

# NEW AND POORLY KNOWN ORIENTAL CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

Lev N. Medvedev

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2 new species of Chrysomelidae are described: *Issikia papuana* from West Papua (Galerucinae) and *Podagricomela shavrini* from Northern India (Alticinae). New localities are given for *Zygogramma bicolorata* Pallister, 1953 (Chrysomelinae) and *Mandarella violacea* (L. Medvedev, 1984) (Galerucinae).

Key words: Oriental Chrysomelidae, new species, new localities.

Lev Medvedev. Severtsov Institute for Problems of Ecology and Evolution, Leninsky Prospekt 33, Moscow 119071, Russia, e-mail: lev.n.medvedev@mail.ru

## INTRODUCTION

I had a good opportunity to study a rather large material of Oriental Chrysomelidae from the collection of the Institute of Systematic Biology, Daugavpils University (Daugavpils, Latvia), which included two new species as well as new localities of some other species. A result of the study is given below.

Localities labels are given in the original transcription. Types are deposited in the Institute of Systematic Biology, Daugavpils University (Daugavpils, Latvia), one paratype of each new species is in the author's collection.

## Taxonomical part

*Issikia papuana* sp. nov.

Holotype (male): Indonesia E, West Papua, S Bird's Neck Kaimana, 47 km E Triton Bay Kamaka (former Warika) vill. 3°46'43" S, 134°10'18" E, 10.IX.2010, leg. M. Kalnins. Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 males.

Description. Entirely fulvous, only apices of antennal segments 3-11 more or less blackish, pubescence white (Fig.2).

Body elongate. Head as wide as anterior margin of prothorax, labrum shining, with arcuately incised anterior margin and a row of strong punctures in middle, clypeus short, with arcuate anterior margin, pubescent and finely punctuate, frontal tubercles smooth, poorly delimited, vertex microsculptured, densely punctuate, with short hairs. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 15-7-9-16-15-15-15-14-13-12-16, preapical segments about 2-2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest near base, side margins very feebly arcuate, surface with almost indistinct lateral impressions, rather densely punctuate with microsculptured interspaces, but punctures not very distinct, being covered with dense pubescence. Scutellum elongate with rounded apex, punctuate. Elytra 2.1 times as long as wide, densely punctuate, with narrow microsculptured interspaces and dense pubescence. Segment 1 of

anterior tarsus of male practically not widened. Aedeagus parallel-sided with triangular apex, slightly asymmetrical (Fig. 3). Length of body 5.2-6.2 mm.

Diagnosis. Near *I. dimidiaticornis* (Jacoby, 1889), but much smaller and narrower, prothorax densely pubescent, without distinct impression, antennal segment 4 almost twice as long as 3, while in *I. dimidiaticornis* these segments almost equal.

*Podagricomela shavrini* sp. nov.

Holotype (male): N. India, Uttarakhand, left side of Kasi river, 5 km N Ramnagar, N 29°43'2", E 79°14', 7-11. VI.2001, leg. A. Anishchenko & A. Shavrin.

Paratypes: same locality and date, 3 ex...

Description. Entirely fulvous (Fig.2), in one paratype hind tibiae piceous.

Body short ovate, 1.4 times as long as wide in male. Head finely and very densely punctate, anterior margin of labrum and clypeus straight, labrum with row of punctures in middle, bearing setae, clypeus not divided from frons, frontal grooves absent, a space between antennal bases much larger than length of basal segment, but a little smaller than between eyes. Antennae short, reach base of elytra, proportions of segments are as 12-6-5-5-5-5-6-7-7-6, preapical segments about 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.4 times as wide as long, broadest at base, side margins feebly rounded, anterior angles produced, posterior angles obtuse, both with a bristle, surface strongly convex, finely and very densely punctate, interspaces smaller than diameter of punctures, microsculptured. Scutellum small, triangular, punctate and microsculptured. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, broadest



Fig. 1-2 – general view: 1 – *Issikia papuana*, 2 – *Podagricomela shavrini*.

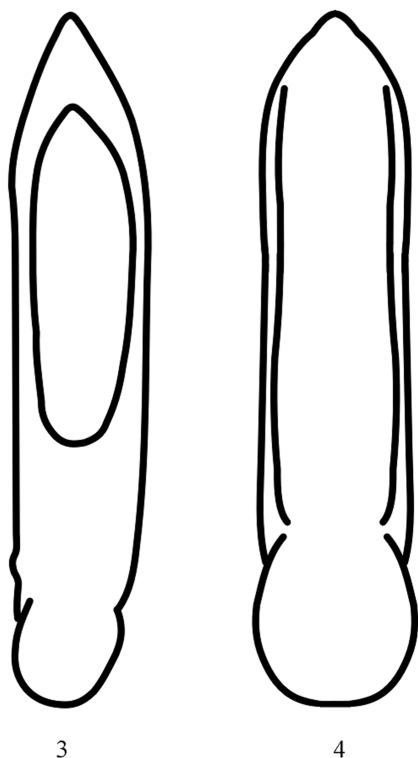


Fig. 3-4 – aedeagus: 3 – *Issikia papuana*, 4 – *Podagricomela shavrini*

near middle, punctures in rows much larger than these on prothorax, interspaces flat, finely and densely punctuate. Segment 1 of anterior tarsi feebly widened in male. Aedeagus parallel-sided with triangular apex, longitudinally concave on underside (Fig. 4). Length 4.2-4.8 mm.

Diagnosis. Differ from all known species of the genus with absence of frontal grooves (Medvedev, 2002). Because of very convex and large body, might be compared with *P. grossa* L. Medvedev, 2002, which however has violaceous elytra with partly geminate rows.

*Zygogramma bicolorata* Pallister, 1953

Material. Ramnagar, 2 ex.; - N India, Uttarkhand, 2.5 km N Haridwar, left tributary of Ganga river, 21.IV.2012, leg. A. Anishchenko, 1 ex.

Remark. This Nearctic species was introduced in India in 1984 and to the moment was registered in 15 states.

*Mandarella violacea* (L. Medvedev, 1984)

Material. N India, Uttarakhand, Uttarkashi distr., 14 km E Uttarkashi, N 30°44'99", E 78°34'41", 1446 m, 10-12.IV.2012, leg. A.V. Shavrin, 1 ex. Firstly found in India, was described from Nepal.

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## REFERENCES

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