

To the knowledge of the genus *Adiscus* Gistel, 1857 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae)

К познанию рода *Adiscus* Gistel, 1857 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae)

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KEY WORDS. Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae, *Adiscus*, Oriental, new taxa, new synonymy and homonymy.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА. Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae, *Adiscus*, ориентальный регион, новые виды, новые гомонимы и синонимы.

ABSTRACT. A key to the Oriental *Adiscus* Gistel, 1857 is given. 16 new species: *A. punctithorax*, *A. yunnanus* (China), *A. shapaensis* (Vietnam), *A. pubiventris* (Vietnam, Laos), *A. schereri*, *A. weisei*, *A. mimicus*, *A. brancuccii*, *A. bipunctatus* (India), *A. burmensis* (Burma), *A. thailandicus* (Thailand), *A. malayanus* (Malacca), *A. mindanaicus* (Philippines), *A. ornatus*, *A. tristis*, *A. clypealis* (Borneo) **spp.n.** are described and *A. glabricollis* Jacoby, 1908 is re-described. New names are proposed because of homonymy: *A. bacboensis* **nom.n.** for *A. bifasciatus* L. Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov, 1987 (nec Jacoby, 1908), *A. laetissima* **nom.n.** for *A. laetus* L. Medvedev, 1992 (nec Weise, 1904). A new synonymy are established: *A. kabakovi* L. Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov, 1987 = *A. mouhoti* (Baly, 1877), *A. bifasciatus* (Jacoby, 1908) = *A. manipurensis* (Jacoby, 1908).

РЕЗЮМЕ. Предлагается определитель ориентального рода *Adiscus* Gistel, 1857. Описывается 16 новых видов: *A. punctithorax*, *A. yunnanus* (Китай), *A. shapaensis* (Вьетнам), *A. pubiventris* (Вьетнам, Лаос), *A. schereri*, *A. weisei*, *A. mimicus*, *A. brancuccii*, *A. bipunctatus* (Индия), *A. burmensis* (Бирма), *A. thailandicus* (Таиланд), *A. malayanus* (Малакка), *A. mindanaicus* (Филиппины), *A. ornatus*, *A. tristis*, *A. clypealis* (Борнео) **spp.n.** Переописан *A. glabricollis* Jacoby, 1908. Предложены новые названия в связи с гомонимией: *A. bacboensis* **nom.n.** для *A. bifasciatus* L. Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov, 1987 (nec Jacoby, 1908), *A. laetissima* **nom.n.** для *A. laetus* L. Medvedev, 1992 (nec Weise, 1904). Установлены новые синонимы: *A. kabakovi* L. Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov, 1987 = *A. mouhoti* (Baly, 1877), *A. bifasciatus* (Jacoby, 1908) = *A. manipurensis* (Jacoby, 1908).

Introduction

This comparatively small genus studied very intensively in the last years. A few keys for different regions were published: Japan [Kimoto, 1964; Kimoto & Takizawa, 1994], China [Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963], Taiwan [Chûjô, 1954; Kimoto & Takizawa, 1997], Indochina [Kimoto & Gressitt, 1981; Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov, 1987]; besides, a lot of species were described [Lopatin, 1997; Medvedev, 1992, 2000, 2004; Medvedev & Sprecher, 1997] and 12 species from China described in Chinese [Chen & Pu, 1980; Tan, 1988, 1992a, b].

The problem however is, that main character for species dividing was based on colour, but now we know that many species are rather variable. Because of this in a key proposed I based mostly on a group of other characters: length and structure of antennae, form of epipleural lobe of elytra and especially morphology of prosternum, which allowed to divide this genus in a few more or less natural groups. Because of this I can not include in the key many Chinese species. From other regions all species except not very clear *A. abdominalis* Jacoby, 1908 from Burma are included. A structure of aedeagus is not very useful in this genus, for a few exceptions.

A distribution and species number are shown on table.

Abbreviations:

BMNH — British Museum of Natural History, London, UK;

NHMB — Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;

NME — Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany;

ZISP — Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg, Russia;

LM — collection of Lev Medvedev, Moscow, Russia.

