

New and poorly known Clytrinae and Cryptocephalinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) from the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique

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Abstract

Two new species of *Clytrinae* and 1 new species of *Cryptocephalinae* are described: *Melitonoma rhodesiae* (Northern Rhodesia), *Clytra yunnanana* (China: Yunnan), *Cryptocephalus cambodianus* (Cambodia). *Smaragdina ceylonica* JACOBY is transferred to the genus *Ceratobasis* Lacordaire. Notes on a few poorly studied species are given.

Key words: Clytrinae, Cryptocephalinae, new species, taxonomical notes.

Introduction

I had a nice opportunity to study additional material of Clytrinae and Cryptocephalinae from the collection of the Royal Institute of Natural Sciences Belgium. It includes three new species, which are described below. Besides, a few notes concerning poorly known species are given.

The following abbreviations are used for the depository places of the material: IRSNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelle de Belgique, Brussels; LM – author's collection, Moscow, Russia.

Taxonomical part

African species

Melitonoma rhodesiae new species

Figs 1, 8

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype (male); Northern Rhodesia, Mporokosa, 6,1,1944 (leg. H. I. Bredo)(IRSNB).
Paratypes: some locality, 1 male (LM), 2 females (IRSNB)

ETYMOLOGY: The name of species is connected with its locality.

DIAGNOSIS: This species belongs to a well known group which has mandibles with large basal lobes in male (MEDVEDEV, 2000). It might be confused with *M. maculigera* LACORDAIRE, 1848 from South Africa (Cape, Natal), but differs by a deep incisure of clypeus, finely punctate prothorax, more elongate body and especially by a long central ridge on underside of aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION: Black, antennae piceous with 3 basal segments fulvous, prothorax fulvous with 5 black spots (2,3;fig.1); elytra with 5 basal spots (1,2,2, fig.1), lateral spots more or less elongate; tibiae and tarsi fulvous. Labrum black with fulvous anterior margin, vertex fulvous..

Male. Body comparatively narrow and elongate. Head large, clypeus and frons sparsely, punctate, vertex impunctate, clypeus with deep trapeziform incisure, frons uneven, vertex evenly convex. Mandibles with moderately high basal lobe, not curved inwards. Antennae reach humeral tubercle of elytra, serrate from the fourth segment on, fourth segment triangular, next segments subquadrate or moderately transverse, distinctly larger than fourth. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, broadest at base, but very feebly narrowed anteriorly, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate, with feeble impression near hind angles. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide in shoulders, shining, densely punctate, punctures are larger than on prothorax. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus almost as long as two next segments together, Aedeagus (fig. 8) thin in lateral view, underside shining, with well-developed central ridge and rounded impression on each side before apex. Length of body 6.0-7.0 mm.

Female. Head smaller, clypeus feebly emarginated on anterior margin, mandibles simple. Antennae shorter, scarcely reach base of prothorax. Length of body 6.5-7.2 mm.

*Oriental species**Ceratobasis ceylonica* (JACOBY, 1908) new comb.*Smaragdina ceylonica* (JACOBY, 1908).

A male of this species has all characters of the genus *Ceratobasis* LACORDAIRE, 1848, having enlarged head with narrow emargination on anterior margin of clypeus, widened first antennal segment and moderately elongate anterior legs. It is similar to unspotted form of *C. koenigii* (FABRICIUS, 1775), but underside of aedeagus has in apical third two longitudinal impressions divided with sharp central ridge and delimited laterally with elevated side margins, while *C. koenigii* has central ridge in middle third of aedeagus and evenly convex apical third.

Diapromorpha turcica (FABRICIUS, 1801)

A series from South Malabar (Walaya Forest) includes a nominative form together with subspecies *Diapromorpha turcica australis* L. MEDVEDEV, 1984; also many specimens in this series have entirely black prothorax, not registered earlier (MEDVEDEV, 1984)

Clytra (Clytraria) yunnana sp. nov.

