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Notes on Chrysomelid Beetles (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) of India and its Neighboring Areas, Part 6

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Abstract On the basis of chrysomelid specimens of the Canadian National Collection, 54 species are enumerated from South India. *Hoplasoma indica* and *H. anaimalaiensis* n. spp. are described. *Dactylispa krishna* MAULIK, 1919, is synonymized with *D. spinipes* WEISE, 1905.

This is a second report on South Indian chrysomelid specimens preserved in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa. The specimens are classified into 54 species, of which 2, *Hoplasoma indica* and *H. anaimalaiensis*, are described as new to science. *Cryptocephalus kandyensis* WEISE and *Monolepta gestroi* JACOBY are recorded from India for the first time. Variations in the structure of *Dactylispa spinipes* WEISE are described. Accordingly, *D. krishna* MAULIK, 1919 is synonymized with *D. spinipes* WEISE.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. L. LESAGE of the Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa, for giving me the opportunity to study on this interesting material. The specimens used will be preserved in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, except for a series of duplicates retained in my collection.

Enumeration

Subfamily Clytrinae

- Aetheomorpha fallax LACORDAIRE, 1848
 3 exs., Coimbatore, Madras State, VIII. 1971, IV, XII. 1976.
- 2. Aspidolopha decora (FABRICIUS, 1801)

1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras State, 3. XI. 1974.

3. Ceroclytra cornuta (JACOBY, 1898)

2 exs., Anaimalai Hills, V. 1977.

4. Clytra lefevrei (JACOBY, 1895)

1 ex., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.

- 5. Clytra succincta LACORDAIRE, 1848 (Fig. 1)
 = Clytra sp.: TAKIZAWA, 1985: 566.
 2 exs., Coimbatore, Madras State, VI. 1969, 3. XI. 1974.
- 6. Diapromorpha indica JACOBY, 1903

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- Fig. 1. Aedeagus (left: dorsal view, right: lateral view). a, Clytra succincta LACORDAIRE (from Cinchona); b, Cryptocephalus kandyensis WEISE (from Rawalpindi); c, C. sexsignatus FABRICIUS; d, Colasposoma robustum JACOBY (from Cinchona); e, Tricliona semivittata (BALY) (from Anaimalai Hills).
 - 1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras State, VIII. 1975.
- 7. Diapromorpha pallens (FABRICIUS, 1787)
 - 1 ex., Anaimalai Hills, V. 1977.
- 8. Miochila suturata (JACOBY, 1885)

2 exs., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.

9. Smaragdina laevipennis (JACOBY, 1908)

1 ex., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.

10. Smaragdina wallardiensis (JACOBY, 1908) (Fig. 2)

1 ex., Anaimalai Hills, V. 1977; 1 ex., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.

Subfamily Cryptocephalinae

- 11. Cryptocephalus kandyensis WEISE, 1903 (Fig. 1)
 2 exs., Rawalpindi, Punjab, 15, 16. VII. 1959 on Grewia asiatica. Distribution. India*, Sri Lanka.
- Cryptocephalus lefevrei JACOBY, 1895
 143 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, V, VI. 1966, V. 1965, P. S. NATHAN leg.
- 13. Cryptocephalus ovulum SUFFRIAN, 1854

1 ex., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.

14. Cryptocephalus sexsignatus FABRICIUS, 1801 (Fig. 1)

1 ex., Rawalpindi, Punjab, 14. VII. 1961, feeding on Z. mauritiana leaf.

15. Cryptocephalus vahli FABRICIUS, 1798

^{*} Newly recorded from India.

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2 exs., Coimbatore, XI. 1962, XII. 1976; 1 ex., Kottayam Dist., Kerala State, V. 1975.

Cryptocephalus dichotomus SUFFRIAN, 1854
 I ex., Anaimalai Hills, V. 1977.

Subfamily Eumolpinae

- 17. Aoria nigripes (BALY, 1860)
 - 5 exs., Anaimalai Hills, V. 1977.
- Colasposoma auripenne MOTSCHULSKY, 1860
 1 ex., Coimbatore, 1,400 ft, Madras State, IV. 1962, P. S. NATHAN leg.
- Colasposoma robustum JACOBY, 1881 (Fig. 1)
 49 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, V, VI. 1966, P. S. NATHAN

leg.