Table 1.
Distribution and number of species (in brackets —
number of endemic species)

Таблица 1.
Число видов в регионах (в скобках — число
эндемичных видов)

Region	Year		
	1913*	2006	now
India	9(9)	13(7)	17(11)
Nepal	-	5(1)	5(1)
Sri Lanka	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)
Burma	2(2)	2(1)	3(2)
Thailand	1	3	4(1)
Laos	1	5(2)	6(2)
Vietnam	-	11(4)	13(5)
China	4(4)	28(22)	19(13)
Japan	1(1)	2(1)	2(1)
Taiwan	-	13(12)	13(12)
Malaysia	-	-	1(1)
Sumatra	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)
Kalimantan	-	-	3(3)
Philippines	-	1(1)	2(2)
Total	19	59	71

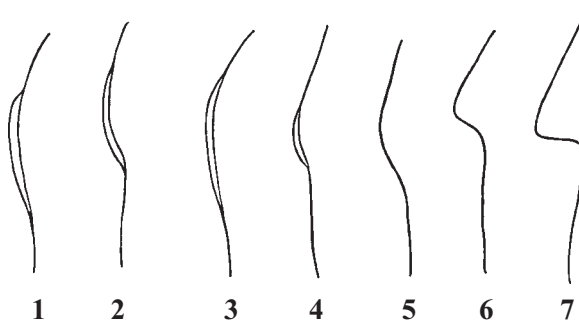
* — Clavareau, 1913.

Taxonomy

A KEY TO SPECIES

- 1(12) Apical antennal segments not widened, not less than 3 times as long as wide, antennae reach behind middle of elytra. Epipleurae well seen in lateral view. Prosternum without central ridge.
- 2(5) Prothorax very densely and strongly punctuate.
- 3(4) Red fulvous, elytra, underside and apical antennal segments black. Length 2.3–2.5 mm. China
..... *A. punctithorax* **sp.n.**
- 4(3) Red fulvous, elytra in posterior two thirds flavous with slight golden sheen, head black, antennae flavous with apical segments infuscate. Length 4.3 mm. North Vietnam (Hoa Binh) *A. punctipennis* Chen & Pu, 1980
- 5(2) Prothorax impunctate or indistinctly punctuate. Elytra not entirely black.
- 6(7) Body fulvous, elytra with red basal quarter. Inner margin of eye without deep emargination, base of antennae removed from eye. Length 3.6–4.3 mm. Laos
..... *A. roseofulvus* L. Medvedev, 2004
- 7(6) Elytra otherwise marked.
- 8(11) Elytra fulvous or pale flavous.
- 9(10) Elytra fulvous with apical half pale flavous. Head pale flavous, almost white. Aedeagus — Fig. 9. Length 3.4 mm. North Vietnam. *A. shapaensis* **sp.n.**
- 10(9) Elytra entirely fulvous, rarely with base and anterior part of lateral margin black (var. *nigrobasalis* Chûjô, 1954). Head fulvous. Length 3.5–5.3 mm. Taiwan
..... *A. longicornis* (Chûjô, 1954)
- 11(8) Body fulvous, elytra with basal band and large postmedian spot black (Fig. 22). Inner margin of eye with deep