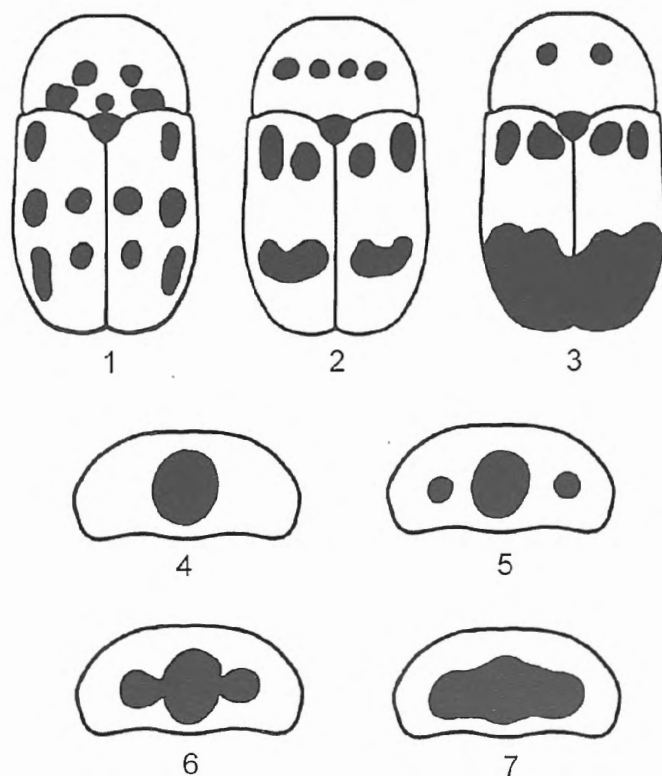
Figs 2, 9

TYPE MATERIAL : Holotype (male): China, Yunnan (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 1 male (LM); Nord Ouest Yunnan, Djo-Kou-La, alt. 1200m, coll. Le Monte, 1 male, 1 female (IRSNB); Est Yunnan, Sse-Tsong, alt. 2000m, 1 male (IRSNB).

ETYMOLOGY: The name of species is connected with its locality.

DIAGNOSIS: This species is near very poorly described *C. guerrey* Pic, 1927 from Yunnan, which has however other color of head, antennae, prothorax (two black spots at base), legs and underside; besides elytra of this species is "pro prate regulariter punctatis". From widespread *C. atraphaxidis* Pallas, 1773 differs in body form, smaller size and especially in form of aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION: Red or fulvous red, antennae except 4 basal segments, vertex, and 4 small round spots on prothorax in transverse row black (fig. 2). Elytra with black elongate humeral spot, other spot in anterior quarter near suture (mostly connected with humeral spot) and transverse band behind middle (fig. 2). Underside black



