

## Revision of the genus *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833 (Chrysomelidae: Eumolpinae) from continental Asia

### Ревизия рода *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833 (Chrysomelidae: Eumolpinae) из континентальной Азии

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Chrysomelidae, Eumolpinae, *Colaspoides*, Ориентальная область, ревизия.

**ABSTRACT.** A revision of the Oriental continental species of the genus *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833 is proposed, based on numerous new characters. All 97 species are sorted in 7 species-groups, each with a key, 48 new species and subspecies are described: *C. brancuccii* sp.n. (North India), *C. jacobyi*, *yunnanica*, *cantonensis*, *kimotoi*, *costalis*, *pseudodiffinis* spp.n. (all China), *C. olegi*, *baoboensis*, *buonloicus*, *imitans*, *seticornis*, *rufofulva*, *nigrotibialis*, *apicata*, *tamdaoensis*, *regalini*, *daccordii*, *annamita*, *shapaensis*, *lobatus*, *hagiangi*, *zoiai*, *lamellatus*, *kabakovi*, *curvipes*, *mimica*, *microdentata*, *dapi*, *cheni*, *gressitti*, *flavimana*, *bidentatus* spp.n. (all Vietnam), *C. armata* and *laotica* spp.n. (both Laos), *C. chapuisi* sp.n., *C. prasinus occidentalis* sp.n., *C. prasinella*, *geniculatus*, *kubani*, *dimorphus*, *subovata* spp.n. (all Thailand), *C. clavipes* sp.n. (Burma ?), *C. cognatella* sp.n. (Burma, Thailand, Vietnam), *C. laeta* sp.n., *C. cognatomima*, *kantneri* spp.n. (Malay Peninsula), *C. tridentata* sp.n. (Singapore). — New synonyms: *C. subrugosa* Jacoby, 1908, syn.n. = *C. bengalensis* Duvivier, 1892, *Tricliona glabricollis* Jacoby, 1908, syn.n. = *C. sublaevicollis* Duvivier, 1892. — New names because of homonymy: *C. malayensis* nom.n. for *C. malayana* Medvedev, 1998, *C. piceana* nom.n. for *C. piceus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982.

*C. prasinus occidentalis* ssp.n., *C. prasinella*, *geniculatus*, *kubani*, *dimorphus*, *subovata* spp.n. (Таиланд), *C. clavipes* sp.n. (Бирма ?), *C. cognatella* sp.n. (Бирма, Таиланд, Вьетнам), *C. laeta* sp.n., *C. cognatomima*, *kantneri* spp.n. (п-ов Малакка), *C. tridentata* sp.n. (Сингапур). — Новые синонимы: *C. subrugosa* Jacoby, 1908, syn.n. = *C. bengalensis* Duvivier, 1892, *Tricliona glabricollis* Jacoby, 1908, syn.n. = *C. sublaevicollis* Duvivier, 1892. — Новые названия для гомонимов: *C. malayensis* nom.n. for *C. malayana* Medvedev, 1998, *C. piceana* nom.n. for *C. piceus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982.

#### Introduction

The genus *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833 is one of the largest genera in the subfamily Eumolpinae and widely distributed in the Oriental and Neotropical regions; a few species are known in the East Palearctic and Nearctic. The taxonomy of species within the genus is poorly studied and based mostly on the sculpture and color of the upperside, but these characters are mostly variable. A few revisions or identification keys for some smaller regions exist. Except the old revision of the Malayan fauna [Baly, 1867] it is necessary to mention keys for China [Chen, 1935; Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961], Indochina [Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982], India and Burma [Jacoby, 1908], Japan [Kimoto, 1964; Kimoto & Takizawa, 1994], Taiwan [Chujo, 1956; Kimoto & Takizawa, 1997], Philippines [Weise, 1922; Medvedev, 1988]. However in all these publications only traditional characters have been used.

During this study a lot of new characters have been found, such as the thickness of the apical antennal segments, sculpture of propleurae, structure of the pygidial furrow and apical abdominal segments, many secondary sexual characters of males (tarsus, armament and hairy brushes on antennae, abdomen and hind femora, modified tibiae), but especially the structure of the aedeagus and the spermatheca.

**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Предлагается ревизия континентальных видов Ориентальной области рода *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833 основанная на многочисленных новых признаках. 97 видов разделены на 7 видовых групп, приводится определитель каждой из них. Описано 48 новых видов и подвидов: *C. brancuccii* sp.n. (Северная Индия), *C. jacobyi*, *yunnanica*, *cantonensis*, *kimotoi*, *costalis*, *pseudodiffinis* spp.n. (Китай), *C. olegi*, *baoboensis*, *buonloicus*, *imitans*, *seticornis*, *rufofulva*, *nigrotibialis*, *apicata*, *tamdaoensis*, *regalini*, *daccordii*, *annamita*, *shapaensis*, *lobatus*, *hagiangi*, *zoiai*, *lamellatus*, *kabakovi*, *curvipes*, *mimica*, *microdentata*, *dapi*, *cheni*, *gressitti*, *flavimana*, *bidentatus* spp.n. (Вьетнам), *C. armata*, *laotica* spp.n. (Лаос), *C. chapuisi* sp.n.,

Formally the genus *Colaspoides* belongs to the section "Endocephalini" Chapuis, 1874, having a convex anterior margin of the propleura, but it is very near to the genus *Chrysolampra* Baly, 1859 from the section "Iphimeites" Chapuis, 1874, having a straight margin of propleura. Very possibly these two sections have to be united and the genus *Chrysolampra* seems to be only a subgenus of *Colaspoides*. In any case the generic boundaries of the Oriental Eumolpinae are very difficult to determine and this seems especially true for the genera nearest to *Colaspoides* because of a considerable plasticity, with intergrades between and diversification within the genera.

This genus includes 265 nominal species in the world and 152 nominal species in the Oriental region, their distribution is shown in the table given below.

This study is based on about 8000 specimens, mostly from the author's collection (4700 specimens, among them 4500 from Vietnam) and from the Basel Natural History Museum (2500 specimens), also about 200 specimens from F. Kantner's collection. Types of species have been also studied; for a few of them a short description of characters not mentioned in the original publications were given.

Abbreviations for morphological features used in the text: A+number(s)—corresponding antennal segment(s); PF—furrow of pygidium; ST+number(s)—corresponding abdominal sternite(s); TS+number(s)—tarsal segment 1 of corresponding leg(s). For example, TS-3 means: tarsal segment 1 of posterior leg.

Abbreviations used in the legends to figures: d—dorsal, v—ventral, l—lateral, HT—holotype, PT—paratype, ST—syntype, LT—lectotype.

Depositary places: BMH—Bishop Museum, Honolulu; BMNH—The Natural History Museum, London; FK—F. Kantner collection, České Budějovice; HMB—Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest; ISNB—Institut des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles; LM—L. Medvedev collection, Moscow; MD—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genoa; NHMB—Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel; SMNS—Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart; SZ—S. Zoia collection, Milano; ZS—Zoologische Staatssammlung, München.

### Taxonomical part

#### KEY TO THE *COLASPOIDES*-LIKE GENERA

1. Propleurae with anterior margin convex ..... 2  
— Propleurae with anterior margin straight ..... 9
2. Body rather narrow, subcylindrical. Prothorax cylindrical, feebly transverse, with lateral margins not visible from above. Antennal segment 3 long ..... 3  
— Body oval, not subcylindrical. Prothorax subquadrate or transverse, with lateral margins visible from above. Antennal segment 3 usually as long as 4 ..... 4
3. Antennal segment 3 shorter than next two segments together. 11 species in China and Indochina (*Abirellus* Chujo, 1956, *Laoseumolpus* Pic, 1935, *Tillopsis* Berlioz, 1917) *Chalcolema* Jacoby, 1890  
— Antennal segment 3 as long as next two segments together. Unclear genus with 1 species from Laos; very possibly a synonym of *Chalcolema* ..... *Massiea* Lefevre, 1893
4. Prosternum produced anteriorly into cup-shaped projection. Mandibles of male very prominent and robust. Unclear genus with 1 species from Assam .....  
..... *Aemnestes* Jacoby, 1908

Table. Distribution of *Colaspoides* in different geographical regions (in brackets — number of endemic species).  
Таблица. Распространение рода *Colaspoides* в различных регионах (в скобках указано число эндемичных видов).

Region	Number of species	Region	Number of species
Himalayas	6 (6)	Borneo	15 (14)
(Nepal)	2 (0)	Celebes	2 (2)
(North India)	6 (4)	Nias	2 (1)
South India	2 (2)	Mentawai	2 (1)
Burma	6 (3)	Bangka	1 (1)
Thailand	18 (13)	Japan	(7)
Laos	10 (4)	Taiwan	4 (4)
Vietnam	40 (35)	Philippines	7 (7)
(North Vietnam, north of 17*)	32 (27)	New Guinea	0
(South Vietnam)	10 (6)	Australia	35 (35)
China	16 (13)	Fiji	3 (3)
Korea	1 (0)	South America	68 (68)
Malacca and Singapore	17 (15)	Central America	7 (7)
Sumatra	13 (11)	USA	3 (3)
Java	2 (2)		

- Prosternum not produced anteriorly. Mandibles of male not prominent ..... 5
5. Prothorax subquadrate, distinctly narrower at the base than elytra. 3 species in India, Burma and Laos ..... *Heminodes* Jacoby, 1895
- Prothorax distinctly transverse, as broad as elytra at the base ..... 6
6. Pygidium without longitudinal furrow. Sides of prothorax more or less undulate. Upperside very strongly punctate. Very alike *Colaspoides*, but belongs to the tribe Edusini *Colaspedusa* Medvedev, 1998
- Pygidium with longitudinal furrow, at least at the base .... 7
7. Furrow of pygidium poorly delimited laterally, especially in the apical half. Male: hind femora with long finger-like (not acute) projection subapically, hind tibiae emarginate on innerside before apex. 3 species in Burma and Indochina (*Nephus* Jacoby, 1889, *Autolampra* Jacoby, 1908, *Nephius* Jacoby, 1892) ..... *Olorus* Chapuis, 1874
- Furrow of pygidium sharply delimited laterally. Male: hind femora often with acute tooth, but never with finger-like projection; hind tibiae not emarginate on innerside .... 8
8. Elytra distinctly narrowed posteriorly, with acute apices and mostly with sharp lateral ridges. Body small. 7 species in Malaysia and Indonesia ..... *Aulacia* Baly, 1867
- Elytra mostly feebly narrowed posteriorly, with broadly rounded apices, but without sharp lateral ridges. Body mostly of moderate size. A few species from Malaysia very similar to *Aulacia*. More than 260 species in the Oriental region, Japan, Australia South and North America (*Amasia* Chapuis, 1874, *Melina* Chapuis, 1874, *Melinophora* Lefevre, 1885, *Thailandia* Chujo, 1964) ..... *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833
9. Body subcylindrical. Prothorax cylindrical, feebly transverse, much narrower than elytra, with lateral margins not visible from above. Antennal segment 2 long, a little longer than 3. All femora with small tooth. 1 species from Sumatra ..... *Arnobiopsis* Jacoby, 1896
- Body oval. Prothorax distinctly transverse, as wide as elytra, with lateral margins visible from above. Antennal segment 2 short. Mid and hind femora not toothed ..... 10
10. Anterior femur medially without distinct denticulation. 5 species, mostly in Indochina (*Clisitherella* Pic) ..... *Iphimoides* Jacoby, 1883
- Anterior femur thickened, medially with distinct denticulation. 31 species in continental Asia and Australia. Probably a subgenus of *Colaspoides* .... *Chrysolampra* Baly, 1859

KEY TO THE ARTIFICIAL SPECIES-GROUPS OF *COLASPOIDES*

1. Propleurae distinctly punctate or densely microsculptured. Upperside metallic. Males without hairy brushes on abdomen or hind femora ..... 2
- Propleurae smooth and shining ..... 3
2. Propleurae distinctly punctate. Antennae thin. Body comparatively large or of moderate size ..... Group 1
- Propleurae densely microsculptured. Antennae mostly with thickened apical segments. Body mostly small .... Group 2
3. Upperside not entirely metallic, mostly fulvous or black, sometimes with metallic elytra ..... Group 3
- Upperside entirely metallic ..... 4
4. Anterior or posterior or both femora toothed beneath .... Group 4
- Femora not toothed, sometimes anterior femora feebly angulate beneath ..... 5
5. Underside and femora distinctly metallic ..... Group 5

- Underside and legs black, piceous or fulvous ..... 6
6. In males hind femora with hairy brush beneath or abdominal segments with hairy brushes or armament. Females are difficult to divide from the next group ..... Group 6
- Males without hairy brushes and armament on abdomen and hind femora ..... Group 7

## Group 1

Propleurae distinctly punctate. Antennae thin and long, with preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. PF parallel-sided or narrowed apically, without longitudinal ridge. Body metallic or with metallic sheen.

1. Species from the Himalayas ..... 2
- Species from Vietnam. Upperside blue, violaceous or green, strongly punctate, especially on elytra ..... 4
2. Body larger, 4.3–7.3 mm. Tarsi not lighter than tibiae. Female: ST-5 not serrate ..... 3
- Body smaller, male 2.9–4.1 mm, female 4.4–4.5 mm. Tarsi fulvous, always lighter than tibiae. Blue or green blue, femora and tibiae black, sometimes femora fulvous with black apices and tibiae fulvous beneath. Aedeagus — Fig. 1:3. Female: ST-5 serrate, with quadrangular emargination at the apex; spermatheca C-like (Fig. 2:3) ..... *fulvimana*
3. Prothorax narrower than elytra at the base, distinctly but not strongly punctate. Elytra without preapical tubercle, in female without lateral tubercles. Aedeagus moderately long, distinctly curved in lateral view (Fig. 1:2). Female: ST-5 with hind margin concave and hind angles rounded. Spermatheca — Fig. 2:1. Upperside mostly bronze with green reflection, underside and legs piceous with metallic reflection. Length 4.3–7.3 mm ..... *bengalensis*
- Prothorax as wide as elytra at the base, strongly and closely punctate. Elytra strongly, in part rugosely punctate, especially on sides, with preapical tubercle, in female mostly with two rows of tubercles at the sides. Aedeagus (Fig. 1:1) thin and long, feebly curved. Female: ST-5 trapeziform with almost straight hind margin and sharp hind angles. Spermatheca — Fig. 2:2. Metallic green or bronze green with fulvous legs (tarsi sometimes darkened). Length 4.8–6.5 mm ..... *brancuccii* sp.n.
4. Male: ST-4 marginate on sides, ST-5 unmarginate, but not serrate; aedeagus (Fig. 1:4) with long acute apex, underside with longitudinal ridge dividing unsclerotized areas. Female: pygidium emarginated at the apex (Fig. 12:4), ST-5 (Fig. 9:1) strongly serrate, with quadrangular emargination at the apex, having a tooth in the middle and with small acute tubercle or ridge before apex. Spermatheca — Fig. 2:4. Length 5.4–6.5 mm ..... *rugulosus*
- Male: ST-4,5 serrate on sides. Aedeagus truncate at the apex (Fig. 1:5). Length 4 mm. Female unknown ..... *olegi* sp.n.

*Colaspoides fulvimana* Jacoby, 1908

Figs 1:3, 2:3.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. 2 male syntypes BMNH, lectotype herewith designated.

REDESCRIPTION (♂). Upperside blue, underside and legs black, only tarsi dark fulvous. Antennae dark with fulvous basal segments, thin, segments 7–9 about 3.5–4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long. Elytra 1.15–1.2 times as long as wide. PF rather narrow, shallow, widened to base, without ridge on bottom. Propleurae shining, distinctly punctate. Abdomen simple, ST-5 arcuately emarginate on hind

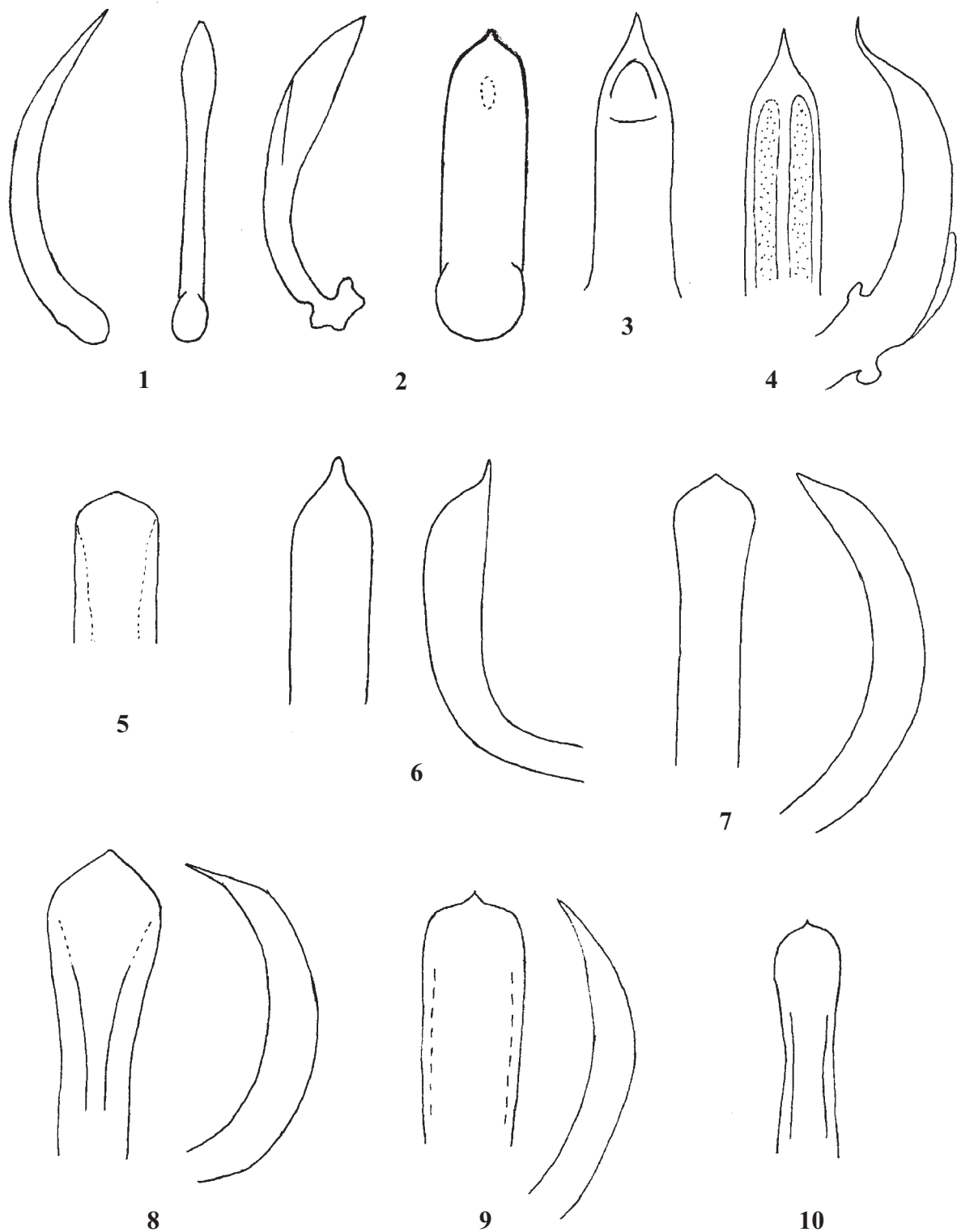


Fig. 1. Aedeagus, groups 1, 2: 1 — *brancuccii* sp.n., HT, l, v; 2 — *bengalensis*, LT, l, v; 3 — *fulvimana*, LT, d; 4 — *rugulosus*, d, l; 5 — *olegi* sp.n., HT, v; 6 — *bacboensis* sp.n., HT, v, l; 7 — *buonloicus* sp.n., HT, v, l; 8 — *imitans* sp.n., HT, v, l; 9 — *rufipes*, HT, v, l; 10 — *langbianicus*, HT, v.

Рис. 1. Эдеагус, группы 1, 2.

margin, with narrow transverse depression; ST-4,5 serrate on sides. Anterior leg: femur not toothed, TS-1 moderately widened. Hind legs: femur not toothed, ST-3 elongate, but shorter than next two together. Aedeagus (Fig. 1:3) with underside convex, without any impressions, very similar to *C. dohertii* Jacoby. Length 2.9–3.0 mm (type series).

Female (2 specimens from Megalaya). Elytra roughly punctate, especially on sides, with more or less developed interrupted ridges. ST-4 feebly serrate near hind angles, ST-5 serrate, with quadrangular emargination, having tooth on bottom. Spermatheca C-like (Fig. 2:3). Length 4.3–4.5 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. N India (Manipur, Megalaya).

*Colaspoides bengalensis* Duvivier, 1892

*Colaspoides subrugosa* Jacoby, 1908, **syn.n.**

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. 1 male and 1 female syntypes of *bengalensis* ISNB; — 2 female syntypes of *subrugosa* BMNH.

REDESCRIPTION. Size very variable, 4.3–7.3 mm, male mostly smaller than female. Color bronze or dark brown with metallic luster, sometimes bronze green; legs piceous, but femora often reddish.

REMARKS. This species was cited in the literature as *C. bengalensis*, and *C. montana* Jacoby was erroneously proposed as its synonym [Medvedev & Sprecher, 1999]. A species mentioned in the same publications as *C. subrugosa* is new for science (*C. brancuccii* sp.n.).

DISTRIBUTION. Nepal (mostly northern and eastern part); N India (Sikkim, Darjeeling, Assam, Megalaya); doubtless to be found in adjacent China. Very common species (about 500 specimens in NHMB).

*Colaspoides brancuccii* sp.n.

Figs 1:1, 2:2, 9:19, 12:16.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): India, Darjeeling Distr., Renok, 7.–11.IV.1987, leg. Bhakta (NHMB).

Paratypes: India, Darjeeling district, Renok, 4.–7.IV.1987, leg. Bhakta, 5 ex.; — 7.–11.IV.1987, leg. Bhakta, 35 ex.; — Sindepung, 23.IV.1987, leg. Bhakta, 10 ex.; — Ralle, 16.IV.1987, leg. Bhakta, 1 ex.; — Nepal: Tamba-Koshi (many labels misprinted Tamba-Toshi) SE Charicot, 900–1000 m, 5.–10.VI.1987, leg. Bhakta, 28 ex.; — Kabre to Tamba-Koshi, 900–1900 m, 15.VI.1987, leg. Rai, 3 ex.; — Trisuli, 570–1200 m, 20.VI.1978, leg. Bhakta, 15 ex.; — Godavari, 1500–1700 m, 31.V.–4.VI.1987, leg. Rai, 1 ex.; — Tumlingtar, Arun valley, 450 m, 12.VI.1983, leg. Brancucci, 6 ex.; — Tumlingtar-Khandbari, Arun valley, 450–1100 m, 27.V.1983, leg. Brancucci, 3 ex.; — Mt. Everest, 1 ex. (LM); — Arunthal-Chichila, 1950 m, 29.V.1983, leg. Brancucci, 2 ex.; — Arunthal-Tumlingtar, 450 m, 10.VI.1983, leg. Brancucci, 6 ex.; — Thaklung-Simraghat, Koshi, 500–1500 m, 11.VI.1985, leg. Brancucci, 4 ex.; — Dobhan-Phulvari, Mechi, 800–1200 m, 8.VI.1985, leg. Brancucci, 5 ex.; — Phulvari-Waku, Koshi, 1200–1600 m, 9.VI.1985, leg. Brancucci, 3 ex.; — Gorza-Dobhan, Mechi, 700–2100 m, 6.VI.1985, leg. Brancucci, 1 ex.; — Khandbari-Arunthal, 1100–1300 m, 22.V.1980, leg. Holzschuh, 1 ex.; — Mure-Arunthal, 1300–2000 m, 9.VI.1983, leg. Brancucci, 1 ex.; — Chisapani-Kirantshab, 4.VI.1976, leg. Wittmer, 1 ex.; — Janapur Dolakha, Tama Koshi, 110–850 m, 24.–29.V.1989, leg. Brancucci, 2 ex.; — Monigow, 1200–1900 m, 10.VI.1978, leg. Bhakta, 1 ex.; — Arun valley, Phalicot, 550 m, 13.VI.1983, leg. Brancucci, 1 ex. (mostly NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS, 8 ex. LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green or bronze green with underside dark metallic, labrum, antennae and legs fulvous.

Male. Head strongly punctate, with longitudinal groove on vertex. Antennae thin, with segments 3–11 subequal and 5–6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, broadest before base, strongly and densely punctate, with

shining interspaces. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, broadest in shoulders and distinctly narrowed to behind, strongly and more or less rugosely punctate, especially on sides, apical slope with regular rows and convex interspaces, the inner interspace with smooth obtuse tubercle before apex. PF narrowed to apex, without ridge (Fig. 12:16). Abdomen simple, ST-4,5 not serrate, but margined on sides. Tibiae thick, TS-1,2 widened, as wide as long. Aedeagus thin and long (Fig. 1:1).

Female. Elytral sculpture more rough, on sides strongly rugose or tuberculate. ST-5 trapeziform, with feebly concave hind margin and sharp hind angles (Fig. 9:19). Spermatheca C-like (Fig. 2:2). Length 4.8–6.5 mm.

REMARKS. This species was cited earlier as *C. subrugosa* Jacoby [Medvedev & Sprecher, 1999].

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to Dr. Michel Brancucci (Basel).

*Colaspoides rugulosus* Lefevre, 1889

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam from Tam Dao and Hoa Binh in the north to Dalat in the south, Laos (Boli Kham Xai Prov.), very possibly also in Cambodia.

*Colaspoides olegi* sp.n.

Fig. 1:5.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Tam Dao mountain ridge, Shon Duong, 200 m, 9.VI.1963, leg. Kabakov (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Dark green blue above, black to piceous beneath, including legs, antennae fuscous with segments 1–5 fulvous, labrum red fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Clypeus distinctly punctate, vertex with sparse punctures and deep longitudinal groove. Antennae thin with preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest behind middle, densely punctate, more sparsely along mid line, interspaces mostly as large as punctures. Elytra strongly and densely punctate, without postbasal depression, with feeble lateral ridge behind middle. Propleurae shining, punctate. ST-4 feebly, ST-5 sharply serrate on sides. ST-1,2 of male feebly widened, not wider than segment 3; same segment of hind tarsi elongate triangular, rather short, less than twice as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 1:5) with subtruncate apex. Length 4 mm.

REMARKS. Dedicated to Oleg Kabakov, specialist in Scarabaeidae.

Group 2

Propleurae microsculptured. Antennal segments 7–11 thickened. TS-3 short, triangular, usually a little longer than wide. ST-4,5 not serrate. Upperside metallic, legs fulvous. Femora simple.