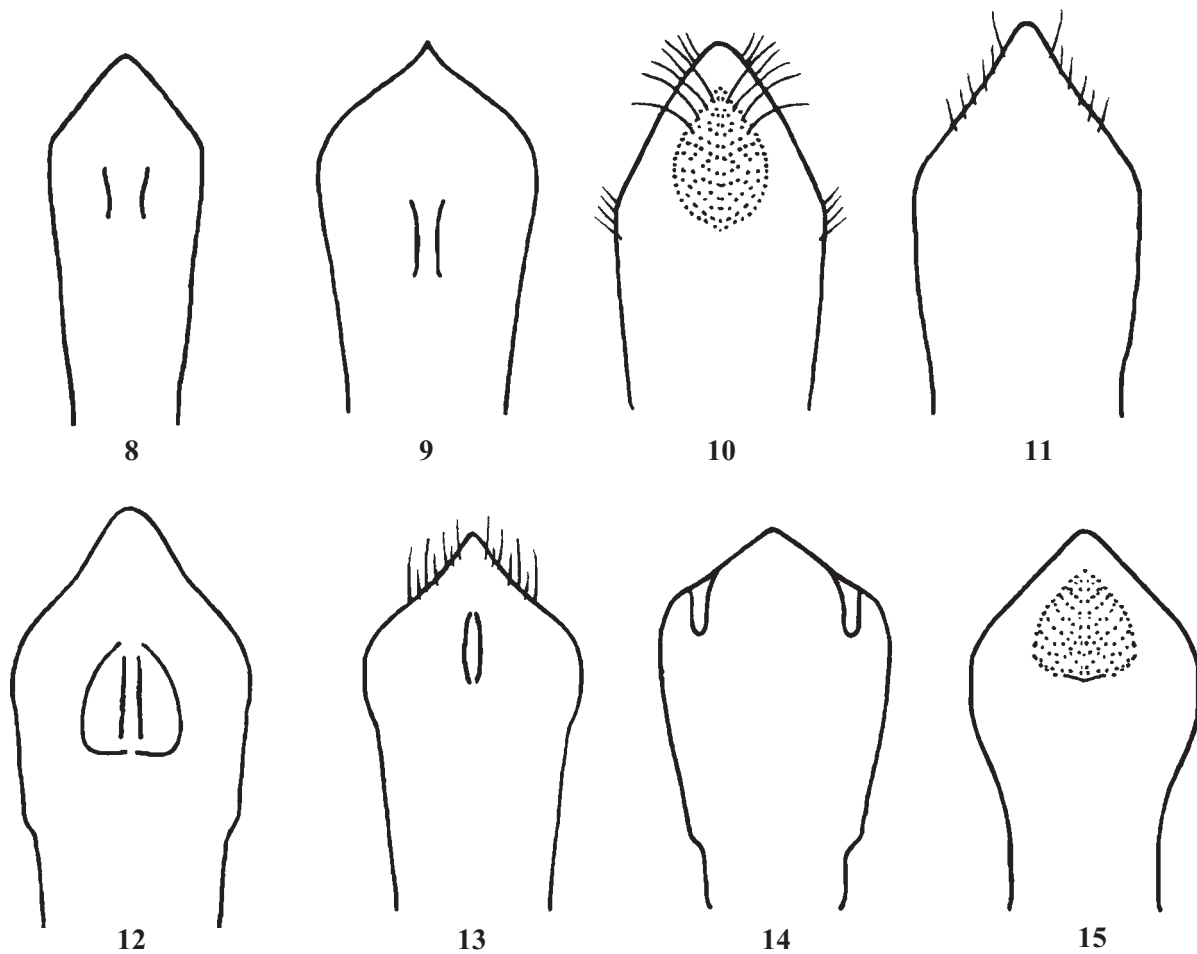
- emargination, base of antennae touches inner lobe of eye. Length 3.7 mm. Assam *A. schereri* **sp.n.**
- 12(1) 6 apical antennal segments more or less distinctly widened, not more than twice as long as wide; antennae reach base of elytra or humerus.
- 13(28) Epipleural lobe of elytra feeble or not developed. Epipleurae more or less seen in lateral view.
- 14(15) Upperside metallic blue. Underside dark, legs fulvous with darkened femora. Epipleural lobe absent. Length 2.4–3.2 mm. China (Sichuan, Yunnan)
..... *A. cyaneus* Tan, 1992
- 15(14) Upperside not metallic.
- 16(27) Upperside fulvous, mostly with dark pattern.
- 17(18) Prothorax fulvous with 2 large ovate spots near anterior margin, and sometimes black band at base, elytra with



Figs 1–7. Epipleural lobe of elytra (Figs 1–4 with partly seen epipleurae): 1 — *A. humeralis*; 2 — *A. sp.B*; 3 — *A. sp.A*; 4 — *A. bifasciatus*; 5 — *A. sp.C*; 6 — *A. malayanus* **sp.n.**; 7 — *A. grandis*.

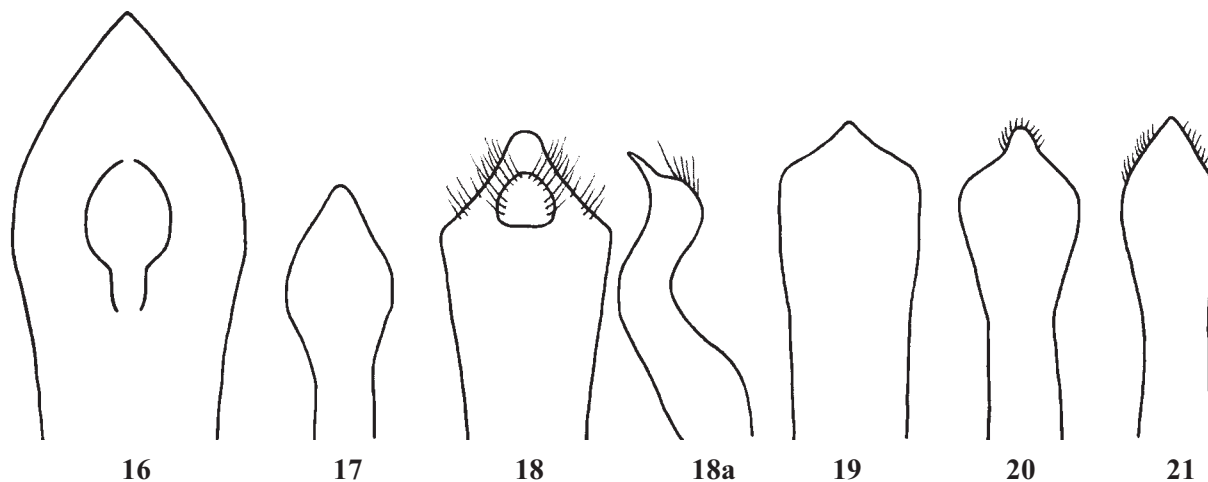
Рис. 1–7. Эпиплевральная лопасть надкрылий (на рис. 1–4 частично видны эпиплевры): 1 — *A. humeralis*; 2 — *A. sp.B*; 3 — *A. sp.A*; 4 — *A. bifasciatus*; 5 — *A. sp.C*; 6 — *A. malayanus* **sp.n.**; 7 — *A. grandis*.

