Kontyû, Tokyo, 56 (3): 534–552. September 25, 1988

Notes on Chrysomelid Beetles (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) of India and its Neighboring Areas. Part 7

Haruo TAKIZAWA

Biological Research Center, Japan Tobacco Inc.,
Hatano, Kanagawa, 257 Japan

Abstract Based on chrysomelid beetles of Nepal preserved in the Canadian National Collection, 79 species of the subfamily Galerucinae are enumerated. *Sastra fulvomarginata*, *Gallerucida binotata*, *Stenoluperus punctatus*, *S. smetanai*, *Cassena antennata*, *Monolepta godavariensis*, *M. lesagei*, *M. rufa* and *Hyphaenia apicalis* n. spp. are described and 14 species are newly added to the fauna of Nepal.

This is a second note on Nepalese chrysomelid beetles preserved in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa. Seventy-nine species of the subfamily Galerucinae are enumerated, of which 9 species are described as new to science: *Sastra fulvomarginata*, *Gallerucida binotata*, *Stenoluperus punctatus*, *S. smetanai*, *Cassena antennata*, *Monolepta godavariensis*, *M. lesagei*, *M. rufa* and *Hyphaenia apicalis* n. spp., and 14 species are recorded from Nepal for the first time.

Holotypes will be deposited in the Canadian National Collection (CNC), Ottawa, or in the National Science Museum, Tokyo (NSMT).[1)]

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. L. LESAGE of the Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa, for his kindness in giving me opportunity to work with this interesting material, and to Dr. S. KIMOTO of Kurume University for his kind help in various ways.

Enumeration

Subfamily **Galerucinae**

1. *Doryxena geniculata* BALY, 1879
   2 exs., For. W. Bagarchhap, 2,200 m, Manang Dist., 21–24. IX. 1983, SMETANA & LÖBL leg. (SL).
   Distribution. Nepal*, Assam, Sikkim, India.
2. *Sastra fulvomarginata* n. sp.
   Distribution. Nepal.
3. *Galerucella birmanica* (JACOBY, 1889)

1) Abbreviations used: EHU, Entomological Institute, Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo; NIAES, National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba.

* Newly recorded from Nepal.

2 exs., 27°58'N 85°00'E, 11,000 ft, 27. VI. 1967, Can. Nepal Exped. (CNE).

Distribution. Nepal*, Assam, India, Burma.

4. *Galerucella placida* BALY, 1878

1 ex., Godavari, 5,000 ft, 17. IV. 1967, CNE; 2 exs., Adhabhar, 4 mil N. Simla, 400 ft, Kathmandu, 27. VIII. 1967, CNE.

5. *Pyrrhalta maculata* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1963

1 ex., Phulcoki, 2,550 m, Lalitpur Dist., 14. X. 1983, SL.

Distribution. Nepal*, India, China, Taiwan.

6. *Galeruca indica* BALY, 1878

2 exs., Manang to Throng Pass, 3,600–4,000 m, 27. IX. 1983, SL; 2 exs., E. Slope, Throng Pass, 4,400 m, 28. IX. 1983, SL; 3 exs., W. Slope, Throng Pass, 4,300–4,500 m, 29. IX. 1983, SL.

7. *Pseudadimonia variolosa* (HOPE, 1831)

7 exs., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, 23, 28. VII, 12. VIII, 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Tal, 1,600 m, Manang Dist., 20. IX. 1983, SL.

8. *Apophylia sericea* (FABRICIUS, 1798)

1 ex., Oak Forest, Sunderijal, 8,000 ft, Kathmandu, 3. VIII. 1967, CNE.

9. *Dercetina hainana* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1963

1 ex., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, 6. VII. 1967, CNE.

10. *Dercetina mandarensis* (JACOBY, 1900)

1 ex., Kathmandu, 4,400 ft, 7. V. 1967, CNE.

11. *Dercetina viridicyanea* KIMOTO, 1977

8 exs., Siwapuri Dara, 2,300–2,500 m, Kathmandu, 29. IV–2. V. 1985, A. SMETANA leg. (AS); 1 ex., Phulcoki, 2,550 m, Lalitpur Dist., 28. IV. 1984, SL.

12. *Dercetina* sp. 1

1 ex., Forest, S. Mansingma, 2,200–2,300 m, Khandbari Dist., 11–13. IV. 1984, SL; 1 ex., Roy. Bot. Gdn., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, VIII. 1967, CNE.

13. *Dercetina* sp. 2

1 ex., Lete, 2,550 m, Mustang Dist., 2. X. 1983, SL.

14. *Arthrotus pallidus* LABOISSIÈRE, 1932

1 ex., Kachuhani, 450 ft, nr. Birganj, 4–15. IX. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Lothar, 450 ft, nr. Birganj, 12–19. IX. 1967, CNE.

15. *Dercetisoma concolor* (JACOBY, 1889)

1 ex., 2.5 km E. Syabru, 1,750 m, Langtang Kh. Vall., Rasuwa Dist., 14. IV. 1985, AS; 1 ex., above Sheduwa, 3,000 m, Khandbari Dist., 31. III–2. IV. 1982, A. & Z. SMETANA leg. (AZ); 1 ex., Siwapuri Dara, 2,400 m, Kathmandu, 29. IV. 1985, AS.

Distribution. Nepal*, India, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia.

16. *Aplosonyx chalybea* HOPE, 1831

1 ex., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, 23. VII. 1967, CNE.

17. *Sphenoraia apicalis* KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1983

2 exs., Ghoropani Pass, N. Slope, 2,750 m, Parbat Dist., 5. X. 1983, SL.

This species was described on a form which has elytra narrowly reddish brown on the suture as well as lateral and apical margins. The present specimens are almost wholly greenish or bluish cupreous on the dorsum and have the body size somewhat smaller, ranging from 5.5 to 6.0 mm. The punctuation on the dorsum and shape of the pronotum seem variable.

18. *Sphenoraia bicolor* (HOPE, 1831)

5 exs., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, 15. IV, 1–4, 28. VII, VIII. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Patibhanjyang, pastures, 6–7,500 ft, 2. VII. 1967, CNE; 4 exs., Thankot, 5,000 ft, nr. Kathmandu, 28. IV. 1967, W. R. MASON leg.; 3 exs., Roy. Bot. Gdn., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, VIII. 1967, CNE.

19. *Sphenoraia maculata* KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1972

1 ex., Phulcoki, 2,550 m, Lalitpur Dist., 28. IV. 1984, SL; 1 ex., Siwapuri Dara, 2,450 m, Kathmandu, 29. IV. 1985, AS.

20. *Sphenoraia rutilans* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, 15. IV. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Lothar, 450 ft, nr. Birganj, 14. IX. 1967, CNE.

21. *Gallerucida binotata* n. sp.

Distribution. Nepal.

22. *Meristata dohrni* (BALY, 1861)

1 ex., Patibhanjyang, 6–7,500 ft, pastures, Kathmandu, 2. VII. 1982, AZ; 1 ex., above Sheduwa, 3,000 m, Khandbari Dist., 31. III–2. IV. 1982, AZ.

23. *Meristata fallax* (HAROLD, 1880)

1 ex., Arun Valley at Num Main Bridge, 1,050 m, Khandbari Dist., 20–24. IV. 1984, SL.