1. Propleurae with sparse and feeble microsculpture, mostly on sides, shining. Underside fulvous. Body elongate ovate. Aedeagus — Fig. 1:6. PF ridged. Length 4.3–4.5 mm ...  
..... *bachboensis* sp.n.
- Propleurae dull, with dense and very distinct microsculpture. Underside dark metallic to black. Body short ovate or almost round. PF not ridged ..... 2
2. Species from China. Prothorax with distinct microsculpture between punctures. Spermatheca — Fig. 2:6. Body large, 5.4–5.6 mm, short ovate. Male unknown .... *jacobyi* sp.n.
- Species from Vietnam. Prothorax without distinct microsculpture. Body small, almost round. Color of upperside green, blue, bronze, violaceous or aeneous. Species differ mostly in form of the aedeagus ..... 3

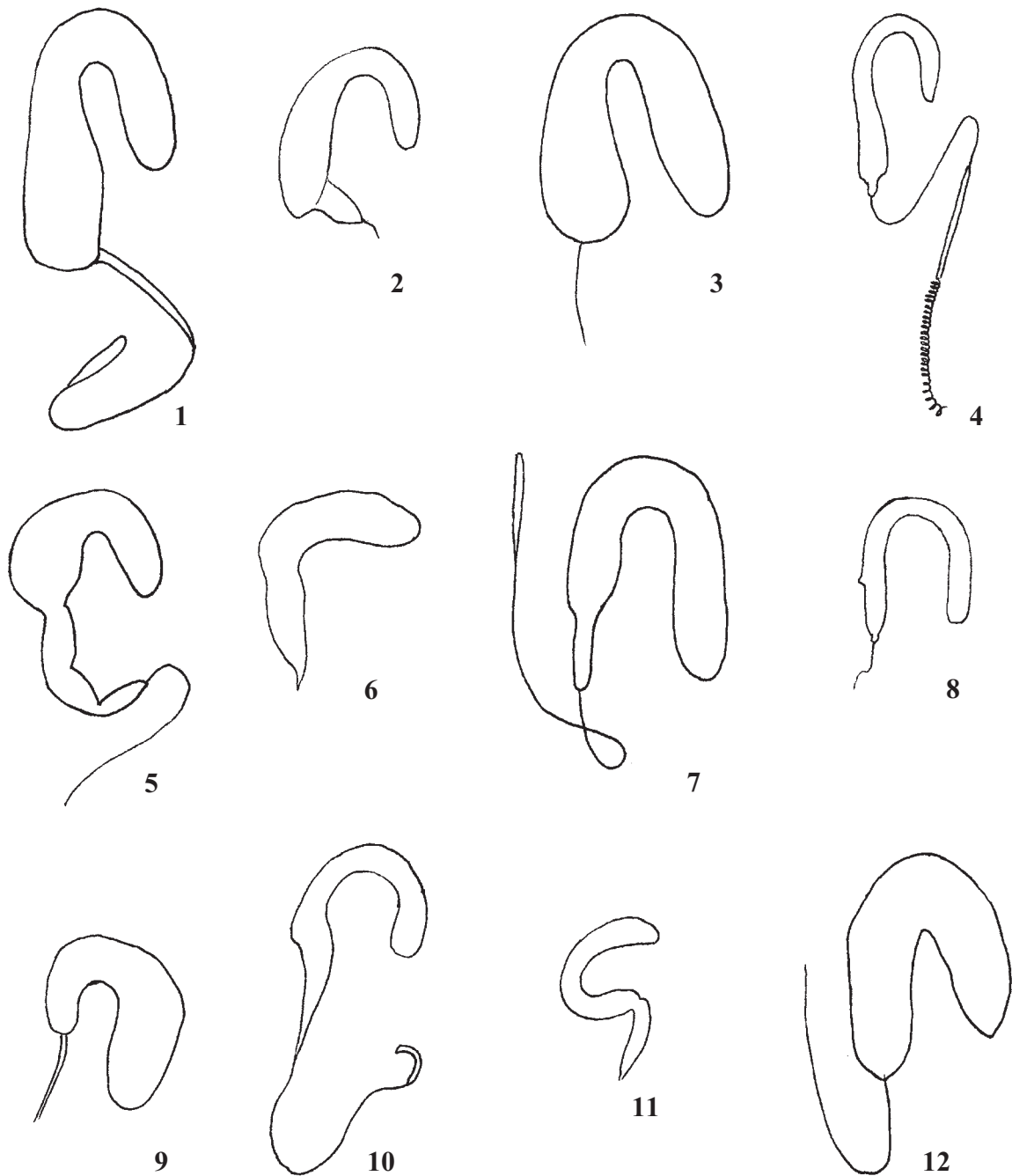


Fig. 2. Spermatheca, groups 1, 2, 3: 1 — *bengalensis*; 2 — *brancuccii* sp.n.; 3 — *fulvimana*; 4 — *rugulosus*; 5 — *buonloicus* sp.n.; 6 — *jacobyi* sp.n.; 7 — *laeta* sp.n.; 8 — *malayensis*; 9 — *crassifemur*; 10 — *melanocephala*; 11 — *pilicornis*; 12 — *seticornis*.  
 Рис. 2. Сперматека, группы 1, 2, 3.

- 3. Species from South Vietnam (12–14°N) ..... 4
- Species from North Vietnam (Tam-Dao, 20°N). Clypeus with dense microsculpture and distinct punctures. Prothorax very finely punctate. Length 3.0 mm. Male unknown ..... species A
- 4. Species from the Thai-Nguyen plateau (14°N). Aedeagus narrowed in the middle ..... 5
- Species from the Lam-Dong province (12°N). Head with dense microsculpture, especially on the clypeus ..... 6
- 5. Clypeus with fine punctures among dense microsculpture. Prothorax finely punctate, interspaces with microscopical punctures. Aedeagus (Fig. 1:7) slightly widened apically, about 5–6 times as long as wide. Length 2.8–3.6 mm ..  
 ..... *buonloicus* sp.n.
- Clypeus with strong dense punctures and traces of microsculpture. Prothorax very finely punctate. Aedeagus (Fig. 1:8) distinctly widened apically, spoon-like, about 3.5 times as long as wide before apex. Length 3.0–3.4 mm  
 ..... *imitans* sp.n.

6. Prothorax distinctly and fairly closely punctate, interspaces closely impressed with minute punctures. Aedeagus (Fig. 1:9) not narrowed in the middle, about 3 times as long as wide. Length 2.8–3.1 mm ..... *rufipes*  
 — .. Prothorax sparsely impressed with shallow punctures, interspaces nearly smooth. Aedeagus narrowed in the middle, about 4 times as long as wide (Fig. 1:10). Length 2.3–3.5 mm ..... *langbianicus*

*Colaspoides bachoensis* sp.n.

Fig. 1:6.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, W Dong-Hoi, 700 m, 24.III.1963, leg. Kabakov (LM). Paratype: N Vietnam, NO Con-Cuong, 29.III.1963, 700 m, leg. Kabakov, 1 ♂ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, labrum, antennae, underside and legs fulvous, sides of metasternum sometimes darkened.

Body elongate ovate, 1.7 times as long as wide. Head densely punctate, especially on clypeus, with feeble microsculpture. Antennae with segments 7–11 feebly thickened, A-7 about 2.2–2.3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long, broadest behind middle, sides rounded, surface finely and densely punctate, interspaces with very fine punctures. Elytra 1.3 times as wide as long, with rather strong and dense, but not rugose punctures, arranged on apical slope in irregular rows. PF with ridge, narrowed from base to apex. Propleurae impunctate, shining, with fine microsculpture along margin and basally. Abdomen with more or less erect hairs on middle of segments, but without distinct brushes, ST-4,5 not serrate. Femora simple, TS-1,2 slightly widened, TS-3 elongate triangular. Aedeagus — Fig. 1:6. Length 4.3–4.4 mm. Female unknown.

*Colaspoides jacobyi* sp.n.

Figs 2:6, 3:3, 9:22, 12:17.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): China (no other data) (LM). Paratype: Same data, 1 ♀ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Belongs to the *rufipes*-group, differs by a much larger and elongate body. Bronze, basal half of antennae, labrum and legs fulvous.

Female. Body short ovate. Clypeus with dense punctures and microsculpture, slightly concave on anterior margin; frons and vertex much more sparsely punctate, with less distinct microsculpture, grooved in the middle. Antennae with widened 7–11 segments, A7-9 about 1.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 3:3). Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, broadest near base, surface finely and densely punctate with microsculptured interspaces. Elytra as long as wide, densely punctate, punctures rather strong, more or less rugose on sides, not arranged in regular rows on apical slope; interspaces flat or convex; there is longitudinal ridge behind middle along lateral margin. PF (Fig. 12:17) broad, narrowed apically, roughly punctate, not ridged. Propleurae microsculptured. ST-4,5 not serrate on sides, ST-5 arcuately emarginate on hind margin (Fig. 9:22). Tarsi broad, TS 1–3 triangular, as wide as long. Spermatheca — Fig. 2:6. Length 5.4–5.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to the memory of Dr. M. Jacoby.

*Colaspoides buonloicus* sp.n.

Figs 1:7, 2:5, 3:2, 9:21, 12:11.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Gialai-Contum prov., Buon-Loi, 40 km S Ankhe, 700–800 m, 14.VI.1980, leg. Medvedev

(LM). Paratypes: Same locality, large series from different dates (22 ex., 1 ex. SMNS).

DESCRIPTION. Bronze, green, aeneous or blue, underside black, labrum, antennae and legs fulvous, rarely apical antennal segments slightly darkened.

Body short ovate. Head dull, with dense microsculpture, especially on clypeus, finely or moderately punctate, vertex without longitudinal groove. Antennae short with thickened 7–11 segments, A-7 about 2 times (1.7–2.4) as long as wide (Fig. 3:2). Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, strongly convex, broadest at the base, with sides rounded, surface very finely and sparsely punctate, often looks as impunctate. Elytra about 1.2 times as long as wide, distinctly, but not strongly punctate, interspaces larger than punctures, traces of rows are distinct on apical slope and sides. PF narrowed to apex, with ridge on bottom (Fig. 12:11). Propleurae microsculptured, impunctate. Tarsal segment 1 triangular on all legs, in male slightly widened on fore and mid legs. Aedeagus (Fig. 1:7) slightly widened to apex, evenly arcuate in lateral view. ST-5 — Fig. 9:21. Spermatheca — Fig. 2:5. Length 2.8–3.6 mm.

BIOLOGY. Some specimens of the type series have been collected on *Rubus* and *Castanopsis*, but the species seems to be polyphagous.

*Colaspoides imitans* sp.n.

Fig. 1:8.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Gialai-Contum prov., Buon Loi, 40 km S Ankhe, 700–800 m, X.1979, leg. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, 3 ex. (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Similar to *C. buonloicus* sp.n., and lives together with this species, differs only in the sculpture of head and aedeagus. Clypeus feebly microsculptured and densely punctate, frons without microsculpture, distinctly punctate. Aedeagus (Fig. 1:8) more widened apically, in lateral view its apex distinctly bent downward. Length 3.0–3.4 mm.

*Colaspoides rufipes* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982

Figs 1:9, 3:5, 3:17.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. male holotype and 2 female paratypes BMH.

REDESCRIPTION. Upperside bronzy cupreous (not bronzy black), underside with metallic reflection. Antennae (Fig. 3:5) with segments 7–11 distinctly widened, each of them about twice as long as wide. Prothorax with interspaces of punctures not microsculptured, but very finely punctate. Propleurae impunctate, microsculptured. PF not ridged on bottom. Hind tarsus with segment 1 triangular, almost as wide as long (Fig. 3:17), this segment of fore and mid legs feebly widened, triangular. Aedeagus (Fig. 1:9) about 3 times as long as wide, not narrowed in the middle. Length 2.8 mm (in the original description 3.5–4.0 mm are given).

DISTRIBUTION. South Vietnam (Dalat).

*Colaspoides langbianicus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982

Fig. 1:10.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (♀) and 2 paratypes (♂ and ♀) BMH.

REDESCRIPTION. Antennae with segments 7–11 widened, about twice as long as wide. Prothorax finely and sparsely punctate with interspaces smooth and shining. Propleurae impunctate, microsculptured. PF not ridged. T 3 triangular, almost as wide as long. TS 1,2 feebly widened,

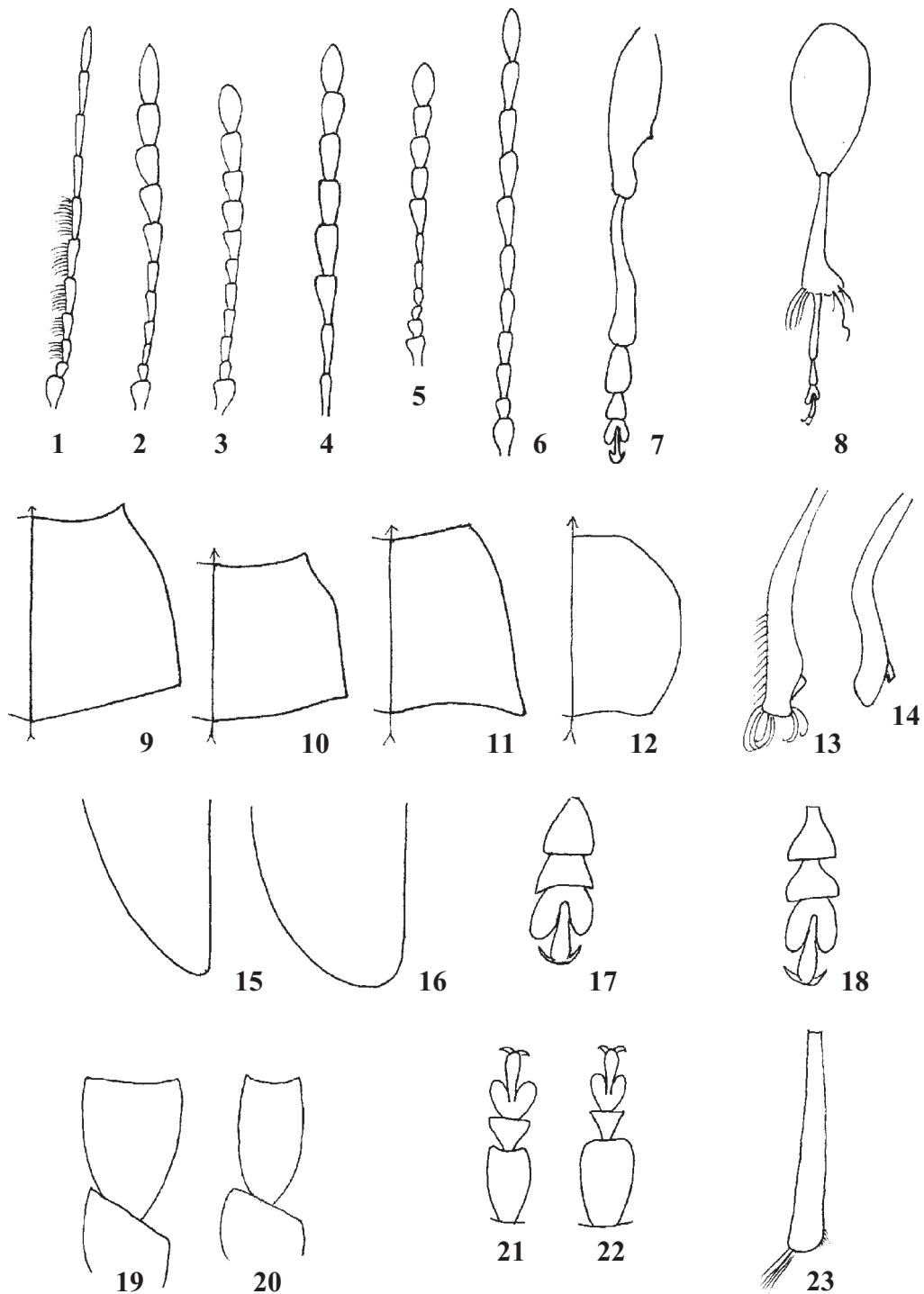


Fig. 3. Details of structure: 1-6 — antenna, *pilicornis*, male (1), *bunloicus* sp.n., HT (2), *jacobyi* sp.n., HT (3), *piceana*, HT (4), *rufipes*, HT (5), *vietnamicus*, HT (6); 7 — *dobertii*, TP, anterior leg, male; 8 — *crassifemur*, hind leg, male; 9-12 — prothorax, right side, *kubani* sp.n., HT (9), *dimorphus* sp.n., HT (10), sp.C (11), *geniculatus* sp.n., HT (12); 13 — *pilicornis*, hind tibia, male; 14 — *curvipes* sp.n., mid tibia, HT, male; 15, 16 — apex of elytron, *minimus*, HT (15), *cantonensis* sp.n., HT (16); 17, 18 — hind tarsus, *rufipes*, HT (17), *piceana*, HT (18); 19-20 — segment 1 of anterior tarsus of male, *prasinella* sp.n., HT (19), *prasinus* (20); 21-22 — anterior tarsus of male, *cognatella* sp.n., HT (21), *laportei* (22); 23 — *rufa*, hind tibia.

Рис. 3. Детали строения: 1-6 — усик, *pilicornis*, самец (1), *bunloicus* sp.n., HT (2), *jacobyi* sp.n., HT (3), *piceana*, HT (4), *rufipes*, HT (5), *vietnamicus*, HT (6); 7 — *dobertii* TP, передняя нога, самец; 8 — *crassifemur*, задняя нога, самец; 9-12 — переднеспинка, правая сторона, *kubani* sp.n., HT (9), *dimorphus* sp.n., HT (10), sp.C (11), *geniculatus* sp.n., HT (12); 13 — *pilicornis*, задняя голень, самец; 14 — *curvipes* sp.n., средняя голень, HT самец; 15, 16 — вершина надкрылья, *minimus*, HT (15), *cantonensis* sp.n., HT (16); 17, 18 — задняя лапка, *rufipes*, HT (17), *piceana*, HT (18); 19-20 — первый сегмент передней лапки самца, *prasinella* sp.n., HT (19), *prasinus* (20); 21-22 — передняя лапка самца, *cognatella* sp.n., HT (21), *laportei* (22); 23 — *rufa*, задняя голень.



triangular. Aedeagus about 4 times as long as wide, narrowed in the middle, longitudinally concave beneath (Fig. 1:10).

DISTRIBUTION. South Vietnam (Mt. Lang-Bian near Dalat).

### Group 3

Upperside fulvous, sometimes partly or entirely black, often with metallic reflection or partly, but not entirely metallic (prothorax remains fulvous, rarely black). Propleurae shining, impunctate.

1. Anterior femora with acute tooth beneath ..... 2  
— All femora not toothed beneath ..... 7
2. Propleurae very feebly convex. Anterior and posterior femora with very distinct acute tooth. Red fulvous with metallic green elytra. Spermatheca — Fig. 2:7. Length 6–6.3 mm. Thailand. Male unknown ..... *laeta* sp.n.  
— Propleurae distinctly convex. Color mostly different ... 3
3. Hind femora with tooth beneath. Body fulvous with apical antennal segments darkened ..... 4  
— Hind femora not toothed. Species from South India. Apices of elytra more or less attenuated. Body entirely fulvous, sometimes in females head, prothorax, underside and legs strongly darkened to almost black and elytra metallic green or blue. Aedeagus — Fig. 4:4. Female: pygidium — Fig. 12:13, ST-4,5 — Fig. 9:16, spermatheca — Fig. 2:10. Length 4.5–5.8 mm ..... *melanocephala*
4. Species from Malaysia. Prothorax distinctly punctate .... 5  
— Species from India. Hind femora with short tooth in both sexes. Prothorax impunctate or very finely punctate .. 6
5. Hind femora with very long (male) or short (female) tooth. Clypeus finely punctate, without obtuse teeth on sides. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long. Aedeagus — Fig. 4:2. Female: pygidium — Fig. 12:3, ST 4.5 — Fig. 9:18, spermatheca — Fig. 2:8. Length 6.1–6.6 mm. Malay Peninsula ..... *malayensis* nom.n.  
— Hind femora with short tooth (? female). Clypeus more strongly punctate than frons. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long. Length 5.2 mm. Penang Island. Unclear species. Male specimen from Sumatra very possibly belongs to this species (aedeagus — Fig. 4:1) .... *inornata*
6. Species from East India. Entirely fulvous (without metallic reflection) with A-10,11 darkened. Aedeagus — Fig. 4:3. Length 5.0–5.6 mm ..... *sublaevicollis*  
— Species from South India. Fulvous with aeneous reflection, underside and legs sometimes dark piceous to almost black. Aedeagus unknown. Length 5.0–6.0 mm. Possibly identical with the preceding species ..... *semipicea*
7. Male: apex of hind tibia, which is often modified, with a brush of long, mostly curved hairs. Antennae thin, preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. Body comparatively large ..... 8  
— Male: apex of hind tibia without a distinct brush of long hairs ..... 11
8. Male: hind femora strongly thickened (moderately in female), hind tibiae strongly widened on apex, with thick straight and curved hairs (Fig. 3:8). Aedeagus — Fig. 4:5, ST-3 with 2 brushes of hairs (Fig. 15:12). Female: spermatheca — Fig. 2:9. PF not ridged. Color variable, upperside from entirely fulvous to entirely metallic, elytra often fulvous with dark metallic stripes on the sides and suture; underside fulvous or dark, legs fulvous. Length 4.6–5.5 mm. China (Yunnan) ..... *crassifemur*  
— Hind femora not thickened in both sexes. Upperside mostly entirely fulvous ..... 9

9. Male: antennal segments 3–7 with a fringe of long hairs beneath (Fig. 3:1); TS-1,2 harp-like. Elytral interstices not distinctly raised posteriorly. Female: ST-5 triangularly incised on hind margin and with triangular groove, PF — Fig. 12:1 ..... 10  
— Male: antennae without erect hairs. TS-1,2 strongly widened, ovate, aedeagus — Fig. 7:1. Elytral interstices raised posteriorly. Female: ST-5 distinctly serrate, triangularly incised on hind margin, but without groove (Fig. 9:26), spermatheca — Fig. 5:1. Length 4.6–5.6 mm. S China ....  
..... *rufa*
10. Species from S China and N Vietnam. Male: ST-1 with blunt tubercle in the middle near hind margin, hind tibia with groove at the apex (Fig. 3:13), aedeagus with complicate apex (Fig. 4:6). Female: ST-4,5 feebly serrate, ST-5 with large groove (Fig. 9:4), spermatheca — Fig. 2:11. Length 4.3–6.0 mm ..... *pilicornis*  
— Species from South Vietnam. Male: ST-1 concave in the middle, with small sharp tubercle or ridge on elevated hind margin, hind tibia simple, aedeagus (Fig. 4:7) with simple apex. Female: ST-4,5 distinctly serrate, ST-5 with small groove, spermatheca — Fig. 2:12. Length 4.0–5.5 mm ..... *seticornis* sp.n.
11. Species from Singapore and Malaysia, poorly known. Body small. A-7–10 about 2–2.5 times as long as wide ..... 12  
— Species from China and Indochina. Body mostly larger ..... 14
12. Body fulvous, length 2.6 mm ..... 13  
— Body black, sometimes prothorax fulvous or elytra with 2 fulvous spots. Legs black with red femora. Length 4.2 mm ..... *quadripartita*
13. Clypeus lanceolate, much longer than broad. Legs entirely fulvous ..... *parvula*  
— Clypeus as long as broad. Apices of femora and tibiae darkened ..... *picea*
14. Apices of elytra rather narrow, subacute (Fig. 3:15). A-7–10 moderately thickened, about 3 times as long as wide. Body entirely fulvous, sometimes with metallic gloss. Elytra strongly punctate ..... 15  
— Apices of elytra broadly rounded (Fig. 3:16). A-7–10 not thickened, 4–5 times as long as wide ..... 16
15. Prothorax densely punctate, punctures as large as interspaces. PF not ridged. Aedeagus — Fig. 7:2. Length 3.7–4.2 mm ..... *vietnamicus*  
— Prothorax nearly impunctate. PF not ridged. Female: ST-5 — Fig. 9:27, spermatheca — Fig. 5:2. Male unknown. Length 2.9–3.4 mm ..... *minimus*
16. Species from China. Antennae entirely fulvous ..... 17  
— Species from Vietnam, Laos and Thailand ..... 19
17. Body larger, 4.5–5.4 mm, rounded-ovate. Male: abdomen simple, TS-1 distinctly widened, TS-2 more elongate, aedeagus — Fig. 7:3. Female: ST-5 with shallow and broad emargination and triangular groove near apex, serrate on sides. Yunnan ..... *yunnanica* sp.n.  
— Body smaller, 4.4–4.6 mm, elongate ovate. Abdomen of male with brushes or impressions. Female unknown ..... 18
18. ST-2–4 with brushes in the middle, especially distinct on ST-4. Aedeagus — Fig. 7:4. Length 4.4 mm. Hainan Island ..... *kimotoi* sp.n.  
— ST-4 with impression in the middle divided with longitudinal hairy ridge; ST-3 with long hairs in the middle of hind margin. Aedeagus — Fig. 7:5. Length 3.6–4.6 mm. China: Canton ..... *cantonensis* sp.n.
19. Upperside entirely fulvous ..... 20  
— Upperside bicolor or dark ..... 23
20. Antennae and legs entirely fulvous ..... 21

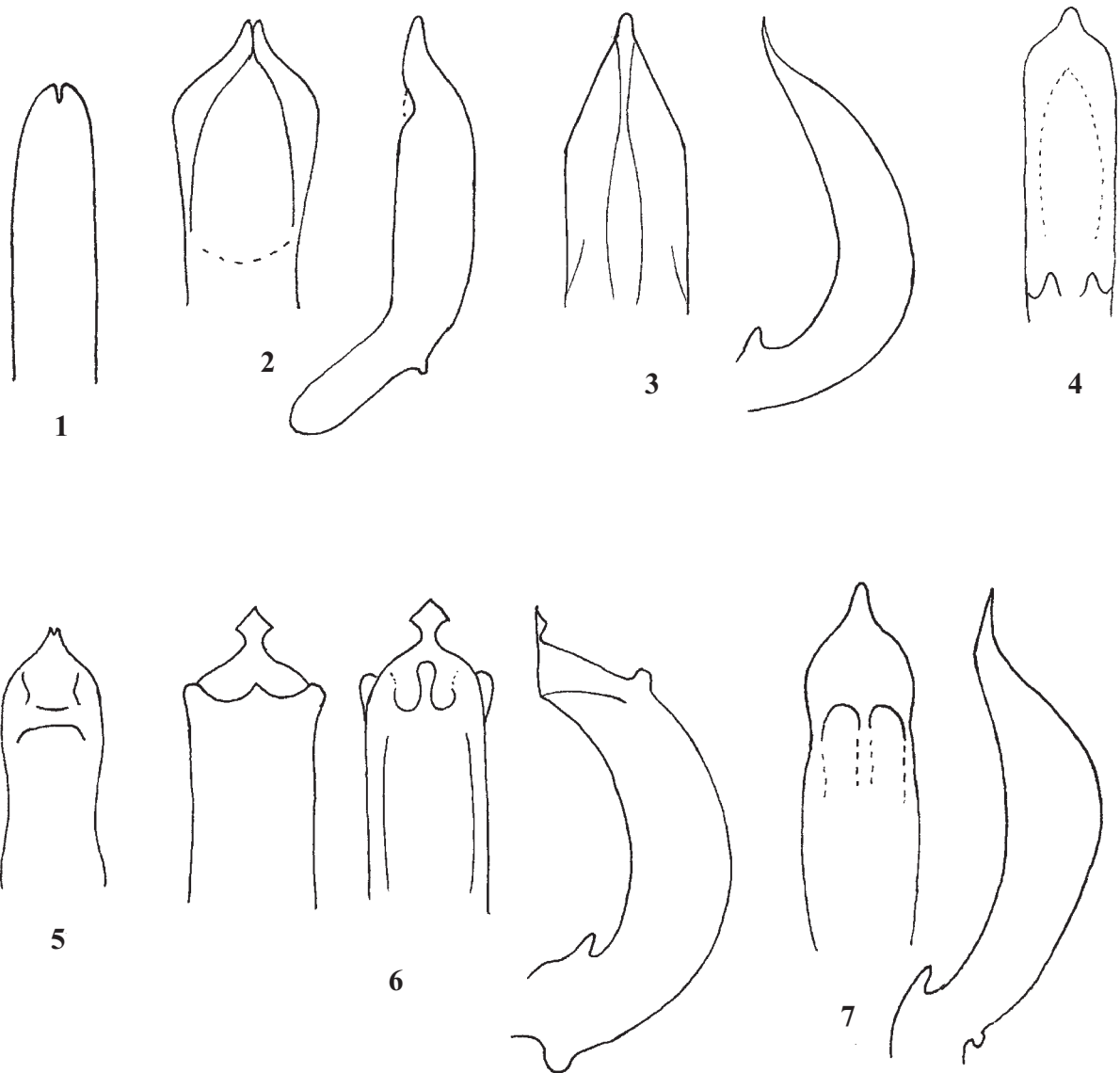


Fig. 4. Aedeagus, group 3: 1 — *inornata* (Sumatra, not matured), v; 2 — *malayensis*, HT, d, l; 3 — *sublaevicollis*, TP, v, l; 4 — *melanocephala*, v; 5 — *crassifemur*, d; 6 — *pilicornis*, d, v, l; 7 — *seticornis* sp.n., d, l.