20. Nodina sp.

- =*Nodina* sp.: TAKIZAWA, 1986: 40
 - 2 exs., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.
- 21. Tricliona bifasciata JACOBY, 1895 10 exs., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.
- 22. Tricliona semivittata (BALY, 1864) (Fig. 1) 9 exs., Anaimalai Hills, V. 1977.
- 23. Tricliona sp.
 - 1 ex., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.
- 24. Xanthophorus balyi (JACOBY, 1903)
 - 1 ex., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.

Subfamily Galerucinae

25.	Aulacophora indica (GMELIN, 1790)
	1 ex., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, V. 1962, P. S. NATHAN leg.
26.	Aulacophora nilgiriensis JACOBY, 1903
	4 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, V. 1962, P. S. NATHAN leg.
27.	Dercetina nathani TAKIZAWA, 1985
	2 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, VI. 1966, P. S. NATHAN leg.
28.	Dercetina sp. 1
	<i>=Dercetina</i> sp. 1: TAKIZAWA, 1985: 568.
	1 ex., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, VI. 1966, P. S. NATHAN leg.
29.	Dercetina sp. 2
	1 ex., Cinchona, Anaimalai Hills, V. 1976.
30.	Gallerucida bicolor (HOPE, 1831)
	1 ex., Bombay, IX. 1981, R. E. PARROTT leg.
31.	Hoplasoma anaimalaiensis n. sp.
•	Distribution. S. India.



Figs. 2-4. — 2, Smaragdina wallardiensis (JACOBY) (from Anaimalai Hills); 3, Hoplasoma unicolor (ILLIGER) (from Chitwan, Nepal); 4, Nilgiraspis andrewesi (SPAETH) (from Nadugani).

32. Hoplasoma indica n. sp.

Distribution. S. India.

- Hoplasoma nilgiriensis JACOBY, 1904 (Figs. 8, 9)
 80 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, V. 1962, VI. 1966, P. S. NATHAN leg.
- Hoplasoma unicolor (ILLIGER, 1800) (Figs. 3, 9)
 1 ex., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, V. 1962, P. S. NATHAN leg.
- 35. Monolepta gestroi JACOBY, 1872
 1 ex., Coorg. Dist., Mysore State, X. 1973.
 Distribution. India*, Burma.
- 36. Monolepta nilgiriensis JACOBY, 1904

1 ex., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, VI. 1966, P. S. NATHAN leg.

- 37. Monolepta signata (OLIVIER, 1808)
 3 exs., Cinchona, Anaimalai Hills, 3,500 ft, VI. 1966, P. S. NATHAN leg.
- 38. Oides affinis JACOBY, 1883
 20 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, V. 1966, P. S. NATHAN leg.

Subfamily Alticinae

- 39. Nisotra apicefulva (BRYANT, 1941) 2 exs., Bombay, IX. 1971, R. E. PARROTT leg.
 40. Nisotra madurensis JACOBY, 1896 2 exs., Anaimalai Hills, V. 1972.
- 41. Hyphasis femoralis JACOBY, 1889
 2 exs., Coorg. Dist., Mysore State, X. 1973.

- 42. Hyphasis nilapita (MAULIK, 1926) 1 ex., Coorg. Dist., Mysore State, X. 1973.
- 43. Phygasia silacea (ILLIGER, 1807)6 exs., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.
- 44. Phygasia violaceipennis JACOBY, 1903
 1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras State, X. 1976.
- 45. *Altica cyanea* (Weber, 1801) 1 ex., Bombay, 7. IX. 1971, R. E. Parrott leg.

Subfamily Hispinae

- 46. Agonita suturellamina (MAULIK, 1919)
 7 exs., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.
- 47. Estigmena cribricollis WATERHOUSE, 1887
 1 ex., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.
- Callispa vittata BALY, 1858
 1 ex., Cinchona, Anaimalai Hills, V. 1976; 1 ex., Kottayam Dist., Kerala State, V. 1976.
- 49. Chaeridiona tuberculata UHMAN, 1961 = Chaeridiona sp.: Такіzawa, 1985: 571.



