

New and poorly known Oriental Cryptocephalinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

Новые и малоизвестные Cryptocephalinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) из Ориентальной области

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae, Ориентальная область, новые виды.

ABSTRACT: Four new oriental species — *Cryptocephalus alesi*, *C. schoelleri*, *C. haucki* (Thailand) and *Melixanthus javanus* (Java) spp.n. are described. *Cryptocephalus bimaculicollis* (Baly, 1865) is transferred to the genus *Melixanthus*.

РЕЗЮМЕ Описываются четыре новых вида *Cryptocephalus alesi*, *C. schoelleri*, *C. haucki* (Таиланд), *Melixanthus javanus* (Ява) spp.n. *Cryptocephalus bimaculicollis* (Baly, 1865) переносится в род *Melixanthus*.

In the present article we used mostly a material from Thailand collected in the last years with Czech entomologists and containing many new taxa. A few of them are described below.

The type material of new species is deposited in the collections indicated by the following abbreviations: DH — coll. David Hauck (Czech Republic, Brno); JB — coll. J. Bezděk (Czech Republic, Brno); JV — coll. Jiri Vorisek (Czech Republic, Jirkov); LM — coll. L. N. Medvedev (Russia, Moscow); MM — coll. Moravian Museum Brno (Czech Republic, Brno); MR — coll. Martin Říha (Czech Republic, Brno); MS — coll. M. Snižek (Czech Republic, České Budějovice); NHMB — coll. Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Switzerland).

Cryptocephalus alesi L. Medvedev & Bezděk, sp.n.
Fig. 1–3.

DESCRIPTION. Fulvous; antennae except two basal segments, extreme basal margins of pronotum and elytra and legs black.

Body cylindrical, elongate. Head flat, with a few punctures near eyes and on vertex, eyes deeply emarginated, distance between upper lobes of eyes equal to distance between antennal insertions. Antennae slender, reaching apex of elytra, length ratio of antennal segments 1 to 11: 12-4-8-9-13-13-13-12-12-14, segments 5–11 slightly widened, 2.5–3 times as long as wide. Pronotum 1.75 times as wide as long, strongly convex, anterior angles not visible in dorsal view, posterior angles produced, directed backwards, basal margin with denticulation, incised before posterior angles, with small

and obtuse central lobe, surface shining, impunctate. Scutellum triangular, not notched at base, with narrow truncate apex, finely punctate. Elytra 1.3–1.35 times as long as wide, with regular rows of punctures, more feeble on apical slope, interstices flat or slightly convex and finely punctate. Pygidium densely punctate, with obtuse apex. Prosternum (Fig. 1) as long as wide, ridged on sides, hind margin with two teeth, emarginated between them. Abdominal sternite 4 very short, broadly interrupted in the middle in both sexes.

Male: sternites 2 and 3 narrowed in middle, sternite 5 with feeble transverse impression. Segment 1 of pro- and mesotarsi widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 2) with rounded apex, without distinct impressions on underside. Spermatheca as in Fig. 3. Length 3.3–4.2 mm.

DERIVATIONOMINIS: Dedicated to a brother of junior author, Alexš Bezděk, specialist in *Scarabaeidae*.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂) and 1 paratype, labelled: „THAI, NE, Loei prov., Phu Rua N.P., 1100 m, 17°30'N, 101°21'E, 6–9.v.1999, D. Hauck leg.“ [printed] (holotype in MM, paratype in JB). 5 paratypes (2♂♂, 3♀♀), labelled: „THAI, N, Mae Hong Son prov., SE of Soppong, 1500 m, 19°27'N, 98°20'E, 23.–27.v.1999, D. Hauck leg.“ [printed] (3 paratypes in LM, 2 paratypes in JB). 1 paratype (♂), labelled: „THAILAND, MAE HONG SON pr., pass near SOPPONG, 1500 m, 19°27'N, 98°20'E, 7–10.v.1997, lgt. S. Becvar j. & sen.“ [printed] (MS). 1 paratype (♂), labelled: “NW THAILAND, Mae Hong Son prov., Ban Silang, 1200 m, 20–22.v.1996, Sv. Bily lgt.” (JV). 2 paratypes (♂ & ♀), labelled: “NW THAILAND, Soppong Pai, 1800 m, 25.4–5.5.1992, leg. P. Pacholatlo” (JV). 1 paratype (♀), labelled: “Thai, Doi Suthep, 24–29.5.1993, leg. Pacholatlo + Dembicky” (JV)