Distribution. Nepal*, Sikkim, Assam, India.

24. *Meristata quadrifasciata* (HOPE, 1831)

7 exs., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, 23. IV, 19, 20, 28. VII. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Sunderijal, 4,000–6,000 ft, Kathmandu Valley, 21. VI. 1967, CNE.

25. *Meristata sexmaculata* (KOLLAR et REDTENBACHER, 1848)

2 exs., Kuwapani, Khandbari Dist., VI–VII. 1983, DORJEE SHERPA leg.; 1 ex., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, 28. VII. 1967, CNE.

26. *Meristata spilota* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Sunderijal, Oak Forest, 8,000 ft, Kathmandu, 3. VII. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Ghorapani vic., 2,700–3,100 m, Parbat Dist., 5–9. X. 1983, SL.

27. *Leptarthra fasciata* JACOBY, 1894

18 exs., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, 19, 20, 23, 28, 29. VII. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Kakani, 2,200 m, Bagmati, 27. IV. 1981, SL.

28. *Spitiella collaris* (BALY, 1878)

1 ex., Ridge NE Mansingma, 2,800 m, Khandbari Dist., 7. IV. 1984, SL; 5 exs., 27°58′N 85°00′E, 11,000 ft, 21. V. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., E Ridge, Ghoropani Pass, 3,150 m, Parbat Dist., 7. X. 1983, SL; 1 ex., For. W. Bagarchhap, 2,200 m, Manang Dist., 21. IX. 1983, SL.

29. *Nepalogaleruca elegans elegans* KIMOTO, 1970
5 exs., Phulcoki, 2,600 m, Lalitpur Dist., 19–23. V. 1982, AZ, 14, 15. X. 1982, SL; 2 exs., Siwapuri Dara, 2,300, 2,450 m, Kathmandu, 30. IV, 3. V. 1985, AS.

29a. *Nepalogaleruca elegans angustilineata* KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1972
7 exs., betw. Ghopte & Thare Pati, 3,200 m, Nuwakot Dist., 23–26. IV. 1985, AS; 1 ex., Ghoropani Pass, 2,850 m, Parbat Dist., 9. X. 1983, SL; 1 ex., Lete, 2,550 m, Mustang Dist., 2. X. 1983, SL; 1 ex., Jamtang Ridge, NE Bahrabise, 3,300 m, Bagmati, 6. V. 1981, SL.

30. *Aulacophora almora* MAULIK, 1936
1 ex., Arun Valley at Num Main Bridge, 1,050 m, Khandbari Dist., 20–23. IV. 1984, SL.

31. *Aulacophora lewisii* BALY, 1886
3 exs., Turture Dara, 800 m, Lamjung Dist., 15. IX. 1983, SL.
Distribution. Nepal*, India, Sri Lanka, China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is., Japan.

32. *Agetocera hopei* BALY, 1865
4 exs., Godavari, 5,000, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 19, 20. VI, 3, 13. VIII. 1967, CNE.

33. *Paridea bifurcata* JACOBY, 1892
2 exs., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 10. VIII. 1967, CNE.
Distribution. Nepal*, Burma.

34. *Paridea octomaculata* (BALY, 1886)
2 exs., Induwa Khola Valley, 2,000 m, Khandbari Dist., 16. IV. 1984, SL; 1 ex., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 3. VIII. 1967, CNE.

35. *Paridea unifasciata* JACOBY, 1892
2 exs., Phulcoki, 2,550–2,700 m, Lalitpur Dist., 13–17. X. 1983, 28. IV. 1984, SL.
Distribution. Nepal*, India, Burma.

36. *Medythia nigrobilineata* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)
1 ex., Pulchauki, 7,300 ft, Kathmandu, 1967, CNE.

37. *Khasia kraatzi* JACOBY, 1899
1 ex., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 10. VII. 1967, CNE.

38. *Stenoluperus punctatus* n. sp.
Distribution. Nepal.

39. *Stenoluperus smetanai* n. sp.
Distribution. Nepal.

40. *Stenoluperus* sp. 1
1 ex., Siwapuri Dara, 2,450 m, Kathmandu, 29. IV. 1985, AS; 1 ex., Phulcoki, 2,550 m, Lalitpur Dist., 30. IV. 1984, SL.

41. *Stenoluperus* sp. 2
1 ex., Induwa Khola Valley, 2,000 m, Khandbari Dist., 16. IV. 1984, SL.

42. *Stenoluperus* sp. 3
2 exs., Pulchauki, 6,600 ft, Kathmandu, 17. VIII. 1967, CNE.

43. *Agelopsis coeruleus* JACOBY, 1896
1 ex., Phulcoki, 2,650 m, Lalitpur Dist., 16. X. 1983, SL.
Distribution. Nepal*, India.

44. *Japonitata tricostata* CHEN et JIANG, 1981
5 exs., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 3, 12. VIII. 1967, CNE.
Distribution. Nepal*, India, Tibet.

45. *Hoplasoma sexmaculata* (HOPE, 1831)
3 exs., Kakani, 2,200 m, Bagmati, 27. IV. 1981, SL; 5 exs., NE Bahrabise, 2,500 m, Bagmati, 2. V. 1981, SL; 1 ex., Patibhanjyang, 6–7,500 ft, pastures, Kathmandu, 2. VII. 1967, CNE.

46. *Hoplasoma unicolor* (ILLIGER, 1800)
1 ex., Basisahar, 900 m, Lamjung Dist., 17. X. 1983, SL; 2 exs., Pulchauki, 7,300 ft, Kathmandu, 1967, CNE.

47. *Mimastra cyanura* (HOPE, 1831)
1 ex., Sangrati-Kuwapani, 2,200 m, Khandbari Dist., 11–13. IV. 1984, SL; 1 ex., Forest S Mansingma, 2,200–2,300 m, Khandbari Dist., 11–13. IV. 1984, SL; 1 ex., Siwapuri Dara, 2,300–2,550 m, Kathmandu, 29. IV–2. V. 1985, AS.

48. *Mimastra unicitarsis* LABOISSIÈRE, 1940
2 exs., Gulubhanjyang, 7,500 ft, 22. V. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Kakani, 2,200 m, Bagmati, 27. IV. 1981, SL.

49. *Mimastra* sp.
1 ex., Ridge E, Ghoropani Pass, 3,150 m, Parbat Dist., 7. X. 1983, SL.

50. *Trichomimastra kumatai* KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1972
1 ex., Adhabhar, 4 mil N Simla, 1,400 m, 27. VIII. 1967, CNE; 15 exs., Godavari, 6,000 ft, 20. VII, 2, 10, 13, 25. VIII. 1967, CNE.

51. *Cassena antennata* n. sp.
Distribution. Nepal.

52. *Cneorane tibialis* CHÛJÔ, 1966
1 ex., 2 km SW Kuwapani, 2,250 m, Khandbari Dist., 5. IV. 1984, SL; 1 ex., Siwapuri Dara, 2,300–2,550 m, Kathmandu, 29. IV–2. V. 1985, AS.

53. *Cneorane varipes* JACOBY, 1896
4 exs., Siwapuri Dara, 2,400–2,450 m, Kathmandu Dist., 29. IV–2. V. 1985, AS.
Distribution. Nepal*, Bhutan, India.

