ANNALES HISTORICO-NATURALES MUSEI NATIONALIS HUNGARICI
Tomus 54. PARS ZOOLOGICA 1962.

New and Interesting Species of Palearctic and Oriental Clytrinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

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Dr Zoltán Kaszab has amiably given me the opportunity to study an interesting material of *Clytrinae* from the Hungarian Natural History Museum. The descriptions of palearctic and oriental species as well as notes on some less known species from this collection are given in the present article. Holotypes are in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, paratypes are in the Natural History Museum and in the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Leningrad.

Labidostomis kaszabi sp. n. (fig. 1)

♂. Head shining with a silver pubescence and scattered but distinct punctures, clypeus tridentate, middle tooth short and obtuse. Frons separated from vertex with very deep narrow furrow, with two oblong or slanting impressions between eyes. Vertex convex with a shallow median furrow. 5—11 joints of antennae strongly serrate. External side of mandibles straight, their upperside with an acute straight ridge. Prothorax shining with dense adpressed silver-

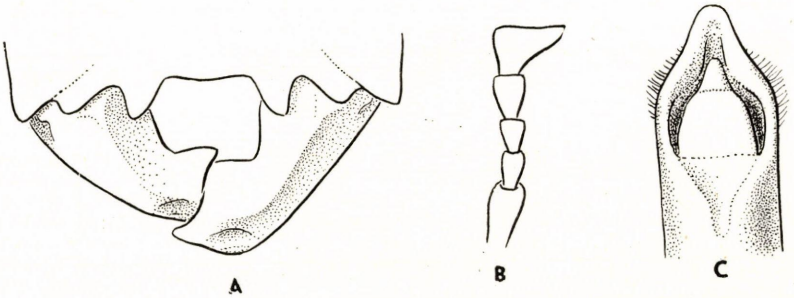

Fig. 1. *Labidostomis kaszabi* sp. n. — A: clypeus and mandibles; B: joints 1—5 of antennae; C: aedeagus.

white pubescence, finely and sparsely punctured, with deep transverse impression before frontal margin. Elytra moderately thick, not especially deep-punctured, interstices mat, finely chagreened. Front femor aarmed with two obtuse tubercles near apex.

Length 6,7—7,8 mm.

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Aedeagus pointed at apex, evenly convex on underside, upperside impressed before orifice, with a weak longitudinal ridge at bottom of impression.

Bright metallic green, labrum flavous, 1—4 joints of antennae reddish-fulvous, elytra fulvous without humeral spot, underside of front tibiae and tarsi more or less stained with rufous.

♀ Elytra with a small humeral spot. Length 5,9—6,2 mm.

Asia Minor: Kuzundju, 26. VII. 1906, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, and Eregli, VII. 1906, 2 ♂♂ (Dr. LENDL leg.). Holotype, allotype and 5 paratypes.

This species may be allied only with *L. arcuata* PIC, differing from it, as well as from all other species of the genus, in the deep transverse furrow at the hind margin of the front. The deep transverse impression of the prothorax is also very typical for this species, being absent in the rest, except for *L. sulcicollis* LAC.

Labidostomis pseudohumeralis sp. n. (fig. 2)

♂. Frons and clypeus closely and coarsely punctured, frons deeply and transversely impressed, front margin of clypeus with a shallow excavation in form of a trapezium; vertex moderately punctured, without distinct longitudinal furrow in middle. Mandibles constricted before apices, with their upper edges distinctly elevated at base, but never spoon-like as in *L. humeralis* SCHND. Pronotum bare, surface closely punctured, sparser only in centre of disc. Elytra parallel-sided, strongly punctured.

Length 8,8 mm.

Aedeagus with triangular impression on upperside before orifice, this impression with a distinct longitudinal carina at bottom; lamella oblong, with a longitudinal carina and impression on each side.

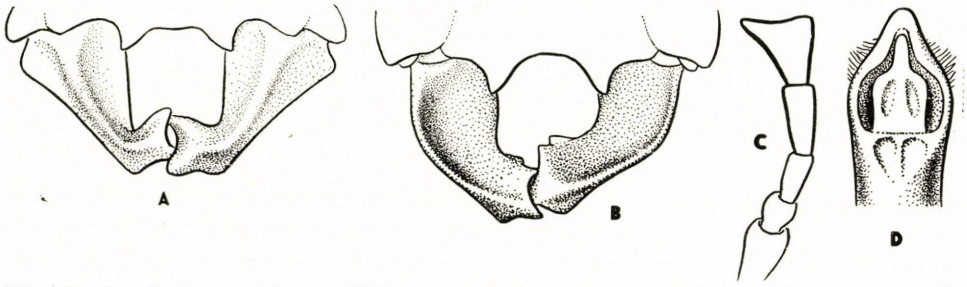

Fig. 2. A: clypeus and mandibles of *Labidostomis pseudohumeralis* sp. n. — B: clypeus and mandibles of *Labidostomis humeralis* SCHND. — C: joints 1—5 of antennae of *Labidostomis pseudohumeralis* sp. n. — D: aedeagus of *Labidostomis pseudohumeralis* sp. n.