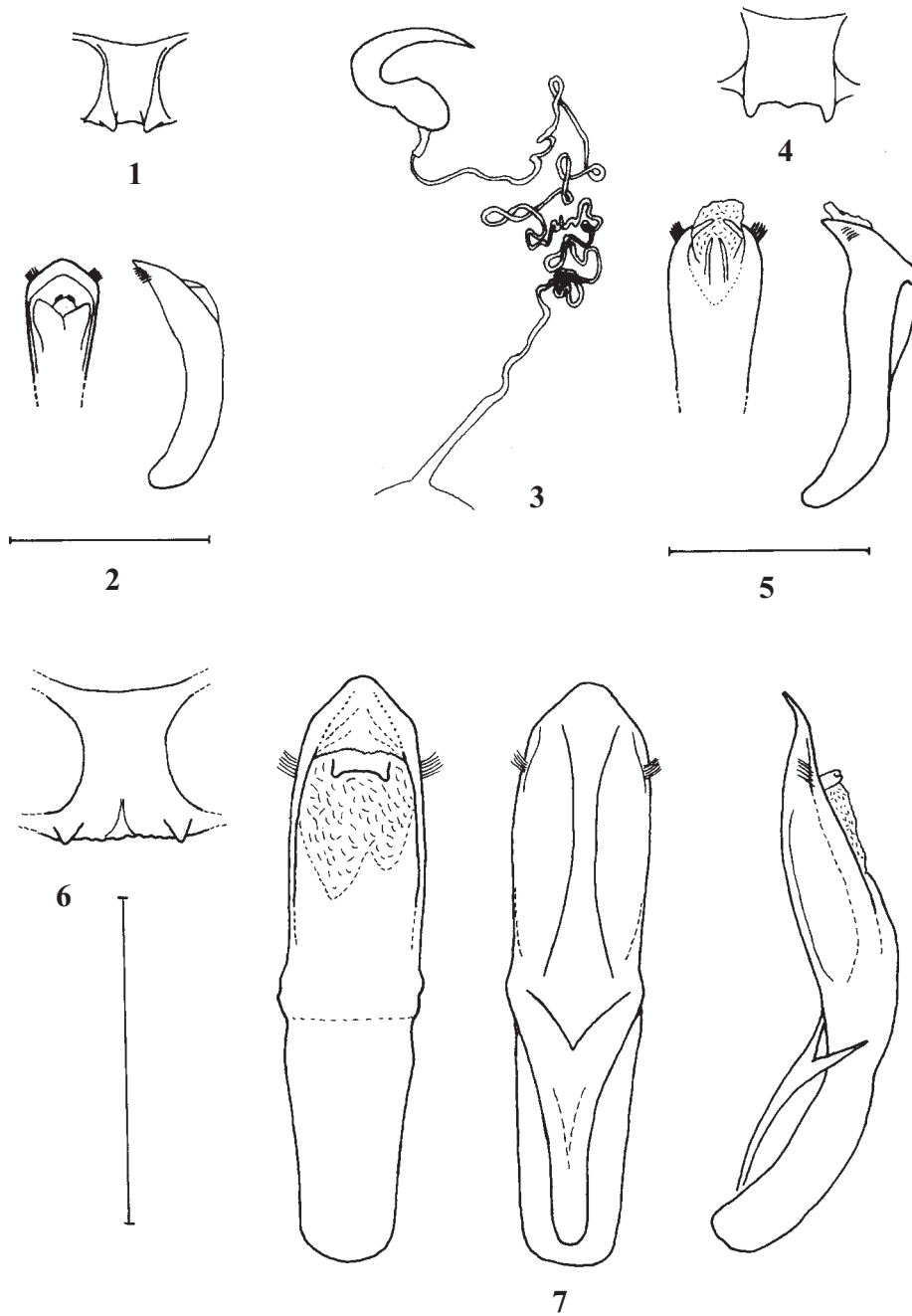
Specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS, *Cryptocephalus alesi* sp.n., L. N. Medvedev & J. Bezděk det. 2001“.