54. *Cneorane* sp. 1
=*Cneorane rugulipennis*: KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1981, *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **35**: 60.
2 exs., Siwapuri Dara, 2,400 m, Kathmandu Dist., 29. IV–2. V. 1985, AS.

55. *Cneorane* sp. 2
1 ex., Ridge S, Mansingma, 2,600 m, Khandbari Dist., 8. IV. 1984, SL.

56. *Calomicrus yasudai* (CHÛJÔ, 1966)
=*Calomicrus aureoviridis* KIMOTO, 1977, *Ent Basil.*, **2**: 369 [nom. nud].
104 exs., 27°58′N 85°00′E, 11,500 ft, VI. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., 28°00′N 85°59′E, 20. VI. 1967, CNE.

57. *Calomicrus* sp.
1 ex., Ridge E, Ghoropani Pass, 3,100 m, Parbat Dist., 7. X. 1983, AZ: 1 ex., For. W. Bagarchhap, 2,200 m, Manang Dist., 21. IX. 1983, SL; 1 ex., Latha Manang, W. Bagarchhap, 2,350 m, Manang Dist., 24. IX. 1983, SL.

58. *Monolepta cardoni* JACOBY, 1900
2 exs., Adhabhar, 600 ft, nr. Simla, VIII. 1967, CNE; 2 exs., Lothar, 450 ft, nr. Birganj, VIII. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, VIII. 1967, CNE.
Distribution. Nepal*, India.

59. *Monolepta conformis* WEISE, 1922 (Figs. 11 c, f)
14 exs., Pulchauki, 6,600, 7,300, 8,000 ft, 10, 17. VIII. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Adhabhar, 600 ft, nr. Simla, VIII. 1967, CNE; 50 exs., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 2, 13, 25. VIII. 1967, CNE.
Distribution. Nepal*, N. India.

60. *Monolepta erythrocephala* (BALY, 1878)
1 ex., Patibhanjyang, 6–7,500 ft, pastures, Kathmandu, 2. VII. 1967, CNE.

61. *Monolepta godavariensis* n. sp.
Distribution. Nepal.

62. *Monolepta himalayaensis* KIMOTO, 1970
1 ex., NE Bahrabise, 2,500 m, Kathmandu, 2. V. 1981, SL.

63. *Monolepta lesagei* n. sp.
Distribution. Nepal.

64. *Monolepta madrasensis* WILCOX, 1973
1 ex., Cobhar, 1,300 m, Kathmandu, 12. IX. 1983, SL.

65. *Monolepta rufa* n. sp.
Distribution. Nepal.

66. *Monolepta satoi* KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1983
4 exs., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 13. VIII. 1967, CNE.

67. *Monolepta signata* OLIVIER, 1808
1 ex., Pangma, 1,700 m, Khandbari Dist., 4. IV. 1984, SL; 1 ex., Phulcoki, 2,600 m, Lalitpur Dist., 14. X. 1983, SL; 1 ex., 1.5 km N Trisuli, 550 m, Nuwakot Distr., 10. IV. 1985, AS; 1 ex., below Tal, 1,500 m, Manang Dist., 19. IX. 1983, SL.

68. *Monolepta* sp. 1
2 exs., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 25. VIII, VIII. 1967, CNE.

69. *Monolepta* sp. 2
1 ex., Pulchauki, 7,300 ft, Kathmandu, 1967, CNE.

70. *Monolepta* sp. 3
1 ex., Pulchauki, 7,300 ft, Kathmandu, 10. VIII. 1967, CNE.

71. *Monolepta* sp. 4
1 ex., 4 mil N Simla, Adhabhar, 400 ft, Kathmandu, 27. VIII. 1967, CNE.

72. *Macrima pallida* (LABOISSIÈRE, 1936)

5 exs., Godavari, 5,000, 6,000 ft, 15, 18, 23, 28. VII, 1–4. VIII. 1967, CNE; 1 ex., Roy. Bot. Gdn., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, VIII. 1967, CNE.

73. *Paraplotes indica* TAKIZAWA et BASU, 1987

13 exs., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 25. VII, 2. VIII. 1967, CNE; 5 exs., Pulchauki, 7,300 ft, Kathmandu, 10. VIII. 1967, CNE.

Distribution. Nepal*, N. India.

74. *Paraplotes* sp.

1 ex., Arun Valley at Num Main Bridge, 1,150 m, Khandbari Dist., 21. IV. 1984, SL.

75. *Doryscus testaceus* JACOBY, 1887

1 ex., Godavari, 5,000 ft, Kathmandu, 20. VII. 1967, CNE.

76. *Trichobalya fulvus* KIMOTO, 1977

1 ex., Lothar, 450 ft, nr. Birganj, 11. IX. 1967, CNE; 2 exs., Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 2, 10. VIII. 1967, CNE.

77. *Cerophysa mandarensis* JACOBY, 1904

4 exs., Adhabhar, 600 ft, nr. Simla, VIII. 1967, CNE; 2 exs., Pulchauki, 7,300 ft, 1967, CNE.

Distribution. Nepal*, India.

78. *Hyphaenia apicalis* n. sp.

Distribution. Nepal.

79. *Hyphaenia* sp.

1 ex., Forest Camp, 1,850 m, Langtang Kh. Vall., Rasuwa Dist., 13. IV. 1985, AS.

Descriptions of New Species

Sastra fulvomarginata n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Female. Body oblong and parallel-sided; yellowish white with dark metallic blue elytra which are broadly margined with yellowish white on all margins; vertex medially with a round dark brownish patch; labrum and mandibles at apex dark brownish; pronotum with median and antero-lateral round patches dark brownish; scutellum and metathorax dark brown with a slight metallic tinge; elytra rather densely covered with fine yellowish pubescence.

Head as wide as prothorax at apex, covered with fine hairs; vertex shining, broad and rather flat, broadly depressed and covered with large punctures behind frontal tubercles, with a narrow sagittal line; frontal tubercles transverse and subquadrate, with apex rather acutely extending between antennal insertions; frons forming a rectangle to vertex, deeply depressed with a distinct reversed T-shaped ridge; clypeus archedly emarginate at anterior margin; labrum roundly produced at anterior margin; antenna slender, 4/5 as long as body, thickly covered with brownish hairs; 1st segment club-shaped and weakly curved, longest, twice as long

as 2nd; 11th as long as 1st, gently pointed at apex; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 1st≒3rd≒11th>7th>4th≒5th>6th≒8th≒9th≒10th>2nd. Pronotum transverse, 1 4/5 as wide as long, weakly emarginate at anterior margin, gently produced at posterior margin, rather straightly widened from base to apical 1/5, thence rather roundly narrowed to anterior angle; anterior angle weakly thickened, the posterior rectangular; disc shining with distinct punctures on antero-lateral areas, irregularly depressed with a small round depression behind anterior margin, a larger one medio-laterally, and a small one interiorly to posterior angle on posterior margin. Scutellum pubescent, distinctly longer than wide, subtrapezoidal and rounded at apex. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; each elytron almost 3 times as long as wide, widened in basal 2/3, thence roundly narrowed to apex; disc with weak but distinct subbasal depression, rather explanate on lateral area, so that the lateral margin is visible for full length in dorsal view, densely covered with large and deep punctures, of which the interspaces are narrower than its diameter; punctuation sparser along posterior margin; humerus well developed; epipleuron smooth and weakly concave, widest basally and strongly narrowed subbasally, thence continuing to near apex in almost equal width; last visible abdominal sternite and pygidium produced posteriorly.