- basal and preapical bands black; basal band might be divided in two spots. Pro-, meso- and metasternum with dense erect pubescence. Prosternum trapeziform, with low lateral ridges. Epipleural lobe very feeble, epipleurae very distinct in lateral view. Head, antennae and legs fulvous. Length 4.0–4.3 mm. North Vietnam
..... *A. maculatithorax* (Pic, 1927)
- 18(17) Prothorax entirely fulvous or with black central spot. Pro-, meso- and metasternum mostly with sparse depressed pubescence.
- 19(26) Elytra with black marks.
- 20(25) Breast and first abdominal sternite black (except sides). Lateral ridges of prosternum not high.
- 21(22) Species from India. Colour of upperside very variable, but without transverse black bands (Figs 62–69). Elytral lobe feeble, but distinct (Fig. 4). Length 2.5–2.8 mm. South India. (*A. bifasciatus* Jacoby, 1908 — **syn. nov.**)
..... *A. manipurensis* (Jacoby, 1908)
- 22(21) Species from China and Vietnam. Elytra otherwise marked.
- 23(24) Elytra with narrow basal black band (Fig. 25). Epipleural lobe practically absent (Fig. 1). Length 2.5–3.0 mm. SW China (*A. auricacumen* Gressitt, 1942)
..... *A. humeralis* (Pic, 1922)
- 24(23) Elytra with 4 small black spots on each (Fig. 26). Epipleural lobe almost indistinct (Fig. 3). North Vietnam (Lao Cay) *A. sp.A*
- 25(20) Underside entirely fulvous. Lateral ridges of prosternum high. Elytral lobe small, but distinct (Fig. 2). Elytra



Figs 8–15. Aedeagus, ventral view: 8 — *A. punctithorax* sp.n.; 9 — *A. shapaensis* sp.n.; 10 — *A. pubiventris* sp.n.; 11 — *A. mouboti*; 12 — *A. weisei* sp.n.; 13 — *A. sp.D*; 14 — *A. robustus*; 15 — *A. porculus*;
 Рис. 8–15. Эдеагус, снизу: 8 — *A. punctithorax* sp.n.; 9 — *A. shapaensis* sp.n.; 10 — *A. pubiventris* sp.n.; 11 — *A. mouboti*; 12 — *A. weisei* sp.n.; 13 — *A. sp.D*; 14 — *A. robustus*; 15 — *A. porculus*.