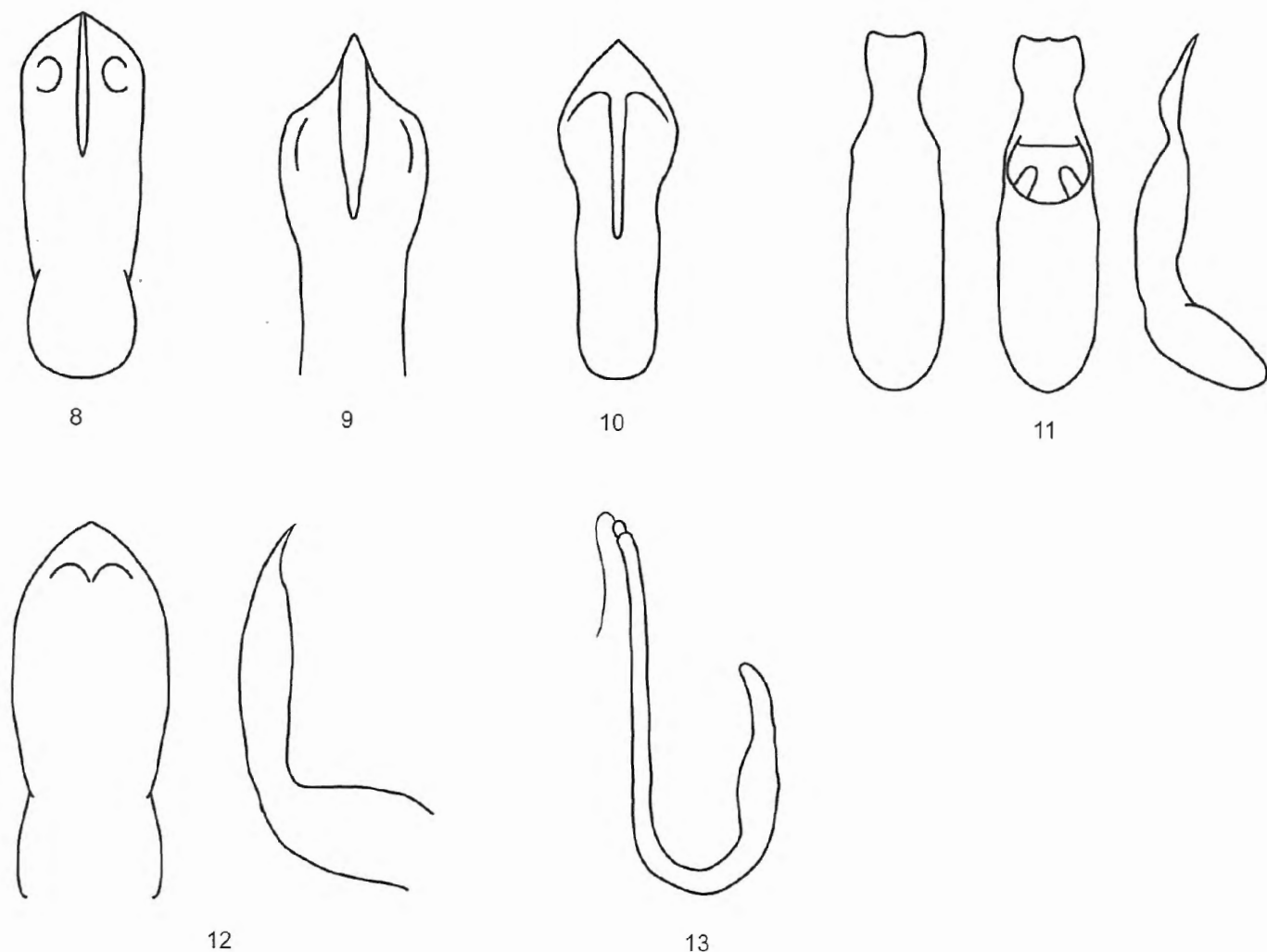
Figs 1-3 – Pattern of upperside: 1, *Melitonona rhodesiae*, 2, *Clytra yunnana*, 3, *Cryptocephalus cambodianus*. Figs 4-7 – Pattern of prothorax of *Aetheomorpha papuana*.

or abdomen more or less reddish anteriorly and on sides. Legs black with underside of femora red, anterior femora mostly red with black apices. Scutellum with black apex.

Body cylindrical, about twice as long as wide. Head finely punctate on frons and clypeus, impunctate on vertex, frons with two feeble grooves, divided from vertex with shallow impression, pubescent near eyes. Antennae distinctly serrate from segment 5 on, segment 4 triangular, but much smaller than segment 5. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, broader than elytra at base, with sides rounded and broadest behind middle, surface shining and practically impunctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, shining and impunctate. Segment 1 of all tarsi distinctly wider than long. Aedeagus (fig. 9) with very acute apex and high ridge on underside delimited on each side with longitudinal impressions. Length of male 7.0-7.9 mm, of female 6.9 mm.

Miochira variegata (LEFEVRE, 1890)

This common species is known from South China,



Figs 8-12 – Aedeagus (d - dorsal, v - ventral, l - lateral): 8, *Melitonoma rhodesiae*, v., 9, *Clytra yunnana*, v, 10, *Ceratobasis ceylonica*, v, 11, *Aetheomorpha papuana*, d, v, l, 12, *Cryptocephalus cambodianus*, v, l,
 Fig. 13 – Spermatheca of *Aetheomorpha papuana*.

Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. In the material of IRSNB I found also 1 male from Cambodia with a label: Phnom Kulen, day catch, 24-25.V.2003, leg I. Constant & K. Smets. This specimen has very small size, only 3.9 mm, while usual size of this species is 5.1-7.5 mm (MEDVEDEV, 1998).