Size. 5.4 mm in length, 2.8 mm in width.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀ (holotype in CNC), Pulchauki, 8,000 ft, Kathmandu, 1967, Can. Nepal Exped.

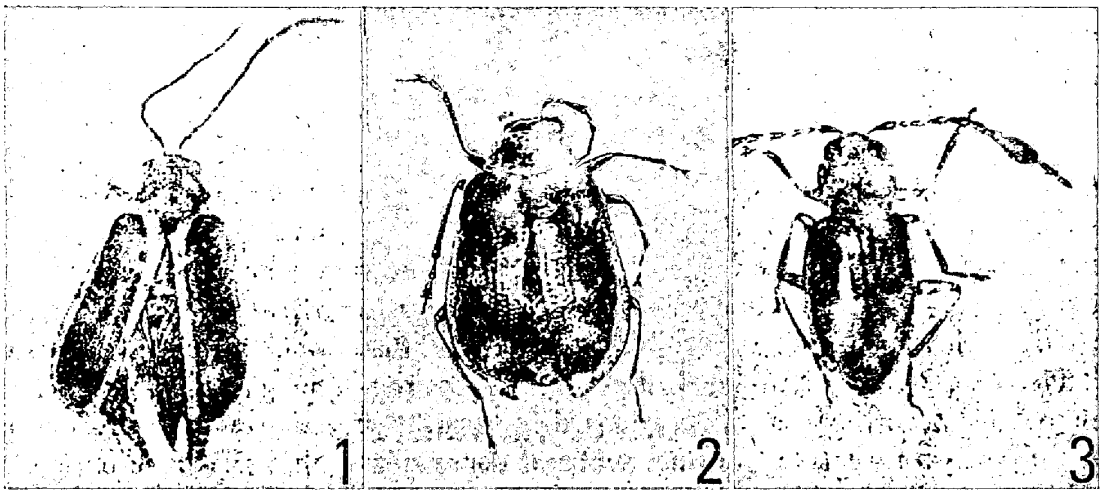
This new species is characterized by the metallic dark blue elytra which are margined with yellowish white, and is distinguished from known congeners by this character.

Gallerucida binotata n. sp.

(Figs. 2, 4f)

Male. Body small and oblong, weakly widened posteriorly; dull reddish brown; head black, with slight metallic luster; eyes black; prothorax dull yellowish brown with a pair of round patches and a small median spot blackish brown; scutellum blackish; antenna dark brownish; tibiae, tarsi and femora apically dark brown with a slight metallic luster.

Head distinctly narrower than pronotum; vertex convex, deeply depressed behind frontal tubercles, scattered with punctures, and with a few oblique wrinkles interiorly to eyes; frontal tubercles subquadrate, contiguous to each other, sharply delimited behind; frons triangular and distinctly raised; labrum transverse; maxillary palpus with last segment short and conical; penultimate segment swollen and longer than the last; antenna reaching middle of elytron, densely pubescent beyond 3rd segment, dorso-ventrally flattened beyond 4th segment; 1st segment club-shaped and curved; 2nd and 3rd each conical and short; 7th 1/2 as wide as long at apex; 11th longest, almost as long as first 3 segments combined together; 3rd to 11th



Figs. 1–3. —— 1, *Sastra fulvomarginata* n. sp. (holotype); 2, *Gallerucida binotata* n. sp. (holotype); 3, *Cassena antennata* (from Phedi).

each widened to apex; 9th to 11th distinctly flat; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 11th>4th>6th≒7th≒9th≒10th>1st>5th≒8th≫2nd≒3rd. Pronotum transverse, wider than twice the median length, narrowly margined laterally; disc rugose or finely wrinkled, transversely and rather deeply depressed medially, covered with large but shallow punctures on posterior half, longitudinally depressed anteriorly, weakly emarginate at anterior margin, gently and archedly produced at posterior margin, only weakly rounded on lateral margins; anterior angle broadly and roundly produced, the posterior weakly dentate. Scutellum roundly triangular, with a few punctures laterally. Elytra distinctly narrower than pronotum; each elytron 2 2/5 as long as wide; disc densely covered with large punctures, the diameter of which is as wide as or wider than their interspaces, narrowly and sharply margined at sides; epipleuron wide basally, and gradually narrowed to apex; surface punctate along inner margin. Venter sparsely pubescent; mesosternum concave, and deeply sulcate at posterior margin; last visible abdominal sternite slightly notched on both sides at apical margin and weakly depressed medially; aedeagus as shown in Fig. 4 f.

Size. 5.4 mm in length, 3.3 mm in width.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂ (holotype in CNC), Bakan, W of Tashigaon, 3,200 m, Khandbari Dist., 8. IV. 1982, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.

This new species is characterized by the coloration of the dorsum which consists of black head, pale yellowish brown pronotum with black patches and wholly dark brownish elytra. With these characters, this new species is easily distinguished from known congeners.

Stenoluperus punctatus n. sp.

(Figs. 4 a, d, 5)

=*Stenoluperus* sp.: TAKIZAWA, 1983, *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **38**: 72; 1985, ibid., 40: 109.

Male. Body small and oblong; bluish black with slight metallic luster; elytra

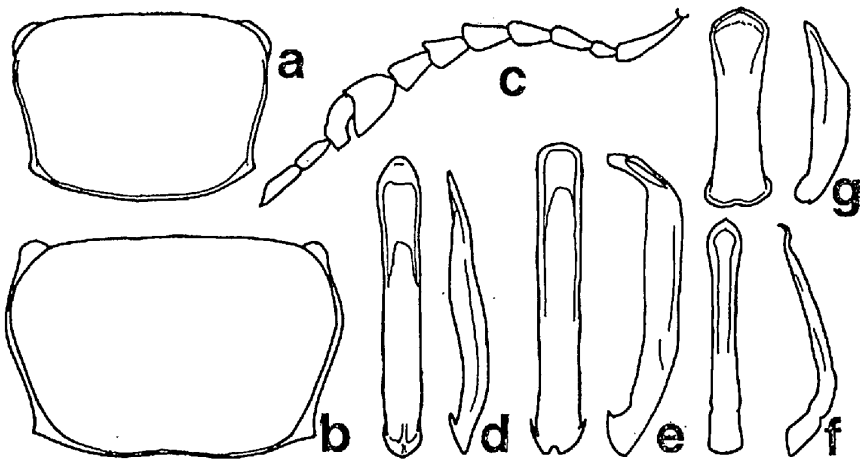


Fig. 4. Pronotum (a, b), male antenna (c) and aedeagus (d–g: left, dorsal view; right, lateral view) of new species. —— a & d, *Stenoluperus punctatus* n. sp. (from Phulcoki); b & e; *S. smetanai* n. sp. (from Gopte-Thare Pati); c & g, *Cassena antennata* n. sp. (from Phulcoki); f, *Gallerucida binotata* n. sp. (holotype).

dark bluish with a greenish tinge; scutellum blackish; antenna and legs pale yellowish brown, mouth-parts and epipleuron with brownish tinge.