Fig. 5. Variations of *Dactylispa spinipes* WEISE (from Cinchona); a1-a3, lateral spines on elytra; b1-b4, lateral spines on pronotum.

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50. Dactylispa perroteti GUERIN, 1841

7 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, V. 1976.

- 51. Dactylispa spinipes WEISE, 1905 (Fig. 5)
 - Dactylispa krishna MAULIK, 1919, Fn. Br. India, Chrysomelidae (Hispinae & Cassidinae): 181, n. syn.

116 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, VI. 1966, V. 1967.

In 1985, I noticed that the specimens from Cinchona, Anaimalai Hills, were characterized by the elytra bearing only 4 or 5 long spines on the lateral margin. With further specimens from the same locality, a considerable variations in the number and shape of lateral spines are found as shown in Fig. 5. The lateral spines of the pronotum also show considerable variations; the 3rd of them arises from a common stalk with the two anterior ones. Thus, *D. krishna* MAULIK, characterized by the pronotum which has 3 lateral spines on a common stalk and by the elytra bearing 4 or 5 long spines on the lateral margin, merges into *spinipes* WEISE, which shows a wide range of variations in the shape and number of spines. A larger portion of specimens examined are characterized by 4 or 5 lateral spines on the elytron and separated 3rd lateral spine on the pronotum.

52. Dactylispa sp. 1

10 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, V. 1976.

53. Dactylispa sp. 2

7 exs., Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, VI. 1966, P. S. NATHAN leg.

Subfamily Cassidinae

54.	Aspidomorpha dorsata (FABRICIUS, 1787)
	1 ex., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.
55.	Aspidomorpha furcata (THUNBERG, 1789)
	1 ex., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.
56.	Aspidomorpha miliaris (FABRICIUS, 1775)
	1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, XI. 1974.
57.	Cassida syrtica Boheman, 1856
	<i>=Cassida</i> sp. 2: Такіzawa, 1986: 46.
	8 exs., Kottayam Dist., Kerala State, V. 1975.
58.	Cassida sp. 1
	<i>=Cassida</i> sp. 3: Takizawa, 1986: 46.
	1 ex., Kottayam Dist., Kerala State, V. 1975.
59.	Cassida sp. 2
	3 exs., Coimbatore, Madras State, VIII. 1975, X. 1976, IX. 1978.
60.	Chiridopsis bipunctata (LINNÉ, 1767)
	7 exs., Coimbatore, Madras State, X, XI. 1976, VI. 1967.
61.	Chiridopsis novemkalankita (MAULIK, 1919)

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2 exs., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974.

- 62. Chiridopsis promiscua (BOHEMAN, 1855)
 3 exs., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1974; 1 ex., Kottayam Dist., Kerala State, V. 1975.
- 63. Nilgiraspis andrewesi (SPAETH, 1914) (Fig. 4) *= Cassida* sp. 1: Такızawa, 1986: 46.
 3 exs., Shimoga Dist., Mysore State, V. 1975.
- 64. Laccoptera quadrimaculata (THUNBERG, 1789) 1 ex., Kottayam Dist., Kerala State, V. 1974.

Descriptions of New Species

Hoplasoma indica n. sp.

(Figs. 6, 9)

Male. Body slender, almost subparallel-sided, only weakly widened to apex; shining yellowish brown except for blackish eyes; abdomen blackish brown with apex of last visible abdominal sternite brown; pygidium brown.

Head including eyes wider than pronotum; vertex shining and convex with a small fovea medially; frontal tubercles transverse and well developed, delimited behind by a transverse line, acutely produced below; clypeus flat and impunctate; eye convex, with its transverse diameter 2/3 as wide as interocular space; antenna almost 4/5 as long as body, densely pubescent beyond 2nd segment; 1st segment longest and club-shaped, more than 3 times as long as 2nd; 7th and 8th each weakly dilated to apex; 9th and 10th each distinctly widened to apex, 2/3 as wide as long;



Figs. 6-8. — 6. Hoplasoma indica n. sp. (holotype); 7, H. anaimalaiensis n. sp. (holotype); 8, H. nilgiriensis JACOBY (from Cinchona).