Metallic bluish-green, labrum piceous, second and third joints of antennae fulvous, subsequent joints violaceous. Elytra pale yellow with a dark piceous humeral spot.

Spain: Caboalles (PAGANETTI leg.), 1 male — holotype.

Closely allied to *L. humeralis* SCHND. but the structure of the aedeagus and the mandibles of the male is quite different (fig. 2 a, b).

Labidostomis testaceipes PIC

Macrolenes robusta REINECK (1911) is a new synonym of *Labidostomis testaceipes* PIC. This species is transitional between *Labidostomis* and *Macrolenes* and its true place in the system is not quite clear.

Tituboea femoralis sp. n. (fig. 3)

♂. Black; base of antennae, prothorax and elytra reddish fulvous, prothorax with 2 large piceous spots on hind half of its surface, and a very little one before scutellum; each elytron marked with 4 piceous-black spots (2,2), humeral spot situated immediatly behind humeral tubercle. Labrum brownish, its lateral sides more or less stained with fulvous.

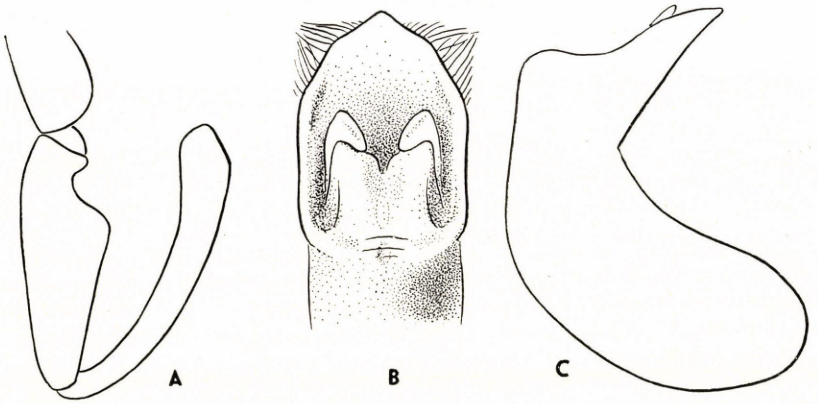

Fig. 3. *Tituboea femorata* sp. n. — A: front leg (femur and tibia); B: aedeagus, dorsal view; C: aedeagus, lateral view.

Head densely pubescent, clypeus very slightly emarginate, almost impunctate. Frons transversely impressed between eyes, thickly and rugosely punctured; vertex more sparsely punctured. Mandibles short, left mandible without a long spine, as in *T. paykulli*. Antennae not extending beyond base of pronotum, joints 4—11 serrate, 4th joint distinctly smaller than 5th. Prothorax 2,2 time as wide as long, very finely and sparsely punctured, shiny. Scutellum nitid, Elytra parallel, with distinct, moderately thick punctures, feebly so at apex. Front femora with a deep semicircular emargination at underside before base. Front tibiae moderately curvate.

L e n g t h 9,5 mm., width 4,3 mm.

Aedeagus — fig. 3 b, c.

Tunis, Sfax (leg. v. BOERIO) 1 male — holotype.

This species is comparable only to *T. paykulli* LAC. in the similar structure of its front femora, but it differs in the absence of the spine on the left mandible.

Coptocephala unifasciata ssp. **destinoi** FAIRM.

C. destinoi FAIRM. from Syria is the only subspecies of *C. unifasciata* SCOP. It differs from the nominate form in the slightly elevated upper edge of the mandibles at the base, and in some details in the structure of the aedeagus.

This subspecies ranges in Syria and Asia Minor, intermediate individuals are not uncommon in the Transcaucasus.

Coptocephala unifasciata ssp. **plagiocephala** F. (comb. nov.)

This subspecies is distinguished by its strongly darkened or almost black labrum and legs (sometimes the legs have a metallic tint). The form of the mandibles is similar to those of *C. unifasciata destinoi* FAIRM. The pattern of the elytra is usually more or less strongly reduced. Distributed in Dalmatia.

This form has been constantly confused with *C. scopolina* L., due to its very similar coloration, but the structure of the aedeagus of ssp. *plagiocephala* F. is identical with that of the typical *C. unifasciata* SCOP.

Coptocephala gebleri JACOBS.

Asia Minor: Tshajan, 2 spec., and Lac Ak-Gől, 1 spec. (Dr. LENDL leg.).

Coptocephala scopolina ssp. **rubicunda** LAICH.