Head slightly narrower than pronotum at apex; vertex impunctate, shining and evenly convex with a trace of short longitudinal impression anteriorly; frontal tubercles transverse, delimited behind by a weak furrow; frons rather flat, shining and impunctate; eyes rather small, with its longitudinal diameter distinctly narrower than interocular distance; antenna slender, slightly longer than body; 1st segment stout and club-shaped; 2nd shortest, almost 1/2 as long as 3rd; 4th longest, as long as 2nd and 3rd combined together; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 4th≒5th≒7th>11th>6th≒8th>1st≒9th≒10th>3rd>2nd. Pronotum reversed trapezoidal in outline, distinctly narrower than elytra, 1 2/5 as wide as long, straight at anterior margin, roundly and broadly produced at posterior margin, straightly divergent in basal 2/3 on lateral margins, thence subparallel-sided to apex (Fig. 4 a); anterior angle strongly produced and the posterior tuberculate; disc evenly convex, densely covered with large punctures laterally, the diameter of which is larger than interspaces, obscurely depressed antero-laterally; interspaces smooth and shining. Scutellum impunctate and shining. Elytron very slightly widened from base to apical 1/3, thence roundly narrowed to apex, declivitous laterally so that the lateral margin is almost invisible in dorsal view; disc covered with large punctures which have a distinct tendency to arrange themselves in irregular longitudinal rows, rugosely punctate on lateral area; diameter of punctures larger than interspaces; humerus well developed and impunctate. Venter densely covered with yellowish pubescence; last visible abdominal sternite weakly truncate at apex; fore tarsus with 1st segment weakly dilated and as long as 2nd and 3rd combined together; hind femur strongly incrassate; aedeagus as in Fig. 4 d.

Female. Body stouter; antenna as long as body; 3rd segment 1 2/3 as long as

2nd; 4th longest, as long as 2nd and 3rd combined together; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 4th>5th>11th>6th≒7th>1st≒8th≒10th>9th>3rd≫2nd. Elytra much widened; last visible abdominal sternite produced posteriorly; fore tarsus with 1st segment narrow.

Size. Male: 2.4–2.8 mm in length, 1.1–1.3 mm in width. Female: 2.6–3.2 mm in length, 1.3–1.6 mm in width.

Specimens examined. [Nepal] — 121 exs. (one male the holotype, in CNC), Phulcoki, 2,550, 2,600–2,700 m, Lalitpur Dist., 13–15. X. 1983, 28–30. IV. 1984, SMETANA & LÖBL leg.; 1 ex., 2 km S. Godavari, 1,680 m, Kathmandu, 12. IX. 1983, SMETANA & LÖBL leg.; 1 ex., Langtang Kh. Vall., 3 km NE Syabru, 1,750 m, Rasuwa Dist., 13. IV. 1985, A. SMETANA leg.; 1 ex., Pass NE Mangmaya, 2,300 m, Khandbari Dist., 6. IV. 1984, SMETANA & LÖBL leg.; 1 ex., Ghoropani Pass, N. Slope, 2,800 m, Parbat Dist., 5. X. 1983, SMETANA & LÖBL leg. (CNC). [India] — 1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 3. V. 1981, M. ITO leg. (EHU); 1 ex., Darjeeling, 3. V. 1970, I. HATTORI leg. (NIAES). W. Sikkim — 10 exs., Choka, 3,050 m–Bakkhim, 2,670 m, 13, 25. IX. 1983, M. TOMOKUNI leg.; 1 ex., Prek Chu, 2,250 m–Choka, 3,050 m, 13. IX. 1983, M. TOMOKUNI leg. (NSMT).

This new species is similar to *S. flavimembris* CHEN, 1942, from China in the coloration, but is distinguished from the latter by the smaller size, antennae as long as or longer than the body, evenly convex pronotum and by elytra without costa. Specimens from India, West Sikkim and each one specimen from the Ghoropani Pass and Phulcoki, Nepal, are characterized by the femora largely dark brownish and the antennae infuscate on apical segments.

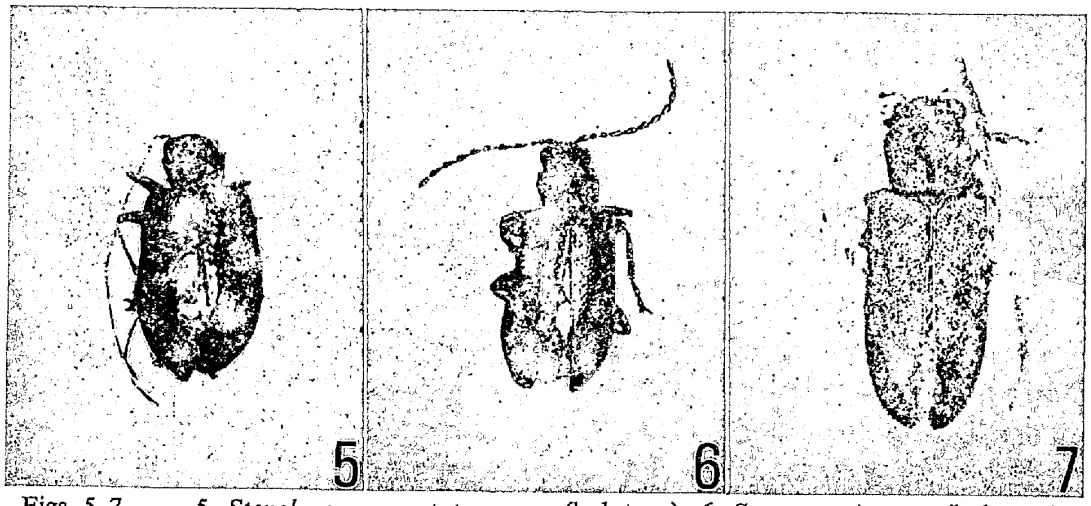
Stenoluperus smetanai n. sp.

(Figs. 4 b, e, 6)

=*Stenoluperus* sp. 2: TAKIZAWA, 1985, *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **40**: 109.

Male. Body rather slender and flat, bluish black; venter and legs black with slight metallic luster; antenna dark brown with basal segments reddish brown; tarsi slightly brownish.