Рис. 4. Эдеагус, группа 3: 1 — *inornata* (Суматра, молодая особь), v; 2 — *malayensis*, HT, d, l; 3 — *sublaevicollis*, TP, v, l; 4 — *melanocephala*, v; 5 — *crassifemur*, d; 6 — *pilicornis*, d, v, l; 7 — *seticornis* sp.n., d, l.

— Antennae except bases, tibiae except bases and tarsi black. Prothorax distinctly but not densely punctate. PF widened at the apex, with feeble ridge. Female: spermatheca — Fig. 5:5, T-5 not serrate on sides, with small incisure on hind margin. Length 4.9–5.7 mm. North Vietnam ..... *nigrotibialis* sp.n.  
21. ST-4 of male with impression in the middle divided with longitudinal hairy ridge. Aedeagus fig. 7:5. N Vietnam. See couple 18 ..... *cantonensis* sp.n.  
— ST-4 of male simple ..... 22  
22. Prothorax distinctly, but sparsely punctate, interspaces much larger than punctures; anterior angles obtuse. PF not ridged. Aedeagus — Fig. 7:6. Female: spermatheca — Fig. 5:3. Length 4.0–5.2 mm. Male entirely fulvous, color of female very variable (see below, couple 24). Laos, Thailand, Assam ..... *laosensis*

— Prothorax densely punctate, interspaces mostly comparable with size of punctures, especially on sides; anterior angles distinct and produced anteriorly. PF ridged. Aedeagus — Fig. 7:7. Female: spermatheca — Fig. 5:4, ST-5 with deep triangular incisure on hind margin, not serrate on sides. Length 6.0–6.5 mm. N Vietnam ..... *rufosulva* sp.n.  
23. Elytra bicolor or black, but not metallic, sometimes upperside entirely black; underside and legs might be also darkened. Here are dark forms of females, having the general appearance of *pilicornis* ..... 24  
— Upperside partly metallic ..... 28  
24. ST-5 serrate on sides and hind margin (Fig. 9:15). Spermatheca poorly delimited from thick and irregularly spiral ductus (Fig. 5:3). Elytra black or with fulvous spot in the middle, sometimes upperside entirely black. Laos, Thailand, Assam. See also couple 22 ..... *laosensis*

- ST-5 not serrate. Spermatheca sharply delimited from thin, thread-like ductus ..... 25
25. Elytra darkened on sides and along suture. ST-5 with hind margin broadly arcuate. Spermatheca C-like. China: Yunnan. See also couple 8 ..... *crassifemur*
- Elytra mostly black ..... 26
26. ST-5 with hind margin almost straight (Fig. 9:25). Spermatheca ?-like (Fig. 5:6). Legs fulvous with tibiae, tarsi and apex of femora blackish, antennae black with fulvous base. Prothorax distinctly and rather closely punctate. Length 5.1–5.5 mm. South Vietnam, ?Laos. Unclear species ..... *piceana* nom.n.
- Hind margin of ST-5 distinctly emarginate or concave ..... 27
27. Spermatheca ring-like with distinct 2 parts (Fig. 5:5). Tibiae and tarsi black, antennae black with fulvous base. North Vietnam. See also couple 20... *nigrotibialis* sp.n.
- Spermatheca C-like or ring-like, not divided in 2 parts. Legs and antennae usually fulvous. Vietnam, Laos, Thailand. Possibly a few species ..... different species
28. Prothorax metallic or dark metallic, elytra dark fulvous, dark brown or castaneous. See also group 4, couple 19. Color form of female ..... *montana*
- Elytra metallic ..... 29
29. Head and prothorax fulvous or black. Anterior femora toothed. South India. Color form of female ..... *melanocephala*
- Head, prothorax and scutellum pitchy red, but in female darker than in male, sometimes metallic. All femora simple. Length 4.5–5.0 mm. China (Hong Kong area). Unclear species ..... *picea*

*Colaspoides laeta* sp.n.

Fig. 2:7.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): S Thailand, Nakhon Si Thammarat Prov., Khao Luang, Kiriwong, 200 m, 1.–6.IV.1997, leg. Kolibac (NHMB). Paratypes: same locality, 2 ♀♀ (NHMB, LM); — Malaysia, Tioman, Kampong Tekek — K. Juara, 400 m, 9.III.1998, leg. Dembicky & Pacholatko, 1 ♀ (NHMB); — Malaysia, Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 2 km S Kampong Juara, 15.III.1995, leg. Merkl, 4 ♀♀ (HNHM, 1 ex. SMNS).

DESCRIPTION. Red fulvous, A-10–11 more or less darkened, elytra metallic green, blue or blue-green; sometimes prothorax more or less metallic.

Body elongate ovate. Head sparsely and finely punctate. Antennae thin, A-3–11 about 5–6 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest behind middle, strongly narrowed anteriorly, with acute anterior and obtuse hind angles, surface distinctly, but sparsely punctate on central part, impunctate along all margins. Elytra strongly and densely subregularly punctate, interspaces of rows more or less distinctly costate. PF parallel-sided, not ridged. Propleurae smooth, impunctate, with feebly convex anterior margin. ST-4,5 slightly serrate on sides, ST-5 almost straight on hind margin. Anterior and posterior femora with acute tooth. TS-3 thin, as long as next two segments together. Spermatheca — Fig. 2:7. Length 6.0–6.3 mm.

*Colaspoides melanocephala* Jacoby, 1908

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. female type BMNH.

REMARKS. The color of females is very variable, while all studied males are entirely fulvous.

DISTRIBUTION. S India (Nilghiri, Travancore, Wallardi, Kerala).

*Colaspoides malayensis* nom.n.

*Colaspoides malayana* Medvedev, 1998 (non *Colaspoides malayana* Jacoby, 1894)

DISTRIBUTION. Malaysia (Pahang).

*Colaspoides inornata* Baly, 1865

Fig. 4:1.

REMARKS. Unclear species, the type is very possibly a female. The aedeagus of specimen from Sumatra is shown on Fig. 4:1.

DISTRIBUTION. Malaysia (type locality: Penang Island), ?Sumatra.

*Colaspoides sublaevicollis* Duvivier, 1892*Tricliona glabricollis* Jacoby, 1908, syn.n.*Tricliona laevicollis* Jacoby, 1900, syn.n.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. 2 male syntypes of *sublaevicollis* Jacoby (BMNH); 2 male syntypes of *glabricollis* Jacoby (LM).

REMARKS. Jacoby [1908] has indicated for *Tricliona glabricollis* that the “elytral puncturation differs entirely from any of its congeners”.

DISTRIBUTION. India (Sikkim: Kurseong), Bengal (Mandar). Jacoby’s latest record of *Tricliona glabricollis* from the Nilghiri Hills possibly belongs to *Colaspoides semipicea* Jacoby.

*Colaspoides semipicea* Jacoby, 1895

Fig. 6:8.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL 3 female syntypes BMNH. The original description includes also a male, which is absent in the British Museum.

REDESCRIPTION. Entirely fulvous, upperside with strong metallic shine, last antennal segment darkened. Antennae thin, segments 7–9 about 4–5 times as long as wide. Apex of elytra not attenuate. Propleurae smooth, shining. Abdominal sternites not serrate on sides, ST-5 of female with small triangular emargination on hind margin. Fore femora with large, hind femora with more small tooth (Fig. 6:8). Length 5.0–5.8 mm.

Remarks: This species was described as “above aeneous” and with the variation “violaceous blue upperside”. This species is very similar as or possibly identical with *C. sublaevicollis* Duvivier, but this question might be cleared only after investigation of a male.

DISTRIBUTION. S India (type locality Kanara, Nilghiri Hills).

*Colaspoides crassifemur* Tan & Wang, 1984

Figs 2:9, 4:5.

REDESCRIPTION. Male. Body elongate. Head sparsely punctate, more densely on ovate clypeus. Antennae thin, segment 9 about 5 times as long as wide, segment 4 equal to 3 and shorter than 5. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, widest behind middle, surface with moderately dense and large punctures, interspaces larger than punctures. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with strong dense punctures and traces of rows on apical slope; interspaces mostly subequal with punctures. Propleurae shining, impunctate. Femora not

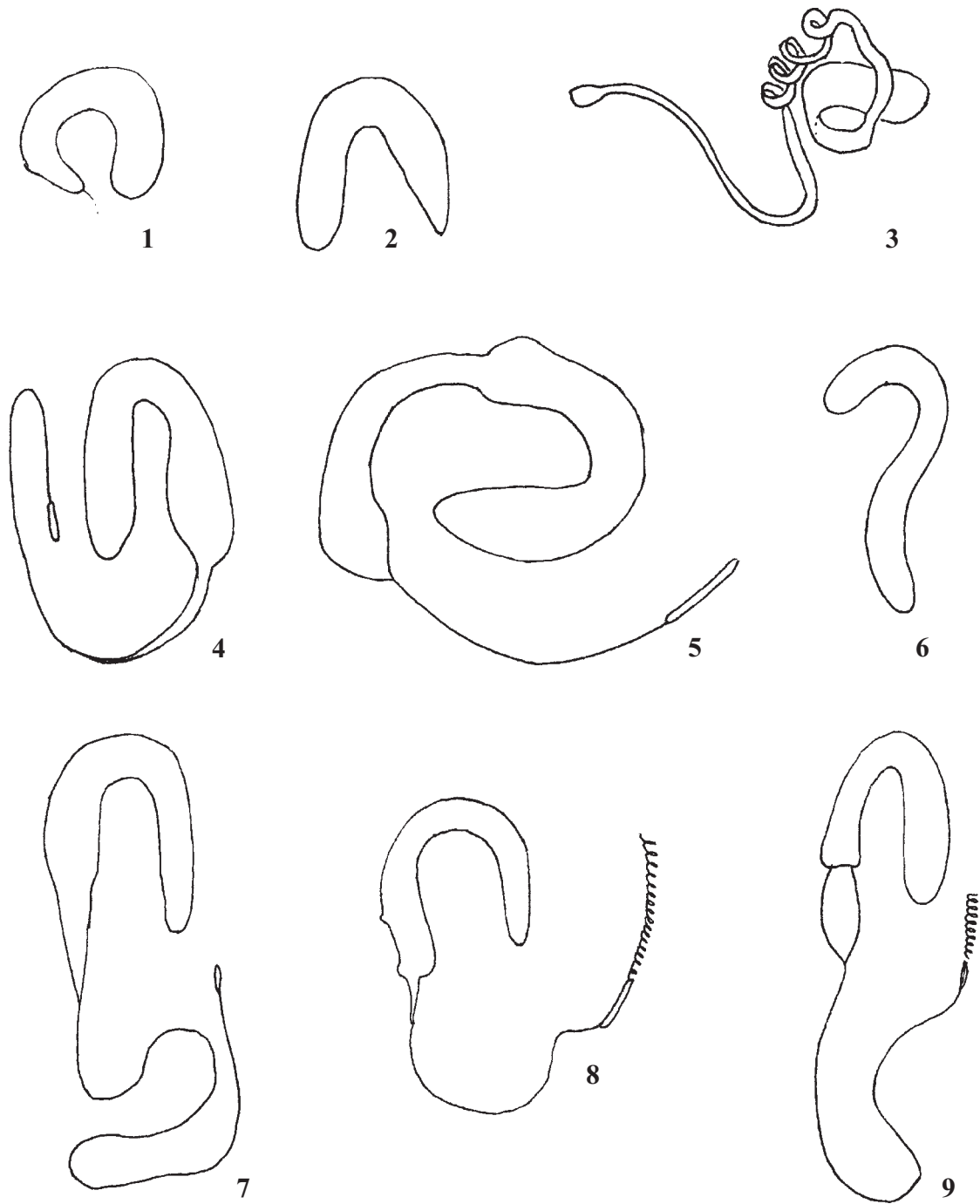


Fig. 5. Spermatheca, groups 3, 4: 1 — *rufa*; 2 — *minimus*; 3 — *laosensis*; 4 — *rufofulva*; 5 — *nigrotibialis* sp.n.; 6 — *piceana*; 7 — *chapuisi* sp.n.; 8 — *prasinus*; 9 — *prasinella* sp.n.

Рис. 5. Сперматека, группы 3, 4.

toothed, fore femora feebly, hind femora strongly thickened, about twice as long as wide. Apex of hind tibiae strongly widened and flattened, with groups of long bristles. TS-1,2 moderately widened, elongate; TS-3 thin and very long, a little longer than next segments together. Aedeagus — Fig. 4:5. Length 4.8–5.5 mm.

Female. Body elongate ovate, TS-3 more short, spermatheca — Fig. 2:9. Length 4.6–5.3 mm.

REMARKS. A large series from Yunnan (163 ex. NHMB, 2 ex. SMNS) collected in one locality includes 4 color forms: 1. Upperside metallic bronze or green bronze. — 2. Prothorax dark metallic, elytra fulvous with metallic (usually green) stripe on suture widened anteriorly and same, but narrow stripe on sides. — 3. Same as preceding, but prothorax fulvous. — 4. Upperside entirely fulvous.

These forms are distributed in the population as follows:

Form	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	23 (15%)	23 (30%)	—
2	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
3	105 (63%)	48 (62%)	57 (68%)
4	32 (20%)	5 (7%)	27 (30%)
Total	163 (100%)	77 (100%)	86 (100%)

DISTRIBUTION. China (Yunnan).

*Colaspoides rufa* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961

Figs 3:23, 5:1, 7:1, 9:26.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (BMH), belonging to the type series from Hong Shan, however not labelled as types.

REDESCRIPTION. A-7 about 5 times as long as wide. Propleurae impunctate, without microsculpture.

Male. Abdomen simple, ST-5 with shallow transverse groove, hind tibia with fringe of long straight bristles at the apex (Fig. 3:23). TS-1,2 strongly widened, aedeagus — Fig. 7:1.

Female. PF with traces of ridge on bottom, deepened at the apex; ST-5 serrate on sides, with triangular incisure on hind margin (Fig. 9:26), spermatheca ring-like (Fig. 5:1).

DISTRIBUTION. China (S Kiangsi, N Kwantung).

*Colaspoides pilicornis* Lefevre, 1882

DISTRIBUTION. S China (Yunnan, ? Kiangsi, ? Fujian, ? Kwangtung), N Vietnam (type locality Lien Shon), Tam Dao, Mt. Mauson, Cau Hai, Dong Hai, Con Cuong, Hon Gai, Quang Binh, Cua Rao, Thanh Ha).

*Colaspoides seticornis* sp.n.

Figs 2:12, 4:7.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Gialai-Contum prov., Buonloi, 10.VI.1982 (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, different dates in the years 1979–1982, 11 ♂♂, 27 ♀♀ collected on Anacardiaceae (LM, SMNS).

DESCRIPTION. Very similar to *C. pilicornis* Lefevre, differs only in the secondary sexual characters.

Body entirely fulvous, upperside mostly with feeble metallic sheen.

Male. Antennal segments 4–6 with erect hairs beneath, which however shorter than in *C. pilicornis*. ST-1 concave in the middle, with small sharp tubercle on hind margin. TS-1,2 harp-like, practically same as in *C. pilicornis*. Hind tibiae thin and straight, with long curved hairs at the apex. Aedeagus (Fig. 4:7) quite different in comparison with that in *C. pilicornis*.

Female. ST-5 triangularly incised on hind margin and with small triangular groove (same as in *pilicornis*). ST-4,5 distinctly serrate. Spermatheca — Fig. 2:12. Length 4–5.5 mm.

*Colaspoides quadripartita* Baly, 1867

REMARKS. 2 females from Malaysia (Yohor) in LM might belong to this species, but they are smaller (2.6–2.9 mm), one female is black with fulvous head and legs, the other has a fulvous prothorax and a spot on each elytron.

DISTRIBUTION. Singapore.

*Colaspoides parvula* Baly, 1867

DISTRIBUTION. Singapore (type locality), Malaysia (Yohor), Sumatra (Jacoby det., MD).

*Colaspoides picea* Baly, 1867

DISTRIBUTION. Singapore.

*Colaspoides vietnamicus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982

Figs 3:6, 7:2.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Male holotype and male paratype BMH.

REDESCRIPTION. Preapical antennal segments slightly widened, about 3 times as long as wide (Fig. 3:6). Propleurae impunctate, without microsculpture. PF neither widened apically, nor ridged on bottom. Abdomen of male simple. TS-1,2 widened in male, as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 7:2) with deep central furrow on underside.

DISTRIBUTION. South Vietnam (Karyu Danar).

*Colaspoides minimus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982

Figs 3:15, 5:2, 9:27.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. ♀ holotype and 2 ♀ paratypes BMH.

REDESCRIPTION. A 7–10 slightly widened to apex, A-7 about 2.8 times as long as wide. Elytra strongly narrowed to behind, with apex very narrowly rounded and looking acute (Fig. 3:15). PF parallel-sided, with central ridge. Propleurae smooth, impunctate. ST-5 about 3 times as wide as long, with hind margin narrow and slightly concave (Fig. 9:27), sides of ST 4,5 not serrate. All femora not toothed. TS-3 triangular, a little shorter than next two segments together. Spermatheca C-like (Fig. 5:2).

DISTRIBUTION. South Vietnam (Karyu Danar), Laos (Ban Van Eue).

*Colaspoides yunnanica* sp.n.

Fig. 7:3.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): China, Yunnan, Lilong (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, 2 ♀♀ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Entirely fulvous.

Similar to *pilicornis* and *rufa*, but the male with simple antennae, hind tibiae and abdomen. Prothorax impunctate, elytra strongly, but not rugosely punctate.

Male. ST-5 narrow, strongly transverse, without depression, with straight hind margin; aedeagus — Fig. 7:3.

Female. ST-4,5 serrate on sides, hind margin of ST-5 with shallow emargination and triangular groove in the middle. Length of male 5.7 mm, of female 4.4–5.2 mm.

*Colaspoides kimotoi* sp.n.

Fig. 7:4.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): China, Hainan Isl. (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Entirely fulvous.

Male. Body elongate ovate. Head finely punctate, more densely on elongate and triangular clypeus, antennae thin, A-6–10 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest behind middle, very distinctly, but not densely punctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, with apices broadly rounded; surface strongly and closely, but not rugose-

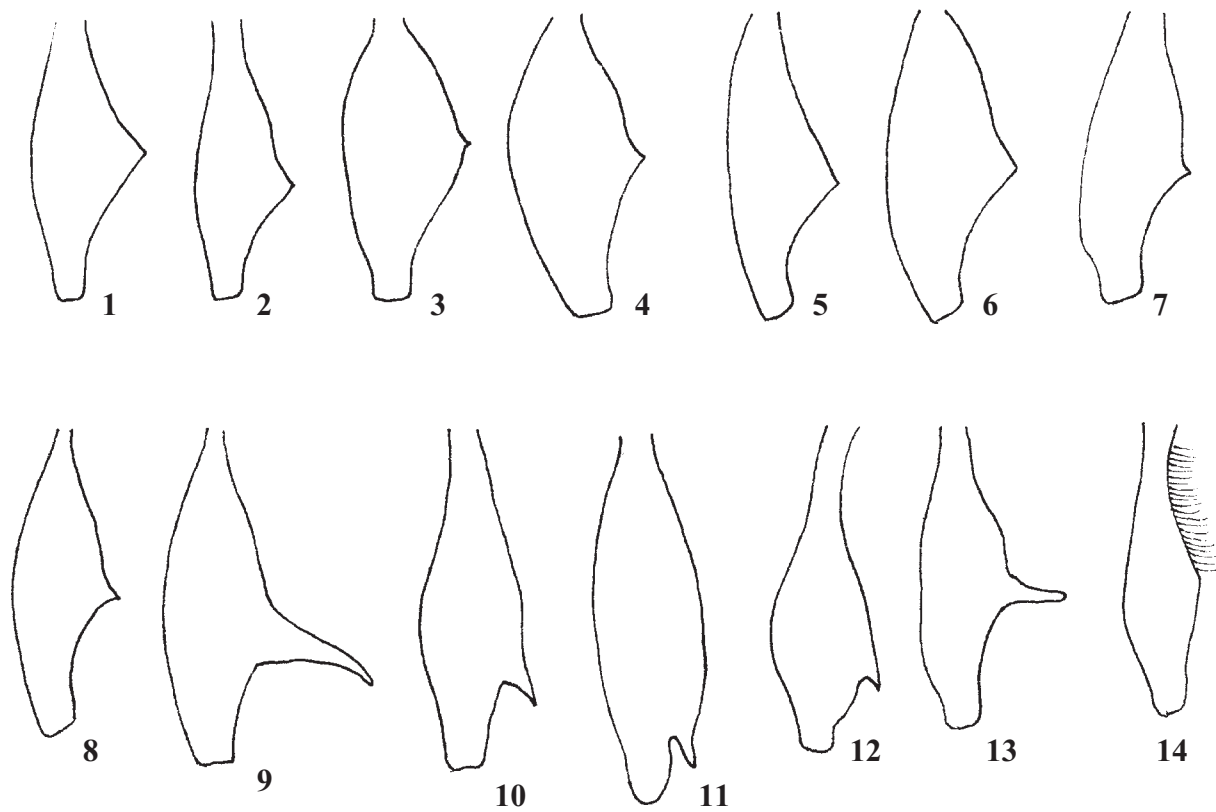


Fig. 6. Femora of *Colaspoides*: 1-7 — anterior femur, *prasinus* (1), *martini* (2), *clavipes* sp.n., HT (3), *prasinella* sp.n., HT (4), *apicata*, HT (5), *montana*, TP (6), *tridentata* sp.n., HT (7); 8-14 — posterior femur, *semipicea*, TP (8), *martini spinigera* (9), *chapuisi* sp.n., HT (11), *clavipes* sp.n., HT (12), *opaca* (13), *femoralis* (14).

Рис. 6. Бедрa *Colaspoides*: 1-7 — переднее бедро, *prasinus* (1), *martini* (2), *clavipes* sp.n., HT (3), *prasinella* sp.n., HT (4), *apicata*, HT (5), *montana*, TP (6), *tridentata* sp.n., HT (7); 8-14 — заднее бедро, *semipicea*, TP (8), *martini spinigera* (9), *chapuisi* sp.n., HT (11), *clavipes* sp.n., HT (12), *opaca* (13), *femoralis* (14).

ly punctate, with a few rows on apical slope, divided with convex interspaces. PF parallel-sided, not ridged. Propleurae smooth and shining. TS-1,2 enlarged, but distinctly elongate and harp-like, especially on TS-2. Abdomen with erect hairs in the middle of ST-1-4, arranged in brushes on ST-2,3 and especially on ST-4; ST-5 not serrate on sides. Aedeagus (Fig. 7:4) thickened preapically in lateral view. Length 4.4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to Dr. S. Kimoto.

*Colaspoides cantonensis* sp.n.

Figs 3:16, 7:5.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): China, Canton, Lundun, 20.IV.1958, leg. Andrianova (LM). Paratype: N Vietnam, mountains 30 km N Hon-Gai, 10.IV.1962, leg. Kabakov, 1 ♂ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Entirely fulvous with apical antennal segments slightly darkened.

Male. Body elongate ovate. Head finely punctate, antennae thin, A-6-10 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest at base, finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with apices broadly rounded (Fig. 3:16), surface strongly, but not rugosely punctate, with a few short rows on apical slope. TS-1,2 enlarged, but elongate, about twice as long as wide. PF not ridged, pygidium densely pubescent. ST-4 with impression in the middle divided with

longitudinal hairy ridge; ST-3 with long hairs in the middle of elevated hind margin; ST-4,5 serrate on sides. Aedeagus — Fig. 7:5. Length 3.6-4.6 mm.

REMARKS. In the paratype the abdomen is less hairy, but the aedeagus is fully identical with that of the holotype.

*Colaspoides nigrotibialis* sp.n.

Fig. 5:5.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): N Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, XII.1982, leg. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: Same locality and date, 4 ♀♀ (LM, SMNS); same locality, 11-13.V.1975, leg. Medvedev & Dang Dap, 1 ♀ (LM); same locality, 20.IV.1986, leg. Medvedev, 1 ♀, 1 ♂ with broken apex of aedeagus (LM); same locality, 12-22.IV.1986, leg. Medvedev & Golovatch, 2 ♀♀ (LM);

DESCRIPTION. Fulvous, antennae from 4th or 5th segment, tibiae, tarsi and sometimes elytra black.

Body elongate, more or less parallel-sided. Head with distinct punctures. Antennae thin, A-3-10 about 5-6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, widest behind middle, finely and sparsely punctate with interspaces much larger than punctures, anterior angles distinct, but not produced. Elytra 1.25-1.3 times as long as wide, broadly rounded at the apex, strongly and densely punctate, with 2-3 rows posteriorly near suture. PF widened basally, with very feeble ridge. Propleurae smooth, impunctate.

Male. Antennae with long erect hairs on segments 5–10, abdomen with sparse erect hairs on ST-1–4; TS-1,2 enlarged, harp-like, about twice as long as wide.

Female. ST-4,5 not serrate on sides, hind margin of ST-5 with triangular incisure. Spermatheca ring-like, divided in thick and more thin parts, ductus thin, not long, with stick-like thickening (Fig. 5:5). Length 4.8–6.0 mm.

*Colaspoides laosensis* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982

Figs 5:3, 7:6, 9:15, 12:2.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. ♀ holotype ZSM; — 1 ♂ paratype, 1 ♀ paratype BMH.

REDESCRIPTION. A-7 about 3 times, A-9 about 2.5 times as long as wide. Propleurae smooth, impunctate. PF widened basally, without ridge on bottom (Fig. 12:2). Aedeagus — Fig. 7:6. Females: ST-5 strongly serrate on sides and hind margin (Fig. 9:15), spermatheca C-like, almost ring-like (Fig. 5:3).

REMARKS. A series from Thailand (NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS) is fully identical with the types. The males are entirely fulvous, but the color of the females vary in 4 main types: a. entirely fulvous, but tibiae mostly dark. — b. elytra black with fulvous spot in the middle. — c. elytra black. — d. upperside black or dark piceous. In the series of 81 specimens from Laos (NHMB) are 33 males and 48 females which are divided in color forms as 14a, 5b, 12c, 17d.

DISTRIBUTION. Laos, Thailand, Assam.

*Colaspoides rufofulva* sp.n.

Figs 5:4, 7:7.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Vinh-Phu prov., Tam Dao, 900 m, VII.1982, leg. Medvedev (LM).

Paratype: Same locality, 1 ♂ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Entirely fulvous.

Body elongate, more or less parallel-sided. Head with distinct, rather dense punctures. Antennae thin, A-3–10 about 5–6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, widest behind middle, densely punctate, with interspaces mostly comparable with size of punctures, especially on sides; anterior angles rather acute and produced anteriorly. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, broadly rounded at the apex, strongly and densely punctate, with 2–3 rows posteriorly near suture divided with convex interspaces. PF widened basally, with distinct ridge. Propleurae smooth, impunctate.

Male. TS-1,2 strongly widened, ovate. Venter simple. Aedeagus (Fig. 7:7) thick in lateral view, with broad longitudinal impression on underside.

Female. TS-4,5 not serrate on sides, hind margin of TS-5 with deep triangular incisure. Spermatheca U-like, ductus thick in basal part, then threadform, with stick-like thickened part (Fig. 5:4).

Length of male 6.0 mm, of female 6.5 mm.

*Colaspoides piceana* n.nom.

Figs 3:4, 3:18, 5:6, 9:25.

*Colaspoides piceus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982 (non *Colaspoides picea* Baly, 1867).

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. ♀ holotype and 1 ♀ paratype BMH.

REDESCRIPTION. Antennal segments 6–11 distinctly widened (Fig. 3:4), about 2 times as long as wide (A-7 — 2.5 times). Propleurae impunctate, without microsculpture. TS-3 almost as long as wide (Fig. 3:18) Hind margin of ST-5 almost

straight (Fig. 9:25), margins of ST-4,5 not serrate. Spermatheca ?-like (Fig. 5:6).