Aetheomorpha smetsi L.MEDVEDEV, 2005

The species was described from single locality in Cambodia (MEDVEDEV, 2005). In new material I have found one more male with same label as type series: < 8 km. N of Sre Noi (road to Aniong Vaeng), light trap, 29.V.2003, leg I.Constant & Kismets>; because of this I also marked it as a paratype.

Aetheomorpha sodalis LACORDAIRE, 1848

Species was known from India, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam, and is now recorded for Cambodia for the first time: < Siem Reap Prov., Angkor Site light trap, 14.V1.2005, leg I. Constant & K. Smets, 1 female >.

Aetheomorpha papuana GRESSITT, 1965
 Figs 4-7, 11, 13

Material examined. Papua New Guinea, Canopy Mission, Madang Province, Baiteta, Light AR 50, 12.V1.1996, leg. O.Missa, 1 ex.; same locality, Fog M.S.S., 12.V.1993, 1 ex.; same locality, FOG T9, 10 ex.; same locality FOG T7, 6.V1.1993, 3 ex.; same locality,

light trap XE, 16.V.1996, 1 ex.; same locality, 2.VI.1993, FOG T8, 1 ex.; same locality, light trap XE, 18.V.1996; same locality, light ARS2, 1 ex. Total 19 ex.

This is rare species, known only from type series, including 13 specimens (Gressitt, 1965).

I can add to original description, that upperside of abdomen is entirely fulvous and form of aedeagus is very unusual, with long, flat and almost quadrangular plate before orifice, very thin in lateral view (fig. 11), spermatheca – fig. 13. Elytral pattern is practically constant, but prothorax has one large dark spot in middle (14 ex., fig. 4) or 3 spots in transverse row (5 ex., fig. 5), sometimes touching each other (2 ex., fig. 6) or united in transverse band (1 ex., fig. 7). Length of body 4.4–5.5 mm.

Cryptocephalus (s.str.) *cambodianus* sp.nov.

Figs 3, 12

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype (male): Cambodia (Siem reap), Angkor Site, light trap, 13.VI.2005, leg. Lea Var & Hagebaert (IRSNB).

ETYMOLOGY: The name of species is connected with its locality.

DIAGNOSIS: This species differs from all species known for Indochina in having posterior half of elytra black and prothorax with 2 small black spots. It resembles *C. vahli* FABRICIUS, 1798 from India, but has different form of aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION: Fulvous, apical antennal segments very feebly darkened, prothorax with 2 small black spots in middle, each elytron with large humeral and basal spots and apical half black (fig. 3).

Body cylindrical, subparallel. Head rather flat, distinctly punctate, vertex narrow between upper sides of eyes, a little shorter than the first antennal segment. Antennae thin and long, reach a little behind middle of elytra, segment 3 twice as long as 2 and equal to 4, segment 5 is the longest. Prothorax conical, strongly convex, 1.3 times as wide as long, side margins not seen from above, surface shining and impunctate. Scutellum trapeziform, as wide as long, apex not elevated, surface finely punctate. Elytra subparallel with broadly rounded apices, 1.2 times as long as wide, with regular rows of deep punctures, more or less obliterated on apical slope.

Pygidium evenly convex. Prosternum subquadrate with acute hind angles and anterior margin bent downwards. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi moderately

widened. Last abdominal sternite simple, flattened in middle. Aedeagus comparatively thin and curved in lateral view, underside with distinct central ridge, longitudinally concave on each side of this ridge (fig. 12). Length of body 4.0 mm.

Neotropical species

Stereoma robusta LACORDAIRE, 1848

This species is very variable in size. In original description its size was given as 4 ½ lines (=9.4 mm); J. GUERIN (1943) indicated for this species 10 mm. I studied 17 specimens from one locality (“Sud Brasil, Mendes, 90 km. de Rio Janeiro, le Mout Vendit”) and their size varies from 7.5 to 11.8 mm.

However, *Urodera quadriplagiata* Lacordaire, 1848, synonymised with this species (Clavareau, 1913) is much smaller: 2.5–3.5 lines (=5.2–7.3 mm.) and very possibly cannot be united with *S. robusta* LACORDAIRE. Because of this, an investigation of type of *Urodera quadriplagiata* is very desirable

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