Vertex smooth, densely covered with deep punctures, the diameter of which is distinctly narrower than their interspaces; frontal tubercles transverse and subquadrate, well demarcated behind by a straight furrow, medially separated from each other by a deep line; frons smooth and raised; antenna robust and short, about 3/5 as long as body, densely pubescent beyond 3rd segment; 1st segment stout and longest, almost as long as 2nd and 3rd combined together; 2nd distinctly slenderer than 1st, almost as long as 3rd; 4th and 5th each almost 1 1/4 as long as 3rd, weakly widened to apex; each segment beyond 5th short and distinctly widened to apex; 10th about twice as long as wide; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 1st≒11th>5th≒4th>8th≒9th≒10th>6th≒7th>3rd>2nd. Pronotum transverse, almost 1 1/2 as long as wide, almost straight at anterior margin, weakly produced at



Figs. 5–7. —— 5, *Stenoluperus punctatus* n. sp. (holotype); 6, *S. smetanai* n. sp. (holotype); 7, *Hyphaenia apicalis* n. sp. (holotype).

posterior margin, gently and rather straightly widened from base to apical 1/3 and thence weakly narrowed to anterior angle on lateral margins (Fig. 4 b); disc weakly convex from side to side, without lateral depressions and narrowly explanate on lateral margins; surface densely covered with large punctures, the diameter of which is distinctly larger than their interspaces on lateral area; anterior angle produced and the posterior angulate. Scutellum triangular, as long as wide, and impunctate. Elytra distinctly broader than pronotum at base; each elytron subparallel-sided from basal 2/3, thence roundly narrowed to apex, sparsely covered with erect hairs, slightly longer than 3 times the width, declivitous laterally, so that the lateral margin is invisible in dorsal view; disc longitudinally depressed subbasally along suture, densely covered with deep, large punctures, the diameter of which is distinctly wider than interspaces; interspace somewhat rugose; humerus well developed and impunctate; epipleuron gently narrowed from base to apical 1/3, sharply margined on both sides; fore and middle tarsi with 1st segment widened, as wide as 3rd segment; last visible abdominal sternite weakly trilobed; aedeagus strongly curved downwardly and broad at apex as in Fig. 4 e.

Female. Body slightly larger; vertex finely punctate; antenna shorter, about 1/2 as long as body; tarsi with 1st segment not widened.

Size. Male, 3.0–3.6 mm in length, 1.2–1.5 mm in width. Female, 3.4–4.0 mm in length, 1.4–2.0 mm in width.

Specimens examined. [Nepal] — 3 ♂♂ (one the holotype in CNC), 2 ♀♀, between Ghopte and Thare Pati, 3,200 m, Nuwakot Dist., 23–26. IV. 1985, A. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀, Siwapuri Dara, 2,450 m, Kathmandu, 29. IV–2. V. 1985, A. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♂, above Tashigaon, 3,350 m, Khandbari Dist., 6. IV. 1982, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♂, Dobate Ridge, 3,000 m, NE Bahrabise, Bagmati, 7. V. 1981, LÖBL & SMETANA leg.; 2 ♀♀, Phulcoki, 2,550 m, Lalitpur Dist., 29. IV. 1984, SMETANA & LÖBL leg.; 1 ♀, Pulchauki, 6,600 ft, Kathmandu, 17. VII. 1967, Can.

Nepal Exped. [India] —1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 1. V. 1981, K. KUSAMA leg. (EHU).

This new species is characterized by bluish black body with short, robust antenna which is dark brownish basally. With these characters, this new species is easily distinguished from *S. minor* KIMOTO, 1977, from Bhutan and N. India. One male specimen from Darjeeling is smaller and proportionately broad, measuring 2.6 mm in length and 1.2 mm in width.

Cassena antennata n. sp.

(Figs. 3, 4 c, g)

Male. Body oblong ovate, gently narrowed to both ends and flattened dorso-ventrally; dirty yellowish brown; vertex, pronotum and elytra medially stained with dark brown in various degrees; antenna largely dark brownish; venter and legs partly darkened.

Head narrower than pronotum at apex; vertex impunctate and shining; frontal tubercles large, distinctly raised and contiguous to each other, ovoid with apex broadly extending between antennal insertions; frons short and ridged; gena short, 1/2 as long as transverse diameter of eye; maxillary palpus with last segment short and conical; penultimate segment strongly swollen and as long as 2nd; antenna long and robust, longer than 3/4 body length, finely pubescent (Fig. 4 c); 1st segment long, robust and club-shaped, distinctly longer than 2nd and 3rd combined together; 4th to 7th each distinctly widened to apex; 7th almost as wide as long at apex; 8th and 9th strongly enlarged, together forming an ovoid shape, and each deeply and broadly sulcate on ventral side; 10th and 11th narrow; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 1st≒8th>11th>4th≒5th>10th>3rd≒9th>6th≒7th>2nd. Pronotum nearly reversed trapezoidal, 1 1/2 as wide as long, widest at basal 2/3, rounded and narrowly margined on lateral margins; anterior angle thickened and the posterior weakly denticulate; disc rather flat, impunctate and finely reticulate, with a pair of shallow, oblique notches on basal margin. Scutellum wider than long and broadly rounded; surface smooth and shining. Elytra wider than pronotum at base; each elytron fully 3 times as long as wide, widest near middle and thence gently narrowed to both ends, separately rounded at apex; disc covered with fine punctures, which have weak tendency to arrange themselves in longitudinal rows; humerus slightly raised; interspaces weakly and finely reticulate; epipleuron wide on basal 1/3; hind wings absent; prosternum narrow but distinctly raised between coxae; mesosternum transverse; last visible abdominal sternite weakly notched on each side of apical margin; legs rather robust; hind tibia with 1st segment slightly shorter than remainders combined together; aedeagus as shown in Fig. 4 g.

Female with body robuster; elytron about 2 1/2 as long as wide; antenna rather slender; 1st segment more than 3 times as long as 2nd; 4th and 5th each weakly widened to apex; 8th and 9th simple; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 1st>

11th>9th>4th≒5th≒10th>3rd≒6th>7th≒8th>2nd; last visible abdominal sternite simple.

Size. Male, 3.6–4.1 mm in length, 1.7–1.9 mm in width. Female, 3.6–4.2 mm in length, 2.0–2.3 mm in width.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Phulcoki, 2,600 m, Lalitpur Dist., 20. IV. 1982, A. & Z. SMETANA leg., 28, 29. IV. 1984, SMETANA & LÖBL leg.; 2 ♀♀, Ridge S, Mansingma, 2,800 m, Khandbari Dist., 15. IV. 1984, SMETANA & LÖBL leg.; 1 ♀, Induwa Khola Valley, 2,850 m, Khandbari Dist., 15. IV. 1984, SMETANA & LÖBL leg.; 3 ♂♂ (one the holotype in NSMT), 3 ♀♀, Banthanti, 2,620 m–Melanche, 2,000 m nr. Ghandrung, Central Nepal, 17. X. 1981, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Phedi, 3,200 m–Doban, 3,400 m nr. basecamp of Mt. Machhapuchhale, C. Nepal, 19. X. 1981, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ♂, Deorali, 3,200 m–Kuldi, 2,800 m, nr. basecamp of Mt. Machhapuchhale, C. Nepal, 21. X. 1981, M. SAKAI leg.

Sexually dimorphic antennae and apterous condition are hitherto unknown in the genus *Cassena*. These characters together with dorso-ventrally flattened body and light brownish coloration well differentiate this new species from known congeners.

Monolepta godavariensis n. sp.

(Fig. 8)

Male. Body small and oblong, slightly widened posteriorly; dirty yellowish brown; head above antennal insertions black; labrum black; antenna infuscate on apical 6 segments; thorax yellowish white, with obscure light brownish patches on each side of median line and near posterior angle; scutellum dark brownish; elytra very narrowly stained with dark brown on suture, and on each margin of epipleuron.