DISTRIBUTION. S Vietnam (Ban Me Thuot), Laos (Ban Van Heue).

*Colaspoides miyatakei* Kimoto, 1967

REMARKS. Unclear species, possibly not fully matured. The author compared this species with *C. diffinis*, which however has a metallic upperside and a black underside.

DISTRIBUTION. E China (Hong Kong: Lam Tsuen valley).

**Group 4**

Upperside metallic. Anterior or posterior or both femora toothed. Propleurae shining, impunctate.

1. Hind femora with distinct tooth (in *opaca* Jacoby only in males) ..... 2
  - Hind femora simple (a microscopical tooth in *dohertii*), anterior femora toothed or distinctly angulate (Fig. 6:5–7) ..... 17
2. Male: hind femora strongly claviform, with rather long acute tooth (Fig. 6:12), anterior femora thickened, with very small, but acute tooth. ST-4 large, with transverse impression and elevated hind margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 8:1) with unsclerotized triangle on underside. Upperside green, legs fulvous. Length 5.8 mm ..... *clavipes* sp.n.
  - Hind femora moderately thickened in apical third, but not clavate ..... 3
3. Hind femora of male with brush beneath, delimited with small acute tooth; anterior femora angulate beneath. See group 6 ..... *shapaensis* sp.n.
  - Hind femora of male without brush. Femoral teeth usually well developed ..... 4
4. Elytra with 3 or 4 longitudinal ridges, strongly rugose, especially on sides, with feeble postbasal impression. Upperside cupreous or greenish, underside pitchy brown or fulvous, legs dark brown to fulvous. Anterior femora feebly angulate beneath. Length 6–6.3 mm ..... *rugipennis*
  - Elytra without distinct longitudinal ridges, largely not rugose ..... 5
5. Anterior femora with distinct tooth or distinctly angulate beneath (Fig. 6:1–4) ..... 6
  - Anterior femora not toothed. Hind femora of male with long spine-like tooth (Fig. 6:13), of female simple. Male mostly metallic green, usually with fulvous legs. Females green, blue, bronze, dark metallic, sometimes almost black with usually dark legs. Aedeagus — Fig. 10:1, PF — Fig. 12:18, ST-4,5 — Fig. 9:20, spermatheca — Fig. 11:7. Length 4.8–6.0 mm ..... *opaca*
6. Underside dark with more or less distinct metallic luster (fully matured). Legs of male fulvous, sometimes with dark tarsi ..... 7
  - Underside and legs fulvous. Body narrow, elongate. Upperside usually green. Aedeagus — Fig. 8,9. Female: ST-4,5 not serrate on sides (Fig. 9:5), spermatheca (Fig. 11:5) with very long thin ductus. Length 4.5–5.0 mm ..... 16
7. Tooth of hind femora placed just near apex, rather thin and directed to apex (Fig. 6:11). Aedeagus distinctly spear-like (Fig. 8:2). Spermatheca — Fig. 5:7. Length 4.9–5.4 mm ..... *chapuisi* sp.n.
  - Tooth of hind femora placed in apical third and not directed to apex. Exact determination only possible with genitalia of both sexes ..... 8
8. Legs of female black or dark metallic. Aedeagus — Figs 8:3–5 ..... 9

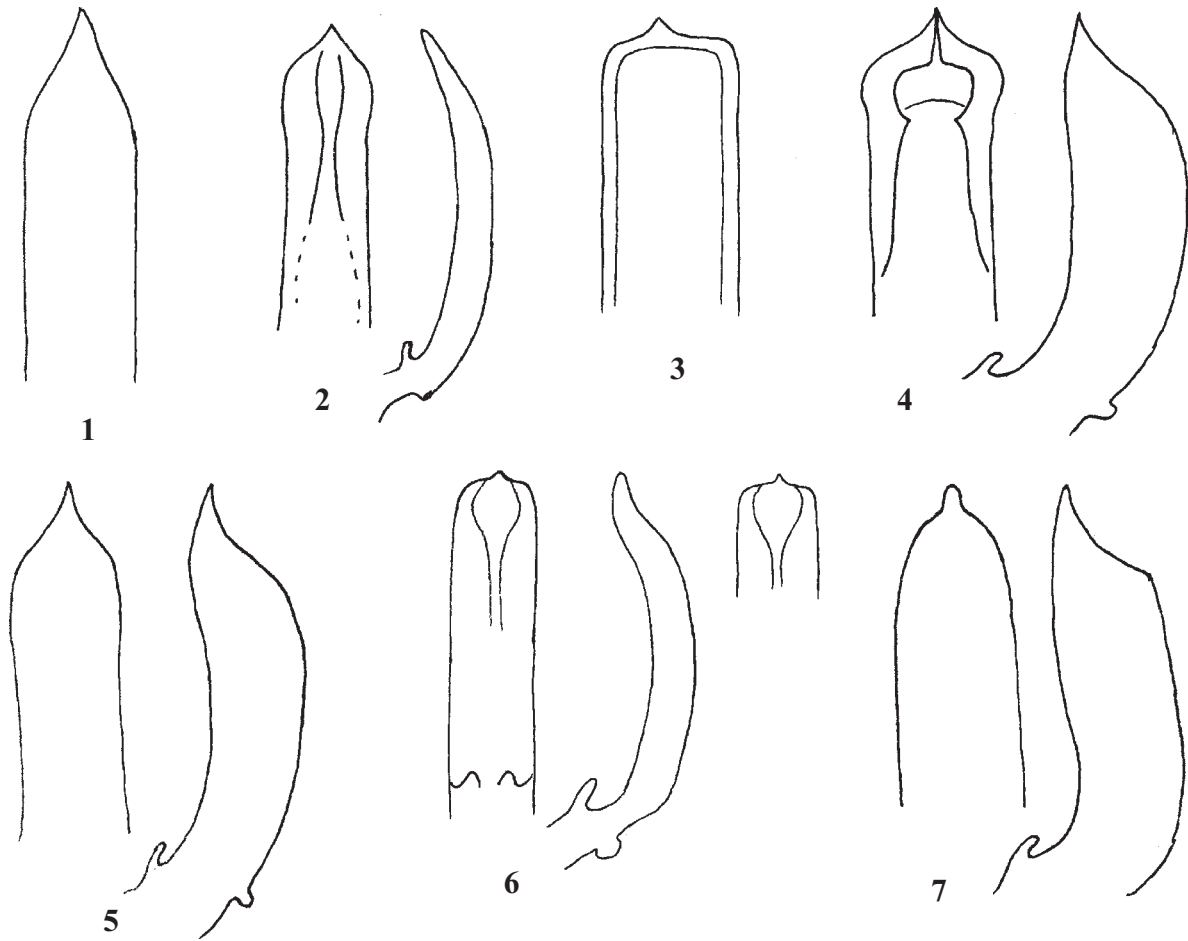


Fig. 7. Aedeagus, group 3: 1 — *rufa*, v; 2 — *vietnamicus*, HT, v, l; 3 — *yunnanica* sp.n., HT, v; 4 — *kimotoi* sp.n., HT, d, v; 5 — *cantonensis* sp.n., HT, v, l; 6 — *laosensis*, PT, d, l, v (apex); 7 — *rufofulva* sp.n., HT, v, l.

Рис. 7. Эдеагус, группа 3.

- Legs of females fulvous or bicolor ..... 11
9. Elytra with sharply raised ridge in latero-apical part, more distinct in female. Prothorax distinctly punctate, broadest near middle, with obtuse hind angles. Body golden green, cupreous, violaceous or bluish black, legs fulvous in male, dark in female. PF with ridge. Male: TS-1,2 not widened, elongate (Fig. 3:20), aedeagus apically with longitudinal groove. Female: PF — Fig.12:6, ST-4,5 — Fig. 9:23, spermatheca with ductus widened at the base and spiraled at the apex (Fig. 5:8). Length 4.8–6.1 mm ..... 10
- Elytra with very feeble ridge in latero-apical area. Prothorax as in *prasinus*. Upperside green, legs of male fulvous with dark tarsi. Male: TS-1,2 widened (Fig. 3:19), aedeagus — Fig. 8:5. Female: ductus not widened at the base (Fig. 5:9). Length 5.0–5.8 mm ..... *prasinella* sp.n.
10. Aedeagus more or less spear-like (Fig. 8:3). Laos, N Vietnam ..... *prasinus prasinus*
- Aedeagus not spear-like (Fig. 8:4). Thailand ..... *prasinus occidentalis* ssp.n.
11. Legs of female entirely fulvous ..... 12
- Femora of female black or dark metallic. Aedeagus — Fig. 8:8, spermatheca — Fig. 11:4. Length of male 3.5–3.9 mm, of female 4.5–5.3 mm ..... *dimorphus* sp.n.
12. Elytra with raised ridge lateroapically. Spermatheca — Fig. 11:1. Length 4.5–5.2 mm. Male unknown ..... species B
- Elytra without ridge lateroapically ..... 13
13. Basal margin of prothorax sinuate with median portion distinctly arched posteriorly. Prothorax sparsely impressed with fine punctures. Greenish blue with or without cupreous luster, underside black. Length 3.5–4.6 mm ..... *thailandicus*
- Basal margin of prothorax not sinuate, median portion not distinctly arched posteriorly ..... 14
14. Knees darkened. Prothorax distinctly arcuate on sides, broadest in the middle, with obtuse hind angles. Head densely punctate, especially on clypeus. Aedeagus — Fig. 8:6, spermatheca — Fig. 11:2. Length 3.3–3.5 mm ..... *geniculatus* sp.n.
- Knees not darkened. Prothorax feebly arcuate on sides, broadest on or near base. Head finely and sparsely punctate ..... 15
15. Hind angles of prothorax rectangular. Male: ST-1–3 with brushes of erect hairs, aedeagus with spine-like apical process (Fig. 8:7). Female: spermatheca — Fig. 11:3. Length 3.3–4.5 mm ..... *kubani* sp.n.
- Hind angles of prothorax distinctly acute (Fig. 3:11), sides feebly convex in anterior part and slightly concave before hind angles. Upperside green or blue. Spermatheca — Fig. 11:6. Length 4.5–5.0 mm. Male unknown. Cambodia ..... species C



16. Tooth of hind femora moderately long, triangular (Fig. 6:10) ..... *martini*  
 — Tooth of hind femora in male very long, spine-like (Fig. 6:9) ..... *martini spinigerus*
17. Species from South India. See group 3 .....  
 ..... dark form of *melanocephala*  
 — Species from other regions ..... 18
18. Anterior margin of propleura straight or feebly concave ..... 19  
 — Anterior margin of propleura convex ..... 20
19. Aedeagus with very acute apical process, entirely sclerotized beneath (Fig. 10:2). Spermatheca — Fig. 11:8. Male: upperside metallic green, rarely blue; legs fulvous, mostly with dark tarsi. Female: upperside bronze, blue, violaceous to blackish violaceous, rarely green; elytra sometimes dark fulvous to black, legs piceous to black, rarely fulvous; ST-4,5 — Fig. 9:1, PF not ridged (Fig. 12:8). Length 4.9–7.0 mm ..... *montana*  
 — Characters different ..... genus *Chrysolampra*
20. Species from Burma. Prothorax practically impunctate, broadest at the base, with acute hind angles. Head sparsely punctate on clypeus, impunctate on frons and vertex. PF not ridged, narrowed to the apex, without apical groove. ST-5 not serrate on sides, with small emargination on the hind margin. Anterior femora thickened and angulate beneath. Upperside green or with blue elytra, underside black with fulvous legs. Length 3.5–4.5 mm. Male unknown ..... *glabricollis*  
 — Prothorax distinctly punctate, with obtuse hind angles ..... 21
21. Apex of elytron with large smooth tubercle, more developed in female. Metallic green, legs fulvous with dark tarsi. Elytra strongly, on sides rugosely punctate, with more or less distinct lateral ridge behind middle. Aedeagus — Fig. 10:9. Length 4.8–6.4 mm ..... *apicata* sp.n.  
 — Apex of elytron without large smooth tubercle ..... 22
22. Species from the Himalayas. Upperside fulvous with strong metallic aeneous gloss, underside piceous, legs fulvous. Hind femora with very small tooth. Aedeagus — Fig. 10:4. Length 3.5–3.7 mm ..... *dohertii*  
 — Species from East Asia ..... 23
23. Species from Singapore. Upperside greenish blue, underside piceous with fulvous abdomen, legs fulvous. Aedeagus (Fig. 10:5) with apex looking tridentate. Length 3.4–3.5 mm ..... *tridentata* sp.n.  
 — Species from North Vietnam. Upperside green, underside piceous black, legs fulvous. Aedeagus (Fig. 10:6) with bifurcate apex. Spermatheca — Fig. 11:9. Length 3.9–4.9 mm ..... *tamdaoensis* sp.n.

*Colaspoides clavipes* sp.n.

Figs 6:3, 6:12, 8:1.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): “Ind. or.” (without other informations, possibly from Burma) (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, labrum fulvous, antennae fulvous with darkened apical segments, underside fulvous with metallic sheen, legs fulvous with tibiae slightly darkened.

Male. Body elongate. Head finely punctate, clypeus triangular, vertex with deep longitudinal groove. Antennae thin, A-3–10 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, distinctly, but not densely punctate. Scutellum triangular, grooved before apex. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, without postbasal impression, strongly and densely, but not rugosely punctate, with regular rows apically near suture. Pygidium densely punctate, divided with ridge on horizontal

and vertical parts, PF parallel-sided, with feeble ridge. Propleurae shining, impunctate. Anterior femora thickened, with very small, but acute tooth (Fig. 6:3), TS-1,2 feebly widened. Hind femora strongly claviform, with acute tooth (Fig. 6:12), ST-4 very long, impressed near hind margin; ST-5 very short, with transverse groove. Aedeagus (Fig. 8:1) with unsclerotized triangle on underside. Length 5.8 mm.

REMARKS. Differs well from all known species by the strongly claviform hind femora.

*Colaspoides rugipennis* Lefevre, 1893

REMARKS. This poorly known species was described from Mt. Chau-Doc on the right shore of Mekong River in Cambodia, practically on the frontier with Vietnam; later found in Vientiane. 1 female from N Thailand in LM, which has the anterior femora very feebly, almost indistinctly toothed.

DISTRIBUTION. Cambodia, Laos, N Thailand.

*Colaspoides opaca* Jacoby, 1888= *C. spinipes* Jacoby, 1888= *C. dentata* Jacoby, 1900

DISTRIBUTION. China (Kiangsi, Shantung, Kiangsu, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kwantung, Yunnan).

*Colaspoides chapuisi* sp.n.

Figs 5:7, 6:11, 8:2.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): S Thailand, Juthia (= Ayuthaya), coll. Chapuis (ISNB). Paratypes: Same locality, 4 ♀♀ (ISNB, 1 ex LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green with underside more dark, labrum, antennae except extreme apex and legs fulvous.

Body ovate. Head punctate. Antennae thin, segments 3–11 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest at the base, with acute hind angles, surface distinctly, but not strongly punctate. Elytral punctures strong and dense, but not rugose, with a few rows apically near suture. PF parallel-sided, without ridge. Propleurae impunctate, shining. ST-4,5 not serrate on sides, hind margin of ST-5 with shallow emargination in female. Anterior femora with distinct tooth in the middle of underside, hind femora with acute thin tooth just before apex, directed to apex (Fig. 6:11). Aedeagus — Fig. 8:2. Spermatheca with basal part in form of elongate triangle, ductus thin (Fig. 5:7). Length of male 5.2 mm, of female 4.9–5.4 mm.

REMARKS. This species belongs to the group around *prasinus*, but differs well, except the genitalia structure, by the hind femora and form of the prothorax having acute hind angles.

*Colaspoides prasinella* sp.n.

Figs 3:19, 5:9, 8:5.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son env., Ban Huai Po, 1700 m, 30.IV.–14.V.1991, leg. Farkac (NHMB). Paratypes: Same locality, 1 ♂ (LM); — NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son env., Ban Si Lang, 1200 m, 23.–31.V.1991, leg. Dembicky, 4 ♀♀ (NHMB, 1 ♀ LM).

DESCRIPTION. Very similar to *prasinus* in the sculpture and color, but the elytra more roughly punctate with lateral ridge feebly developed, in males almost indistinct; TS-1,2 of males strongly widened (Fig. 3:19). Aedeagus less acute, as compared with that in *C. prasinus*, and the apex bent upwards, with small tip (Fig. 8:5). Spermatheca (Fig. 5:9) with other form and the ductus not widened at the base. Length 5.0–5.8 mm.

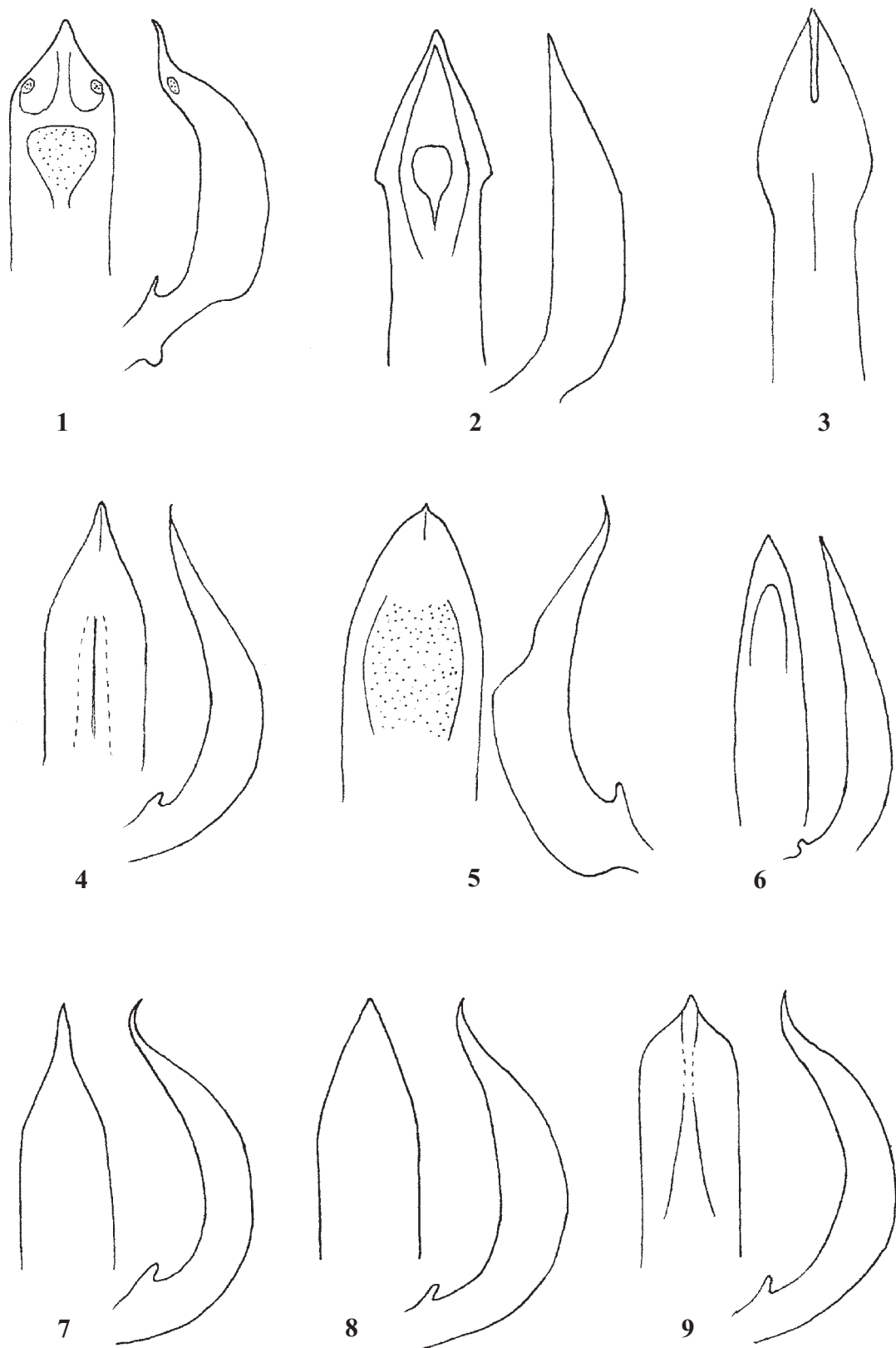


Fig. 8. Aedeagus, group 4: 1 — *clavipes*, HT, v, l; 2 — *chapuisi*, HT, d, l; 3 — *prasinus*, v; 4 — *prasinus occidentalis*, HT, v, l; 5 — *prasinella*, HT, v, l; 6 — *geniculatus*, HT, d, l; 7 — *kubani*, HT, v, l; 8 — *dimorphus*, HT, v, l; 9 — *martini*, v, l.

Рис. 8. Эдеагус, группа 4.

*Colaspoides prasinus* Lefevre, 1890

= *C. chlorolaena* Berlioz, 1917

REMARKS. The type was not studied, but a large series from the type locality (Louang-Prabang).

DISTRIBUTION. Laos.

*Colaspoides prasinus occidentalis* **ssp.n.**

Fig. 8:4.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Thailand, Palong (Akha vill.), 750 m, 26.–28.V.1991, leg. Kral (NHMB).

Paratypes: Same locality, 1 ♂ (LM); — same locality, leg. Kuban, 1 ♂, 8 ♀♀ (NHMB, 2 ex. LM); — Thailand, Chom Thong, 24.–27.IV.1991, leg. Pacholatko, 1 ♂ (NHMB); — Thailand, Umphang river, 1000 m, 28.IV.–6.V.1991, leg. Kuban, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (NHMB, 2 ex. LM); — Thailand, Chiang Dao, 1000 m, 17.–24.V.1991, leg. Kuban, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (NHMB); — Thailand, Mae-So Valley, 17.VI.1992, 1 ex. SMNS.

DESCRIPTION. This subspecies is identical with the nominative subspecies in all external characters, but the aedeagus is parallel-sided in the middle part (Fig. 8:4), while in the nominative subspecies it is more or less spear-like. The structure of the spermatheca is identical in both subspecies.

REMARKS. I have also at my disposal 4 specimens (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) from North Vietnam (Tuyen Quang) which fully corresponds to this subspecies, but I don't include them in the type series, because they are not fully matured.

*Colaspoides dimorphus* **sp.n.**

Figs 3:10, 8:8, 9:17, 11:4, 12:14, 15:10.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Thailand, Langsan National Park, 500 m, 18.–24.IV.1991, leg. Kral (NHMB).

Paratypes: Same locality, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (NHMB, 2 ex. LM); — Thailand, Umphang river, 1000 m, 28.IV.–6.V.1991, leg. Kuban, 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ (NHMB, 1 ex. LM); — Thailand, Fang, 300 m, 25.V.1991, leg. Kral, 1 ♀ (NHMB); — Thailand, Chiang Dao, 600 m, 10.–16.V.1991, leg. Kral, 1 ♂ (NHMB).

DESCRIPTION. Male metallic green with black underside, labrum, antennae except A-11 and legs fulvous. Females metallic green, blue, purple or violaceous with black underside, labrum, antennae except apical segments, tibiae and tarsi fulvous, femora black or dark metallic.

Male. Body elongate ovate. Head finely and sparsely punctate. Antennae thin. Prothorax (Fig. 3:10) 1.9 times as wide as long, broadest at the base, with sides feebly rounded, surface finely and very sparsely punctate. Elytra strongly, but not rugosely punctate, without lateroapical ridge. PF widened to base, feebly ridged. TS-1,2 not widened, elongate. ST-1–3 with erect hairs in the middle, ST-5 with shallow groove in the middle (Fig. 15:10). Aedeagus (Fig. 8:8) with elongate triangular apex, curved in lateral view. Length 3.5–3.9 mm.

Female. Body much larger, broadly ovate. PF distinctly ridged (Fig. 12:14). ST-4,5 — Fig. 9:17. Spermatheca — Fig. 11:4. Length 4.5–5.3 mm.

*Colaspoides* species B

MATERIAL. NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ben Huai Po, 1800 m, 9.–16.V.1991, leg. Pacholatko, 2 ♀♀ (NHMB, LM).

REMARKS. Very similar to *C. thailandicus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982 (compared with paratypes), but the body is a little larger and the elytra have a lateral ridge, as in *C. prasinus*. However the structure of the spermatheca differs well from that in *C. prasinus*.

*Colaspoides thailandicus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982

REMARKS. The type series from Bishop Museum was restudied, but all specimens are represented by females. Without having a male at hands, this taxon remains doubtful, similar to *Colaspoides* sp. B and *kubani* sp.n.

DISTRIBUTION. Thailand (Chiang Mai).

*Colaspoides geniculatus* **sp.n.**

Figs 3:12, 8:16, 11:2.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Thailand, Umphang river, 1000 m, 28.IV.–6.V.1991, leg. Kuban (NHMB).

Paratypes: Same locality, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (NHMB, LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green with black underside, antennae, labrum and legs fulvous, knees or apices of femora dark to black.

Body ovate. Head pubescent, strongly and densely punctate, almost rugose on clypeus. Antennae thin. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, with sides rather strongly rounded and hind angles obtuse (Fig. 3:12); surface rather densely, but not strongly punctate, interspaces larger than punctures, microscopically punctate. Elytra strongly and densely punctate, punctures on sides almost foveolate.

Male. TS-1,2 moderately elongate, slightly widened, subtriangular. ST-1–3 without long erect hairs, but more densely pubescent in the middle. Aedeagus (Fig. 8:6) not curved in apical half. Length 3.3–3.4 mm.

Female. ST-4,5 not serrate on sides. Spermatheca — Fig. 11:2. Length 3.5 mm.

*Colaspoides kubani* **sp.n.**

Figs 3:9, 8:7, 11:3, 15:9.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Thailand, Erawan NP, 300 m, 4.–7.IV.1991, leg. Kuban (NHMB).

Paratypes: Same locality, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (NHMB, 2 ex. LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, labrum, antennae (with darkened apical segments) and legs fulvous.

Body elongate in male, ovate in female. Head finely and sparsely punctate. Antennae thin. Prothorax feebly rounded on sides, with rectangular or obtuse hind angles (Fig. 3:9), surface with distinct sparse punctures. Elytra strongly punctate, not ridged posterolaterally. PF widened to base and ridged.

Male: TS-1,2 not widened, elongate. ST-1–3 with brushes of erect hairs, especially dense on ST-2; ST-5 with deep groove in the middle (Fig. 1:9). Aedeagus (Fig. 8:7) with spine-like apical process, strongly curved in lateral view.

Female: ST-4,5 not serrate on sides. Spermatheca with thin, not spiraled ductus (Fig. 11:3). Length 3.3–4.5 mm.

*Colaspoides martini martini* Lefevre, 1885

DISTRIBUTION. N Vietnam, Laos, N Thailand.

*Colaspoides martini spinigerus* Lefevre, 1893, **stat.n.**

*Colaspoides falcata* Harold, 1897 syn.?