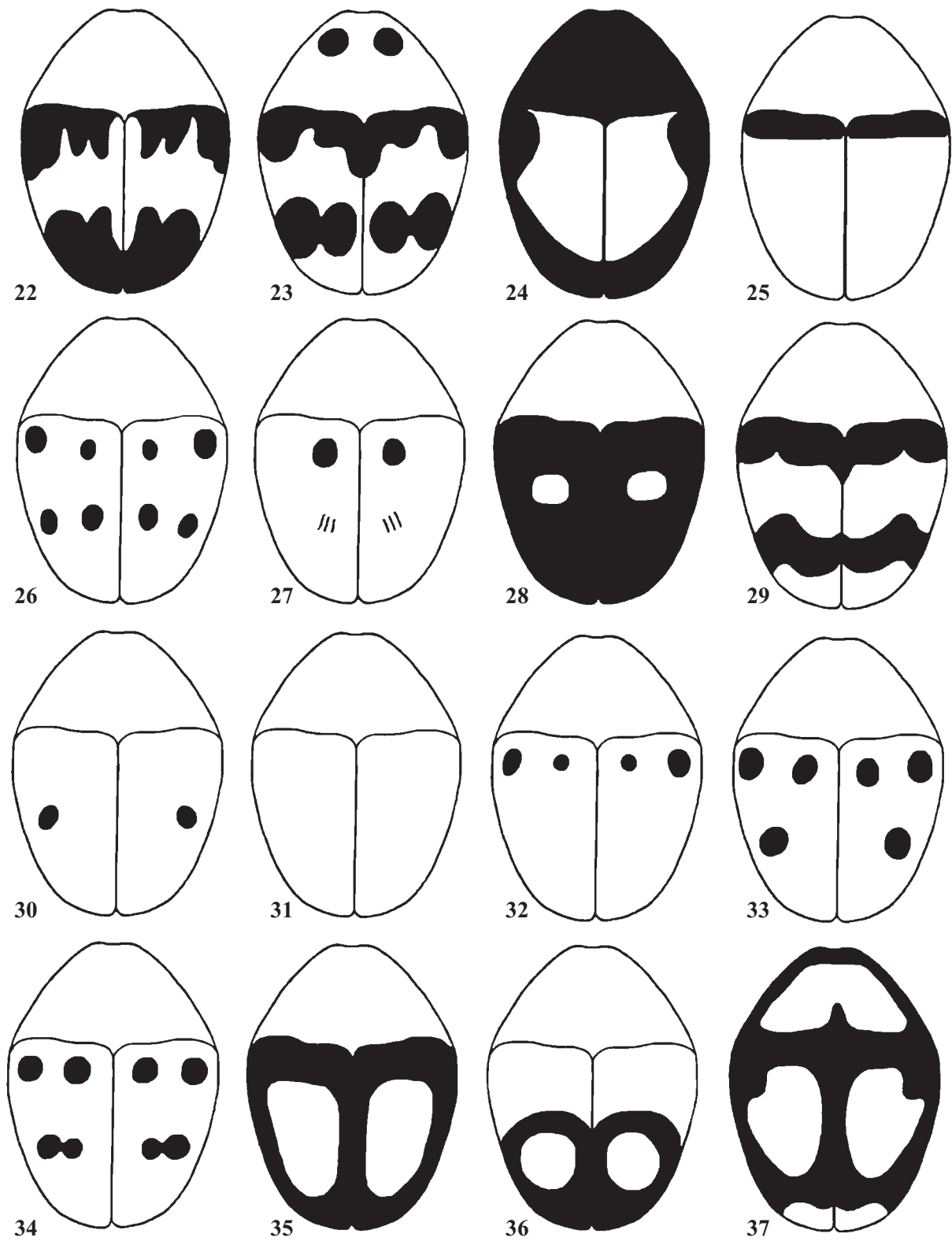
- with small spot near scutellum (Fig. 27). China (Yunnan) *A. sp.B*
- 26(19) Elytra entirely fulvous. All body fulvous, only lateral ridges of prosternum are piceous, strongly elevated and arcuate in lateral view. Epipleural lobe of elytra moderately developed, arcuate (Fig. 5). Length 2.7 mm. China (Sichuan) *A. sp.C*
- 27(16) Head and underside black or at least elytra black. Epipleural lobe feebly developed or almost absent. Length 2.0–2.7 mm. China, North Vietnam *A. variabilis* (Jacoby, 1890)
- 28(13) Epipleural lobe of elytra very distinct, often angulate (Figs 6–7).
- 29(36) Upperside more or less metallic.
- 30(35) Upperside entirely metallic.
- 31(34) Dark metallic, underside and legs black, antennae black with fulvous basal segments. Body small, 2–2.3 mm. South India.
- 32(33) Upperside greenish black. Head impunctate. Elytra with feeble rows in basal part and laterally, almost impunctate posteriorly; interspaces sparingly punctured. Length 2.0 mm. India (Madura). See also point 132 *A. madurensis* (Jacoby, 1908)
- 33(32) Upperside bluish black. Head punctate, with dense microsculpture. Elytra finely, but distinctly punctate-striate, more feeble on apex. Length 2.2–2.3 mm. South India *A. glabricollis* (Jacoby, 1908)
- 34(31) Violaceous blue, antennae, underside and legs fulvous. Length 3.8 mm. Malay Peninsula *A. malayanus* sp.n.
- 35(30) Prothorax red, elytra green. Head black with red anterior part, underside black with red borders of abdomen, legs red fulvous. Length 3.4–3.5 mm. Taiwan *A. taiwanus* (Chûjô, 1954)
- 36(29) Upperside not metallic.
- 37(80) Prosternum with central ridge mostly elevated anteriorly in triangular tooth and sometimes reduced in posterior half.
- 38(41) Prothorax with confluent longitudinal striae. Species from Taiwan.
- 39(40) Reddish brown, prothorax with wide transverse blackish marking; each elytron with 5 blackish spots: humeral, basal, lateromedian, postmedian and apical. Vertex, 6 apical segments of antennae and metasternum black. Length 5.1–5.3 mm *A. sungkangensis* Kimoto, 1996



Figs 16–21. Aedeagus, ventral view (18a — lateral): 16 — *A. brancuccii* sp.n.; 17 — *A. castaneus*; 18 — *A. hauseri*; 19 — *A. yunnanus* sp.n.; 20 — *A. angulatus*; 21 — *A. obscurus*.