Head with large eyes, slightly wider than pronotum at apex; vertex convex and shining; frontal tubercles ovate, strongly and archedly delimited behind by a furrow, contiguous to each other; frons smooth and weakly raised longitudinally; interocular space 1 1/5 as wide as transverse diameter of eye; labrum slightly emarginate at anterior margin; antenna rather long and robust, slightly shorter than body, thickly pubescent beyond 3rd segment; 4th and the following each weakly widened to apex; 1st segment long and club-shaped; 2nd slightly longer than wide; 3rd slightly shorter and narrower than 2nd; 4th longest, slightly longer than 1st; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 4th>1st>5th≒6th≒7th≒8th≒11th>9th≒10th≫2nd>3rd. Pronotum 1 2/5 as wide as long, weakly divergent from base to apical 1/5 on lateral margins, thence roundly narrowed to apex, almost straight at anterior margin, gently and archedly produced on posterior margin; anterior angle slantly thickened; disc gently convex with a distinct transverse depression behind middle, densely covered with somewhat irregularly shaped punctures. Scutellum rather acutely triangular and shining. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; each elytron almost 3 times as long as wide, weakly widened from base to behind middle, thence roundly narrowed to apex, narrowly and sharply

margined on suture and lateral margins; disc densely and rather strongly covered with distinct punctures, slightly elevated sub-basally and weakly depressed inwardly to humerus, sparsely covered with fine erect hairs posteriorly; humerus well developed and impunctate; epipleuron smooth and sharply margined on both sides; last visible abdominal sternite trilobed, with the median lobe flat and almost as long as wide.

Female. Antenna slightly shorter; last visible abdominal sternite simply produced at apex; metathorax and last visible abdominal sternite brown.

Size. 2.5–2.7 mm in length, 1.3–1.5 mm in width in both sexes.

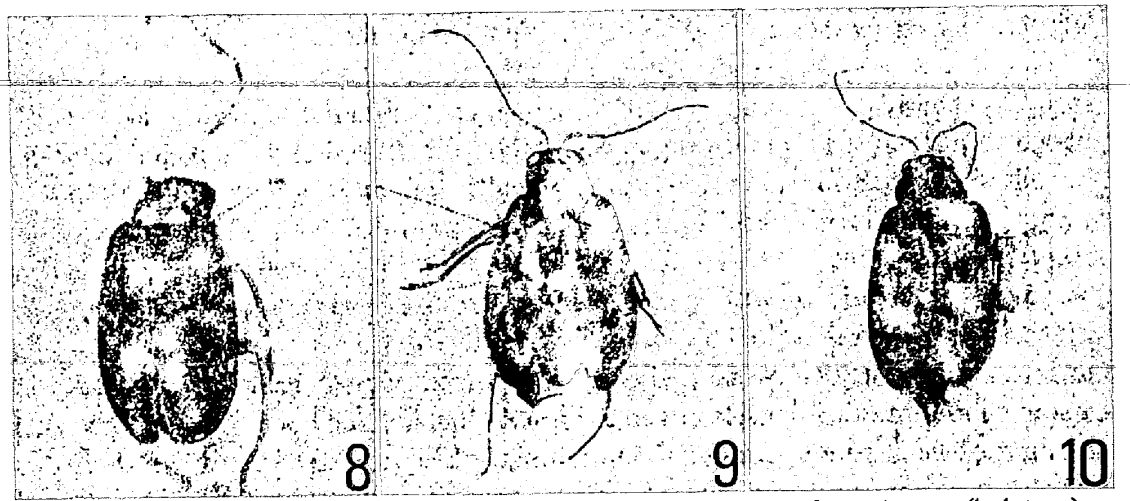
Specimens examined. 1 ♂ (holotype in CNC), 2 ♀♀, Godavari, 5,000–6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 20. VII, 1–4. VIII. 1967, Can. Nepal Exped.; 1 ♀, Godavari, 5,000 ft, Roy. Bot. Gdn., VIII. 1967, Can. Nepal Exped.; 1 ♀, Lothar, 450 ft, nr. Birganj, 1967, Can. Nepal Exped.

This new species is characterized by the smaller body size and coloration which is composed of blackish head, yellowish brown pronotum and brown elytra narrowly margined with piceous. This is somewhat similar to *M. severini* (JACOBY, 1896) from India and Burma, but is distinguished from the latter by the coloration and head which has interocular space narrower, and frons sharply raised between antennal insertions, and by the last visible abdominal sternite impunctate. *M. indicola* TAKIZAWA, 1986, from India is distinguished from this new species by the coloration and frontal tubercles not well delimited behind.

Monolepta lesagei n. sp.

(Figs. 9, 11 b, e)

Male. Body small and oblong, weakly widened posteriorly; pale yellowish brown; labrum blackish; antenna on last segment infuscate; dorsum sparsely



Figs. 8–10. —— 8, *Monolepta godavariensis* n. sp. (holotype); 9, *M. lesagei* n. sp. (holotype); 10, *M. rufa* n. sp. (holotype).

scattered with fine but distinct hairs.

Head narrower than pronotum at apex; vertex weakly convex, smooth and impunctate; frontal tubercles weakly developed, transverse with apex extending between antennal insertions, delimited behind by a shallow impression; interocular space 1 1/2 as wide as transverse diameter of eye; frons broadly triangular and impunctate, flat between antennal insertions; labrum gently arched at anterior margin. Antenna rather slender, longer than 3/4 of body length, thickly pubescent beyond 3rd segment; 1st segment longest and club-shaped; 2nd shortest, slightly shorter than 3rd; 4th distinctly longer than 2nd and 3rd combined together; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 1st≒5th≒11th>6th≒7th≒8th>4th≒9th>10th>3rd≫2nd. Pronotum transverse and subquadrate, 1 3/5 as wide as long, very slightly arched at anterior margin, broadly and archedly produced at posterior margin, widest at base, thence straightly and very weakly narrowed to anterior angle (Fig. 11 b); anterior angle thickened; disc rather densely covered with obscure punctures, with a pair of shallow transverse depressions medially. Scutellum rather acutely triangular, as wide as long and impunctate. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; each elytron 3 times as long as wide, gently widened from base to near basal 3/5, thence roundly narrowed to apex; disc covered with fine punctures; interspaces finely aciculate; humerus well developed; epipleuron smooth. Last visible abdominal sternite trilobed, with the median lobe as long as wide and shallowly depressed; aedeagus as shown in Fig. 11 e.

Female. Antenna slightly shorter; last visible abdominal sternite simply produced at apex.

Size. 3.0–3.2 mm in length, 1.5–1.8 mm in width in both sexes.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂ (holotype in CNC), Pulchauki, 7,300 ft, Kathmandu, 10. VIII. 1967, Can. Nepal Exped.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, VIII. 1967, Can. Nepal Exped.

This new species is somewhat similar to *M. labiata* (JACOBY, 1900) from India, but is distinctly smaller and paler in the coloration than the latter, further has the elytra much finely punctate and the aedeagus differently shaped. This species is named after Dr. L. LESAGE of the Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa.

Monolepta rufa n. sp.

(Figs. 10, 11 a, d)

Male. Body small, and oblong oval; pale yellowish brown; mouth-parts and clypeus at anterior margin dark brown; antenna infuscate beyond 3rd segment.