DIAGNOSIS. This species belongs to a group of species with entirely fulvous upperside and has to be placed near *C. punctobrunnescens* Pic, 1927 from Vietnam, but differs well in much smaller size and entirely black legs.

Cryptocephalus schoelleri L. Medvedev & Bezděk,
sp.n.

Fig. 4,5.

DESCRIPTION. Fulvous; antennal segments 5–11, very narrow basal margins of prothorax and elytra, rather narrow



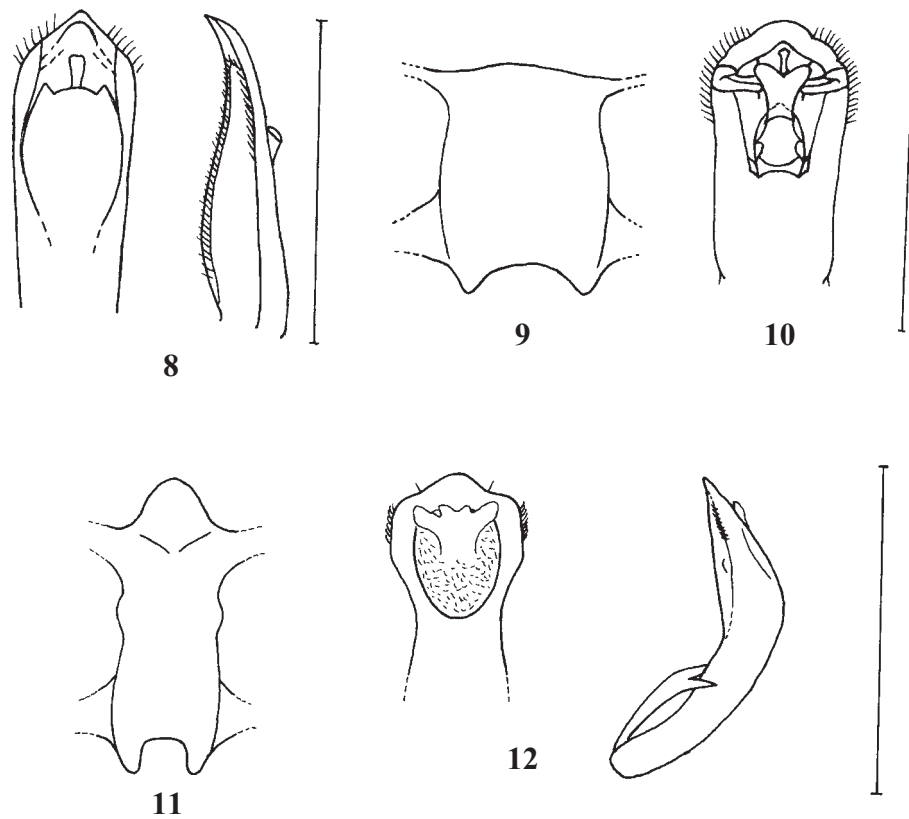
Figs 1-7. 1-3 — *Cryptocephalus alesii* sp.n., 6, 7 — *C. haucki* sp.n., 4, 5 — *C. schoelleri* sp.n., 1, 4, 6 — prosternum, 2, 5 — aedeagus dorsal and lateral, 3 — spermatheca, 7 — aedeagus dorsal, ventral and lateral. Scale 1 mm.

