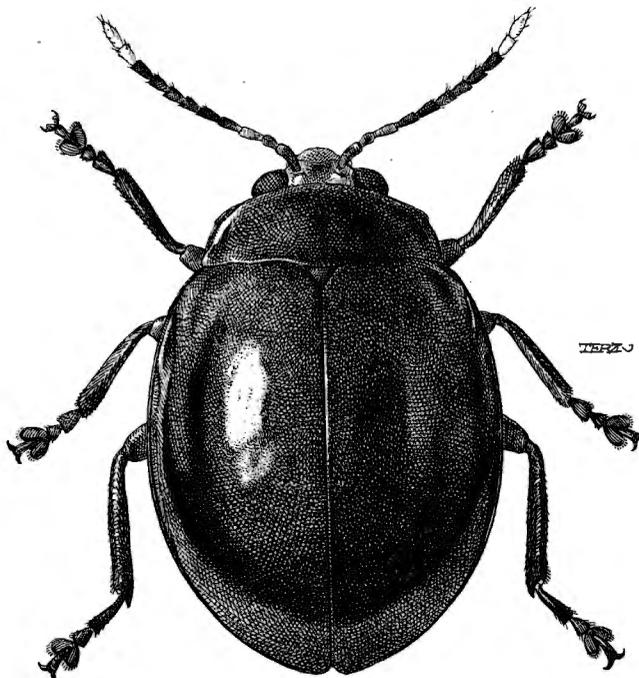


FIG. 12. — *Chabria harana* nov. spec.

upper side, that is, the metasternum is darker than the abdominal sternites; generally the regions near points of articulation, apices, and edges of structures are always lighter than the other parts. Three basal segments of antenna light brown, fourth to ninth segments black, and tenth and eleventh yellow. Antennae not closely approximated but, on the other hand, well away from the eye margins, slightly thickened towards the apex but the last two segments are not thickened. *Elytra* very finely and confusedly punctate. Anterior coxal cavities open behind. Hind femora considerably enlarged. Hind tibiae not channelled on the upper side. Single spine at the apex of hind tibia. Claws appendiculate.

Head somewhat exserted, with the vertex smooth and impunctate. The interocular space in which the frontal tubercles are situated, is depressed; the latter are not strongly elevated. First segment of antenna long and club-shaped and slightly bent outwards; second nearly half the length of the first; third slightly longer than second; fourth slightly shorter or almost equal to third; fifth equal to fourth; segments fifth to ninth somewhat thicker; sixth very slightly shorter than fifth; seventh slightly shorter than sixth; eighth shorter than seventh; ninth and tenth each equal to eighth; eleventh longer, somewhat narrowed towards the apex which is pointed. *Prothorax* hardly narrower than the base of the elytra; broader than long (L. 1.5 mm., B. 3 mm.), the greatest breadth being across the base and the greatest length along the middle; the basal margin obliquely straight on each side from the middle to the external lateral angle which is obtuse; each lateral margin rounded and slightly reflexed, more strongly so near the anterior angles which are rounded; at the points where this accentuation begins there is a pore containing a fine seta; at each posterior lateral angle also is a pore bearing a fine seta; upper surface uniformly convex from side to side, finely shagreened and containing a few fine scattered punctures. *Scutellum* triangular, smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* slightly broader behind the base, continuing in a uniform curve on each side and somewhat narrowing towards the apex. Upper surface with a strong convexity on the humerus, finely shagreened throughout, with a few scattered punctures. *Underside* sparsely covered with fine hairs, and not shining as the upper surface.

Length, 5.6 mm.; *breadth*, 3.5-4 mm.; *length* of antenna, 3-3.5 mm.

SUMATRA : Haran Kloof, 23.IV.1929.

Described from three examples.

Type in the Brussels Museum.

Sphaeroderma leopoldi nov. spec.