REMARKS. *Colaspoides spinigerus* is quite identical with *C. martini* concerning male and female genitalia and differ only by the long spine on the hind femora in males. It seems that this form is distributed more southern as the nominative subspecies. However, specimen from Thailand has a shorter femoral spine as the population from Tenasserim. *C. falcata* is an unclear species which possibly belongs

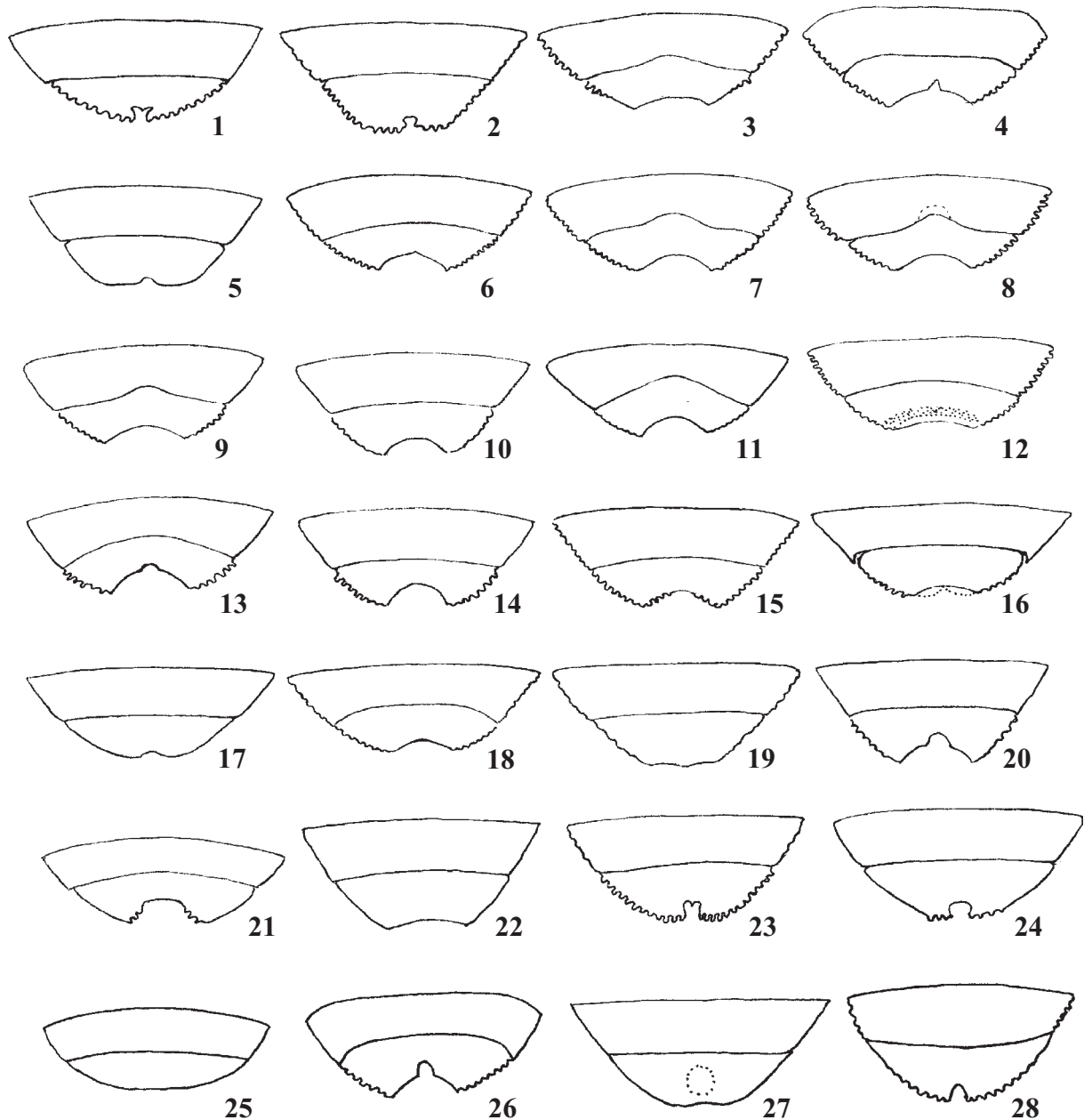


Fig. 9. Apex of abdomen, female: 1 — *rugulosus*, *chakratongii*, *montana*; 2 — *paviei*; 3 — *daccordii*; 4 — *pilicornis*; 5 — *martini*; 6 — *bidentulus*; 7 — *bagiangi*; 8 — *lobatus*; 9 — *lamellatus*; 10 — *chinensis*, *femoralis*, *kabakovi*; 11 — *curvipes*; 12 — *microdentata*; 13 — *cheni*; 14 — *gressitti*; 15 — *laosensis*; 16 — *melanocephala*; 17 — *dimorphus*; 18 — *malayensis*; 19 — *brancuccii*; 20 — *opaca*; 21 — *buonloicus*; 22 — *jacobyi*; 23 — *prasinus*; 24 — *laportei*; 25 — *piceana*, HT; 26 — *rufa*; 27 — *minus*, HT; 28 — *cupreicollis*, TP.

Рис. 9. Вершина брюшка самки.

even not to *Colaspoides*. I can not trace the deposition of the type, but if it is a real *Colaspoides*, it seems to be identical with *C. spinigerus*.

DISTRIBUTION. S Vietnam (Saigon), C Thailand (Umpang river), Burma including Tenasserim.

*Colaspoides* (? *Chrysolampra*) *montana* Jacoby, 1900

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Female holotype BMNH.

REMARKS. The female holotype is identical with a large Oriental series (130 ex.) in NHMB (2 ex. SMNS). The species is very variable in size, color and sculpture, especially in females; the anterior femora are toothed or distinctly angulate beneath (not simple as noted in the original description). This species seems to be somewhat transitional between *Colaspoides* and *Chrysolampra*, and *Chrysolampra flavipes* Jacoby, 1899 might be identical with *Colaspoides montana*.

DISTRIBUTION. N India (Assam, Megalaya).

*Colaspoides glabricollis* Jacoby, 1908

*Colaspoides laeivollis* Jacoby, 1889 syn. (not Lefèvre, 1887)  
STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. 2 female syntypes MD. Male unknown.

REMARKS. No additional material and males unknown. The taxon remains doubtful, but the impunctate prothorax with acute hind angles allows to recognize this species.

DISTRIBUTION. Burma (Bhamo).

*Colaspoides apicata* sp.n.

Fig. 10:3.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam ("Tonkin"), Mt. Mauson, 2000–3000 ft., IV.–V., leg. Fruhstorfer (LM).

Paratypes: Same locality, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, antennae fuscous with 5 basal segments fulvous, labrum and legs fulvous, tarsi darkened.

Body narrow, elongate. Head densely punctate throughout, without longitudinal groove on vertex. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest before base, with sides feebly rounded, surface with dense punctures which however much smaller than on elytra; interspaces mostly as large as punctures themselves. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, strongly and densely punctate, rugose on sides, with lateral ridge, more developed behind middle and large smooth tubercle at the apex, more high in female. PF broadest at the base and ridged on bottom. Propleurae smooth, impunctate. Anterior femora toothed, hind femora simple. TS-1 of male broad, TS-2 much more narrow and elongate. Aedeagus (Fig. 10:3). Length of male 4.7–4.8 mm, of female 6.5 mm.

*Colaspoides dohertii* Jacoby, 1908

Figs 3:7, 10:4.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Male syntype BHMN, designated herewith as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION. Antennae thin, A-7 about 4.5 times, A-9 about 3.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide. PF rather narrow, parallel-sided, without ridge on bottom. Propleurae smooth, shining. Abdomen simple with last sternite without impressions and not incised on hind margin. Anterior legs (Fig. 3:7): femur with small tooth in apical third, tibia widened in apical half, TS-1 strongly widened, slightly longer than broad. Hind legs: femora with very small tooth, TS-3 elongate triangular, as long as next two segments together. Aedeagus (Fig. 10:4) with flattened underside, without any impressions. Length 3.7 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Assam.

*Colaspoides tridentata* sp.n.

Figs 6:7, 10:5.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Singapore, 20.III.1997, leg. Medvedev (LM).

Paratype: Same locality, 1 ♂ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Upperside metallic green, labrum, antennae, underside and legs fulvous, one or two apical segments of antennae slightly darkened, metasternum and base of abdomen might be more dark, mostly piceous.

Body elongate ovate, rather narrow. Head sparsely punctate, including distinctly triangular clypeus, frons with small groove. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax broadest at middle, with sides rounded, surface strongly punctate except sides and anterior angles, punctures a little smaller than on elytra, interspaces equal or larger than punctures themselves. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide,

strongly, but not rugosely punctate, with rows mostly on apical slope and interspaces not costate. PF slightly widened to base, with feeble ridge on bottom. Propleurae smooth, impunctate. TS-1,2 of male distinctly widened, but not broader than segment 3. Anterior femora with small tooth (Fig. 6:7). Aedeagus (Fig. 10:5) with apex looking as tridentate, underside longitudinally concave, with sharp lateral margins and unsclerotized central part. Length 3.4–3.5 mm.

REMARKS. Among numerous species described by Baly from Singapore and Malacca not a single one has the combination of metallic upperside and fulvous legs.

*Colaspoides tamdaoensis* sp.n.

Figs 10:6, 11:9.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, 11.V.1975, leg. Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: Same locality, 7 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ (LM, SMNS).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, antennae, labrum and legs fulvous, underside piceous to black.

Male. Body elongate ovate. Head distinctly punctate. Antennae thin, A-3 = A-4, A-5 much longer than A-4, subequal to A-6 and A-7, A-8–10 shorter, about 4–5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest behind middle, sides rounded, surface finely and not densely punctate. Elytra strongly and densely, but not rugosely punctate, with a few rows on apical slope. PF parallel-sided, with ridge. Propleurae smooth, impunctate. ST-4 feebly serrate on sides, ST-5 with central groove, distinctly serrate on sides. Anterior femora strongly angulate beneath. TS-1,2 moderately widened, elongate. Aedeagus (Fig. 10:6) bifurcate at the apex. Length 4.2–4.9 mm.

Female. Anterior femora feebly angulate. ST-5 concave on hind margin. Spermatheca (Fig. 11:9). Length 3.9–4.8 mm.

## Group 5

Upperside metallic, underside and legs (at least femora) metallic (in *regalini* sp.n. legs dark with partly red femora). All femora not toothed. Male without brushes on abdomen and hind femora.

1. Antennae entirely black or dark metallic. Upperside blue or green. Aedeagus (Fig. 10:7) very thin. Spermatheca — Fig. 14:1. Length 4.3–6.1 mm ..... *nigricornis*  
— At least basal antennal segments fulvous ..... 2
2. PF without ridge on bottom and apical groove. ST-5 of female serrate, with small and deep incisure at the apex ..... 3  
— Furrow of pygidium with distinct ridge and mostly with groove at the apex. ST-5 of female with shallow and broad incisure at the apex ..... 9
3. Elytra with irregular transverse and tubercular rugosities, especially in female. Golden green with fulvous antennae. Prothorax strongly and densely punctate, with rather broad lateral margin. Male: TS-1 very broad, TS-2 twice more narrow, elongate. Aedeagus — Fig. 10:9. PF — Fig. 12:7. ST-5 — Fig. 9:1. Spermatheca — Fig. 14:2. Length 4.8–6.7 mm ..... *chakratongii*  
— Elytra with strong, but not rugose punctures, sometimes transversely rugose on sides in females ..... 4
4. Upperside or at least prothorax bright metallic purple, usually marginate with green. Antennae fulvous. Male with TS-1,2 strongly widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 10:8) resembles preceding species, but differs in form of apex ST-4,5 — Fig. 9:28. Spermatheca — Fig. 14:3. Length 7.0–7.4 mm ..... *cupreicollis*

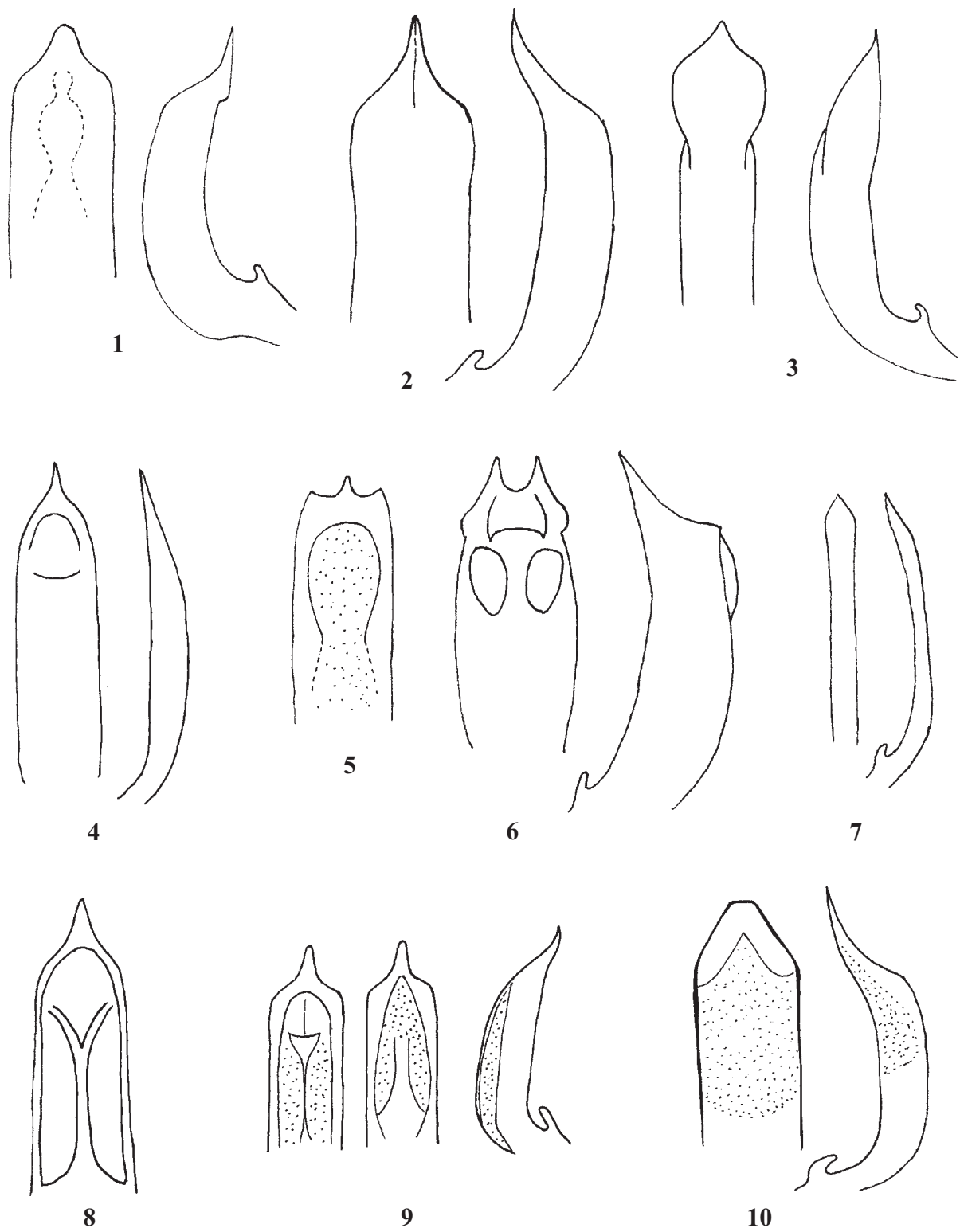


Fig. 10. Aedeagus, groups 4, 5: 1 — *opaca*, TP of *dentata*, v, l; 2 — *montana*, v, l; 3 — *apicata*, HT, v, l; 4 — *dobertii*, LT, d, l; 5 — *tridentata*, HT, v; 6 — *tamdaoensis*, HT, v, l; 7 — *nigricornis*, TP, v, l; 8 — *cupreicollis*, d; 9 — *chakratongii*, d, v, l; 10 — *paviei*, TP, v, l.

Рис. 10. Эдеагус, группы 4, 5.

- Upperside mostly green, but might be blue green, blue or bronzy. Antennae usually with segments 7–11 dark to black. Body smaller ..... 5
5. Apex of aedeagus truncate (unknown in *cognata*) ..... 6
- Apex of aedeagus triangular ..... 8
6. Species from Indochina. Apex of aedeagus comparatively narrow, underside with broad unsclerotized part (Fig. 10:10). Spermatheca distinctly divided in broad and narrow parts, ductus without globular widening (Fig. 20:2). Pygidium — Fig. 12:5, ST-5 of female — Fig. 9:2. Length 4.2–7.0 mm ..... *paviei*
- Species from Malaysia ..... 7
7. Spermatheca feebly divided in thick and thin parts, ductus without globular widening (Fig. 14:4). Length 5.2–5.4 mm ..... *cognata*
- Spermatheca not divided in thick and thin parts, ductus with large globular widening (Fig. 20:1). Aedeagus with broad apex, underside with narrow unsclerotized part (Fig. 21:1). Length 4.4–5.5 mm ..... *cognatomima* sp.n.
8. Male: TS-1,2 moderately widened, not larger than segment 3 (Fig. 3:21). Aedeagus with apex elongate triangular and very acute, underside with very broad unsclerotized area (Fig. 13:1). Female: spermatheca — Fig. 14:7. Length 4.3–5.0 mm ..... *cognatella* sp.n.
- Male: TS-1,2 strongly widened and much larger than segment 3 (Fig. 3:22). Aedeagus with apex short triangular and much less acute, underside with rather narrow parallel-sided unsclerotized stripe margined on sides with more or less distinct ridges (Fig. 13:2). Female: pygidium — Fig. 12:9, ST-5 — Fig. 9:24, spermatheca (Fig. 14:5) with very long ductus. Length 4–5.3 mm ..... ? *laportei*
9. Apex of aedeagus truncate or rounded-truncate ..... 10
- Aedeagus entirely sclerotized, with apex more or less triangular ..... 11
10. Apex of aedeagus slightly concave with small central tip; its upper- and underside entirely sclerotized (Fig. 13:3). TS-1–2 of male distinctly elongate. Spermatheca — Fig. 14:9. Length 4.2–5.3 mm ..... *regalini* sp.n.
- Apex of aedeagus rounded-truncate with small central tip, underside longitudinally concave, feebly sclerotized (Fig. 13:4). TS-1, 2 of male only a little longer than wide. Female: ST-4, 5 — Fig. 9:3, spermatheca — Fig. 14:6. Length 4.5–5.0 mm ..... *daccordii* sp.n.
11. Apex of aedeagus bifurcate (Fig. 13:5). TS-1, 2 of male strongly widened, but elongate. Spermatheca — Fig. 14:8. Length 4.3–5.0 mm ..... *annamita* sp.n.
- Apex of aedeagus not bifurcate (Fig. 13:6). TS-2 of male strongly widened, but almost twice as long as wide. Doubtless a new species, but can not be described because head and prothorax are absent. Vietnam (Shapa) ..... species D

*Colaspoides nigricornis* Jacoby, 1884

*Colaspoides pulchella* Clark, 1865 syn.?

*Colaspoides coerulescens* Baly, 1867 syn?

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Male syntype of *nigricornis* Jacoby IRSNB, designated herewith as lectotype.

REMARKS. Very possibly *C. pulchella* Clark from Pulau Penang and *C. coerulescens* Baly from the Malay Peninsula, both with entirely dark antennae are identical with *C. nigricornis* Jacoby, but it is necessary to investigate the corresponding types. If it is correct, *C. pulchella* is the valid name for that species. Specimens from Sumatra are usually green and those from Malacca are blue, they differ slightly in form of the aedeagus and might be divided as subspecies.

DISTRIBUTION. Sumatra (terra typica), Malay Peninsula.

*Colaspoides chakratongii* (Chujo, 1962)

*Thailandia chakratongii* Chujo, 1962

DISTRIBUTION. Thailand.

*Colaspoides cupreicollis* Jacoby, 1908

*Colaspoides igneicollis* Jacoby, 1889 syn. (not Lefevre, 1886)

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Tenasserim, female syntype, MD.

MATERIAL. Thailand, Umphang river, 1000 m, 28.IV.–6.V.1991, leg. Kuban, 1 ex. proposed as male neotype (NHMB).

REMARKS. A series from Thailand is fully identical with the female syntype, only the color is more or less variable: 3 specimens have the same color as the syntype, 2 females have blue elytra and 1 female is entirely blue on the upperside.

DISTRIBUTION. Burma (Tenasserim), Thailand.

*Colaspoides paviei* Lefevre, 1890

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Male syntype LM.

DISTRIBUTION. Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malay Peninsula.

*Colaspoides cognata* Baly, 1867

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. 2 female syntypes BMNH.

DISTRIBUTION. Malaysia (Penang Island).

*Colaspoides cognatomima* sp.n.

Figs 20:1, 21:1.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Benom Mts, 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembicky & Pacholatko (NHMB). Paratypes: Same locality, 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ (NHMB, LM, SMNS); — Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, 1 ♀ (LM); — W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanahrata, 1500 m, 20.II.–3.III.1998 leg. Cechovsky, 35 specimens (MD, LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, antennae black with the 5 basal segments fulvous, labrum fulvous, tibiae and tarsi often dark metallic or black.

Morphologically quite similar to *cognata*, only the elytra more confusedly punctate, with distinct rows only on the apical part. Aedeagus (Fig. 21:1) with the same form as in *cognata*, but the unsclerotized area of the underside has a quite different form. The spermatheca (Fig. 20:1) has an unique structure because the bursa copulatrix is divided in two parts connected with a ductus-like piece; the real ductus is of same shape as in *cognata*. Length of male 4.4–5.0 mm, of female 4.6–5.5 mm.

*Colaspoides cognatella* sp.n.

Figs 13:1, 14:7.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): S Thailand, Satun near Thale Ban, 200 m, 8.–13.IV.1997, leg. Kolibac (NHMB). Paratypes: Same locality, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (NHMB, 2 ex. LM); — Burma, Carin Cheba, 900–1100 m, V.–XII.1888, leg. Fea (with Jacoby's label: *C. cognata* Baly), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GM), 1 ♀ (RISNB), 1 ♂ (LM); — Tenasserim, Thagata, IV.1887, leg. Fea (with Jacoby's label: *C. laportei* Baly, var.?, 1 female (GM); — S Vietnam, Mada, VII.1991, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (LM); — S Vietnam, Dalat, 1.VII.1980, leg. Medvedev, 1 ♂ (LM); — S Vietnam, 25 km SSW Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Linh, 500 m, 28.–29.IV.1986, leg. Medvedev, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (LM, SMNS); — S Vietnam, 15 km SW Bao Loc, 13.–22.V.1994, leg. Zaharda, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (FK).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, the basal segment of antennae fulvous, labrum dark fulvous to black, tibiae and tarsi black.



Fig. 11. Spermatheca, group 4: 1 — sp.B; 2 — *geniculatus*; 3 — *kubani*; 4 — *dimorphus*; 5 — *martini*; 6 — sp.C; 7 — *opaca*; 8 — *montana*; 9 — *tamdaoensis*.

Рис. 11. Сперматека, группа 4.

Very similar to *cognata*, but the male differs distinctly in form of the aedeagus, with the apex elongate triangular and very acute, and underside with a very broad unsclerotized area (Fig. 13:1). In the female ST-5 is almost the same as in *cognata*, but the hind margin more rounded and apical incisure with small tooth on the bottom; spermatheca (Fig. 14:7) of same type as in *cognata*, but with differently formed and longer ductus, including a spiraled part. Length 4.2–5.0 mm.

*Colaspoides* ? *laportei* Baly, 1867

REMARKS. I have at hands 2 specimens from Malacca, which differ only in the form of aedeagus. The real taxonomical position of *C. laportei* will be clear only after investigation of the type. It is possible that *C. laportei* is identical with *C. cognata* Baly. In such case the specimens cited here as *C. laportei* might represent a new species.



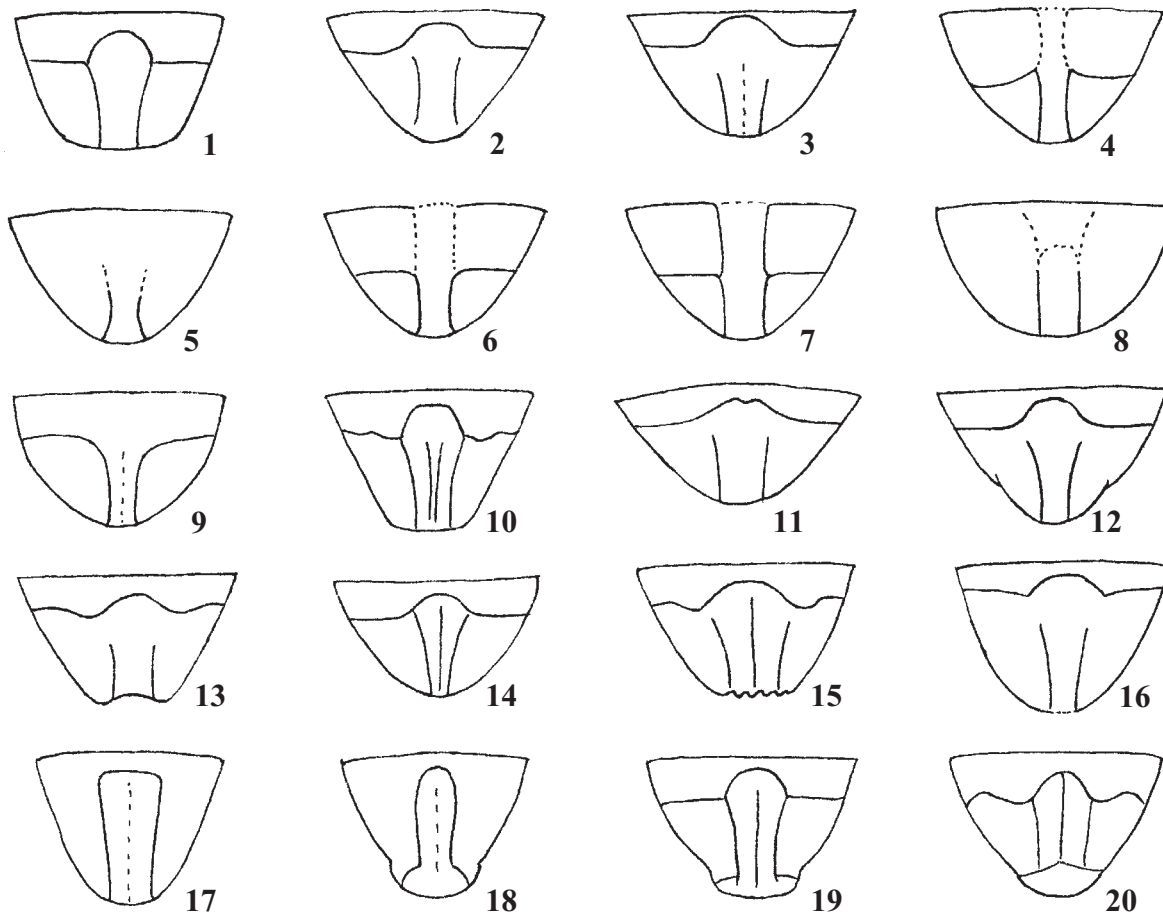


Fig. 12. Pygidium of female: 1 — *pilicornis*; 2 — *laosensis*; 3 — *malayensis*; 4 — *rugulosus*; 5 — *paviei*; 6 — *prasinus*; 7 — *chakratongii*; 8 — *montana*; 9 — *laportei*; 10 — *daccordii*; 11 — *buonloicus*; 12 — *chinensis*; 13 — *melanocephala*; 14 — *dimorphus*; 15 — *lobatus*; 16 — *brancuccii*; 17 — *jacobyi*; 18 — *opaca*; 19 — *femoralis*; 20 — *cheni*.

Рис. 12. Пигидий самки.

DISTRIBUTION. Malaysia (Pahang, Cameroon Highlands).

*Colaspoides regalini* sp.n.

Figs 13:3, 14:9.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, NW Tam Dao Mts, Shon Duong, 200 m, 1962, leg. Kabakov (LM).

Paratypes: N Vietnam, Ha Son Binh prov., Chua Huong, 24.X.1976, leg. Medvedev, 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (LM); — N Vietnam, Cuc Phuong, 24.IV.1975, leg. Medvedev, 1 ♂ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Metallic green, labrum piceous with dark fulvous margins, antennal segments 1–6 fulvous (apical segments absent), legs piceous, base of femora dark red.

Body elongate ovate. Head shining, distinctly punctate; vertex with longitudinal groove, sparsely punctate in the center. Antennae thin, without sexual dimorphism, A-6 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest at the base, with side margins rounded and not explanate, surface shining, strongly punctate, interspaces larger than punctures, with microscopical dots. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, rather strongly, almost uniformly punctate; punctures a little larger than on prothorax, arranged in a few rows on the apical slope; interspaces a little larger than punctures. Pygidium with a furrow having a ridge on the bottom and widened apically in a

shallow groove. Propleurae smooth, shining, impunctate. Abdominal ST-1–4 without additional structures except a few erect hairs in the middle, ST-5 without impressions, feebly concave on the hind margin and marginate on sides. Femora not toothed, hind femora without brush, tibiae straight. TS-1,2 strongly widened, subovate, about 1.5 times as long as wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 13:3) has a truncate, even concave apex with small central tip, laterally rather thick in the apical part. Such a type is very usual in many *Typophorini* and *Metachromini*, but quite unique in *Colaspoides*. Length 4.2–4.9 mm. In paratypes the apex of aedeagus is a little less concave as in the holotype, but this series is not quite matured.