Рис. 16–21. Эдеагус, снизу (18a — сбоку): 16 — *A. brancuccii* sp.n.; 17 — *A. castaneus*; 18 — *A. hauseri*; 19 — *A. yunnanus* sp.n.; 20 — *A. angulatus*; 21 — *A. obscurus*.

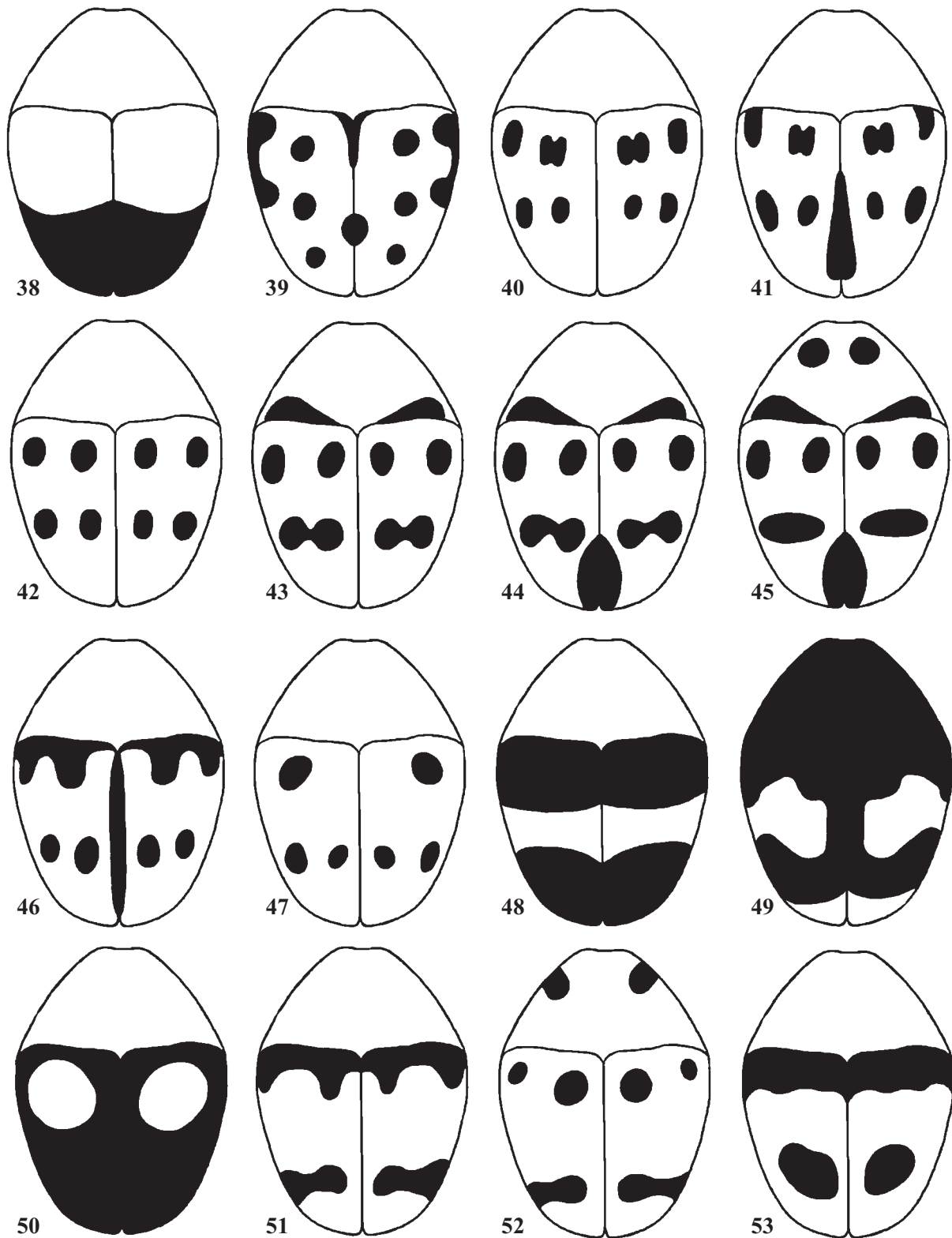
- 40(39) Black; frontoclypeus, labrum, basal segments of antennae, lateral and apical areas of abdomen and pygidium and legs almost entirely reddish brown. Length 4.0–4.1 mm
A. osawai Kimoto, 1987
- 41(38) Prothorax not longitudinally strigose.
- 42(57) Upperside entirely fulvous, sometimes dark fulvous to piceous.
- 43(48) Species from East Asia: China, Indochina, Sumatra.
- 44(45) Species from Sumatra. Body large, 5–7 mm. Preapical antennal segments as long as wide. The 1st abdominal sternite between hind coxae with brush of erect hairs in male. Lateral ridges of mesosternum high and don't reach anterior margin. Aedeagus entirely sclerotized on underside *A. grandis* (Baly, 1865)
- 45(44) Continental species. Body smaller. Preapical antennal segments more or less elongate. Underside of aedeagus with unsclerotized area.
- 46(47) 1st abdominal sternite between hind coxae with brush of erect hairs in male. Preapical antennal segments about twice as long as wide. Unsclerotized area on underside of aedeagus with erect curved bristles (Fig. 10). Length 4.2–4.5 mm. North Vietnam, Laos. Females unknown
..... *A. pubiventris* sp.n.
- 47(46) 1st abdominal sternite between hind coxae without brush of erect hairs in male. Preapical antennal segments 1.5–1.7 times as long as wide. Unsclerotized area of aedeagus without erect curved bristles (Fig. 11). Length 4.0–4.5 mm. Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Burma, South China (*A. laetus* Weise, 1904; *A. rubripennis* Pic, 1926; *A. grandis*: Hoffmann, 1937; *A. kabakovi* L.Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov, 1987, **syn.n.**) *A. mouhoti* (Baly, 1867)
- 48(43) Species from India and Sri Lanka. Preapical antennal segments elongate. Species differ mostly with aedeagus.
- 49(52) Species from the Himalayas.
- 50(51) Underside of aedeagus with depression having two parallel ridges in middle (Fig. 12). Length of male 3.8–4.1 mm, of female 4.5–5.0 mm *A. weisei* sp.n.