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11th weakly dilated and acutely pointed at apex; relative lengths of antennal segment as: 1st>4th>5th>7th=6th>3rd=8th=9th=11th>10th>2nd. As the holotype lacks antennae beyond 2nd segment, the above description is based on a paratype. Pronotum reversed trapezoidal, almost 3/2 as wide as long, straight at anterior margin, gently produced at posterior margin, weakly sinuate at lateral margin, narrowly margined at lateral and posterior margins; anterior angle almost rectangular, and the posterior obtuse; disc deeply and transversely depressed medially, impunctate and shining. Scutellum triangular, with apex narrowly rounded; surface shining. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; elytron 5 times as long as wide, very slightly widened from base to apical 1/4, declivitous at lateral portion, so that the lateral margin is almost invisible in dorsal view; disc rather densely covered with shallow, obscure punctures basally, and almost impunctate apically, with sparse suberect hairs on posterior portion, weakly depressed along suture; humerus well developed, delimited inwardly by broad longitudinal depression. Legs slender; fore tibia weakly curved near apex; hind tarsus with 1st segment as long as 2nd and 3rd combined together; last visible abdominal sternite longitudinally depressed with two fovea-like depressions, gently emarginate at apex; pygidium produced as in Fig. 9; aedeagus roundly widened near apex.

Size. 5.4–6.0 mm in length, 2.0–2.1 mm in width.

Specimens examined. 3 33 (one the holotype, in CNC), Cinchona, Anaimalai Hills, S. India, V. 1962, P. S. NATHAN leg.

This new species rather closely resembles H. dilaticornis JACOBY from India in the coloration, body shape and especially in the shape of apically widened antennae. This is differentiated from the latter by less widened antennae, straight hind tibiae, hind tarsi with 1st segment as long as 2nd and 3rd combined together and especially by the shape of the last visible abdominal sternite.

Hoplasoma anaimalaiensis n. sp.

(Figs. 7, 9)

Male. Body slender and subparallel-sided; wholly yellowish brown, except for dark brownish eyes and apices of mandibles.

Head as in *indica*; eye less convex, with its transverse diameter less than 2/3 of interocular space; antenna slender, about 4/5 as long as body; 1st segment stout, more than twice as long as 2nd; 4th longest, slightly longer than 5th, 1 3/5 as long as 2nd; apical segments not dilated to apex; 10th almost 3 times as long as wide; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 4th > 5th = 6th > 1st = 7th > 3rd = 8th = 9th = 11th > 10th > 2nd. Pronotum as in *indica*; reverse trapezoidal, 1 1/2 as wide as long; posterior angle more pronounced; disc more shallowly depressed. Scutellum shallowly depressed on disc, broadly rounded at apex. Elytron as in *indica*, 4 1/2 as long as wide; punctuation slightly stronger. Legs slender; fore tarsus with 1st segment weakly dilated; hind tarsus with 1st segment as long as 2nd and 3rd com-

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Fig. 9. a-d, aedeagus (left: dorsal view, right: lateral view) and e-f, last visible abdominal sternite. — a, e, *Hoplasoma anaimalaiensis* n. sp. (holotype); b, f, *H. indica* n. sp. (holotype); c, *H. nilgiriensis* (JACOBY) (from Cinchona); d, *H. unicolor* (ILLIGER) (from Cinchona).

bined together; last visible abdominal sternite gently emarginate at apex, longitudinally depressed with a fovea-like depression; pygidium triangularly produced; aedeagus acutely narrowed to apex.

Female. Eyes less convex, with its transverse diameter 2/5 as wide as interocular space; last visible abdominal sternite simply produced at apex, with a weak fovea-like depression; pygidium simple.

Size. Male: 6.5–7.2 mm in length, 2.3–2.6 mm in width. Female: 7.5 mm in length, 2.7 mm in width.

Specimens examined. 2 3 3 (one the holotype, in CNC), 1 9, Cinchona, 3,500 ft, Anaimalai Hills, S. India, V. 1962, P. S. NATHAN leg.

This new species is similar to H. nilgiriensis JACOBY from India, but is clearly distinguished by the wholly yellowish brown body, abdomen without projections in male, and weakly punctate elytra. Further, the shape of male aedeagi are quite different as in Fig. 9. From H. indica n. sp., this is distinguished by slender antennae in both sexes.

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