Female. Upperside blue, legs piceous black. Spermatheca — Fig. 14:9. Length 4.5–5.3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to Mr. Renato Regalin, specialist of Clytrinae.

*Colaspoides daccordii* sp.n.

Figs 9:3, 12:10, 13:4, 14:6.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Ninh Binh prov., Cuc Phuong reservation, 25.IV.1975, leg. Medvedev & Dang Dap (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, 14 ex. (LM); — N Vietnam, NW Bai Thuong near Lang Tian, 17.IV.1963, leg. Kabakov, 13 ex. (LM, SMNS).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Metallic green or blue-green, labrum and basal half of antennae fulvous.

Body ovate. Head distinctly punctate, especially on the clypeus. Antennae thin, A-3–10 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest at the base, with side margins rounded, surface with rather strong and dense punctures, interspaces mostly larger than punctures. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, strongly and densely, almost uniformly punctate; punctures a little larger than on prothorax, arranged at the apex in a few short rows. PF ridged and widened at the apex. Propleurae shining, impunctate. ST-1–4 with erect hairs, especially on ST-1, not forming brushes. All femora simple. TS-1,2 strongly widened, a little longer than wide. Aedeagus with the apex subtruncate, but very feebly convex and having a small tip; underside in the middle longitudinally concave and less sclerotized (Fig. 13:4).

Female. Blue or green-blue. PF with deep groove at the apex (Fig. 12:10). ST-4,5 serrate on sides, hind margin of ST-5 feebly concave (Fig. 9:3). Spermatheca — Fig. 14:6. Length 4.5–5.4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to Dr. Mauro Daccordi (Torino), well known specialist of Chrysomelidae.

*Colaspoides annamita* sp.n.

Figs 13:5, 14:8.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): C Vietnam, Hue, 30.V.1980, leg. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, 2♂♂, 3♀♀ (LM, SMNS); — Laos, Louangnamtha prov., Namtha-Muangsing, 900–1200 m, 3.–31.V.1997, leg. Kuban, 4♂♂, 2♀♀ (NHMB, 2 ex. LM).

DESCRIPTION. The external morphology is nearly identical as in *daccordii* sp.n., but *annamita* sp.n. differs well in the genitalia of both sexes and in a few other characters.

Male: TS-1,2 strongly widened, but longer than wide. Aedeagus entirely sclerotized beneath, with bifurcate apical process (Fig. 13:5). Length 4.5–5.0 mm.

Female. ST-3–5 serrate on sides, ST-5 with hind margin rather deeply semicircularly emarginate. PF without distinct groove at the apex. Spermatheca Fig. 14:8. Length 4.3–5.0 mm.

**Group 6**

Upperside metallic, femora not toothed, propleurae smooth and shining. Hind femora of male with hairy brush beneath (Fig. 6:14), sometimes feebly developed or reduced, but in this case abdominal sternite 4 with teeth, high ridge or vertical plate.

1. Male: abdominal sternite 4 with 2 long teeth, having brushes on the innerside (Fig. 15:1). Brush on hind femora reduced. Upperside green, underside black or pitchy, antennae and legs fulvous, apical antennal segment often darkened. Aedeagus Fig. 13:7. Female: PF — Fig. 12:12, ST-4–5 — Fig. 9:10, spermatheca — Fig. 16:1 ..... *chinensis*  
— Male: abdominal sternite without 2 teeth. Hind femur usually with distinct brush beneath ..... 2
2. Male: ST-4 with sharp longitudinal ridge elevated anteriorly in an acute angle. Hind femora with sparse brush beneath. Metallic green, underside black legs dark red to piceous. Aedeagus — Fig. 13:8. Length 6.0 mm ..... *costalis* sp.n.  
— Male: ST-4 without sharp longitudinal ridge ..... 3
3. Male: 4th abdominal sternite with vertical plate, bearing a brush. Apical groove of pygidium shallow, feebly widened in male, deeply in female ..... 4  
— 4th abdominal sternite without vertical plate ..... 9
4. Male: anterior femora distinctly angulate, hind femora toothed; vertical plate with feeble brush on the anterior side (Fig.

- 15:2). Legs entirely fulvous, underside black. Aedeagus — Fig. 13:9. Length 5.8–6.5 mm ..... *shapaensis* sp.n.  
— Male: femora neither distinctly angulate nor toothed. Vertical plate with dense brush on the hind side. At least tarsi dark, underside metallic ..... 5
5. Tibiae and femora fulvous. Upperside green or aeneous .... 6  
— Legs black with metallic femora ..... 8
6. Male: ST-1,2 with brushes (Fig. 15:3), apex of aedeagus triangular (Fig. 17:1). Female: spermatheca — Fig. 16:2. Length 5.3–6.1 mm ..... *lobatus* sp.n.  
— Male without distinct brushes on ST-1,2 and with more or less truncate apex of aedeagus ..... 7
7. Male: apex of aedeagus truncate and slightly concave (Fig. 17:2). Female: ST-4 emarginate on the hind margin (Fig. 9:7), spermatheca — Fig. 16:3. Length 4.6–5.6 mm ..... *hagiangi* sp.n.  
— Male: apex of aedeagus subtruncate (Fig. 17:3). Female: ST-4 not emarginate, spermatheca — Fig. 16:4. Length 4.6–4.8 mm ..... *zoiai* sp.n.
8. Upperside blue or green blue. Apex of aedeagus truncate (Fig. 17:4). Female: ST-4 emarginate on the hind margin, spermatheca — Fig. 16:5. Length 4.2–6.0 mm ..... *lamellatus* sp.n.  
— Male: upperside mostly green, but also blue, violaceous or bronze. Aedeagus sharply bidentate at apex (Fig. 17:5). Female: ST-4 not emarginate on the hind margin, spermatheca — Fig. 16:6. Length 4.5–5.8 mm .. *laotica* sp.n.
9. Legs black. Male. ST-1–4 with brushes. Hind femora flattened beneath in basal part, with dense brush (Fig. 6:14). TS-1, 2 strongly widened, suboval ..... 10  
— Male: legs fulvous, often with dark tarsi. In females legs mostly dark ..... 11
10. Brushes on sternite 4 much smaller than on the preceding ones, often indistinct (Fig. 15:6). Underside of aedeagus without preapical ridge; unsclerotized part large, poorly delimited basally (Fig. 17:6). Upperside blue, violaceous or dark blue. Spermatheca — Fig. 16:7. Length 5.0–6.1 mm ..... *femoralis*  
— Male: ST-4 with 2 large brushes directed forward; they are much larger than preceding ones (Fig. 15:7). Underside of aedeagus with preapical ridge and small, sharply delimited unsclerotized “window” (Fig. 17:7). Upperside blue or green blue. Spermatheca — Fig. 16:8. Length 4.8–6.4 mm ..... *kabakovi* sp.n.
11. Male: mid tibiae curved, with preapical lobe (Fig. 3:14). Brushes of ST-1–3 feebly developed, on ST-4 represented with two groups of long curved hairs (Fig. 15:8). Upperside green, tarsi fulvous ..... 12  
— Male: mid tibiae straight, without preapical lobe ..... 13
12. Male: aedeagus incised at the apex (Fig. 17:8). TS-2 strongly widened, as wide as TS-1. Hind femora with distinct brush beneath. Female: ST-4 with straight hind margin, ST-5 with longitudinal ridge in the middle. Length 4.1–4.5 mm ..... *mimica* sp.n.  
— Male: aedeagus with narrowly rounded apex (Fig. 17:9). TS-2 much more narrow as TS-1. Hind femora with feebly developed brush. Female: ST-4 triangularly incised on hind margin, ST-5 elevated in the middle, but without longitudinal ridge (Fig. 9:11). Length 4.4–5.4 mm ..... *curvipes* sp.n.
13. Male: ST-1 with armament on middle of hind margin ..... 14  
— Male: ST-1 without armament on hind margin. Abdominal sternites and underside of hind femora with more dense hairs, but without distinct brushes. Tarsi dark. Legs of female piceous to black ..... 15

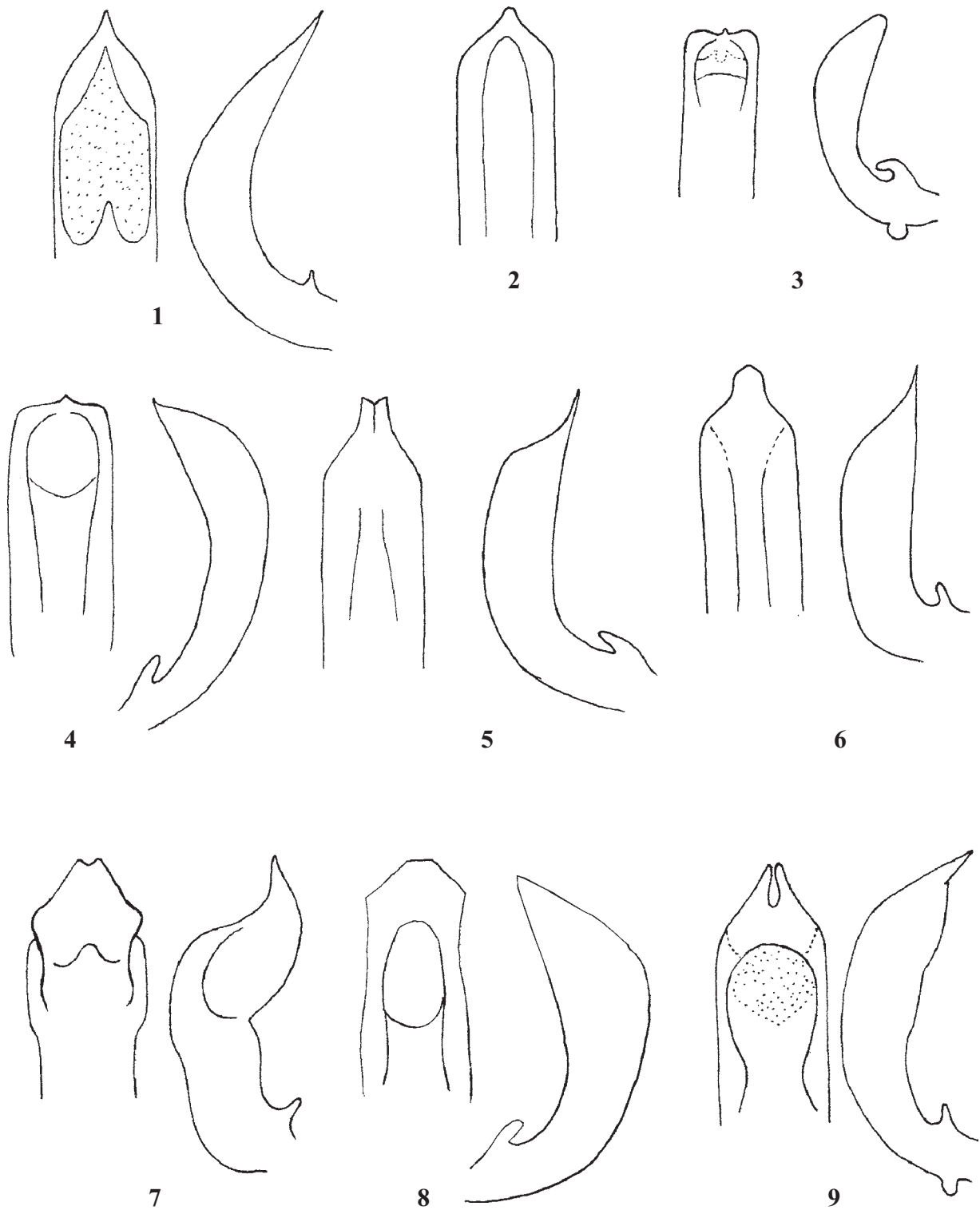


Fig. 13. Aedeagus, groups 5, 6: 1 — *cognatella*, HT, v, l; 2 — *laportei*, v; 3 — *regalini*, HT, d, l; 4 — *daccordii*, HT, d, l; 5 — *annamita*, HT, v, l; 6 — sp.D, v, l; 7 — *cbimensis*, TP, d, l; 8 — *costalis*, HT, v, l; 9 — *shapaensis*, HT, v, l.  
 Рис. 13. Эдеагус, группы 5, 6.

14. Male: ST-1 with small tooth or tubercle on the middle of hind margin (Fig. 15:5). Tarsi fulvous. Femora not toothed, fore femora feebly thickened. Brushes sparse, feebly developed, only ST-3 with one brush of long hairs directed backward. Prothorax very finely punctate. Upperside green or bluish green. Aedeagus — Fig. 19:1, spermatheca — Fig. 16:9. Length 3.8–4.5 mm ..... *microdentata* sp.n.
- Male: ST-1 with vertical quadrangular plate on the hind margin, ST 1-3 with distinct brushes. Hind femora of male toothed. Prothorax distinctly punctate. Upperside green. Aedeagus tridentate at the apex (Fig. 20:6), spermatheca — Fig 20:5. Length 4.3–5.3 mm ..... *armata* sp.n.
15. Aedeagus (Fig. 19:2) with longitudinal ridge on preapical part of the underside; preapical part of the upperside not widened triangularly to the orifice; in lateral view not distinctly thickened in the apical third. In male ST-1 and ST-4 simple, ST-5 with transverse impression, TS-2 harp-like, about 1.8 times as long as wide. Upperside metallic green. Length 4.3–6.0 mm ..... *dapi* sp.n.
- Aedeagus without longitudinal ridge on the preapical part of underside. In male TS-2 feebly harp-like, about 1.5 times as long as wide. Upperside mostly bronze, sometimes cupreous, blue or green ..... 16
16. Aedeagus in lateral view strongly thickened in the apical third, more or less triangular, with small but distinct tooth in the highest point; preapical part of the upperside not widened triangularly to the orifice (Fig. 19:4). In male ST-1 with longitudinal feeble ridge, ST-4 simple, ST-5 with transverse impression. Length 4.8–6.4 mm .... *cheni* sp.n.
- Aedeagus in lateral view not distinctly thickened in the preapical third; preapical part of the upperside triangularly widened to the orifice (Fig. 19:3). In male ST-1 simple or with traces of a ridge, ST-4 with impression divided by a longitudinal ridge, ST-5 with rounded groove (Fig. 15:11). Length 4.8–6.1 mm ..... *gressitti* sp.n.

*Colaspoides chinensis* Jacoby, 1888

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Female type (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION. S China (Kiangsi, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwantung, Kweichow, Kwangsi), Korea (Gensan).

*Colaspoides costalis* sp.n.

Fig. 13:8.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): China, Kwantung, Jusa Tam, V.1958, leg. Popov (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, labrum and 5 basal segments of antennae fulvous (apical segments absent), underside black, legs piceous with the femora dark red.

Male. Body ovate. Clypeus densely, frons and vertex sparsely punctate. Antennae thin, A-5 about 6 times as long as wide. Prothorax broadest before apex, rather densely, not strongly punctate, smooth on the sides. Elytra with strong and dense punctures and a few rows on the apical slope. PF strongly ridged, with deep groove at the apex. Propleurae smooth, impunctate. Abdomen without brushes, ST-1 feebly elevated in the middle, ST-4 with sharp longitudinal ridge elevated anteriorly in an acute angle (in lateral view it looks like tooth), ST-5 with a groove in the middle. Hind femora with a row of hairs beneath. TS-1 strongly widened, but longer than wide (other tarsi absent). Aedeagus thick in lateral view, underside with unsclerotized "window" (Fig. 13:8). Length 6.0 mm.

*Colaspoides shapaensis* sp.n.

Figs 13:9, 15:3.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Hoanglienshon, Shapa, 1600 m, 4.VI.1963, leg. Kabakov (LM).

Paratypes: Same locality, 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (LM, SMNS); — same locality, 12.–16.V.1990, leg. Miloc, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (FK).

DESCRIPTION. Upperside metallic green, labrum, antennae and legs fulvous, 4 apical segments of antennae darkened, underside black; one female dark blue.

Body elongate ovate. Clypeus densely punctate, vertex sparsely punctate, strigose near the eyes, with longitudinal groove. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest before the base and with rounded sides, surface moderately densely punctate except sides and anterior angles; punctures smaller than on elytra, interspaces mostly larger than punctures. Elytra densely and strongly punctate, but not rugose, 1.2–1.25 times as long as wide. Propleurae smooth, impunctate. Pygidium typical for this group.

Male. TS-1, 2 strongly widened. ST-1–3 with dense brushes, ST-4 with quadrangular vertical plate bearing a feeble brush on the anterior side, ST-5 with arcuate hind margin, impressed in the middle (Fig. 15:2). Fore femora thickened and distinctly angulate beneath, hind femora with a brush beneath delimited with small but acute tooth. Hind tibiae with a brush at the apex. Aedeagus (Fig. 13:9) very unusual, having a drop-like hole before the apical tip. Length 6.0–6.5 mm.

Female. Femora neither angulate nor toothed. ST-4 slightly arcuate on hind margin, ST-5 arcuately emarginate at the apex. Length 5.8–6.3 mm.

*Colaspoides lobatus* sp.n.

Figs 9:8, 12:15, 15:3, 16:2, 17:1.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, 11.V.1975, leg. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ (LM, SMNS); — N Vietnam, Song Chau, V.1975, leg. Medvedev, 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic bronze or green in both sexes, antennae piceous with the 6 basal segments fulvous, labrum and legs fulvous, but tarsi usually darkened. Prothorax widest at the base, with sides very narrowly margined, even posteriorly, surface strongly punctate. Elytra strongly punctate, especially on the sides. ST-1,2 with distinct brushes; plate on ST-4 transverse, not narrowed towards apex (Fig. 15:3). Hind femora with well developed brush. Apex of aedeagus triangular (Fig. 17:1). Length 5.3–5.6 mm.

Female. ST-4 triangularly emarginate on the hind margin (Fig. 9:8). Elytra mostly with a ridge laterally behind the middle. Pygidium — Fig. 12:15, spermatheca — Fig. 16:2. Length 5.5–6.1 mm.

*Colaspoides hagiangi* sp.n.

Figs 9:7, 16:3, 17:2.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Hagiang, V.1975, leg. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, 9 ♀♀ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Very similar to *C. lobatus* sp.n. in color and morphology, differs only in the form of the aedeagus and in the absence of brushes on ST-1,2.

Male: ST-4 with a vertical plate directed forwards (during preparing the abdomen of the male was lost). Aedeagus (Fig. 17:2) short and thick, apex truncate and arcuately emarginate, underside with a longitudinal impression widened towards apex and going basally to a rather small, sharply delimited unsclerotized "window". Length 5.0 mm.



Fig. 14. Spermatheca, group 5: 1 — *nigricornis*; 2 — *chakratongii*; 3 — *cupreicollis*; 4 — *cognata*; TP; 5 — *laportei*; 6 — *daccordii*; 7 — *cognatella*; 8 — *annamita*; 9 — *regalini*.

Рис. 14. Сперматека, группа 5.

Female: ST-4 with emargination in the middle of the hind margin (Fig. 9:7). Spermatheca — Fig. 16:3. Length 4.6–5.6 mm.

*Colaspoides zoiai* sp.n.

Figs 16:4, 17:3.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Cuc Phuong reservation, 24.IV.1975, leg. Medvedev (LM).

Paratypes: Same locality, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Very similar to *C. lobatus* sp.n. and *C. hagiangi* sp.n., differs only by the sexual characters of both sexes.

Male: ST-1, 2 without brushes, but with a few erect hairs, ST-4 with trapeziform, feebly transverse lobe with 2 small teeth at the apex and densely pubescent posterior surface, ST-4, 5 serrate on sides, ST-5 with transverse impression. Aedeagus (Fig. 17:3) short and thick, apex with short and broad protuberance, looking subtruncate; underside longitudinally concave, especially in the middle part. Length 4.5–4.8 mm.

Female: ST-4 not emarginate at the hind margin, ST-4, 5 feebly serrate on sides, ST-5 with semicircular emargination on the hind margin, spermatheca — Fig. 16:4. Length 4.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to Mr. Stephano Zoia, specialist of Eumolpinae.

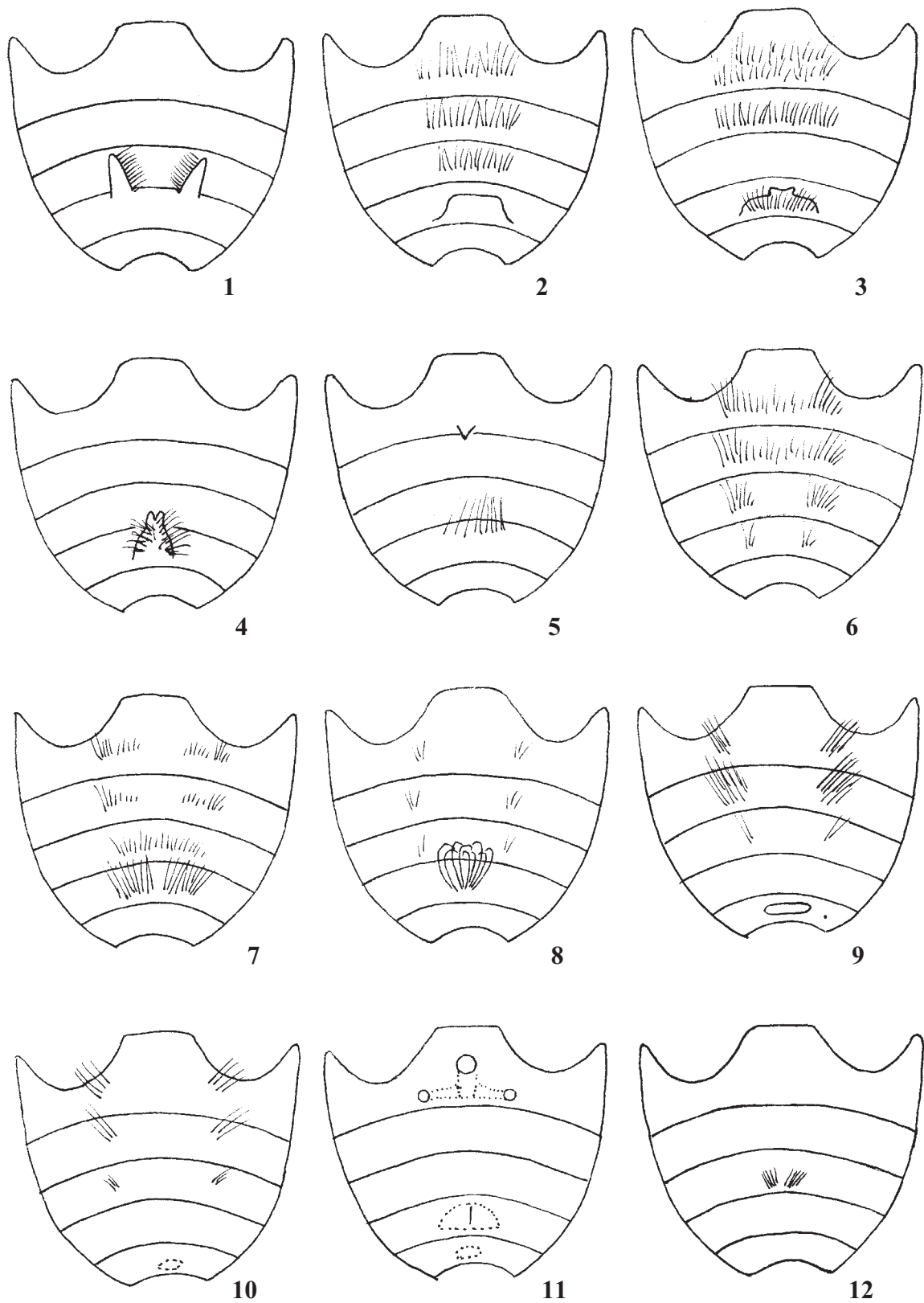


Fig. 15. Abdomen of male, groups 3, 4, 6: 1 — *chinensis*, TP; 2 — *shapaensis*, HT; 3 — *lobatus*, HT; 4 — *lamellatus*, HT; 5 — *microdentata*, HT; 6 — *femoralis*, TP; 7 — *kabakovi*, HT; 8 — *curvipes*, HT; 9 — *kubani*; 10 — *dimorphus*; 11 — *gressitti*; 12 — *crassifemur*.  
 Рис. 15. Брюшко самца, группы 3, 4, 6.

*Colaspoides lamellatus* sp.n.

Figs 9:9, 15:4, 16:5, 17:4.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Cuc Phuong reservation, 24.–26.IV.1975, leg. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (LM); — N Vietnam, Song Chau, V. 1975, 6 ♀♀ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green blue or blue, darker on the underside, females usually blue to dark blue; antennae piceous with fulvous basal segments, labrum dark fulvous to piceous, tibiae and tarsi black.

Male. Body ovate. Head shining, distinctly punctate, especially on clypeus; vertex with longitudinal groove, sparsely punctate. Antennae thin, without sexual dimorphism, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest before base, with the sides rounded and narrowly marginate, especially anteriorly, surface shining, rather strongly punctate (more sparsely on sides), interspaces mostly larger than punctures. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, rather strongly and uniformly punctate, punctures as large as on prothorax, arranged in rows on the apical slope near suture, interspaces mostly larger than punctures. PF ridged on bottom and widened apically in a deep groove. Propleurae smooth, shining, impunctate. ST-1–3 with erect hairs in the middle, but without distinct brushes, ST-4 serrate on the sides, with transverse high plate directed forward and with brush on its hind surface (Fig. 15:4), ST-5 serrate on sides, arcuate on hind margin, with a transverse groove in the middle. Femora not toothed, fore femora thickened, hind femora with short brush on the underside. Tibiae straight. TS-1, 2 strongly widened, subovate, a little longer than wide. Aedeagus truncate at the apex, rather thick in lateral view, with longitudinal groove on underside (Fig. 17:4). Length 5.0–5.1 mm.

Female. ST-4 with triangular impression in the middle of hind margin, ST-5 feebly arcuate at the apex, without impression (Fig. 9:9), spermatheca — Fig. 16:5. Length 4.2–6.0 mm.

*Colaspoides laotica* sp.n.

Figs 16:6, 17:5.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Laos, Louangprabang prov., 5 km W Bang Son Cha, 1200 m, 1.–16.V.1999, leg. Kuban (NHMB). Paratypes: Same locality, 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (NHMB, 3 ex. LM).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, blue, violaceous or bronze, basal half of antennae and labrum fulvous, apical half of antennae, tibiae and tarsi black.

Male. Body ovate. Head densely punctate, with longitudinal groove on vertex. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest before base, surface with distinct, not dense punctures. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, strongly, but not rugosely punctate, with a few rows on the apical slope. PF ridged and widened at the apex. Propleurae smooth and shining. ST-1 densely punctate and pubescent, but without brush; ST-4 with triangular lobe prolonged in narrow process, bidentate at the apex; ST-5 with transverse groove; ST-4, 5 serrate on sides. Femora not toothed, hind femora with short brush beneath. Hind tibiae curved before apex which bears a few long hairs. TS-1, 2 distinctly widened, but longer than broad. Aedeagus (Fig. 17:5) with sharply bidentate apex. Length 5.1–5.8 mm.

Female. ST-4 not emarginate on hind margin, ST-5 with shallow semicircular emargination on the hind margin. Spermatheca — Fig. 16:6. Length 4.5–5.5 mm.

*Colaspoides femoralis* Lefevre, 1885

Figs 9:10, 12:19, 16:7, 17:6.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Macao, male type (ISNB).

REMARKS. This abundant and widely distributed species was described very shortly and in many cases interpreted not quite correctly. Therefore a redescription based on a population from North Vietnam is given here.