- 51(50) Underside of aedeagus with longitudinal central groove and lateral preapical impressions bearing a row of bristles (Fig. 70). Length of male 3.2–3.4 mm, of female 3.7–3.9 mm *A. mimicus* sp.n.
- 52(49) Species from South India and Sri Lanka.
- 53(56) Species from South India. Underside of aedeagus without unsclerotized area.
- 54(55) Apex of aedeagus acute, underside with narrow central groove before apex (Fig. 13). Length 3.1 mm. Trichinopoly. *A. sp.D*
- 55(54) Apex of aedeagus not acute, underside with short impression on each side of apex (Fig. 14). Length 3.5–4.5 mm. South India. See also points 71 and 74
..... *A. robustus* (Jacoby, 1904)
- 56(53) Species from Sri Lanka. Aedeagus with unsclerotized area on underside (Fig. 15). Length 3.0–4.3 mm. See also point 59 *A. porculus* (Suffrian 1860)
- 57(42) Upperside bicolor or piceous to black.
- 58(75) Continental species (including Sri Lanka).
- 59(60) Prothorax black, elytra reddish brown with margins and apex black. Head and abdomen black. Length 3.0–4.3 mm. Sri Lanka. See also point 56
..... *A. porculus* (Suffrian, 1860) (typical form)
- 60(59) Prothorax red or fulvous.
- 61(64) Elytra entirely black.
- 62(63) Head shining, not densely punctate. Prothorax indistinctly punctate. Abdomen, including pygidium black. Length 3.3–4.7 mm. South China, Vietnam, Burma, North India including Assam and Sikkim. (*A. major* Pic, 1927; *A. sinensis* Pic, 1955) *A. nigripennis* (Jacoby, 1890)
- 63(62) Head dull, densely punctate. Punctures of prothorax fine, but quite distinct. Abdomen, including pygidium red fulvous. Length 3.6–3.7 mm. South India
..... *A. brancuccii* sp.n.
- 64(61) Elytra not entirely black.
- 65(66) Elytra black with small fulvous spot in middle (Fig. 28). Head dull, densely punctate. South India. See point 61 *A. brancuccii* sp.n.
- 66(65) Elytra otherwise colored, usually fulvous or red with black marks.
- 67(68) Elytra fulvous with base, suture and sides black (female) or entirely black (male). Length 4.0–5.0 mm. Japan: Ryukyu Islands. According Kimoto (1964) it is *A. nigripennis* Jac., but possibly different species. Females of continental specimens always have black elytra
..... ? *A. nigripennis* (Jacoby, 1890)
- 68(67) Elytra otherwise marked.