Body strongly convex, shining. Colour of upper side : head and pronotum red-brown, the latter with an ill-defined basal area in front of scutellum blackish; scutellum blackish; elytra greenish. Underside dark brown, front and

middle legs light brown with the base of femur deepening in colour; hind leg with the femur except the extreme apex dark brown, the tibia and tarsus light brown. The colour of all tarsi tends to be darker. Underside sparsely covered with fine hairs. Anterior coxal cavities open behind. Hind femur considerably enlarged.

Head with the vertex smooth and impunctate; in the interocular space the elevated portions are considerably reduced, and consequently the transverse and longitudinal impressed lines are very faint. Eyes large, moderately convex.

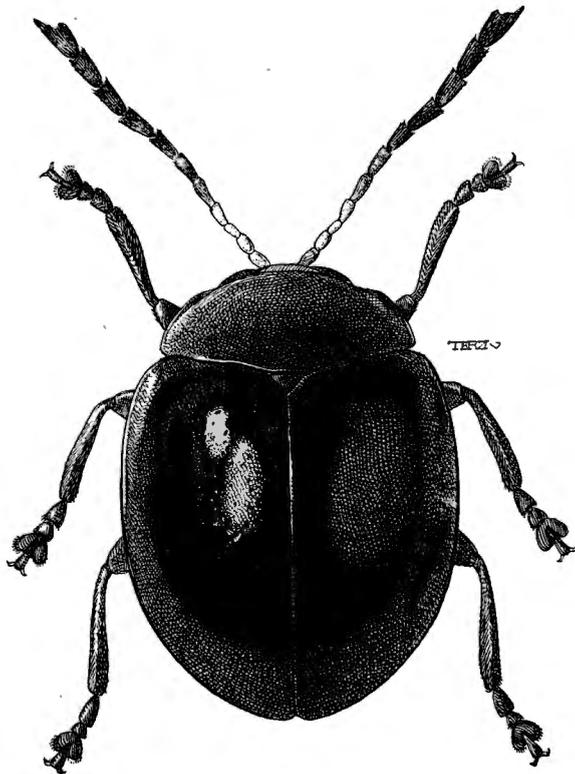


FIG. 13. — *Sphaeroderma leopoldi* nov. spec.

Antenna slightly less than two millimetres in length; first segment long and club-shaped; second thickened, half of first, equal to third; fourth slightly longer than third; fifth distinctly longer than fourth, sixth somewhat shorter than fifth; from the seventh the segments become much thicker than the previous segments; seventh to tenth about equal in length; the eleventh segment is prolonged at the outer angle but the inner angle of the apex is excised. *Prothorax* broader than long (L. 1 mm., B. 1.5 mm.), the greatest length being along the longitudinal middle line; somewhat narrowed towards the front; posterior margin bisinuate on each side; lateral margin evenly rounded, slightly reflexed; upper surface regularly convex from side to side, attaining the highest point of convexity in the middle, smooth, sparsely and very