Head narrower than pronotum at anterior margin; vertex convex and impunctate; frontal tubercles subpentagonal, distinctly delimited behind by a deeply impressed line, with apex extending between antennal insertions, contiguous to each other; interocular space slightly wider than transverse diameter of eye; frons broadly triangular, with apex contiguous to frontal tubercles above, weakly emarginate at

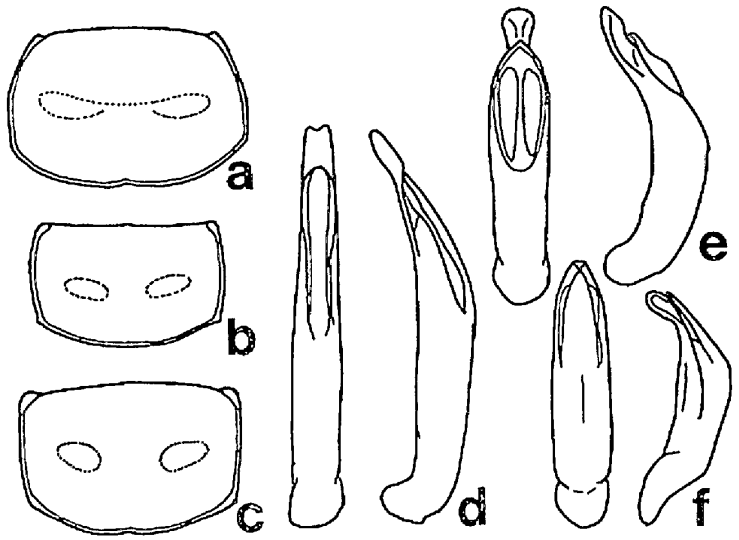


Fig. 11. Pronotum (a–c) and aedeagus (d–f: left, dorsal view; right, lateral view) of *Monolepta* spp. —— a & d, *Monolepta rufa* n. sp. (from Phulchauki); b & e, *M. lesagei* n. sp. (from Godavari); c & f, *M. conformis* WEISE (from Godavari).

anterior margin; labrum broadly rounded at anterior margin; antenna rather stout, reaching beyond apical 2/3 of elytra, densely pubescent beyond 3rd segment; 1st segment slender and curved; 2nd robuster but slightly shorter than 3rd; 4th slightly shorter than 2nd and 3rd combined together; 10th 2 1/2 as long as wide; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 1st≒11th>5th≒6th≒7th≒8th>9th≒10th>4th>3rd>2nd. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 as wide as long, straight at anterior margin, broadly produced at posterior margin, gently and evenly rounded on lateral margins, widest before middle, thence weakly narrowed to both ends (Fig. 11 a); disc weakly depressed transversely at middle, sparsely covered with shallow, obscure punctures, more densely so on transverse depression; interspaces finely granulate on antero-lateral areas; anterior angle roundly thickened. Scutellum triangular, as long as wide, impunctate and shining. Elytra broader than pronotum; each elytron less than 3 times as long as wide, gradually and weakly widened in basal half, thence roundly narrowed to apex; surface rather densely covered with shallow, obscure punctures which are somewhat opaque, with fine suberect hairs especially on latero-posterior area; epipleuron smooth but finely granulate along both sides, where it is sharply margined. Last visible abdominal sternite deeply trilobed, with the median lobe distinctly broader than long; aedeagus as shown in Fig. 11 d.

Size. 3.2–3.6 mm in length, 1.6–2.0 mm in width in both sexes.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂ (one the holotype, in CNC), 7 ♀♀, Pulchauki, 6,600 ft, Kathmandu, 17. VII. 1967, Can. Nepal Exped.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Godavari, 6,000 ft, Kathmandu, 25. VII. 1967, Can. Nepal Exped.

This new species is somewhat similar to *M. labiata* (JACOBY, 1900) from India, but is distinguished from the latter by the smaller body size, relatively stouter

antennae, pronotum more rounded on the lateral margins and weakly depressed, and by elytra and pronotum much weakly punctate. Aedeagus is rather deeply incised at apex and longitudinally depressed medially on the ventral side.

Hyphaenia apicalis n. sp.

(Fig. 7)

Male. Body subparallel-sided; light yellowish brown; elytra chocolate brown on apical 1/3; vertex and antenna on 6th to 8th segments darkened.

Head wider than pronotum at base, with large eyes; vertex flat and finely aciculate, transversely depressed behind frontal tubercles, with a few hairs along eyes; frontal tubercles transverse and raised, narrowly separated from each other; frons rather broad and flat between antennal insertions, triangularly depressed medially; interocular space 1 1/4 as wide as longitudinal diameter of eye; labrum broad and transverse, gently emarginate at anterior margin; antenna slightly shorter than body, densely pubescent beyond 3rd segment; 3rd to 7th segments with suberect hair fringes; 6th to 9th each slightly widened to apex; 1st club-shaped and curved, widened to apex; 2nd conical and shortest; 4th about 3 times as long as 2nd; relative lengths of antennal segments as: 4th>5th≒6th≒7th≒11th>1st≒8th>3rd≒9th≒10th≫2nd. Pronotum subquadrate, slightly wider at apex than at base, weakly sinuate at lateral margins, almost straight at anterior margin, rather broadly produced on posterior margin, narrowly margined on sides and at base, with short suberect hairs on lateral margins; anterior angle weakly thickened, the posterior weakly denticulate; disc convex from side to side, transversely and very shallowly depressed medially, densely covered with fine punctures; interspaces smooth and shining. Scutellum triangular and smooth. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; each elytron almost 4 1/2 as long as wide, subparallel-sided for basal 2/3, thence gently narrowed to, and separately rounded at apex; disc longitudinally depressed interiorly to well-developed humerus and along suture, declivitous on lateral area, so that the lateral margin is invisible in dorsal view, densely covered with distinct punctures, the diameter of which is larger than interspaces; punctures with a tendency to arrange themselves into longitudinal rows, and finer posteriorly; interspaces finely aciculate, with sparse suberect hairs posteriorly; epipleuron rather wide on basal 1/3, thence gradually narrowed and continued to near apex; surface smooth and shining. Last visible abdominal sternite deeply trilobed, and broadly depressed longitudinally.

Female. Antenna densely pubescent, yet without suberect hair fringes, extending to middle of elytra; elytron subnitid; last visible abdominal sternite simple.

Size. Male, 3.2–3.8 mm in length, 1.0–1.2 mm in width. Female, 4.2 mm in length, 1.5 mm in width.

Specimens examined. 4 ♂♂ (one the holotype, in CNC), 1 ♀, Gokarna Forest, 1,300 m, Kathmandu Dist., 9. IV. 1985, A. SMETANA leg.

This new species is somewhat similar to *H. yasudai* TAKIZAWA, 1985, from Nepal, in the coloration, but is distinguished from the latter by the pronotum which is almost as long as wide, and by the frons which is narrower between antennal insertions. From *H. obscuripennis* JACOBY, 1896, occurring in S. India, this species is distinguished by the pronotum which is finely punctate and only shallowly depressed medially, and by distinctly punctate elytra.

Selected Literature

MAULIK, S., 1936. Chrysomelidae (Galerucinae). In the *Fauna of British India*, 648 pp. Taylor & Francis, London.

TAKIZAWA, H., 1987. Notes on chrysomelid-beetles (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) of India and its neighboring areas. Part 5. *Proc. Jpn. Soc. syst. Zool.*, (35): 40–58.

——— & C. R. BASU, 1987. Ditto, Part 4. *Kontyû, Tokyo*, 55: 266–283.