Figs 22–37. Pattern of upperside: 22 — *A. schereri* sp.n.; 23 — *A. maculatithorax*; 24 — *A. wittmeri*; 25 — *A. humeralis*; 26 — *A. sp. A*; 27 — *A. sp. B*; 28 — *A. brancuccii* sp.n., aberration; 29 — *A. bacboensis*; 30 — *A. bipunctatus* sp.n.; 31–34 — *A. robustus*; 35 — *A. laetissima*; 36 — *A. tricolor*; 37 — *A. mindanaicus* sp.n.

Рис. 22–37. Рисунок верха: 22 — *A. schereri* sp.n.; 23 — *A. maculatithorax*; 24 — *A. wittmeri*; 25 — *A. humeralis*; 26 — *A. sp. A*; 27 — *A. sp. B*; 28 — *A. brancuccii* sp.n. (цветовая вариация); 29 — *A. bacboensis*; 30 — *A. bipunctatus* sp.n.; 31–34 — *A. robustus*; 35 — *A. laetissima*; 36 — *A. tricolor*; 37 — *A. mindanaicus* sp.n.

- 69(72) Elytra with basal and preapical black bands (Fig. 29); body red.
- 70(71) Prothorax finely but distinctly punctuate. Median ridge of prosternum distinctly elevated throughout its length. Length 4.7 mm. North Vietnam. (*A. bifasciatus* L. Medvedev et Samoderzhenkov, 1987)
..... *A. bacboensis* **nom. n.**
- 71(70) Prothorax indistinctly punctuate. Median ridge of prosternum strongly elevated anteriorly and very low posteriorly. Length 3.5–4.5 mm. South India. See also points 55 and 74 *A. robustus* (Jacoby, 1904)
- 72(69) Elytra with spots. Species from South India.
- 73(74) Pale flavous, elytra with small round black spot near middle of side margin (Fig. 30). Length 2.9 mm. South India *A. bipunctatus* **sp.n.**
- 74(73) Red, elytra with 2–4 small round spots (Figs 31–34). Aedeagus — Fig. 14. Length 3.5–4.5 mm. See also points 55 and 71. South India *A. robustus* (Jacoby, 1904)
- 75(58) Species from islands.
- 76(77) Species from Taiwan. See Kimoto and Takizawa, 1997 *A. matudai* (Chûjô, 1954)
..... *A. issikii* (Chûjô, 1954)
..... *A. nigromaculatus* (Chûjô, 1954)
- 77(76) Species from Kalimantan.
- 78(79) Prothorax black with two large red spots, sometimes connected and occupying almost all surface except margins, elytra black with round red spot (Figs 59–61). Aedeagus — Fig. 71. Length 2.8–3.3 mm *A. ornatus* **sp.n.**
- 79(78) Prothorax black, elytra piceous. Aedeagus — Fig. 72. Length 3.0–3.3 mm *A. tristis* **sp.n.**
- 80(37) Prosternum without median ridge.
- 81(86) Upperside tricolor. Prothorax red.
- 82(83) Prosternum as wide as long. Elytra black with fulvous central band. Length 4.0 mm. Taiwan
..... *A. mediofulvus* (Chûjô, 1954)
- 83(82) Prosternum distinctly wider than long, very feebly broadened anteriorly, with very low lateral ridges. Elytra otherwise marked. Underside and legs fulvous.
- 84(85) Elytra bicolor: black with large pale flavous patch (Fig. 35). Head black with fulvous labrum. Length 4.0–4.5 mm. Laos. (*A. laetus* L. Medvedev, 2004)
..... *A. laetissima* **nom. n.**
- 85(84) Elytra tricolor: anterior half red, posterior half black with pale flavous spot inside (Fig. 36). Head fulvous or with black stripe between eyes. Length 4.604.7 mm. Vietnam *A. tricolor* L. Medvedev, 1992
- 86(81) Upperside not tricolor.
- 87(96) Species from islands.
- 88 (93) Species from the Philippines and Kalimantan
- 89(92) Species from the Philippines.
- 90(91) Prothorax fulvous, margined with black; elytra black with apex and large patch occupying big part of surface fulvous (Fig. 37), pygidium, legs and underside fulvous with breast and middle of first abdominal sternite black. Length 3.6 mm. