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Three new species of *Basiprionotini* from Oriental Region
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)

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ABSTRACT. *Craspedonta levis* (China), *Megapyga obscuricollis* (Philippines), and *Basiprionota flavicornis* (Vietnam), new to the science, are described and figured.

Craspedonta levis n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Named after fine elytral sculpture.

DIAGNOSIS

It differs from all species of the genus in finely punctate, not rugose elytra (strongly, rugose punctate in other species). *C. mouhoti* Baly differs in metallic blue or green pronotum (yellow in *C. insculpta*). *C. leayana*, the only species known hitherto from China differs distinctly in strong elytral sculpture, especially on sides of disc, with third and fifth elytral interval distinctly convex, forming obtuse longitudinal carina (completely flat intervals in *C. insculpta*).

DESCRIPTION

Length 11.5-13.2 mm, width: 6.9-7.8 mm, length of pronotum: 2.9-3.1 mm, width of pronotum: 4.7-5.0 mm. Body elongate oval (fig. 1).

Elytra metallic blue or green. Head mostly black with yellow mouth part, frontal tubercles and spot above eyes. Pronotum, scutellum, and ventrites yellow. Legs yellow except black tarsi. Basal six antennal segments yellow, remainder black, sixth segment often partly infusate.

Pronotum about 1.6 times wider than long, trapezoidal, anterior margin shallowly emarginate, sides almost straight, only in basal part distinctly rounded and maximum width of pronotum slightly in front of the base. Disc strongly, regularly convex, with deep median, longitudinal sulcus; on each side of the base of praescutellar lobe small, shallow impression. Surface of disc with very fine and scarce punctuation, glabrous. Disc bordered from explanate margin by deep sulcus. Explanate margin very narrow, forms obtuse ridge.

Elytra oval, with maximum width in the middle, base slightly wider than base of pronotum, anterior margin distinctly crenulate. Disc moderately, regularly convex with no postscutellar impressions or elevation. In 1/3 width of each elytron, in the middle small rounded principal impression, in 1/2 width of elytron close to marginal half of disc large, longitudinal, shallow lateral impression. Punctuation of disc very fine, arranged in more or less regular rows, especially in sutural half of disc rows almost regular. Principal and lateral impressions stronger, irregularly punctured, punctures about twice to thrice larger than those in rows. Punctures in rows dense, distance between punctures 0.5-2 times wider than puncture diameter. In apical half of sutural row punctures are extremely dense and impressed, form deep sutural furrow. Intervals broad, many times wider than rows, flat, intervals 3 and 5 not elevated, surface of intervals smooth, glabrous. Marginal row distinct, with very large punctures separated by short transverse folds. Explanate margin very narrow, as wide as marginal row, distinctly double marginate. Elytral epipleura bare.

Mouth parts hidden by prosternal collar. Clypeus triangular, elevated, about twice wider than long. Antennal cavities separated by sharp carina. Antennae sexually dimorphic, in male slightly longer, with basal four segments larger and more globular than in female. Thorax, ventrites, and legs with no diagnostic characters.

TYPES

Holotype and 20 paratypes: China, Pr. Fujian, Umgebung Shaowu, 23-27 VI 1991 (holotype and 13 paratypes in coll. M. DÖBERL, Seeweg, Germany, 6 paratypes in author's coll., one paratype in Manchester Museum).

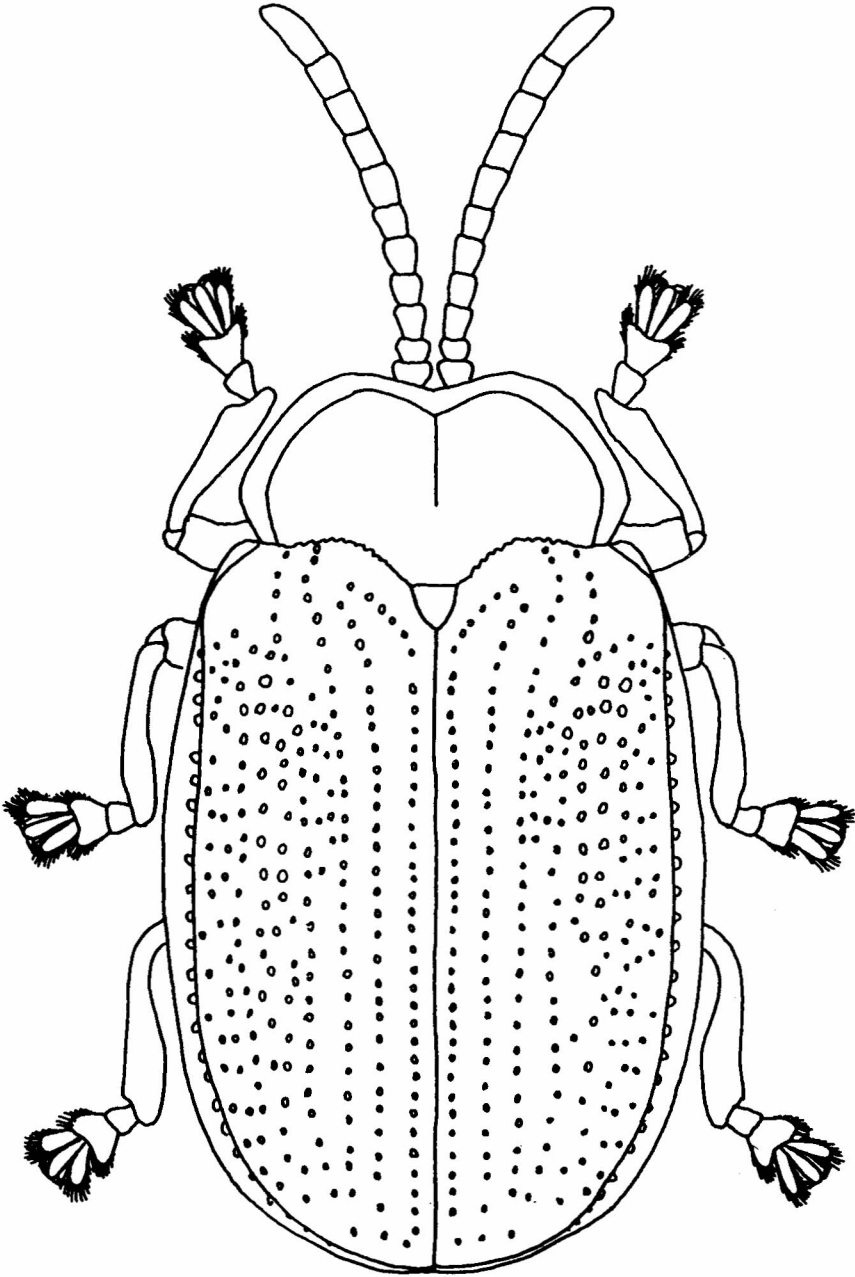
REMARKS

The genus *Craspedonta* comprises only four species distributed in continental part of Oriental Region, from Nilgiri Hills of South India to South China. Three species are restricted to a small area: *C. andrewesi* Weise in Nilgiri Hills, *C. obscura* Weise in Burma, and *C. mouhoti* Baly in Indochina, only *C. leayana* Latr. is widely distributed from Assam in North India to South China (Yunnan, Hainan Is.). *C. insculpta* n. sp. has the northernmost distribution.

Megapyga obscuricollis n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Named after obscure spot at base of pronotum.



1. *Craspedonta levis*, dorsal view

DIAGNOSIS

The genus *Megapyga* comprises 6 species, three in Philippines, one in Borneo (*M. angulicollis* Sp.), one in South Burma, Mentawai Is. and Sumatra (*M. brevis* Sp.), and one in North Vietnam (*M. chinensis* Sp.). Species from Philippines - *M. eximia* Boh., *M. coeruleomaculata* Boh., and *M. terminata* Boh. differ distinctly in partly reddish elytra (uniformly blue in *M. obscuricollis*), *M. angulicollis* differs in distinctly angulate anterior corners of pronotum (rounded in *M. obscuricollis*), and *M. chinensis* differs in yellow legs with only tarsi black (also black tibiae in *M. obscuricollis*). *M. brevis* is the most similar, but differs in stouter body, reddish apex of explanate margin of elytra (blue in *M. obscuricollis*), and subangulate anterior corners of pronotum (rounded in *M. obscuricollis*).

DESCRIPTION

Length: 8.1 mm, width: 5.9 mm, length of pronotum: 2.0 mm, width of pronotum: 3.9 mm. Body short-oval (fig. 2).

Elytra metallic dark blue. Head black except testaceous frontal tubercles. Pronotum testaceous with large basal blackish spot with obscure borders. Scutellum black. Ventrites mostly testaceous, only lateral plates of thorax black. Femora testaceous with blackish apex, tibiae and tarsi black. First antennal segment testaceous (rest of antennae broken in the only known specimen).

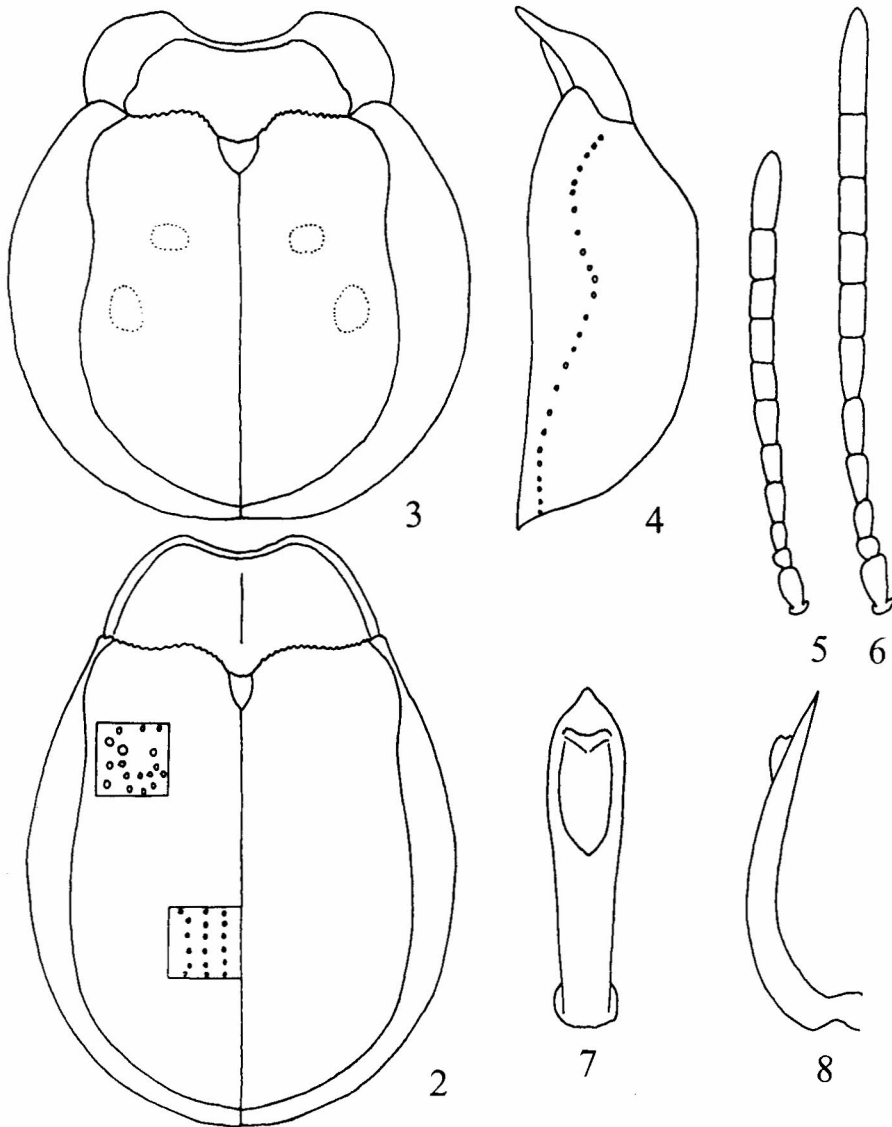
Pronotum about twice wider than long, trapezial, anterior margin deeply emarginate, anterior corners rounded, sides straight. Disc regularly convex with fine longitudinal, median sulcus, surface with extremely fine and scarce puncturation, glabrous. Explanate margin very narrow, distinctly narrower than in *M. brevis*.

Base of elytra as wide as base of pronotum, then elytra strongly widened posterad, with maximum width in the middle, anterior margin crenulate. Disc depressed, with no postscutellar impressions, in 1/3 length with small, round principal impression. Puncturation of disc moderately large, but larger than in *M. brevis*, punctures arranged in mostly regular rows, only principal impression irregularly punctate, and third interval with several additional punctures. Distance between punctures in rows usually smaller than puncture diameter. First row in posterior half strongly impressed, forms sutural furrow. Intervals twice to thrice wider than rows, flat, their surface smooth, glabrous. Marginal row with punctures about twice larger than those in sides of disc. Explanate margin narrow, in the broadest part as wide as two marginal intervals together.

Mouth parts hidden by prosternal collar. Clypeus very short, about thrice wider than long. Antennae broken in the only known specimen. Ventrites with no diagnostic characters.

TYPE

Holotype: Philippines, Nord-Luzon, Mountain Prov., Juni 1989 (in author's coll.).



2. *Megapyga obscuricollis*, body outline and elytral punctuation; 3-8. *Basiprionota flavicornis*: 3 - body in dorsal view, 4 - body in lateral view, 5 - female antennae, 6 - male antennae, 7, 8 - male genitalia, dorsal and lateral view

Basiprionota flavicornis n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Named after uniformly yellow antennae.

DIAGNOSIS

It is the only species of the genus from continental Orient with uniformly yellow pronotum, elytra and antennae. At first glance it resembles form of *B. bimaculata* TH. with immaculate elytra, but differs in black last antennal segment (yellow in *B. flavicornis*) and uniformly yellow ventrites and legs (mostly black in *B. flavicornis*). Only *B. immaculata* WAG. from Philippines has pronotum, elytra and antennae uniformly yellow, but it differs in yellow ventrites and legs (mostly black in *B. flavicornis*). *B. gressitti* MEDV. from China has also pronotum and elytra uniformly yellow, and ventrites mostly black, but differs in partly black antennae (yellow in *B. flavicornis*), elytral puncturation stronger, and disc with three distinct longitudinal elevations (with no elevations in *B. flavicornis*).

DESCRIPTION

Length: 11.0-12.0 mm, width: 10.1-10.2 mm, length of pronotum: 3.6 mm, width of pronotum: 6.9 mm. Body very broad (fig. 3).

Pronotum, elytra, and antennae yellow. Head, thorax, and first abdominal sternite black, remaining sternites yellow with black spot in the middle. Femora and tarsi black, tibiae yellow except black extreme apex.

Pronotum 1.9 times wider than long, anterior margin deeply emarginate, anterior corners obtuse, sides regularly rounded. Disc regularly convex, bordered from praescutellar lobe by transverse impression, surface with fine prickles, microreticulate but glabrous. Explanate margin broad, distinctly bordered from disc by a sulcus, with honeycomb structure, surface microreticulate but glabrous.

Base of elytra as wide as base of pronotum, then elytra strongly widened posterad with broadly rounded sides, anterior margin strongly crenulate. Disc in profile slightly angulate in postscutellar part, straight behind the top of angulation (fig. 4), postscutellar impressions shallow, principal impression in 1/3 length of disc large but shallow, lateral impression in the middle of disc hardly marked. No longitudinal elevations. Puncturation of disc fine, completely irregular, only sutural row with line of regular punctures. Distance between punctures several time wider than puncture diameter, only principal impression with group of slightly larger and more dense punctures. Surface between punctures microreticulate but glabrous. Marginal row distinct, with large punctures. Explanate margin very broad, slightly wider than half width of each disc of elytron, moderately declivous, impunctate, its surface microreticulate but glabrous. Apex of elytral epipleura bare.

Antennae sexually dimorphic, long, in male extending to 1/3 length of elytron., in female to humerus (figs. 5, 6). Head and ventrites with no diagnostic characters.

Aedeagus simple, regularly narrowed from apex to base, with small, triangular apical process (figs. 7, 8).

TYPES

Holotype male and paratype female: 11.-16.5.1990, SA PA, HOANG LIEN SON Distr., N VIETNAM, 1600 m, JAN HORAK Leg. (holotype in coll. M. Snižek, České Budějovice, Republik of Czech, paratype in author's coll.)