Рис. 1-7. 1-3 — *Cryptocephalus alesii* sp.n., 6, 7 — *C. haucki* sp.n., 4, 5 — *C. schoelleri* sp.n., 1, 4, 6 — простернум, 2, 5 — эдеагус сверху и сбоку, 3 — сперматека, 7 — эдеагус сверху снизу и сбоку. Масштаб 1 мм.

apices of elytra, sides of metasternum, abdominal sternites 1-4 except sides and base of the abdominal sternite 5 black.

Body cylindrical, very slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, elongate. Head flat, distinctly punctate, distance between upper lobes of eyes a little narrower than distance between antennal insertions, eyes deeply emarginated. Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, length ratio of antennal segments 1 to 11: 14-5-10-10-16-16-16-15-15-15-13, apical segments practically not widened, 3.5-4 times as long as wide. Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long, strongly convex,

narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles not visible in dorsal view, posterior angles acute, slightly produced behind, basal margin very feebly arcuate, without distinct central lobe, with denticulation diminishing on sides, without emargination before posterior angles; surface shining, nearly impunctate. Scutellum short trapeziform, a little shorter than width at base, without basal emargination; surface flat, impunctate, shining. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, with regular rows of punctures, more feeble on apical slope, interstices between punctures flat, twice as broad as the diameter of each puncture, with



Figs 8–12. 8 — *Cryptocephalus infraflavus* sp.n., 9, 10 — *Melixanthus bimaculicollis*, 11, 12 — *M. javanus* sp.n., 8, 10, 12 — aedeagus dorsal and lateral, 9, 11 — prosternum. Scale 1 mm.

Figs 8–12. 8 — *Cryptocephalus infraflavus* sp.n., 9, 10 — *Melixanthus bimaculicollis*, 11, 12 — *M. javanus* sp.n., 8, 10, 12 — аеагу с верху и сбоку, 9, 11 — простернум. Масштаб 1 мм.

microscopical punctures. Pygidium with broadly rounded apex, convex in the middle, with feeble impression on each side, finely and densely punctate. Prosternum as long as wide at base, hind margin straight, with tooth on each side (Fig. 4). In male, abdominal sternites 2 and 3 narrowed in middle, sternite 4 very short, broadly interrupted in the middle, sternite 5 with feeble transverse impression. Tarsal segments of male not widened. Aedeagus as in Fig. 5. Length: 4.3–4.4 mm.

DERIVATIO NOMINIS: Dedicated to Matthias Schoeller, specialist in Cryptocephalinae.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂), labelled: „THAI, NE, Loei prov., Phu Krading N.P., 1000 m, 16°52'N, 101°49'E, 16–17.v.1999, D. Hauck leg.“ [printed] (MM). Paratype (male): „Thailand, Thanon Thong Chai, Palong (19°55'N, 99°06'E), 750 m, 26–28.V.1991, leg. V. Kubán“ [printed] (LM). Specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS, *Cryptocephalus schoelleri* sp.n., L. N. Medvedev & J. Bezděk det. 2001“.

DIAGNOSIS. It can be compared only with *C. laosensis* Pic 1928, which has all margins of elytra black, but species in question differs immediately in other color of elytra and underside and form of prosternum.

Cryptocephalus haucki L. Medvedev & Bezdek, sp.n.

Fig. 6,7.

DESCRIPTION. Fulvous; head with black patch on frons and vertex and darkened spot on clypeus, pronotum and elytra

black, pronotum with small elongate fulvous spot just on lateral side before middle.

Body robust, parallel. Head flat and sparsely punctate; eyes deeply emarginated, distance between upper lobes of eyes practically equal to distance between antennal insertions. Antennae almost reach apex of elytra, length ratio of antennal segments 1 to 11: 16-6-10-12-16-18-18-19-19-17-20, preapical segments slightly widened, about 2.5 times as long as wide. Pronotum 1.7 times as wide as long, strongly convex, narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles not visible in dorsal view, posterior angles rather acute, but not produced behind, lateral margins narrowly explanated, more distinctly behind middle, basal margin biarcuate with well developed obtuse basal lobe, denticulation diminishing before posterior angles. Surface impunctate, with pair impressions before scutellum. Scutellum broad, cordiform, with narrowly rounded apex, surface impunctate, with impressions on base and before apex. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, with regular rows less distinct on apical slope, interstices broad, flat and impunctate. Pygidium feebly convex, without any impressions, finely punctate, with rounded-truncate apex. Prosternum as long as wide, with concave sides, hind margin also concave with protruding hind angles (Fig. 6). In male, segment 1 of pro- and mesotarsi feebly widened, last abdominal sternite with shallow central impression. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) with longitudinal ridge on underside, widened to base. Length 4.8 mm.