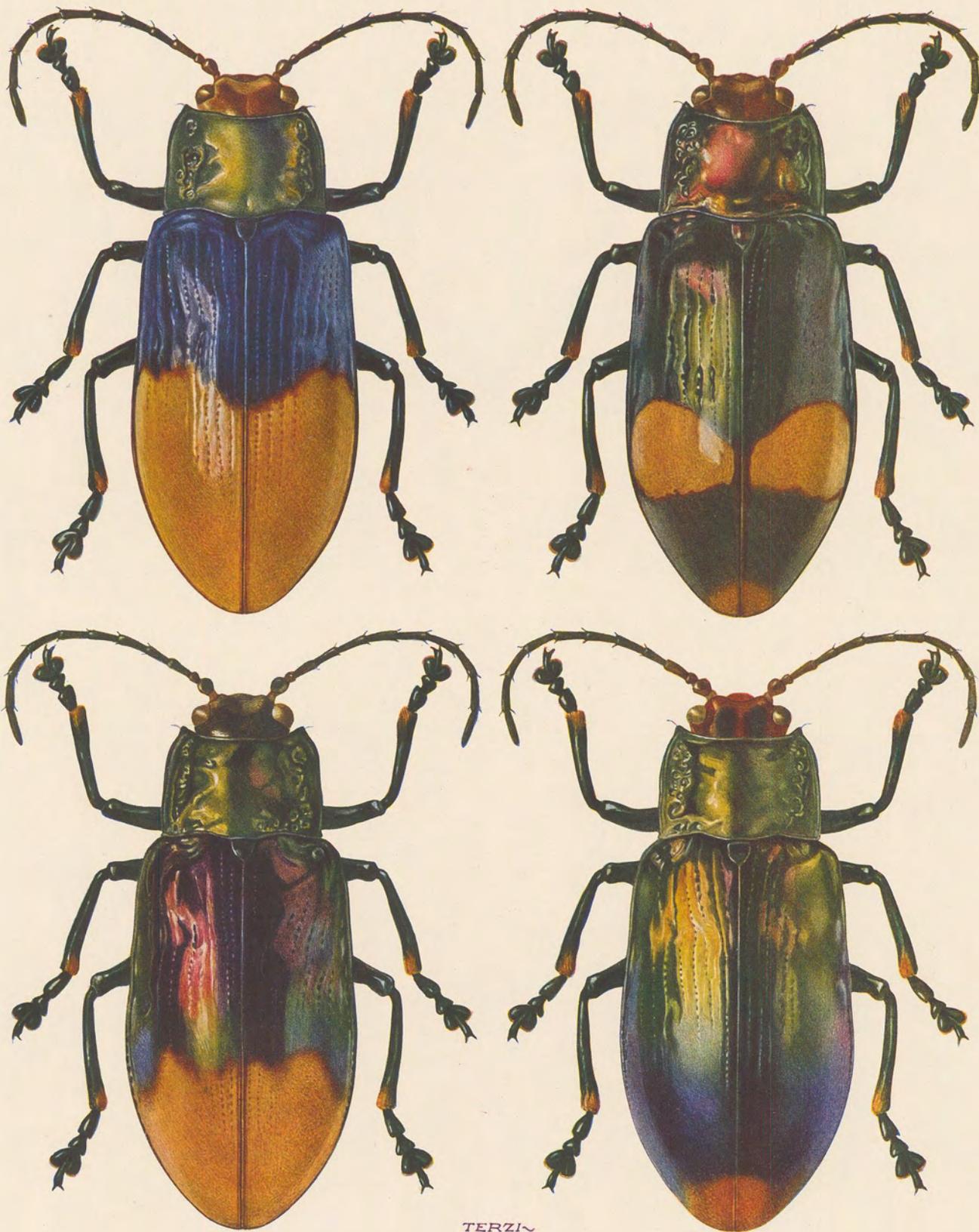
finely punctate except on the basal blackish area where the punctures are comparatively stronger and closer. *Scutellum* sharply triangular with the surface smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* hardly broader at the base than the base of the prothorax, slightly narrowing towards the apex. Upper surface sparsely but not strongly punctate the punctures being arranged in longitudinal rows. The punctures in each row are placed far apart from each other, and each row is not very close to the next row. Although this general scheme of punctuation is recognisable there are punctures in the space between any two rows, particularly on the basal area, a feature which produces a sense of confusion in the punctuation. *Underside* not shining as the upper surface. Legs of moderate size; all tibiae are equal; in each tarsus the first segment is larger than the second, the third is the bilobed segment, the claw segment projecting beyond it; claws well developed and simple.

Length, 2.5 mm.; *breadth*, 2 mm.

SUMATRA : Singalang, 22.IV.1929.

Described from one example.

Type in the Brussels Museum.



Colour variation of *Aesernia splendens* GUÉR.

S. MAULIK. — Chrysomelidae.