C. rubicunda LAICH. must be regarded as the subspecies of *C. scopolina* L., and not as an independent species. The shape of the aedeagus is the most important character in the genus *Coptocephala,* and the structure of the aedeagus of both *C. scopolina* L. and *C. rubicunda* LAICH. is quite similar. The differences in the structure of the head in both forms are insufficient, and transitional specimens are known. The pattern of the elytra is the most distinct character for their differentiation, but there are also transitional forms.

Coptocephala orientalis BALY

Studying the holotype of *Coptocephala freyia* REITT., I found that this species is identical with *C. orientalis* BALY and must be regarded as its new synonym.

Ceroclytra gen. nov. (fig. 4)

♂. Body cylindrical, dorsal surface glabrous, underside and legs pubescent. Interocular space with a long horn-like projection, without impressions. Clypeus not separated from frons, with front margin slightly emarginate. Labrum transverse, with elevated anterior angles. Mandibles robust. Maxillary palpi rather slender, 1st joint very small, 2nd thickened terminally, 3rd shorter than 2nd, 4th somewhat longer but slender than 3rd. Eyes not especially large, with distinct triangular notch at inner margin. Antennae extended to hind margin of pronotum, slightly serrate from 5th joint. Pronotum transverse, not narrowed anteriorly, front margin straight, anterior and posterior angles rounded, bearing a setigerous puncture; basal margin with median lobe distinctly produced posteriorly. Scutellum broadly triangular, rounded at apex. Elytra elongate, parallel-sided, epipleurae slightly lobed at base. Apical part of pygidium exposed. Prosternum before coxae extremely short, prosternal process between coxae very narrow. Legs rather short, but anterior legs distinctly elongated and longer than posterior ones. Tarsi elongate, first joint of front tarsi as long as following 2 joints united.

Genotype: *Ceroclytra kaszabi* sp. n.

Distribution: India.

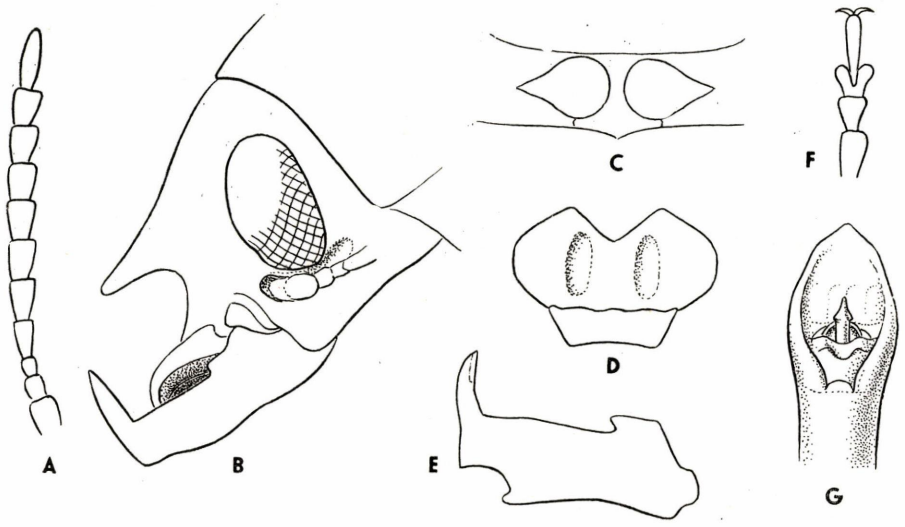

Fig. 4. *Ceroclytra kaszabi* gen. et sp. n. — A: antenna; B: head, lateral view; C: prosternum; D: mentum; E: left mandible; F: front tarsus; G: aedeagus.

The genus contains 2 species: *C. kaszabi* sp. n. and *C. cornuta* JAC., which was described as *Tituboea* but later was replaced in *Smaragdina* CHEVR. (= *Gynandrophtalma* LAC). This genus is allied to *Smaragdina* CHEVR., but the extraordinary structure of the male's head separates it from all its congeners.

Ceroclytra kaszabi sp. n. (fig. 4)

Fulvous, with blackish or brown markings beneath, joints 4—11 of antennae fuscous; a little elongate spot on shoulders and another just behind shoulders piceous; upperside of femora at apex, tibiae (except at base) and tarsi black or pitchy-black; prothorax sometimes with 4 piceous spots in transverse row. Frons and vertex convex, entirely impunctate, slightly pubescent at upperside of eyes, without any impressions. Left mandible prolonged at apex in a long acute spine. Prothorax 2 times as broad as long, sides feebly rounded, surface impunctate. Elytra with a slight depression behind humerus, finely but rather closely punctured.

L e n g t h 6,7—7 mm. Aedeagus — fig. 4g.

India or.: Matheran, 800 m., 2 males — holotype and paratype (BIRÓ leg., 1902).

Similar to *C. cornuta* JAC., but the coloration of the head, prothorax, elytra and legs is different and the left mandible has a long spine.