DERIVATIO NOMINIS: Dedicated to David Hauck, specialist in Alleculidae, who collected holotype of this species.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂), labelled: „THAI, N, Nan prov., Doi Phu Kha N.P., Headq., 19°13'N, 101°07'E, 22.–26.iv.1999, D. Hauck leg.“ [printed] (MM). The holotype of the newly described species is provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPUS, *Cryptocephalus haucki* sp.n., L. N. Medvedev & J. Bezdek det. 2001“.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is closely related to *C. infraflavus* Pic, 1922 from Vietnam and Hainan; it differs in entirely black upperside and darkened head. Male genitalia of both species are of the same general type, but in *C. infraflavus* underside has other sculpture and is more pubescent (Fig. 8) (Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov, 1987).

Melixanthus bimaculicollis Baly, 1865

Fig. 9, 10.

This species, transferred by Kimoto & Gressitt [1981] to *Cryptocephalus*, is however a typical *Melixanthus*, as was quite correctly indicated by Baly in the original description [Baly, 1865] nevertheless he had only 1 specimen with broken antennae. In the species in question antennae are short with distinctly widened 6 apical segments (about 1.7–2 times as long as wide). Prosternum as in Fig. 9 Aedeagus as in Fig. 10.

Melixanthus javanus L. Medvedev & Bezdek, **sp.n.**

Fig. 11, 12.

DESCRIPTION. Flavous; head black with flavous labrum and triangle spot under antennal insertion, mandibles red fulvous, pronotum with two black stripes touching base and apex and sometimes connected in middle, antennae black with fulvous basal segments, scutellum black, elytra black with large fulvous subquadrate central spot, metasternum black (at least at sides), femora fulvous with flavous apex, tarsi darkened to black.

Head densely punctate, grooved on apex vertex. Antennae short, reaching base of pronotum, segments 2–4 cylindrical,

cal, feebly elongated and subequal, segments 5 feebly, 6–10 distinctly widened, triangular, 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide. Pronotum strongly convex, anterior angles not visible in dorsal view, posterior angles acute and produced behind, basal lobe feeble and truncate, surface impunctate or with fine sparse punctures, shining, with groove on each side before scutellum. Scutellum broad, triangular with rounded apex, slightly emarginated at base, very finely punctate. Elytra 1.05 times as long as wide, broadest at base and narrowed posteriorly, with regular rows of punctures, more feeble apically, interstices flat, broad, finely punctate. Pygidium feebly convex, finely punctate. Prosternum more than twice as long as wide, with deep quadrangular emargination on hind margin (Fig. 11). Segment 1 of pro- and mesotarsi strongly widened in male. Aedeagus — Fig. 12 Length 3.9–4.5 mm.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂), 8 paratypes (5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀), labelled: „Java, Sindanglaia, leg. Xantus“ [printed] (holotype and 7 paratypes in LM, 1 paratype in JB). 1 paratype (♂), labelled: „Central Java, Lasem env., 4 km E of Gunung Celering, 140 m, 23–24. I. 1998, leg. R. Červenka“ [printed] (JB). Specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS, *Melixanthus javanus* sp.n., L. N. Medvedev & J. Bezdek det. 2001“.

DIAGNOSIS. Closely related to *M. bimaculicollis* Baly, 1865, but differs well in color of head and pronotum, densely punctate head, other form of prosternum and structure of aedeagus.

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