REDESCRIPTION. Upperside of male blue or green blue, of female blue, dark blue or violaceous, antennae fulvous with segments 7–11 black, underside and legs black or dark piceous.

Body elongate ovate. Clypeus and sides of vertex sparsely punctate, vertex with longitudinal groove. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest before base, with the sides rounded and very narrowly marginate, surface with moderately large, not dense punctures (distinctly smaller than on elytra), interspaces larger than punctures, sides and anterior angles impunctate. Elytra strongly and densely punctate, with a few short rows on the apical slope. Propleurae smooth, impunctate. PF with a ridge on the bottom, widened and grooved apically, more strongly in the female (Fig. 12:19).

Male. Anterior femora thickened, distinctly angulate beneath. Hind femora with dense brush beneath. TS-1, 2 strongly widened, harp-like, especially on mid legs. ST-1–4 with brushes, especially dense on ST-1, 2 and rather feeble on ST-4; ST-5 unmarginated and very feebly serrate on sides, with transverse impression. Underside of aedeagus without preapical ridge, unsclerotized part large, poorly delimited basally (Fig. 17:6). Length 5.0–6.0 mm.

Female. Sides of elytra more roughly punctate. ST-4 with right hind margin, ST-5 feebly emarginate apically (Fig. 9:10). Spermatheca — Fig. 16:7. Length 5.2–6.1 mm.

VARIABILITY. The holotype has dark red femora and a longitudinal feeble ridge in the middle of ST-1. A specimen from Canton has also dark red femora, but only traces of a ridge on ST-1. A specimen from Kweichow, not fully matured, has fulvous legs with black tarsi and a rather distinct ridge on ST-1. All other specimens from China and Vietnam (more than 400 specimens were studied) have ST-1 not ridged and the legs black or dark piceous.

DISTRIBUTION. S China (Kwantung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Hupeh, Szechuan, Kiangsi, Shansi, Shantung), N Vietnam (south to Vinh).

*Colaspoides kabakovi* sp.n.

Figs 9:10, 16:8, 17:7.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, 50 km NE Thai-Nguyen, 300 m, 12.V.1963, leg. Kabakov (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, 9.–21.V.1963, 6 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀ (LM, SMNS); — mountains SW Qui-Chau, 9.–13.V.1963, leg. Kabakov, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. Very similar to *C. femoralis* Lefevre, the females practically identical except in the form of the spermatheca, males differ well in the structure of aedeagus and secondary sexual characters.

Male. Upperside blue green or almost green. ST-4 with two large and dense brushes directed forwards, they are much larger than preceding ones; brushes of ST-1, 2 rather feeble. TS-2 mostly broadly ovate or slightly harp-like. Underside of aedeagus with preapical ridge, a small sharply delimited unsclerotized “window” and with an oblique ridge on each side of this “window” (Fig. 17:7). Length 5.5–6.4 mm.

Female. ST-4–5 — Fig. 9:10, spermatheca — Fig. 16:8. Length 4.8–6.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to Mr. O. Kabakov, collector of the type series.

*Colaspoides mimica* sp.n.

Fig. 17:8.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Shon Duong NW Tam Dao, 200 m, 20.V.1962, leg. Kabakov (LM).

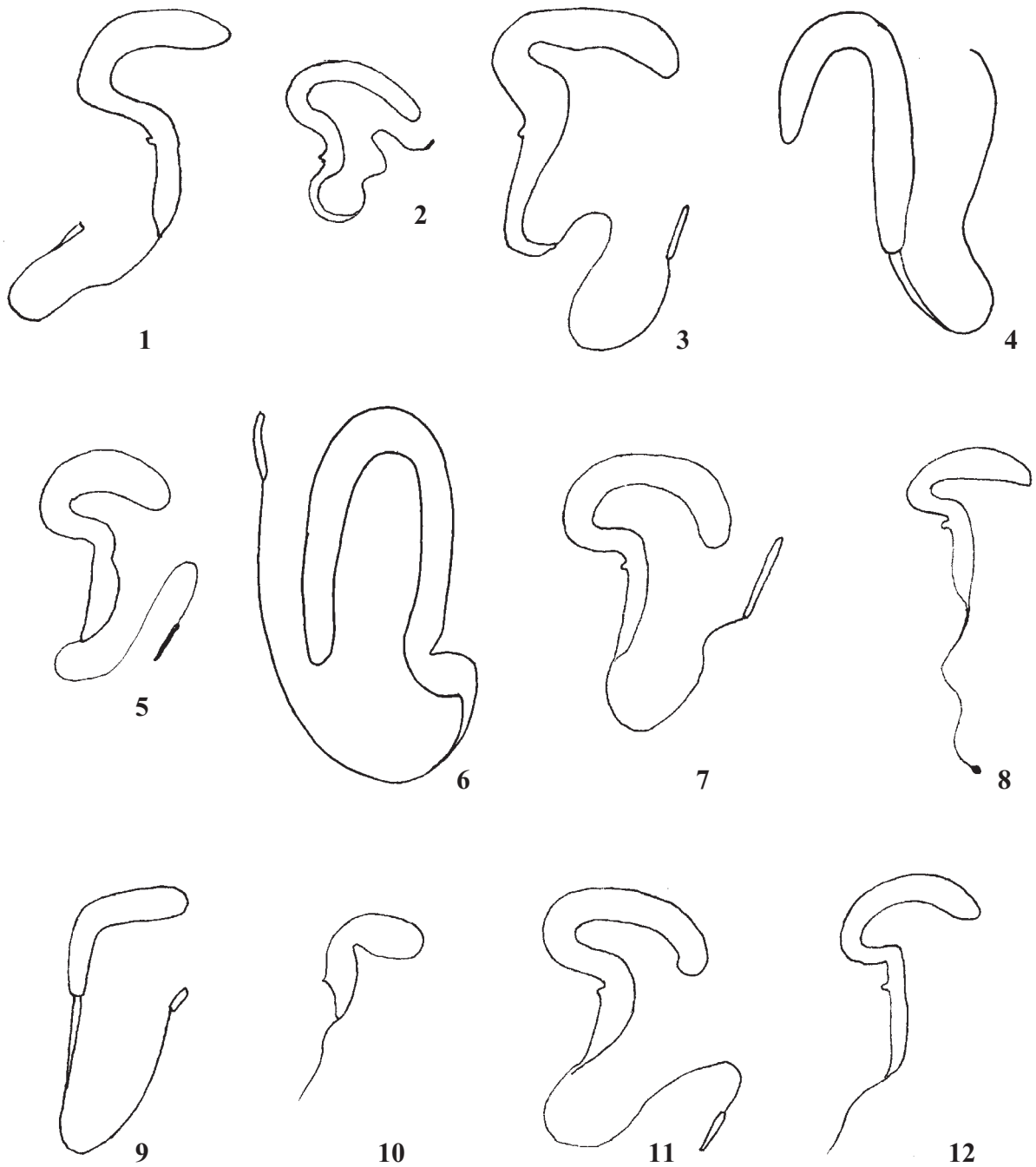


Fig. 16. Spermatheca, group 6: 1 — *chinensis*; 2 — *lobatus*; 3 — *bagiangi*; 4 — *zoiai*; 5 — *lamellatus*; 6 — *laotica*; 7 — *femoralis*; 8 — *kabakovi*; 9 — *microdentata*; 10 — *curvipes*; 11 — *dapi*; 12 — *cheni*.

Рис. 16. Сперматека, группа 6.

Paratypes: Same locality and date, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (LM, SMNS); — same locality, 15.V.1962, leg. Kabakov, 1 ♂ (LM).

DESCRIPTION. This species is similar to *curvipes* sp.n., having the same structure of the mid tibiae and abdomen in the male. It differs as follows.

Male. TS-2 strongly widened, almost as wide as TS-1. Aedeagus incised at the apex (Fig. 17:8). Hind femora with distinct brush beneath.

Female. ST-4 not incised triangularly on the hind margin, ST-5 with a longitudinal ridge in the middle. Length 4.1–4.5 mm.

*Colaspoides curvipes* sp.n.

Figs 3:14, 9:11, 15:8, 16:10, 17:9.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Vinh Phu prov., Cau Hai, 9.–10.V.1975, leg. Medvedev & Dang Dap (LM).



Paratypes: Same locality and date, 29 ♂♂, 31 ♀♀ (LM, SMNS).

**DESCRIPTION.** Upperside metallic green, underside piceous, antennae fulvous with the 3–4 apical segments darkened, labrum and legs fulvous.

Body ovate. Head shining, clypeus distinctly punctate, other part almost impunctate, vertex with a longitudinal groove. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax widest before base, with the sides rounded and narrowly marginate, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate, with large interspaces. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, strongly punctate, especially on the sides, with traces of rows on the apical slope near suture. PF slightly ridged on bottom and widened apically in a large deep groove. Length 4.4–5.4 mm.

Male. Mid tibiae curved and with short plate on the innerside of apex (Fig. 3:14). TS-1 very broad, TS-2 much narrower. Hind femora without brush beneath. ST-1–3 with erect hairs, ST-4 with a brush of curved hairs, ST-5 with deep subquadrangular emargination on the hind margin (Fig. 15:8). Aedeagus (Fig. 17:9) with narrowly rounded apex.

Female. ST-4 triangularly incised on hind margin, ST-5 elevated in the middle, but without longitudinal ridge (Fig. 9:11). Spermatheca — Fig. 16:10.

*Colaspoides microdentata* sp.n.

Figs 9:12, 15:5, 16:9, 19:1.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype (male): Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, 11.–13.V.1975, leg. Medvedev & Dang Dap (LM). Paratypes: Same locality and date, 32 ex. (LM, SMNS); — Tam Dao mountain ridge, Shon Duong, 200 m, 9.VI.1963, leg. Kabakov, 6 ex. (LM).

**DESCRIPTION.** Upperside green or bluish green, underside piceous, antennae fulvous with darkened 3–4 apical segments, labrum and legs fulvous.

Body ovate. Head almost impunctate except a few small and sparse punctures on clypeus, vertex with a longitudinal groove. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax broadest behind the middle, surface very finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra strongly and densely, but not rugosely punctate, with short rows on the apical slope near suture, interspaces as large or smaller than punctures. Propleurae impunctate, shining. Femora not toothed.

Male. ST-1, 2 with brush of short hairs, ST-3 with brush of long thick hairs directed backwards, ST-5 with transverse impression, ST-1 with small, but very distinct tooth in the middle of the hind margin (Fig. 15:5). Hind femora with well developed brush beneath. Mid tibiae straight. TS-1, 2 feebly widened, distinctly elongate. Aedeagus — Fig. 19:1. Length 3.8–4.2 mm.

Female. PF distinctly ridged on bottom, slightly widened apically in shallow groove. ST-4 undulate on sides, with feebly arcuate hind margin, ST-5 serrate on sides, not deeply arcuate on hind margin and with unsclerotized stripe before it (Fig. 9:12). Spermatheca — Fig. 16:9. Length 3.9–4.5 mm.

*Colaspoides armata* sp.n.

Figs 20: 5, 6.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype (♂): Laos, Boli Kham Xai Prov., 8 km N Ban Nape, 600 m, 1–18.V.2001, leg. P.Pacholatko (NHMB).

Paratypes: Same locality, 26 ♂♂, 28 ♀♀ (NHMB, LM); Laos, Bolikhamsai Prov., Ban Nape-Kaew Nua Pass, 600 m, 18.IV.–1.V.1998, leg. Jendek & Sausa, 2 ♂♂ (SZ, LM), 1 ♀ (SZ).

**DESCRIPTION.** Very similar to *C. microdentata* sp.n., differs in denser punctures on the head and prothorax, structure of genitalia and secondary sexual characters.

Upperside metallic green, underside piceous, antennae fulvous with darkened 3 apical segments, labrum and legs fulvous.

Head finely but distinctly punctate. Antennae thin. Prothorax with moderately dense punctures, elytra strongly and densely, but not rugosely punctate. ST-4,5 serrate on sides, PF ridged and widened apically in deep groove.

Male. ST-1 with quadrangular, almost vertical plate on hind margin, ST-1–3 with brushes, ST-5 with trapeziform depression. TS-1,2 distinctly widened, but longer than broad and widest before base. Fore and mid femora not toothed, hind femur with very distinct tooth and brush between tooth and base. Hind tibia widened and grooved preapically on the underside, apex with brush of long curved bristles. Aedeagus (Fig. 20: 6) with tridentate apex, underside with preapical impression delimited with two elevations. Length 5.1–5.3 mm.

Female. All femora not toothed. ST-5 with broad semicircular emargination at the apex. Spermatheca (Fig. 20:5) distinctly divided on thick and narrow parts, ductus thin, not very long. Length 4.3 mm.

*Colaspoides dapi* sp.n.

Figs 16:11, 19:2.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, 11.–13.V.1975, leg. Medvedev & Dang Dap (LM).

Paratypes: Same locality and date, 40 ex.; — same locality, but different dates, 15 ex.; — Tam Dao mountain ridge, Shon-Duong, 200 m, V.1962, leg. Kabakov, 10 ex.; — 50 km NE Thai-Nguyen, 300 m, 16.V.1963, leg. Kabakov, 1 ♂; — N Hong-Gai, VI.1962, leg. Kabakov, 4 ♂♂ (LM, SMNS).

**DESCRIPTION.** Upperside metallic green, underside piceous to black, labrum fulvous, antennae fulvous with the 6 apical segments piceous, legs fulvous with dark tarsi in male, piceous in female.

Body ovate. Head distinctly punctate on clypeus and near eyes, vertex with longitudinal groove. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax broadest behind middle, rounded on sides, distinctly punctate, interspaces larger than punctures, sides and anterior angles impunctate. Elytra strongly and densely, but not rugosely punctate, with short rows on the apical slope near suture, interspaces as large as punctures. Femora not toothed. Length 4.8–6.0 mm.

Male. Abdomen without distinct brushes, but with some erect hairs in the middle, ST-5 with transverse groove. TS-1, 2 moderately widened, distinctly elongate; TS-2 harp-like. Aedeagus (Fig. 19:2) with longitudinal ridge on preapical part of the underside; preapical part of the upperside not widened triangularly to the orifice; in lateral view not strongly thickened in the apical third.

Female. Body broader. PF ridged on the bottom and widened apically in a large and deep groove. ST-4 entire on the sides, with arcuate hind margin, ST-5 undulate on the sides, with large semicircular emargination apically. Spermatheca — Fig. 16:11. Length 4.3–6.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to Dr. Dang Thi Dap (Hanoi).

*Colaspoides cheni* sp.n.

Figs 9:13, 12:20, 16:12, 19:4.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, N Ha-Giang, 800 m, 6.VIII.1963, leg. Kabakov (LM). Paratypes: Same locality and date, 1 ♀ (LM); — same locality, 800–1200 m, 9.–15.VII.1963, leg. Kabakov, 4 ♀♀ (LM, SMNS); — N Vietnam, Ha-Giang, V.1975, leg. Medvedev, 39 ex. (LM); — En-le, 1908, 6 ex. (NHMB, LM, SMNS); — Hanoi, at light, 27.XII.1961, leg. Kabakov, 1 ♂ (LM).

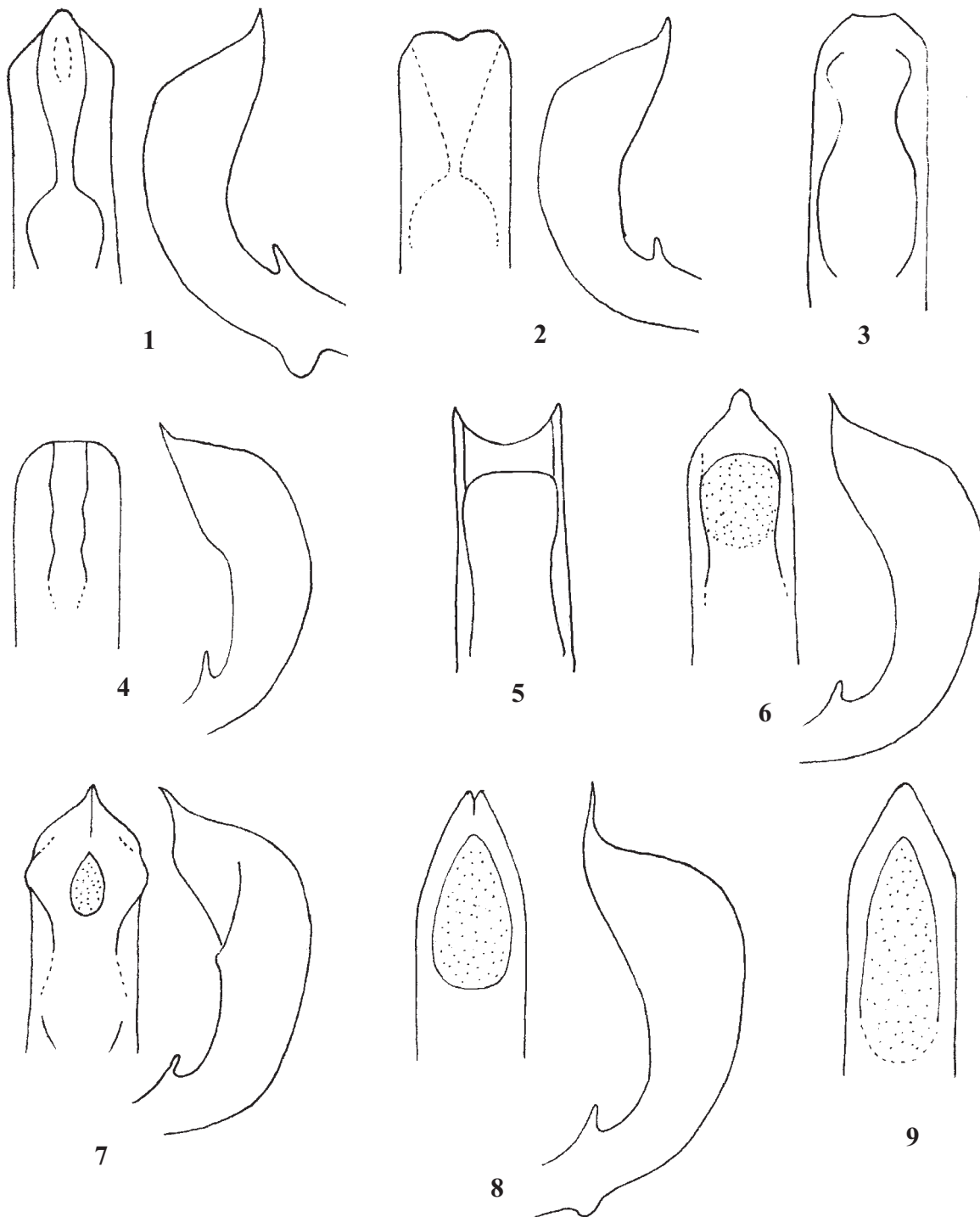


Fig. 17. Aedeagus, group 6: 1 — *lobatus*, HT, v, l; 2 — *bagiangi*, HT, v, l; 3 — *zoiyai*, HT, v; 4 — *lamellatus*, HT, v, l; 5 — *laotica*, HT, v; 6 — *femoralis*, HT, v, l; 7 — *kabakovi*, HT, v, l; 8 — *mimica*, HT, v, l; 9 — *curvipes*, HT, v.

Рис. 17. Эдеагус, группа 6.

DESCRIPTION. Very similar to *dapi* sp.n., differs only in the color, structure of genitalia and secondary sexual characters.

Upperside mostly bronze, cupreous or aeneous, sometimes also green, blue or violaceous. Length 4.8–6.4 mm.

Male. Aedeagus without longitudinal ridge on preapical

part of the underside; preapical part of upperside not widened triangularly to the orifice; in lateral view strongly thickened in the apical third, more or less triangular, with small, but distinct tooth in the highest point (Fig. 19:4). ST-1 with a longitudinal feeble ridge, ST-4 simple, ST-5 with transverse impression. TS-2 about 1.5 times as long as wide, feebly harp-like.

Female. PF — Fig. 12:20. ST-4, 5 — Fig. 9:13, spermatheca — Fig. 16:12.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to the memory of Dr. Sicien Chen.

*Colaspoides gressitti* sp.n.

Figs 9:14, 15:11, 18:1, 19:3.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Tuyen Quang, V.1975, leg. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: Same locality, 1♂, 1♀; — Lang Son, 17.IV.1960, leg. Izokh, 1♂, 2♀♀; — Cao Bang, 12.IV.1960, leg. Izokh, 1♂; — Tien Hoa, 10.IV.1960, leg. Izokh, 1♂ (LM, SMNS).

DESCRIPTION. Very similar to *C. dapi* sp.n. and *C. cheni* sp.n., differs only in a few characters.

Upperside bronze, dark green or blue. Fore femora mostly angulate beneath, more distinctly in males. Length 4.5–5.6 mm.

Male. Aedeagus without longitudinal ridge on the preapical part of underside; preapical part of the upperside triangularly widened to the orifice; in lateral view not strongly thickened in the preapical third, but incised before the apex (Fig. 19:3). ST-1 simple or with traces of longitudinal ridge, ST-4 with impression divided with longitudinal elevation, ST-5 with rounded groove (Fig. 15:11).

TS-2 about 1.5 times as long as wide, ovate or feebly harp-like.

Female. ST-4,5 — Fig. 9:14, spermatheca — Fig. 18:1. Length 4.8–6.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to the late Dr. J. L. Gressitt.

**Group 7**

Propleurae smooth and shining. Upperside entirely metallic, underside usually not metallic, legs piceous or fulvous. Anterior and posterior femora not toothed beneath. Males without secondary sexual characters.

Females of this group are poorly delimited from females of the group 6 and a few aberrations of the group 3, which have an entirely metallic upperside (*pilicornis*, *crassifemur*); therefore the examination of the spermatheca is necessary.

1. Legs dark: black, piceous or dark brown ..... 2
- Legs fulvous, sometimes with dark tarsi ..... 7
2. Species from Malacca and Thailand ..... 3
- Species from China ..... 10
3. Apex of aedeagus not sharply truncate ..... 4
- Apex of aedeagus truncate (Fig.10:10), spermatheca — Fig. 20:2. Legs piceous to fulvous. See group 5 ... *paviei*
4. Apex of aedeagus rounded with very small apical tip, underside without unsclerotized central stripe, but with deep preapical impression (Fig. 19:5). Spermatheca with bursa spiral-like, ductus without spiral part (Fig. 18:5). Upperside blue. Length 4.3–4.6 mm ..... *kantneri* sp.n.
- Apex of aedeagus triangular with distinct tip, underside with unsclerotized central stripe, but without preapical impression. Bursa copulatrix C- or U-like ..... 5
5. Male: underside of aedeagus with broad unsclerotized area, about 3 times broader than the lateral margins. Females: ST-5 with quadrangular emargination on the hind margin having a small tooth on the bottom ..... 6
- Male: underside of aedeagus with narrow unsclerotized stripe, which is not broader than the lateral margins (Fig. 19:7). Female: emargination on hind margin of ST-5 semicircular, without tooth on the bottom; spermatheca (Fig. 18:4) without spiral. Length 4.4–5.2 mm. Malacca ..... *puncticeps*
6. Upperside bronze or greenish bronze. Elytra with feeble, but distinct postbasal impression. Aedeagus — Fig. 19:6.

- Spermatheca with a spiral part of the ductus widened from the base to the apex (Fig. 18:2). Length 5.4–6.5 mm. Malacca, Thailand ..... *cuprea*
- Upperside mostly purple red, margined with green, or prothorax greenish, or entirely green. Elytra without distinct postbasal impression. Aedeagus as in the preceding species, spiral part of the ductus spindle-like, distinctly thickened in the middle (Fig. 18:3). Length 4.9–6.2 mm. Malacca ..... *elegans*
7. Species from Singapore. Upperside red cupreous, a patch at fore margin and hind angles of the prothorax, two bands and partly margins of the elytra blue-green. Prothorax coarsely punctate, elytra feebly impressed below the basal area, coarsely punctate; punctures irregularly arranged in numerous longitudinal rows. Length 5.3 mm. Unclear species ..... *gratiosa*
  - Species from China, Indochina and Burma ..... 8
  8. Species from China ..... 9
  - Species from Indochina and Burma ..... 11
  9. TS-1, 2 of male narrow and elongate, a little more than twice as long as wide, not wider than segment 3. Aedeagus very narrow, cuneiform (Fig. 19:8) ..... *paddis*
  - TS-1, 2 large, broader than segment 3, less than twice as long as wide. Aedeagus much broader, not cuneiform ..... 10
  10. Species from Hainan Island. Aedeagus bidentate at the apex (Fig. 21:2). ST-1 of male with an elongate elevation in the middle and erect hairs, mostly in the middle of the hind margin ..... *hainanensis*
  - Species from continental China. Aedeagus (Fig. 21:3) with more or less triangular apex. Spermatheca Fig. 18:6. Length 5.3–6.0 mm ..... *pseudodiffinis* sp.n.
  11. Species from Vietnam and Laos ..... 12
  - Species from Thailand and Burma ..... 15
  12. Each elytron with 3 ridges in the lateral part. ST-3–5 distinctly serrate on sides. Upperside green, underside dark piceous, antennae fulvous. Length 2.9–3.2 mm. Male unknown. Vietnam: Qui Chau, Kim-Shon ..... species E
  - Elytra not costate ..... 13
  13. Body mostly bigger than 4 mm. TS-1, 2 distinctly widened in the male ..... 14
  - Body smaller, 3.2–4.4 mm. Prothorax very finely, sometimes indistinctly punctate. Male: TS-1, 2 feebly widened, distinctly elongate. Aedeagus subtruncate at the apex, with central tip; underside before apex with two elevations divided with a deep impression (Fig. 21:6). Female: spermatheca — Fig. 18:9 ..... *persimilis*
  14. Prothorax with rather strong and dense, mostly elongate punctures; interspaces mostly with fine punctures. Male: TS-1, 2 strongly widened, aedeagus (Fig. 21:4) with very acute apex, without impressions on the underside. Spermatheca — Fig. 18:7. Length 4.3–5.0 mm ..... *flavimana* sp.n.
  - Prothorax finely punctate. Male: TS-1, 2 distinctly widened, but not wider than segment 3. Aedeagus (Fig. 21:5) subtruncate at the apex, with two very small teeth. Female: spermatheca — Fig. 18:8. Length 4.0–5.0 mm ..... *bidentulus* sp.n.
  15. Each elytron with 5–7 ridges or strongly elevated interspaces between the irregular geminate rows of punctures. Upperside metallic green or with aeneous elytra, underside piceous black, labrum, antennae and legs fulvous. Prothorax with moderately strong and dense punctures. PF not ridged, widened towards the base. ST-5 distinctly serrate, apically with small quadrangular incisure, having a tooth at the base. Spermatheca — Fig. 18:10. Length 4.7–5.0 mm. Male unknown. Thailand: Chiang Dao .... species F

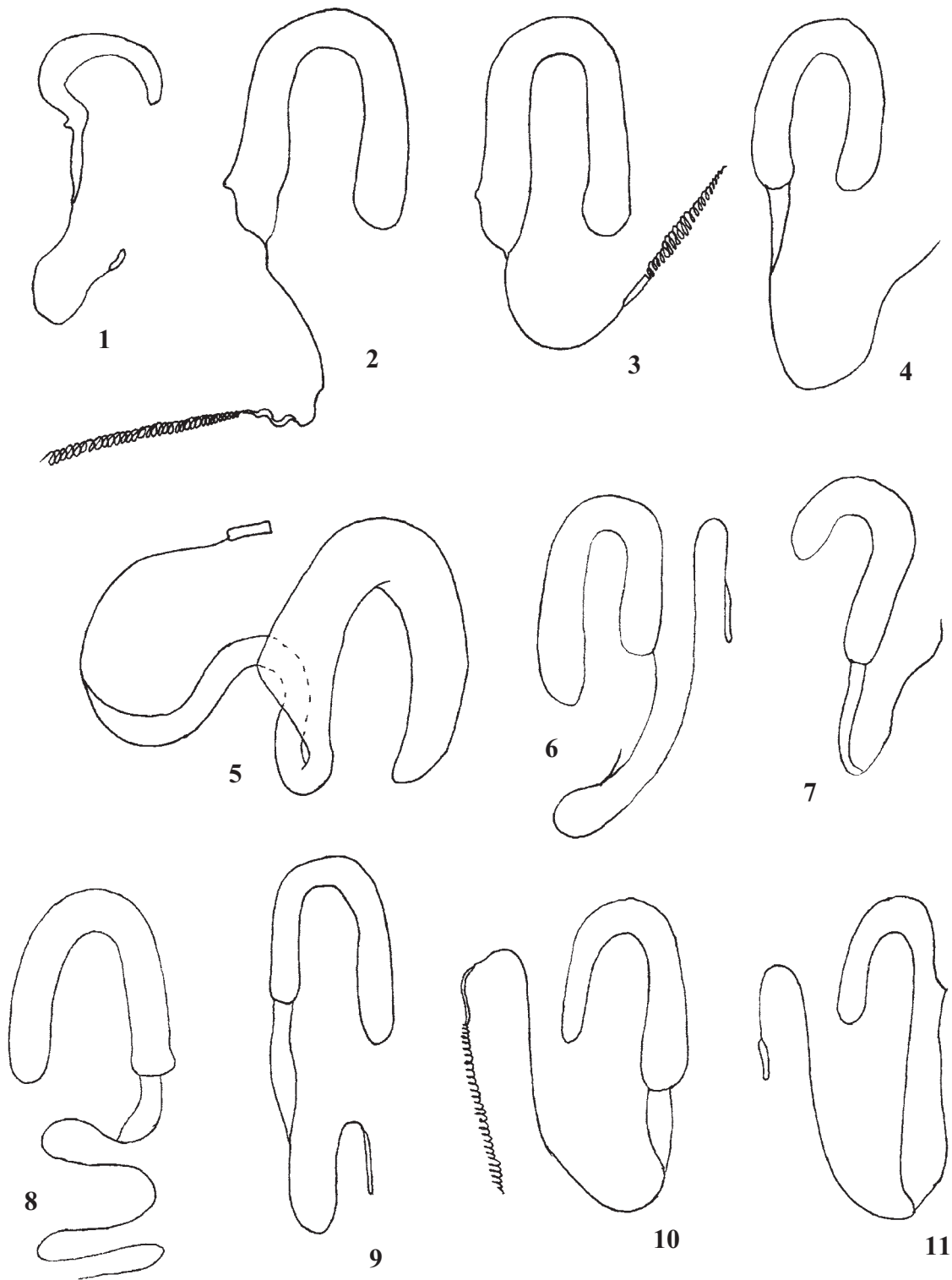


Fig. 18. Spermatheca, groups 6, 7: 1 — *gressitti*; 2 — *cuprea*; 3 — *elegans*; 4 — *puncticeps*; 5 — *kantneri*; 6 — *pseudodiffinis*; 7 — *flavimana*; 8 — *bidentulus*; 9 — *persimillis*; 10 — sp. F; 11 — *subovata*.

