

To the knowledge of Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) described by V. Motschulsky

К познанию жуков листоедов (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae), описанных В. Мочульским

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Chrysomelidae, типы, коллекция В. Мочульского, новые синонимы, новые комбинации, новые замещающие названия, восстановленный статус.

ABSTRACT. 41 poorly known type species of leaf beetles described by V. Motschulsky were studied. Transferred to other genus: *Orsodacne indica* Motschulsky, 1866 to *Hyphaenia* Baly, 1865; *Melixanthus flaveolus* (Motschulsky, 1866), *M. acutungulus* (Motschulsky, 1866), *M. nigrolimbatus* (Motschulsky, 1866), *M. suturalis* (Motschulsky, 1866) — to *Coenobius* Suffrian, 1857; *Scelodonta aenea* Motschulsky, 1866 — to *Pagria* Lefevre, 1884; *Colasposoma rugipennis* Motschulsky, 1860 — to *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833; *Trichochrysea rufula* Motschulsky, 1866, *T. fuscula* Motschulsky, 1866 — to *Aoria* Baly, 1860; *Monolepta maculicollis* Motschulsky, 1858 — to *Atrachya* Dejean, 1837; *Atrachya nigrocincta* Motschulsky, 1858, *A. basalis* Motschulsky, 1858 — to *Monolepta* Erichson, 1843; *Longitarsus albescens* Motschulsky, 1866 — to *Aphthona* Chevrolat, 1837; *Luperus coeruleipennis* Motschulsky, 1860 — to *Pseudoides* Jacoby, 1892, *Anisodera nigricauda* Motschulsky, 1863 — to *Gonophora* Baly, 1858; *Tricliona oblonga* (Motschulsky, 1866) removed back to *Basilepta* Lefevre, 1885. New synonymy are established: *Coenobius flaveolus* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.** = *C. acutangulus* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.** = *C. nigrolimbatus* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.** = *C. suturalis* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**; *Nodina subdilata* Motschulsky, 1858 = *N. rotundata* Motschulsky, 1858, **syn. n.**; *Basilepta viridipenne* (Motschulsky, 1860) = *B. frontalis* (Baly 1867), **syn. n.**; *Basilepta sculpturata* (Motschulsky, 1860) = *B. bhamoense* (Jacoby, 1892), **syn. n.**; *Pagria restituens* Walker, 1859 = *P. aenea* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.** = *P. costatipennis* Jacoby, 1887, **syn. n.**; *Scelodonta dillwyni* Stephens, 1831 = *S. strigicollis* (Motschulsky, 1866), **syn. n.**; *Aoria nigripes* Baly, 1860 = *A. rufula* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.** = *A. fuscula* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**; *Cleoporus lateralis* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.** = *C. variabilis* Baly, 1874, **syn. n.**; *Colaspoides rugipennis* (Mots-

chulsky, 1860), **comb. n.** = *C. paviei* Lefevre, 1890, **syn. n.**; *Pseudoides coeruleipennis* (Motschulsky, 1860), **comb. n.** = *P. flavicollis* Jacoby, 1903, **syn. n.**; *Atrachya bimaculata* Hornstedt, 1788 = *A. maculicollis* (Motschulsky, 1858), **comb. et syn. n.**; *Chaetocnema (Tlanoma) gracilis* Motschulsky, 1859 = *Ch. indica* Weise, 1916, **syn. n.**; *Chaetocnema (Tlanoma) puncticollis* Motschulsky, 1859 = *Ch. discreta* Baly, 1876, **syn. n.**; *Longitarsus suturellus* (Motschulsky, 1866) = *L. rangoonensis* Jacoby, 1892, **syn. n.**; *Aphthona albescens* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.** = *A. opaca* Allard, 1889, **syn. n.**; *Nisotra gemella* Erichson, 1834 = *N. javana* (Motschulsky, 1866), **syn. n.**; *Dactylispa longicornis* (Motschulsky, 1861) = *D. severini* Gestro, 1897, **syn. n.**; *Dactylispa nigromaculata* (Motschulsky, 1861) = *D. xanthospila* Gestro, 1890, **syn. n.**; *Dactylispa nigripennis* (Motschulsky, 1861) = *D. xanthospila* Gestro, 1890, **syn. n.**; *Gonophora zinzibaris* (Motschulsky, 1861) = *G. akalankita* Maulik, 1919, **syn. n.**; *Gonophora nigricauda* (Motschulsky, 1863) = *G. taprobane* Gestro, 1902, **syn. n.** *Dactylispa filicornis* (Motschulsky, 1861), **stat. rest.** is a good species. Renamed because of homonymy: *Monolepta nigrocincta* Jacoby, 1900 to *Monolepta jacobiana* Medvedev, 2006, **nom. n.**; *Monolepta basalis* Harold, 1880 to *Monolepta haroldiana* Medvedev, 2006, **nom. n.** Redescription of 1 genus and 16 species are given. For 55 species with clear taxonomical status lectotypes and paralectotypes are designated.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Изучен 41 тип малоизвестных видов жуков листоедов, описанных В. Мочульским. Перенесены в другой род: *Orsodacne indica* Motschulsky, 1866 в *Hyphaenia* Baly 1865; *Melixanthus flaveolus* (Motschulsky, 1866), *M. acutungulus* (Motschulsky, 1866), *M. nigrolimbatus* (Motschulsky, 1866), *M. suturalis* (Motschulsky, 1866) — в *Coenobius* Suffrian 1857; *Scelodonta aenea* Motschulsky, 1866 — в *Pagria* Lefevre, 1884; *Colasposoma rugipennis* Motschulsky,

1860 — в *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833; *Trichochrysea rufula* Motschulsky, 1866, *T. fuscata* Motschulsky, 1866 — в *Aoria* Baly, 1860; *Monolepta maculicollis* Motschulsky, 1858 — в *Atrachya* Dejean, 1837; *Atrachya nigrocincta* Motschulsky, 1858, *A. basalis* Motschulsky, 1858 — в *Monolepta* Erichson, 1843; *Longitarsus albescens* Motschulsky, 1866 — в *Aphthona* Chevrolat, 1837; *Luperus coeruleipennis* Motschulsky, 1860 — в *Pseudoides* Jacoby, 1892, *Anisodera nigricauda* Motschulsky, 1863 — в *Gonophora* Baly, 1858; *Tricliona oblonga* (Motschulsky, 1866) перенесена обратно в *Basilepta* Lefevre, 1885. Установлены новые синонимы: *Coenobius flaveolus* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.** = *C. acutangulus* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.** = *C. nigrolimbatus* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.** = *C. suturalis* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**; *Nodina subdilata* Motschulsky, 1858 = *N. rotundata* Motschulsky, 1858, **syn. n.**; *Basilepta viridipenne* (Motschulsky, 1860) = *B. frontalis* (Baly 1867), **syn. n.**; *Basilepta sculpturata* (Motschulsky, 1860) = *B. bhamonense* (Jacoby, 1892), **syn. n.**; *Patria restituens* Walker, 1859 = *P. aenea* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.** = *P. costatipennis* Jacoby, 1887, **syn. n.**; *Scelodonta dillwyni* Stephens, 1831 = *S. strigicollis* (Motschulsky, 1866), **syn. n.**; *Aoria nigripes* Baly, 1860 = *A. rufula* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.** = *A. fuscata* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**; *Cleoporus lateralis* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.** = *C. variabilis* Baly, 1874, **syn. n.**; *Colaspoides rugipennis* (Motschulsky, 1860), **comb. n.** = *C. paviei* Lefevre, 1890, **syn. n.**; *Pseudoides coeruleipennis* (Motschulsky, 1860), **comb. n.** = *P. flavicollis* Jacoby, 1903, **syn. n.**; *Atrachya bimaculata* Hornstedt, 1788 = *A. maculicollis* (Motschulsky, 1858), **comb. et syn. n.**; *Chaetocnema (Tlanoma) gracilis* Motschulsky, 1859 = *Ch. indica* Weise, 1916, **syn. n.**; *Chaetocnema (Tlanoma) puncticollis* Motschulsky, 1859 = *Ch. discreta* Baly, 1876, **syn. n.**; *Longitarsus suturellus* (Motschulsky, 1866) = *L. rangoonensis* Jacoby, 1892, **syn. n.**; *Aphthona albescens* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.** = *A. opaca* Allard, 1889, **syn. n.**; *Nisotra gemella* Erichson, 1834 = *N. javana* (Motschulsky, 1866), **syn. n.**; *Dactylispa longicornis* (Motschulsky, 1861) = *D. severini* Gestro, 1897, **syn. n.**; *Dactylispa nigromaculata* (Motschulsky, 1861) = *D. xanthospila* Gestro, 1890, **syn. n.**; *Dactylispa nigripennis* (Motschulsky, 1861) = *D. xanthospila* Gestro, 1890, **syn. n.**; *Gonophora zinzibaris* (Motschulsky, 1861) = *G. akalankita* Maulik, 1919, **syn. n.**; *Gonophora nigricauda* (Motschulsky, 1863) = *G. taprobane* Gestro, 1902, **syn. n.** *Dactylispa filicornis* (Motschulsky, 1861), **stat. rest.** является самостоятельным видом. Переименованы в связи с омонимией: *Monolepta nigrocincta* Jacoby, 1900 в *Monolepta jacobiana* Medvedev, 2006, **nom. n.**; *Monolepta basalis* Harold, 1880 в *Monolepta haroldiana* Medvedev, 2006, **nom. n.** Сделаны переописания 1 рода и 16 видов. Для 55 видов с ясным таксономическим статусом обозначены лектотипы и паралектотипы.

Introduction

Motschulsky's collection, deposited in the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, includes a lot of unclear Chrysomelid species, which were never throughoutly revised, except one Ogloblin's publication [1930] concerning rather large amount of Alticinae. In the publication proposed I have studied 41 type species from this collection, partly with redescriptions, partly with synonymization and taxonomical notes and also designated lectotypes and paralectotypes for species with clear taxonomical status.

Bad safety of Motschulsky collection not always allows to determine a sex of some specimens, therefore it is specified not for all types.

Taxonomical part

Coenobius flaveolus (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.**

= *Coenobius acutangulus* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**
 = *Coenobius nigrolimbatus* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**
 = *Coenobius suturalis* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**
 = *Coenobius basalis* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Monachus flaveolus* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon". 3 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype;

Lectotype of *Monachus acutangulus* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon";

Lectotype of *Monachus nigrolimbatus* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon". 2 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype;

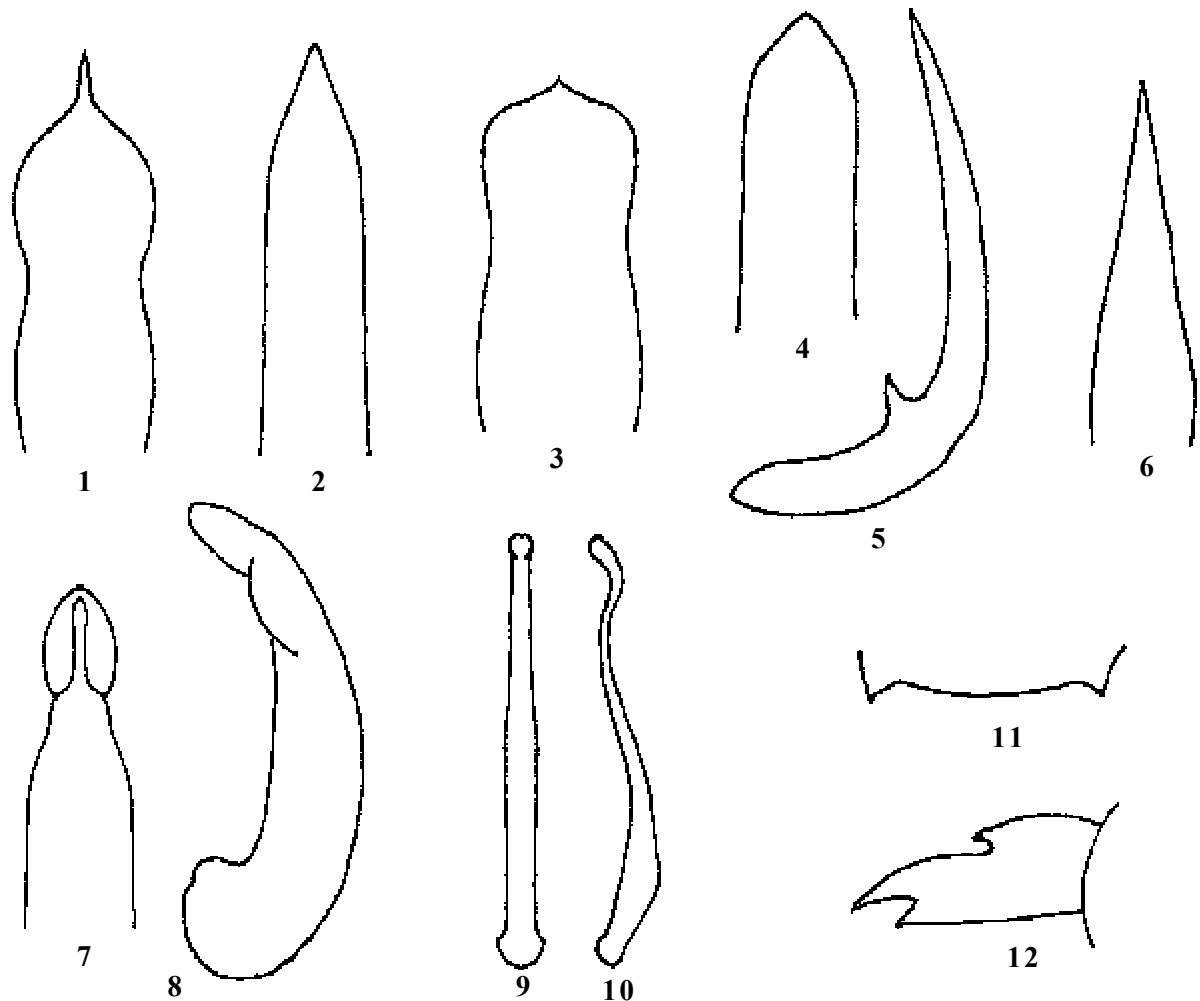
Lectotype of *Monachus suturalis* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon". 4 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. We have studied 4 Motschulsky's species placed in the genus *Melixanthus* [Clavareau, 1913] and found that they are identical morphologically and belong to the genus *Coenobius* Suffrian 1857. *Monachus basalis* Motschulsky, 1866 was already synonymized with *M. flaveolus* as colour variation [Clavareau, 1913]. We have not seen the type of *M. basalis*, but it seems to be correct. A short description of the species is given below.

REDESCRIPTION. Colour very variable. Body entirely fulvous (typical *C. flaveolus*), or elytra darkened along basal, lateral and sutural margin (*C. suturalis*), and might be rather broad and almost reaching apex (*C. nigrolimbatus*) or elytra dark brown with apex often pale (*C. acutangulus*); underside sometimes dark brown, legs always fulvous.

Body short ovate. Head distinctly punctate, eyes large, contiguous along all their length in both sexes. Antennae short, segments 3–6 small and subequal, next segments clearly widened. Prothorax short, strongly narrowed anteriorly, with side margins almost straight, basal margin feebly arcuate, with basal lobe very feeble, broadly rounded. Surface with distinct collar on anterior margin, strongly punctate, without any depressions, basal row of punctures not very regular in middle. Scutellum lanceolate, impunctate, twice as long as wide. Elytra regularly punctate striate throughout, interspaces feebly convex and with a row of very fine punctures. Prosternum more than twice as wide as long, with a few strong punctures. Length 1.8–2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. The species is near *C. basalis* Jacoby, 1908 from South India and *C. seminigris* Jacoby, 1908 from Tenasserim, but these both have prothorax impunctate, with distinct impressions.



Figs 1-12. Details of Chrysomelidae spp. from collection of V. Motschulsky: 1-10 — aedeagus; 11 — anterior margin of clypeus; 12 — mandible; 1, 11-12 — *Nodina pusilla*; 2 — *N. laevicollis*; 3 — *N. subdilatata*; 4-5 — *Bathseba ferruginea*; 6 — *Pseudooides coeruleipennis*; 7-8 — *Monolepta nigrocincta*; 9-10 — *M. basalis*; 1-3, 4, 6, 9 — dorsal view; 7 — ventral view; 5, 8, 10 — lateral view.

Рис. 1-12. Детали строения Chrysomelidae spp. из коллекции В. Мочульского: 1-7 — эдеагус; 8 — передний край надличника; 9 — мандибула; 1, 11-12 — *Nodina pusilla*; 2 — *N. laevicollis*; 3 — *N. subdilatata*; 4-5 — *Bathseba ferruginea*; 6 — *Pseudooides coeruleipennis*; 7-8 — *Monolepta nigrocincta*; 9-10 — *M. basalis*; 1-3, 4, 6, 9 — сверху; 7 — снизу; 5, 8, 10 — сбоку.

Genus *Nodina* Motschulsky, 1858

Motschulsky described 4 species, including the type of genus, *N. pusilla*. We give below additional data for each of these species. They all are metallic bronze with fulvous legs and very alike, differing mostly with sexual characters and inhabit in Burma.

Nodina pusilla Motschulsky, 1858

Figs 1, 11-12

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Nodina pusilla* Motschulsky, 1858 (designated here), (♂), "Ind. or.". Paralectotype, (♀) with same label as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION. **Male:** Antennae fulvous with slightly darkened apical segments, labrum fulvous, mandibles fulvous with black base. Anterior margin of clypeus biemarginate, with tooth on each side (Fig. 11). Mandibles large, flat, with strongly elevated basal lobe (Fig. 12). Elytra without lateral ridges, rows of punctures very feeble laterally and in apical part, but not obliterated. Aedeagus slightly narrowed before

middle, than widened again to apex, with long and acute apical process (Fig. 1).

Length — 1.9 mm.

Female: Anterior margin of clypeus feebly concave, mandibles without basal lobe, elytra with very feeble and short ridge behind humerus.

Length — 2.1 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *N. rufipes* Jacoby, 1908 seems to be near to this species.

Nodina laevicollis Motschulsky, 1858

Fig. 2

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Nodina laevicollis* Motschulsky, 1858 (designated here), (♂), "Ind. or."

REDESCRIPTION. Antennae and labrum fulvous, mandibles piceous. Anterior margin of clypeus subtriangularly emarginated, mandibles simple. Elytra without lateral ridge, punctured rows obliterated on sides and behind middle. Aedeagus gradually narrowed apically, with extreme apex obtuse (Fig. 2).

Length — 2.2 mm.

Nodina subdilatata Motschulsky, 1858

Fig. 3

= *Nodina rotundata* Motschulsky, 1858, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Nodina subdilatata* Motschulsky, 1858 (designated here), (♂), "Ind. or.". 7 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype.

Lectotype of *Nodina rotundata* Motschulsky, 1858 (designated here), (♂), "Ind. or.". 2 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype

NOTES. *Nodina rotundata* Motschulsky, 1858 is a synonym of *N. subdilatata* Motschulsky, 1858, being fully identical, including structure of aedeagus.

REDESCRIPTION. **Male:** Antennae and labrum fulvous, mandibles fulvous with black base. Anterior margin of clypeus triangularly emarginated. Mandibles simple, not flattened, without basal lobe. Prothorax strongly punctuate throughout. Elytra without lateral ridge, punctured rows obliterated on sides behind middle. Aedeagus short, slightly narrowed before middle, with rounded apex, having very small protuberance (Fig. 3).

Length — 1.8–2.0 mm.

Female: Practically identical with male, but elytra with very feeble and short lateral ridge.

Length — 2.3 mm.

Basilepta viridipenne (Motschulsky, 1860)= *Basilepta frontalis* (Baly, 1867), **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Nodostoma viridipenne* Motschulsky, 1860 (designated here), "Ind. or."

NOTES. I compared types of both species and found that they are identical. This species is very common and widely distributed in southern Asia.

Basilepta sculpturata (Motschulsky, 1860)= *Basilepta bhaoense* (Jacoby, 1892), **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Nodostoma sculpturata* Motschulsky, 1860 (designated here), "Ind. or."

NOTES. I compared types of both species and found that they are identical. Specimens from Himalaya (Sikkim) determined by S. Kimoto as *Basilepta viridipenne* also belong to this species.

Basilepta suturalis (Motschulsky, 1866)

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Nodostoma suturalis* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon". 2 paralectotypes (partly destroyed) with same label as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION. Fulvous, elytral suture very narrowly piceous; in one paralectotype suture narrowly black, in another paralectotype suture and lateral margin in anterior two thirds black.

Body elongate, almost parallel-sided. Head finely or moderately strong punctuate, clypeus not separated from frons, delimited on sides with ridges, feebly concave on anterior margin. Frons without impressions, with short ocular grooves. Antennae thin except two basal segments, proportions of segments are as 11–9–11–19–19–17–15–13–16–18 (apical segment absent). Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, obtusely angulate in basal quarter, lateral margin before angulation practically straight, anterior and posterior angles distinct; collar in middle feeble or interrupted. Surface with moderately strong but not densely punctuate, interspaces smooth and shining. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle high, basal convexity and postbasal impression well developed, rows of punctures distinct anteriorly, very feeble on indistinct behind middle. Propleurae punctuate.

Length 2.6–3.1 mm.

Basilepta triangularis (Motschulsky, 1866)

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Nodostoma triangularis* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon". Paralectotype, with same label as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION. Fulvous, 2 spots on prothorax, a spot on basal convexity of elytron and another in postbasal groove, suture narrowly and lateral margin in anterior two thirds black.

In paralectotype lateral margin of elytra entirely fulvous, suture indistinctly black.

Body elongate, almost parallel-sided. Head finely punctuate, clypeus not separated from frons, delimited on sides with ridges, feebly concave on anterior margin. Frons without impressions, with short ocular grooves. Antennae thin except two basal segments, proportions of segments are as 11–9–11–19–19–17–15–13–16–18–19. Prothorax about 1.8 times as wide as long, obtusely angulate in basal quarter, lateral margin before angulation slightly arcuate, anterior and posterior angles distinct, produced; collar sharp, not interrupted in middle. Surface finely and sparsely punctuate, interspaces microsculptured. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, humeral tubercle high, basal convexity and postbasal impression well developed, rows of punctures well developed and distinct to apex, interspaces flat or slightly convex, impunctate, with fine microsculpture. Propleurae punctuate.

Length 3.2–3.4 mm.

Basilepta oblonga (Motschulsky, 1866)= *Tricliona oblonga* Weise, 1914

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Nodostoma oblonga* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon". Paralectotype (destroyed, without head, prothorax and elytra) with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. *Nodostoma oblonga* Motschulsky, 1866 was erroneously removed in the genus *Tricliona* Lefevre, 1885.

REDESCRIPTION. Red fulvous, legs more pale, antennae pale, fulvous with darkened apical segments.

Head with distinct but very sparse punctures, clypeus not divided from frons, delimited on sides with ridges, feebly concave on anterior margin. Frons with small longitudinal groove in middle and short ocular grooves. Antennae thin except two basal segments, proportions of segments are as 11–9–11–13–15–15–15 (next segments absent). Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, broadest in basal quarter forming here rounded angle, strongly narrowed anteriorly, anterior and posterior parts of lateral margin straight, collar developed on sides, absent in middle. Surface with strong and moderately dense punctures, interspaces flat, shining, mostly a little larger than diameter of punctures. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, basal convexity well developed, fine elytral rows more or less distinct in anterior part and along suture, absent behind middle. Propleurae punctate.

Length — 2.6 mm.

Basilepta flavescens (Motschulsky, 1866)

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Nodostoma flavescens* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Java".

REDESCRIPTION. Entirely fulvous. Head impunctate, clypeus poorly delimited from frons, triangularly emarginated, on anterior margin, frons with small groove in middle and sharp ocular grooves. Antennae absent. Prothorax 1.65 times as wide as long, broadest in basal two fifth, forming here rounded angle, anterior half of lateral margin almost straight, collar on anterior margin well developed, sharp; surface shining, impunctate. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, with basal convexity delimited exteriorly and especially behind with impression, surface shining impunctate except a few punctures.

tures around basal convexity. Propleurae and metasternum impunctate.

Length — 4.3 mm.

Bathseba Motschulsky, 1866

A taxonomical position of this genus was unclear and it placed traditionally in "incertae sedis" [Clavareau, 1914; Seeno & Wilcox, 1982]. Because of this I give a redescription of the genus and the species.

REDESCRIPTION. Body elongate ovate, not pubescent above. Head not excavated above eyes, with narrow furrow along inner margin of eye. Clypeus divided from frons. Antennae filiform, apical segments practically not thickened. Prothorax transverse, about twice as broad as long. Elytra regularly punctuate. Pygidium without longitudinal groove. Anterior margin of proepisterna feebly convex. Prosternum elongate, slightly narrowed between coxae and widened posteriorly. Anterior femora with strong acute tooth (Fig. 14). Middle and hind tibiae emarginated before apex. Claws simple, but with very broad base (Fig. 14).

DIAGNOSIS. Near *Cleorina* Lefevre, 1885 and *Mouhotina* Lefevre, 1885, but with elongate prosternum, strongly transverse prothorax and simple claws.

Bathseba ferruginea Motschulsky, 1866

Figs 4–5, 10–11

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Bathseba ferruginea* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), (♂), "Ceylon". Paralectotype, (♀), with same label as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION. Red or reddish fulvous with pale flavous antennae. Head microsculptured, clypeus distinctly punctuate, frons finely punctuate, with longitudinal impression. Antennae reach middle of elytra, segments 2–4 subequal, next segments a little longer. Prothorax with maximal width before base, narrowed anteriorly, side margins rounded, surface densely microsculptured and finely punctuate. Elytra with fine rows of punctures and broad, flat and microsculptured interspaces. Middle and hind femora with small obtuse tooth. Aedeagus — Figs 4–5.

Length of male 3.5 mm, of female — 4.1 mm.

Pagria restituens Walker, 1859

= *Pagria aenea* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**

= *Pagria costatipennis* Jacoby, 1887, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Odontionopa aenea* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon".

NOTES. *Pagria aenea* was described as *Odontionopa* [Motschulsky, 1866] and placed in the genus *Scelodonta* Westwood, 1837 according Lefevre's opinion, but the type was never investigated. The species is however a typical *Pagria* Lefevre, 1884 because of appendiculate claws and is a synonym of *Pagria restituens* Walker, 1859. I have compared Motschulsky's type with a series of *Pagria costatipennis* Jacoby, 1887, including type. The latter species has legs usually dark with apices of tibiae and tarsi fulvous, but a few specimens have middle and hind legs entirely fulvous. *P. aenea* has all legs entirely fulvous. So, *P. costatipennis* is also a synonym of *P. restituens*.

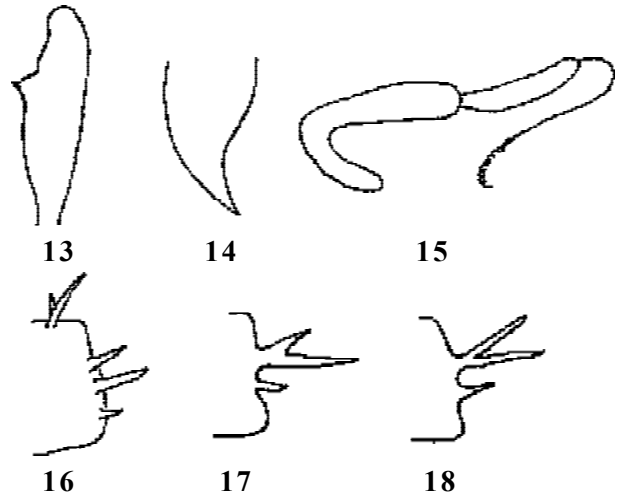
Scelodonta dillwyni Stephens, 1831

= *Scelodonta indica* Duvivier, 1891

= *Scelodonta strigicollis* (Motschulsky, 1866), **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Odontionopa strigicollis* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ind. or.". 2 paralectotypes, with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. *Odontionopa strigicollis* Motschulsky, 1866 is entirely identical in all characters with *Scelodonta dillwyni*



Figs 13–18. Details of Chrysomelidae spp. from collection of V. Motschulsky: 13–14 — *Bathseba ferruginea*; 15 — *Colaspoides rugipennis*; 16 — *Dactylispa filicornis*; 17 — *D. pallidipennis*; 18 — *D. nigripennis*; 13 — anterior femur, 14 — claw; 15 — spermatheca; 16–18 — lateral spines of prothorax.

Рис. 13–18. Детали строения Chrysomelidae spp. из коллекции В. Мочульского: 13–14 — *Bathseba ferruginea*; 15 — *Colaspoides rugipennis*; 16 — *Dactylispa filicornis*; 17 — *D. pallidipennis*; 18 — *D. nigripennis*; 13 — переднее бедро, 14 — коготок; 15 — сперматека; 16–18 — боковые шипы на переднегруди.

Stephens, 1831. *S. indica* Duvivier, 1891 was correctly synonymized [Clavareau 1914] with *S. strigicollis* (Motschulsky, 1866) I have compared the types of both species.

Aoria nigripes Baly, 1860

= *Aoria rufula* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**

= *Aoria fuscula* (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. et syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Eumolpus rufulus* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ind. or.";

Lectotype of *Eumolpus fusculus* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ind. or.".

NOTES. Both species were described as *Eumolpus* sensu Redtenbacher, 1858 (a synonym of *Adoxus* Kirby, 1837) and later placed under question in *Trichochrysea* Baly, 1860. They are however entirely identical with *Aoria nigripes* Baly, 1860, the mostly abundant species in Oriental region. Motschulsky's types were compared with specimen of *A. nigripes* compared with Baly's type.

Cleoporus lateralis (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.**

= *Cleoporus variabilis* Baly, 1874, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL: Lectotype of *Nodostoma laterale* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ind. or.". Paralectotype with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. *Nodostoma laterale* Motschulsky, 1866 has convex anterior margin of propleurae, broad excavation above eye and toothed claws — typical characters of the genus *Cleoporus* Lefevre, 1884. Species in question is identical with *C. variabilis* Baly, 1874 and represent aberration with dark outer part of elytra. Types of both species were studied.

Colaspoides rugipennis (Motschulsky, 1860), **comb. n.**

Fig. 15

= *Colaspoides paviei* Lefevre, 1890, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Colaspoides rugipennis* Motschulsky, 1860 (designated here), ♀, "Ind. or.".

NOTES. This species, erroneously placed in *Colasposoma* Laporte, 1833 is a typical *Colaspoides* Laporte, 1833. Species belongs to group 5 [Medvedev, 2003], having entirely metallic underside and legs and unarmed femora. A form of spermatheca (Fig. 15) shows its identity with *C. paviei* Lefevre, 1890.

Pseudoides coeruleipennis (Motschulsky, 1860), **comb. n.**

Fig. 6

= *Pseudoides flavicollis* Jacoby, 1903, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Luperus coeruleipennis* Motschulsky, 1860 (designated here), (♂), "Ceylon". Paralectotype with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. *Pseudoides flavicollis* Jacoby, 1903 described from South India (Nilgiri Hills) identical with this species including form of aedeagus and represents a new synonym.

REDESCRIPTION. Fulvous, elytra metallic blue, underside blackish blue.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, delimited behind with transverse line, interantennal ridge narrow, frons broad, 2.5 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Proportions of antennal segments are as 16–9–7–14–13–17–15–15 (next segments absent), preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest behind middle, anterior and posterior borders distinctly margined, lateral ones arcuate; surface without any impressions, shining, with very fine microsculpture. Elytra 1/6 times as long as wide, without postbasal impression, strongly and densely punctate, interspaces mostly smaller than diameter of punctures, shining, with very fine microsculpture. Prosternum not visible between coxae, coxal cavities very narrowly closed. Apical part of aedeagus — Fig. 6 (basal part was destroyed).

Length 3.4–3.7 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This species has closed coxal cavities, spurs on mid and hind tibiae, thin antennae with fifth to eighth segments more than twice as long as wide. Because of all these characters it might be included in the genus *Pseudoides* Jacoby, 1892.

Atrachya bimaculata Hornstedt, 1788

= *Atrachya maculicollis* (Motschulsky, 1858), **comb. et syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Cnecodes maculicollis* Motschulsky, 1858 (designated here), (♂), "Ind. or."

NOTES. This species placed till now in *Monolepta* Erichson 1843, was described as having an oblong patch in the middle of prothorax. In the single type specimen the prothorax is damaged in middle, and this part looks like elongate asymmetrical dark spot. In all other characters this species is fully identical with unspotted form of *Atrachya bimaculata* Hornstedt, 1788. Male of this species has a narrow elongate groove on elytra near suture. This character seems to be overlooked by previous authors [see: Maulik, 1936] and firstly mentioned by Kimoto [1989].

Monolepta nigrocincta (Motschulsky, 1858), **comb. n.**

Figs 7–8

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Luperodes nigrocincta* Motschulsky, 1858 (designated here), (♂), "Ind.or.". Paralectotype, (♀), with same label as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION. Fulvous; labrum, all margins of elytra very narrowly (including suture), inner margin of epipleurae, tibiae and tarsi black; antennae except two basal segments and breast infuscate. Elytra a little more pale than prothorax.

Head smooth, shining, finely and sparsely punctate, with distinct transverse impression behind triangular frontal tubercles, frons broad, wider than transverse diameter of eye. Antennae thin, about 2/3 of body length, third segment almost

twice as long as 2, but a little shorter than 4, next segment subequal to 4. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, with lateral margins almost straight, surface with feeble oblique impression on each side, densely punctate. Elytra with dense, but not strong punctures, less shining than prothorax, with traces of longitudinal impressions. Apex of pygidium rounded truncate in both sexes. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Aedeagus (Figs 7–8) is very complicate. Middle lobe of last abdominal segment elongate, slightly concave, with very feeble longitudinal ridge.

Length of male 5.2 mm, of female 6.2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. The species described as *Luperodes* (= *Atrachya nigrocincta* Motschulsky, 1858 is transferred to *Monolepta* Erichson, 1843 because of closed coxal cavities. It is near *M. marginipennis* Jacoby, 1892 and *M. atrimarginata* Kimoto, 1989. *M. nigrocincta* Jacoby, 1900 is renamed to *M. jacobiana* Medvedev, 2006, **nom. n.**, because of homonymy.

Monolepta basalis (Motschulsky, 1858), **comb. n.**

Figs 9–10

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Luperodes basalis* Motschulsky, 1858 (designated here), (♂), "Ind.or.". Paralectotype, with same label as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION. Fulvous with elytra a little more pale, hind part of vertex, labrum, antennae except basal segment, basal margin of elytra, including humerus, anterior third of lateral margin and very often basal part of suture, breast basal half of femora, apical half of tibiae and tarsi black.

Head smooth, shining, finely and sparsely punctate, frontal tubercles triangular, delimited behind with deep transverse impression; frons broad. Antennae thin, about 3/4 of body length, segment 3 a little longer than 2, segment 4 as long as two preceding together, next segments subequal to 4. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, with maximal width near anterior margin, side margins feebly rounded, surface without any impressions, shining, finely and more or less densely punctate. Elytra shining, finely punctate. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Aedeagus — Figs 9–10.

Length of body 3.2–3.5 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. The species was described as *Luperodes* (= *Atrachya basalis* Motschulsky, 1859, but must be transferred to *Monolepta*, as having closed coxal cavities. For *M. basalis* Harold, 1880 I propose a new name *M. haroldiana* Medvedev, 2006, **nom. n.**, because of homonymy.

Hyphaenia indica (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Orsodacna indica* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), female, "Ceylon". Paralectotype, female, with same label as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION. Fulvous, side margins of prothorax narrow darkened, elytra more pale, with suture very narrowly darkened, antennae black with segments 1 and 2 fulvous.

Body narrow, elongate. Head impunctate, frons as wide as diameter of eye. Antennae as long as body, without erect hairs, proportions of segments are as 9–2–7–10–10–10–10–9–9–10, preapical segments about 6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, feebly cordiform, broadest behind anterior angles and narrowed to base, surface with broad and very shallow transverse impression, shining, impunctate, with traces of microsculpture. Elytra parallel-sided, times as long as wide, without distinct basal convexity and postbasal impression, but with shallow impression inside of humeral tubercle, surface shining, strongly and densely punctate.

Length 4.2–4.3 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This is a single species from Ceylon and South India with fulvous colour.

Chaetocnema (Tlanoma) gracilis Motschulsky, 1859

= *Chaetocnema minuta* Jacoby, 1896
 = *Chaetocnema indica* Weise, 1916, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Tlanoma gracilis* Motschulsky, 1859 (designated here), "Ind. or.". The length of type (not mentioned in the original description) is 1.5 mm.

NOTES. *Chaetocnema indica* Weise, 1916 (new name for *Chaetocnema minuta* Jacoby, 1896) is a new synonym of *Chaetocnema gracilis* Motschulsky, 1859. Both species are entirely identical morphologically, have densely microsculptured prothorax and smallest size among Oriental species (1.4–1.7 mm).

Chaetocnema (Tlanoma) puncticollis Motschulsky, 1859

= *Chaetocnema discreta* Baly, 1876, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Tlanoma puncticollis* Motschulsky, 1859 (designated here), "Ind. or.". 3 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype. The length of type specimens is 1.9–2.2 mm.

NOTES. *Chaetocnema discreta* Baly, 1876, very usual in Oriental region, is entirely identical with Motschulsky's species in all characters.

Longitarsus suturellinus Csiki, 1940

= *Longitarsus suturellus* (Motschulsky, 1866) [preoccupied by *Longitarsus suturellus* Duftschmid, 1825]

= *Longitarsus rangoonensis* Jacoby, 1892, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Teinodactyla suturella* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ind. or." (not Ceylon, as was given in the original description). 3 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. *Teinodactyla suturella* Motschulsky, 1866 was renamed for *Longitarsus suturellinus* Csiki, 1940 because homonymy with *L. suturellus* Duftschmid, 1825. It is identical with *L. rangoonensis* Jacoby, 1892 (same colour and structure, including punctured stripe on frons) which must be accepted as a new synonym.

Aphthona albescens (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. n.**

= *Aphthona opaca* Allard, 1889, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Teinodactyla albescens* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ind. or.". 3 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. *Aphthona albescens* (Motschulsky, 1866) described as *Teinodactyla* Chevrolat 1842 was placed in the genus *Longitarsus* [Maulik, 1926], but is fully identical with *Aphthona opaca* Allard, 1889, which is therefore a new synonym of *A. albescens*.

A. opaca is known from China and Indochina, but I have in my collection a few specimens from Burma. This species has comparatively long the first segment of hind tarsus and looks as transitional between *Aphthona* Chevrolat, 1842 and *Longitarsus* Berthold, 1827.

Hyphasis cyanipennis (Motschulsky, 1866)

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Aphthona cyanipennis* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ind. or.". 2 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. *Aphthona cyanipennis* Motschulsky, 1866 was studied by Ogloblin [1930], who synonymized *Hyphasis bevani* Baly, 1878 with this species. But this publication was missed by Heikertinger & Csiki [1940] and later by G. Scherer [1969], who used again a name *H. bevani*.

Thrylaea flavipennis (Motschulsky, 1866)

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Hypnophila flavipennis* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon".

NOTES. Many authors, following the original description of this genus accept anterior coxal cavities open and prothorax without impressions [Maulik, 1926; Scherer, 1969]. However Ogloblin [1930] correctly indicated that this genus has closed coxal cavities and short longitudinal grooves on base of prothorax. I can confirm these characters after studying the type. Therefore this genus must be placed near *Podagraca* Chevrolat, 1837 and *Kamala* Maulik, 1926. It differs from the first with rounded and convex body form and very regular rows on elytra, from the latter in body much larger and wings developed.

Nisotra gemella Erichson, 1834

= *Nisotra javana* (Motschulsky, 1866), **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Sphaeroderma javana* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), (♂), "Java". 3 paralectotypes, with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. Ogloblin [1930] investigated already this species but had only 2 females and therefore can not make conclusion about its taxonomical status. Happily I found a male specimen; a study of aedeagus showed that it is a new synonym of *Nisotra gemella* Erichson, 1834.

Psylliodes palleola Motschulsky, 1866

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Psylliodes palleola* Motschulsky, 1866 (designated here), "Ceylon".

REDESCRIPTION. Pale flavous, including lateral margins of elytra (in the original description they are mentioned as darkened). Seems to be immature specimen.

Body narrow, elongate. Frontal ridge developed, frontal tubercles very inner margins of eyes, widened posteriorly. Vertex densely microsculptured, without punctures. Prothorax transverse with sides almost straight and parallel, obliquely truncate anteriorly, but without distinct angulation; surface densely punctuate with shagreened interspaces and distinct longitudinal groove on each side of basal margin. Elytra parallel, moderately convex, with segment 1 about 2/5 of tibia length.

Length 3.7 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. Morphologically identical with *P. viridana* Motschulsky, 1866, differs only in coloration and small size. It might be an immature specimen of the latter species.

Dactylispa filicornis (Motschulsky, 1861), **stat. rest.**

Fig. 16

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Hispa filicornis* Motschulsky, 1861 (designated here), "Ind. or Nepal".

NOTES. *Hispa filicornis* Motschulsky, 1861 was synonymized under question with *Dactylispa brevispinosa* Chapuis, 1877, but is a good species near *D. singularis* Gestro, 1888. The type is strongly damaged: only two antennal segments are present, prothoracic spines mostly broken, elytra absent. Nevertheless its systematic position is quite clear.

REDESCRIPTION. Body entirely black, upperside of abdomen pitchy red. Antennae (two basal segments) with deep longitudinal striation. Head very uneven, with acute process between antennae, deep round groove in middle of vertex and deep furrow along inner margin of eye. Prothorax has on each side of anterior margin one stout spine, having additional small spine near base (Fig. 16), side margin with 3 spines arising independently, anterior two are rather short and stout; the third spine thin and at least twice as short as the first. Surface with very large and deep round punctures (practically grooves) divided with very narrow interspaces; middle part transversely elevated, not smooth, divided in middle with impressed line and delimited behind with deep transverse depression.

Length (to the apex of abdomen) 5.1 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. Near *D. singularis* from Burma, but latter species has the second rudimental spine on anterior margin of prothorax distinctly divided from main spine, two anterior lateral spines have common base and an elevated transverse area is smooth and shining.

Dactylispa longicornis (Motschulsky, 1861)

= *Dactylispa severini* Gestro, 1897, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Hispa longicornis* Motschulsky, 1861 (designated here), "Ind. or Birma".

NOTES. *Hispa longicornis* Motschulsky, 1861 was united under question with *Dactylispa severini* Gestro, 1897 [Maulik, 1919] but later was replaced to unclear species [Uhmann, 1958]. I can confirm a full identity of both species.

Dactylispa nigromaculata (Motschulsky, 1861)

= *Dactylispa xanthospila* Gestro, 1890, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Hispa nigromaculata* Motschulsky, 1861 (designated here), "Ind. or Birma".

NOTES. *Hispa nigromaculata* Motschulsky, 1861 was correctly included in the genus *Dactylispa* Weise, but placed among unclear species [Uhmann, 1958]. I found that it is identical with *D. xanthospila* Gestro, 1890, which is therefore a synonym of Motschulsky's species.

Dactylispa nigripennis (Motschulsky, 1861)

Fig. 18

= *Dactylispa soror* Weise, 1897, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Hispa nigripennis* Motschulsky, 1861 (designated here), "Ind. or.". Paralectotype, with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. *Hispa nigripennis* Motschulsky, 1861 fully identical with melanistic specimens of *Dactylispa soror* Weise, 1897, which therefore is a new synonym of Motschulsky's species.

Dactylispa pallidipennis (Motschulsky, 1861)

Fig. 17

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Hispa pallidipennis* Motschulsky, 1861 (designated here), "Ind. or.". 2 paralectotypes, with same label as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION. Body fulvous, including antennae, all elytral spines and spots around their bases black. Two paralectotypes have antennae strongly darkened and prothorax with two small and not very distinct black spots.

Morphologically this species is fully identical with preceding, except other arrangement of prothoracic lateral spines. In *D. pallidipennis* (Motschulsky, 1861) the third small spine placed just at base of common stock (Fig. 17); in *D. nigripennis* a small spine is distinctly removed from this stock (Fig. 18). In any case *D. pallidipennis* is very near to *D. nigripennis*, *D. kamarupa* Maulik, 1919 and *D. discicollis* Gestro, 1890.

Gonophora zinzibaridis (Motschulsky, 1861)

= *Gonophora akalankita* Maulik, 1919, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Anisodera zinzibaridis* Motschulsky, 1861 (designated here), "Ceylon, Mt. N. (=mount Nuwara Eliya)". 2 paralectotypes with same label as lectotype.

NOTES. This is very distinct and quite satisfactory described species (only the length of body is 4.5 mm, not 3.5 as it was given in the description). *Gonophora akalankita* Maulik, 1919 is a synonym of this species, types of both species were compared and they are identical, only Maulik's type is a little larger.

Gonophora nigricauda (Motschulsky, 1863)

= *Gonophora taprobane* Gestro, 1902, **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *Anisodera nigricauda* Motschulsky, 1863 (designated here), "Ceylon".

NOTES. Motschulsky indicated size of his species as 4 mm, in reality it is 4.7 mm. Maulik [1919] correctly included it in the genus *Gonophora* Baly, 1858, but indicated that "it is unlikely that this may be a small specimen of Gestro's *G. taprobane*" (the latter is 4.5–5 mm). I compared types of both species and found that they are identical.

LECTOTYPES (LT) AND PARALECTOTYPES (PLT) DESIGNATED FOR SPECIES WITH CLEAR TAXONOMICAL POSITION.

Criocerinae

Liliocercis subpolita (Motschulsky 1860) — LT (Japan)

Cryptocephalinae

Cryptocephalus carneobifasciatus Motschulsky, 1866 (= *C. suillus* Suffrian, 1860) — LT (Ceylon)

Cryptocephalus obliquostratus Motschulsky, 1866 (= *C. parvulus* Mueller, 1776) — LT + PLT (Japan)

Melixanthus luridus (Motschulsky, 1866 (= *M. hians* Suffrian, 1860) — LT (Ceylon)

Eumolpinae

Basilepta uniformis (Motschulsky, 1866) — LT + 3 PLT (Ceylon)

Colasposoma viridicoeruleum Motschulsky, 1860 — LT (China: Hongkong)

Colasposoma viridifasciatum Motschulsky, 1860 — LT (Philippines)

Colasposoma cyaneum Motschulsky, 1860 (= *C. dauricum* Mannerheim, 1849) — LT (Dauria)

Colasposoma mongolicum Motschulsky, 1860 (= *C. dauricum* Mannerheim, 1849) — LT (Mongolia)

Colasposoma auripenne Motschulsky, 1860 (= *C. viridicoeruleum* Motschulsky, 1860) — LT + 8 PLT (Ind. or.)

Colasposoma purpuratum Motschulsky, 1860 — LT + PLT (Java)

Trichochrysea japana (Motschulsky, 1857) — LT (Japan)

Chrysomelinae

Ambrostoma chinense Motschulsky, 1860 (= *A. fortunei* Baly, 1860) — LT (China)

Ambrostoma nepalense Motschulsky, 1860 (= *A. mahesa* Hope, 1831) — LT (Nepal)

Plagioderma rufolimbata (Motschulsky, 1860) (= *P. egregia* Gerstaecker, 1855) — LT (Mozambique)

Chrysolina cribellata (Motschulsky, 1860) (= *Ch. herbacea* Duftschmidt, 1825) — LT (Dalmatia)

Chrysolina difficilis (Motschulsky, 1860) (strongly damaged, but with aedeagus) — LT (Barnaul)

Chrysolina instructa (Motschulsky, 1860) (= *Ch. aeruginosa* Faldermann, 1835) — LT (Dauria)

Chrysolina tarda (Motschulsky, 1860) (= *Ch. aeruginosa* Faldermann, 1835) — LT (Sib. or.)

Gonioctena salicis Motschulsky, 1860 (= *G. affinis* Gyllenhal, 1808) — LT (Sib.: Armenia) + 6 PLT (Sib. or. bor.)

Gonioctena sorbi Motschulsky, 1860 (= *G. sibirica* Weise, 1893) — LT + 7 PLT (Dauria: Mt. Hamar-Daban)

Phratora longula Motschulsky, 1860 (= *Ph. vulgatissima* Linné 1758)—LT+PLT (Kamchatka)
Phratora obtusicollis Motschulsky, 1860—LT (Amur)

Galerucinae

Exosoma flaviventre (Motschulsky, 1860)—LT (Japan)
Galeruca extensa (Motschulsky, 1861)—LT (Japan)
Hyphaenia pilicornis (Motschulsky, 1858)—LT+2 PLT (Ind. or.)
Medythia suturalis (Motschulsky, 1858)—LT+2 PLT (Ind. or.)
Strobiderus albescens (Motschulsky, 1866)—LT (Ceylon)

Alticinae

Aphthona atripes (Motschulsky, 1866)—LT (Ceylon)
Aphthona nigrita Motschulsky, 1866—LT (Ceylon)
Argopus punctipennis (Motschulsky, 1866)—LT+PLT (Japan)
Chaetocnema nigrica Motschulsky, 1858—LT+5 PLT (Ind. or.)
Chaetocnema splendens (Motschulsky, 1845)—LT+PLT (Sib. or.)
Chaetocnema tarda (Motschulsky, 1845)—LT (Caucasus: Pjatigorsk)
Dibolia metallica (Motschulsky, 1845)—LT (Caucasus: Pjatigorsk)
Elytropachys dimidiata (Motschulsky, 1858)—LT (Ceylon)
Elytropachys dorsalis Motschulsky, 1866—LT (Ceylon)
Elytropachys latissima (Motschulsky, 1858)—LT+PLT (Ceylon)
Elytropachys obscurata Motschulsky, 1866—LT+2 PLT (Ceylon)
Elytropachys suturanigra (Motschulsky, 1866) [= *E. tropica* (Motschulsky, 1866)]—LT (Ceylon)
Elytropachys tropica (Motschulsky, 1866)—LT (Ceylon)
Elytropachys viridescens Motschulsky, 1866—LT+PLT (Ceylon)
Elytropachys viridifusca (Motschulsky, 1858)—LT (Ceylon)
Ivalia ruficollis (Motschulsky, 1866)—LT
Liprus rufotestaceus (Motschulsky, 1866) (= *L. punctatostratus* Motschulsky, 1860)—LT (Japan)
Nisotra orbiculata (Motschulsky, 1866) (= *N. gemella* Erichson, 1834)—LT (Ind. or.)

Nisotra viridipennis (Motschulsky, 1866)—LT+PLT (Ceylon)

Parlina trancisa Motschulsky, 1866—LT (Ceylon)
Psylliodes viridana Motschulsky, 1858—LT (Ceylon)
Sangariola punctatostrata (Motschulsky, 1860)—LT+PLT (Japan)
Sphaerodermella rufopicta (Motschulsky, 1866)—LT (Ceylon)

Hispininae

Asamangulia tuberculosa (Motschulsky, 1861)—LT+PLT (Nepal)
Hispa ceylonica Motschulsky, 1861 (= *Hispa ramosa* Gyllenhal, 1817)—LT+2 PLT (Ceylon)
Hispellinus australis (Motschulsky, 1861)—LT+PLT (Nov. Hollandia)

Cassidinae

Cassida rugosopunctata Motschulsky, 1866 (= *C. rubiginosa* Mueller, 1776)—LT (Japan)

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