Рис. 18. Сперматека, группы 6, 7.

— Elytra without longitudinal ridges, confusedly punctate ..... 16  
 16. Prothorax impunctate, broadest at the base, trapeziform, with very acute hind angles. Anterior femora feebly angu-

late beneath. Upperside green or elytra violaceous, underside piceous, antennae and legs fulvous. Elytra finely punctate, with the interspaces much larger than punctures. ST-5 feebly serrate on sides, hind margin with shallow

- incisure. Length 4.4–4.6 mm. Male unknown. See also group 4 ..... *glabricollis*  
 — Prothorax distinctly punctate, with the hind angles rectangular or obtuse ..... 17  
 17. Prothorax broadly rounded on sides, broadest in the middle, feebly narrowed anteriorly, with obtuse hind angles. Upperside green, blue, violaceous or bronze. Male: TS-1, 2 feebly widened, triangular; aedeagus with broadly rounded apex (Fig. 21:7). Female: spermatheca — Fig. 18:11. Body small, 3.2–4.3 mm ..... *subovata* sp.n.  
 — Prothorax broadest at or near base, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, with rectangular or subacute angles. TS-1, 2 strongly widened. Body larger ..... 18  
 18. Upperside bronze, legs piceous or dark fulvous. Apex of aedeagus with long finger-like process (Fig. 21:8). Spermatheca — Fig. 20:3. Length 4.8–5.5 mm ..... *feae*  
 — Upperside green, legs fulvous. Apex of aedeagus with short process, underside with large unsclerotized area (Fig. 21:9). Spermatheca — Fig. 20:4. Elytra strongly punctate, rugose on sides. Length 4.3–5.1 mm .....  
 ..... *siamensis*

*Colaspoides kantneri* sp.n.

Figs 18:5, 19:5.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Benom Mts, 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembicky & Pacholatko (FK). Paratypes: Same locality, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (FK, LM)

DESCRIPTION. Upperside metallic blue, labrum fulvous, antennae piceous with fulvous basal segments, underside and legs piceous or dark fulvous.

Head distinctly punctate on clypeus, finely and sparsely on frons and vertex, the latter without longitudinal groove. Antennae thin, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, widest before base, feebly narrowed anteriorly, with obtuse hind angles; surface with moderately strong and dense punctures, interspaces a little larger than punctures. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, without postbasal impression, strongly and densely punctate, but not rugose on sides, with a few rows on apical slope. PF widened to base, not ridged. Propleurae smooth and shining. ST-4, 5 serrate on sides.

Male. TS-1, 2 strongly widened. ST-5 without distinct impression. Aedeagus — Fig. 19:5. Length 4.3–4.6 mm.

Female. ST-5 with arcuate emargination. Spermatheca — Fig. 18:5. Length 4.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to F. Kantner (České Budějovice).

*Colaspoides puncticeps* Baly, 1867

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. None.

DISTRIBUTION. Malacca, Singapore.

*Colaspoides cuprea* Baly, 1867*Colasposoma aeneoviride* Clark, 1865 syn.*Colaspoides simillima* Baly, 1867 syn.?

DISTRIBUTION. S Thailand, Malacca, Singapore.

*Colaspoides elegans* Baly, 1867

REMARKS. This species has the same form of the aedeagus as *C. cuprea* Baly, it differs in color, absence of postbasal impression on elytra and other form of spermatheca. Types of both taxa are unknown to me.

DISTRIBUTION. Malacca, Singapore.

*Colaspoides gratiosa* Baly, 1867

DISTRIBUTION. Singapore.

*Colaspoides paddis* Aslam, 1968

DISTRIBUTION. China (Kiangsi).

*Colaspoides hainanensis* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Male paratype BMH.

DISTRIBUTION. China (Hainan Island).

*Colaspoides pseudodiffinis* sp.n.

Figs 18:6, 21:3.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): China, Fukien, Foochow (LM).

Paratypes: Same locality, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (LM); — Kansu, Tu-kiang, 1 ♂ (NHMB); — Yunnan, vallis flumin. Soling-ho, 1 ♀ (NHMB); — Yunnan, Weibaoshan Mts, 2000–2800 m, 25.–28.VI.1992, leg. Kuban, 1 ♀ (NHMB).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green, blue or bronze, labrum, antennae except apical segments and legs fulvous, underside piceous.

Body elongate. Head distinctly punctate, more densely on clypeus, vertex with longitudinal groove. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, broadest behind the middle, surface with dense and moderately strong punctures. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, with traces of a postbasal impression, strongly and densely punctate, rougher at the sides; apical slope with a few confused rows. PF widened towards base and ridged. ST-5 feebly serrate, more distinctly in the female.

Male. TS-1, 2 strongly widened, broader than segment 3. ST-1 feebly concave in the middle, ST-5 with broad and deep semicircular emargination at the hind margin, aedeagus (Fig. 21:3) thick in lateral view, longitudinally concave on the underside.

Female. ST-5 with arcuate emargination on the hind margin. Spermatheca — Fig. 18:6.

Length 5.3–5.8 mm.

VARIABILITY. A male specimen from Sichuan (Quanxien) with dark legs not included in types; it might be color variation or local form.

REMARKS. I had received 3 specimens of this species from the late Dr. Gressitt determined as *C. diffinis*, but it seems likely that all material from China can not belong to *C. diffinis* described from Tonkin. A type of *C. diffinis* was not examined, but according to the original description *C. diffinis* is much smaller (4.0–4.3 mm) and has a postbasal impression on the elytra (“elytra infra humeros vage transversim impressa”).

*Colaspoides persimilis* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (female) and a series of paratypes (both sexes) BMH.

BIOLOGY. A series from Mt. Bavi was collected on *Wendlandia* (Rubiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Laos, N Vietnam (Mt. Mauson, Mt. Bavi, Tamdao; all localities N of Hanoi).

*Colaspoides flavimana* sp.n.

Figs 18:7, 21:4.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Ninh Binh prov., Cuc Phuung reservation, 24.IV.1975, leg. Medvedev (LM).

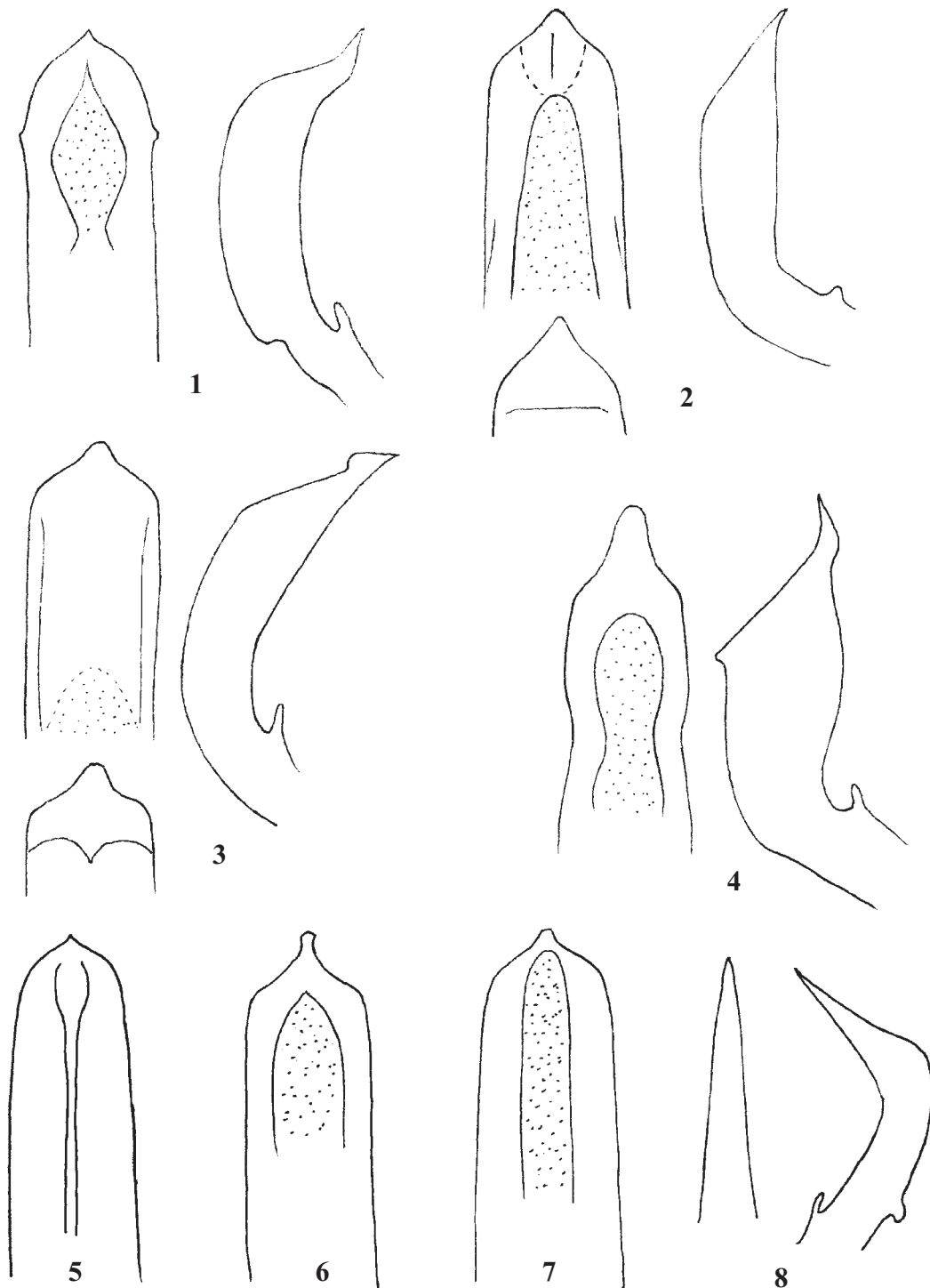


Fig. 19. Aedeagus, groups 6, 7: 1 — *microdentata*, HT, v, l; 2 — *dapi*, HT, v, d; 3 — *gressitti*, HT, v, l, apex D; 4 — *cheni*, HT, v, l; 5 — *kantneri*, HT, v; 6 — *cuprea*, v; 7 — *puncticeps*, v; 8 — *paddis*, v, l.

Рис. 19. Эдеагус, группы 6, 7.

Paratypes: Same locality, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (LM, SMNS).

DESCRIPTION. Metallic green or bluish green, labrum, antennae (with darkened 2 apical segments) and legs fulvous, underside piceous.

Body elongate ovate. Clypeus densely punctate, frons and vertex sparsely punctate, with a deep longitudinal groove.

Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2 times as wide as long, broadest near base and distinctly narrowed anteriorly, surface with rather strong and dense elongate punctures, interspaces mostly with fine punctures. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, strongly and densely punctate, with 1–2 rows on the apical slope near suture, without

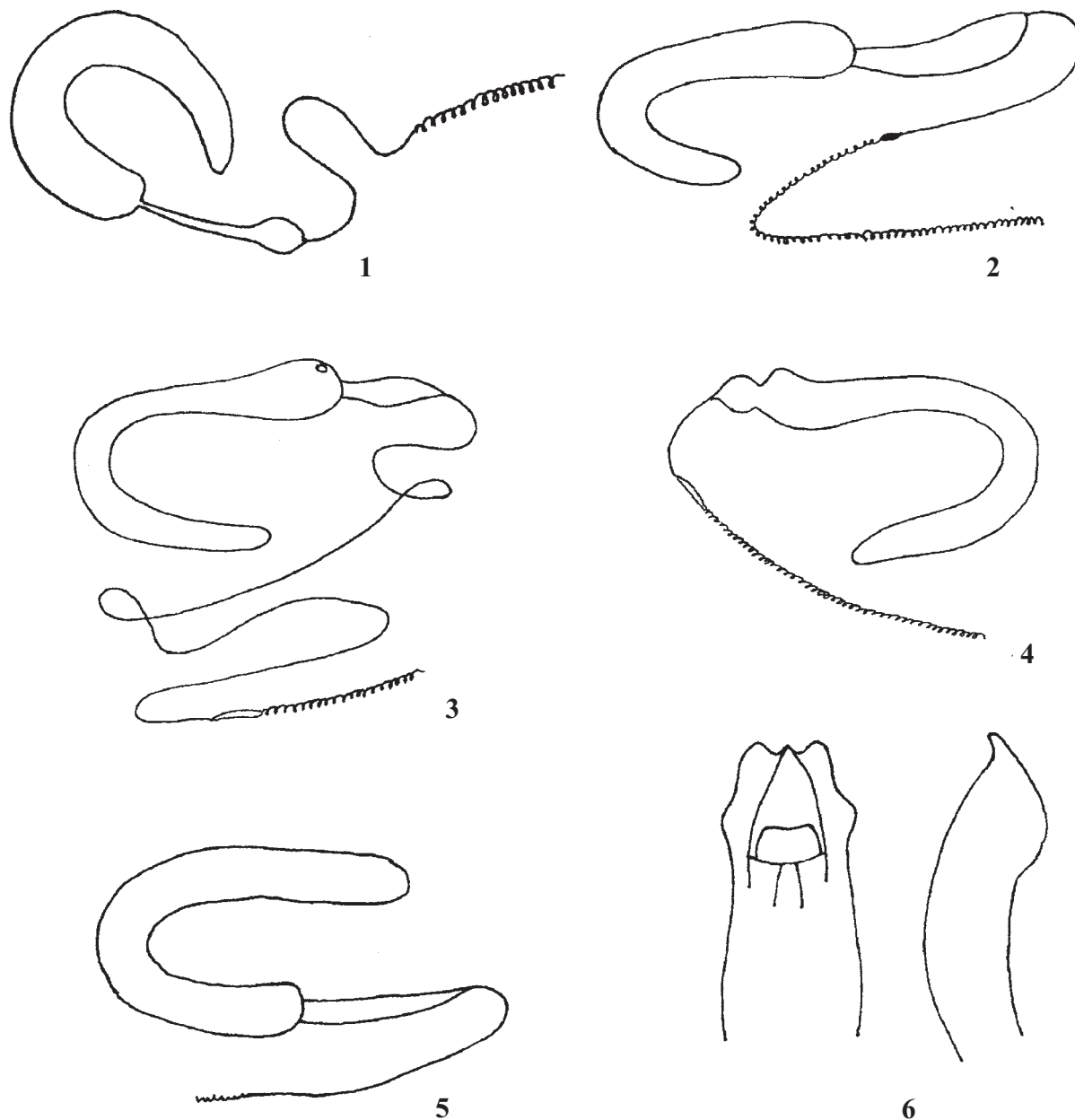


Fig. 20. 1-5 — spermatheca, groups 5-7, *cognatomima* (1), *paviei* (2), *feae* (3), *siamensis* (4), *armata* (5); 6 — aedeagus, group 6, *armata*.

Рис. 20. 1-5 — сперматека, группы 5-7, *cognatomima* (1), *paviei* (2), *feae* (3), *siamensis* (4), *armata* (5); 6 — эдеагус, группа 6, *armata*.

postbasal impression. PF parallel-sided, with distinct ridge. ST-4, 5 serrate on sides.

Male. TS-1, 2 strongly widened, broader than segment 3. ST-5 with broad and deep trapeziform incisure at the hind margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 21:4) with very acute apex, underside without impressions, entirely sclerotized.

Female. ST-5 broadly concave at the hind margin. Spermatheca S-like (singular in *Colaspoides*), ductus thin and short (Fig. 18:7). Length 4.5-5.2 mm.

REMARKS. This species seems to be near the unclear species *fulvipes* Lefevre, 1889 from Tonkin. According to the original description *fulvipes* has a metallic underside. Very

possibly *fulvipes* sensu Kimoto & Gressitt [1982] is identical with *flavimana* sp.n.

*Colaspoides bidentulus* Medvedev sp.n.

Figs 9:6, 18:8, 21:5.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, prov. Vinh-Phu, Cau-Hai, 9.-10.V.1975, leg. Medvedev & Dang Dap (LM).

Paratypes: Same locality and date, 18 paratypes (LM; SMNS).

DESCRIPTION. Upperside metallic green, sometimes bluish green, aeneous or cupreous, labrum, antennae and underside fulvous, two apical segments more or less darkened.

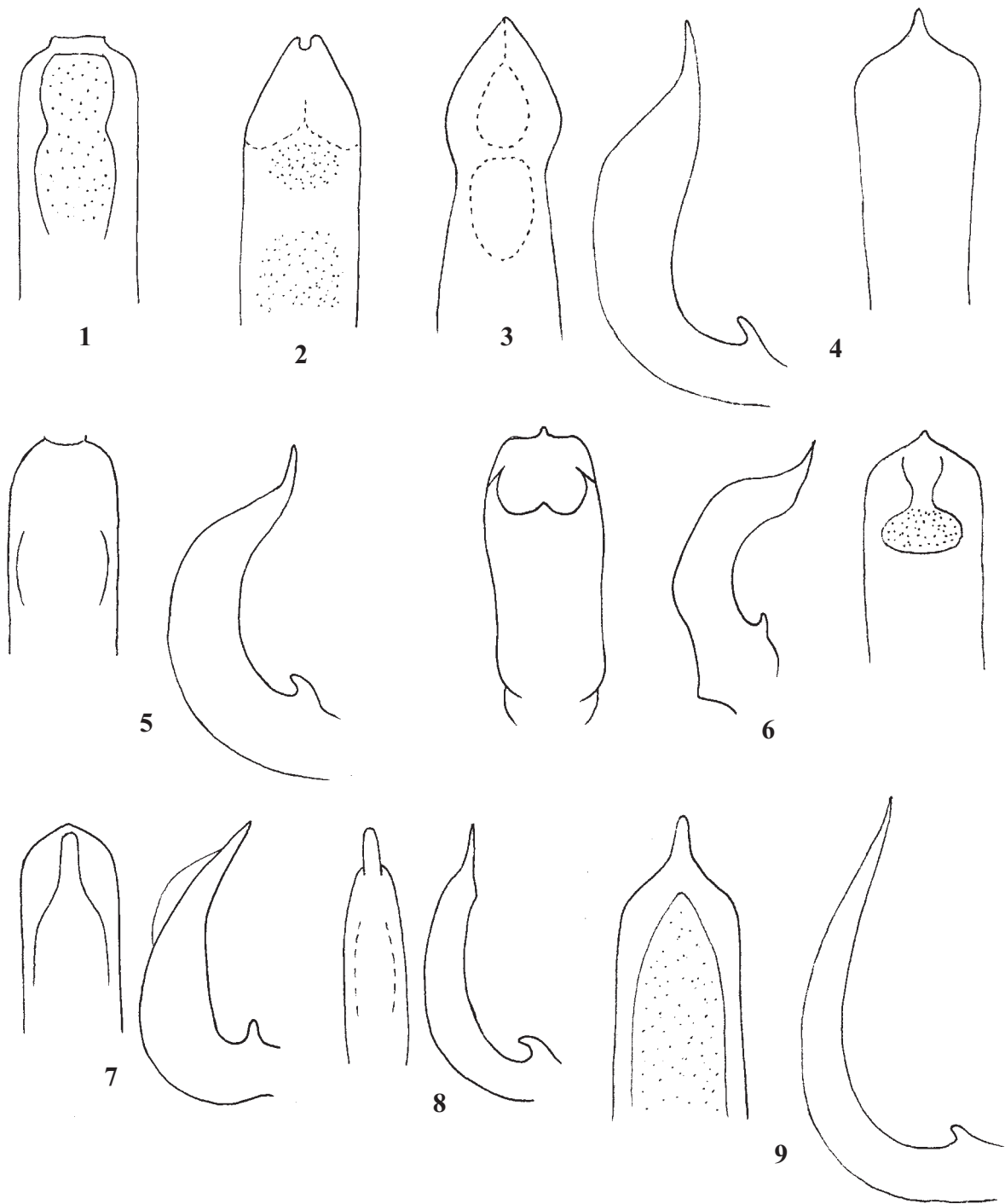


Fig. 21. Aedeagus, groups 5, 7: 1 — *cognatomima*, HT, v; 2 — *hainanensis*, PT, v; 3 — *pseudodiffinis*, HT, v, l; 4 — *flavimana*, HT, v; 5 — *bidentulus*, HT, v, l; 6 — *persimilis*, PT, d, l, v; 7 — *subovata*, HT, v, l; 8 — *faae*, v, l; 9 — *siamensis*, LT, v, l.  
Рис. 21. Эдеагус, группы 5, 7.

Body short ovate. Head finely punctate, more densely on clypeus and near eyes, vertex with longitudinal groove. Antennae thin, segment 9 about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long, broadest before base, distinctly rounded, especially in the anterior half, finely but densely punctate throughout except almost smooth sides and anterior angles. Elytra without basal convexity, densely and strongly,

but not rugosely punctate, with traces of rows on the apical slope near suture. TS-3 thin, about 3 times as long as wide. Femora not toothed. Length 4.2–5.0 mm.

Male. TS-1, 2 feebly widened, elongate, not wider than segment 3. Aedeagus (Fig. 21:5) with 2 very small teeth at the apex, prolonged on the upperside as short ridges.

Female. ST-4, 5 — Fig. 9:6, spermatheca — Fig. 18:8.



*Colaspoides subovata* sp.n.

Figs 18:11, 21:7.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son env., Ban Huai Po, 1800 m, 30.IV.–14.V.1991, leg. Farkac (NHMB). Paratypes: Same locality and date, 62 males, 60 females; — same locality, 9.–16.V.1991, leg. Pacholatko, 1 ♀ (NHMB); — same locality, 1600–2000 m, 9.–16.V.1991, leg. Horak, 1 ♀ (LM); — same locality, 1600–2000 m, 17.–23.V.1991, leg. Horak, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (FK); — Mae Hong Son, 28.IV.1991, leg. Bily, 1 ♀ (NHMB).

DESCRIPTION. Upperside metallic green, underside piceous, labrum, antennae and legs fulvous, in the male 1–2 apical segments of antennae dark, in the female 5–6 apical segments dark and upperside often blue or violaceous.

Male. Head distinctly punctate, more densely on clypeus. Antennae thin, A-9 about 3.5–4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, feebly narrowed anteriorly and towards the base, with obtuse hind angles. Surface with dense punctures, interspaces a little larger than punctures, with microscopical dots. Elytra almost parallel-sided, 1.8 times as long as wide, without postbasal impression, densely punctate, with a few rows on the apical slope; punctures larger than on prothorax, but not rugose. PF narrow, parallel-sided, without ridge. TS-1, 2 feebly widened, triangular. ST-4, 5 not serrate on sides, ST-5 broadly concave on the hind margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 21:7) rounded at the apex, underside with longitudinal impression, but without distinct unsclerotized area.

Length 3.2–3.9 mm.

Female. Elytra ovate. ST-5 with feeble emargination in the middle of hind margin. Spermatheca — Fig. 18:11. Length 3.6–4.3 mm.

*Colaspoides feae* Jacoby, 1882

Figs 20:3, 21:8.

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. 2 female syntypes MD.

REMARKS. A series from Thailand, including males and females is identical with the types.

REDESCRIPTION. Antennae thin, A-9 about 5 times as long as wide.

Male. TS-1 strongly widened, elongate ovate; TS-2 less broad, parallel-sided, about twice as long as wide. Underside of aedeagus concave, entirely sclerotized (Fig. 21:8).

Female. ST-5 strongly serrate, with quadrangular emargination at the apex, having a tooth on the bottom and with arcuate elevation before apex. Spermatheca (Fig. 20:3) with the bursa sharply divided in two parts, thin part of ductus very long.

DISTRIBUTION. Burma (Teinzo, type series), S Thailand (Phato in Chumphon prov.).

*Colaspoides siamensis* Jacoby, 1905

STUDIED TYPE MATERIAL. ♂ syntype BMNH, designated herewith as lectotype.

REMARKS. According to Kimoto & Gressitt [1982] *siamensis* Jacoby, 1905 is a synonym of *ovalis* Lefevre, 1890, described from Laos. These authors indicated a distribution as

“Thailand, Laos, Vietnam”, but they never studied the genitalia. In my very large material I had never seen specimens from Laos or Vietnam being identical with *siamensis*. Therefore I consider the status of *ovalis* still as unclear; possibly it is identical with *bidentulus* sp.n.

DISTRIBUTION. Thailand.

## Species with unclear taxonomical position

*Colaspoides tenenbaumi* Pic, 1942 (China). Possibly belongs to the group 5

*Colaspoides fulvipes* Lefevre, 1889 (N Vietnam, Lien-Shon). Possibly belongs to the group 7 or 6. See note to *flavimana* sp.n.

*Colaspoides diffinis* Lefevre, 1893 (N Vietnam, Tonkin). Belongs to the group 7. See note to *pseudodiffinis* sp.n.

*Colaspoides fulvicornis* (Baly, 1865), described as *Colasposoma* (Thailand). Possibly belongs to the group 7

*Colaspoides ovalis* Lefevre, 1890 (Laos). Belongs to the group 7, see note to *siamensis* Jacoby

*Colaspoides morimotoi* Kimoto, 1967 (China, Hong Kong area). Belongs to the group 7, compared by the author with *diffinis* Lefevre

*Colaspoides medogensis* Tan, 1989 (China)

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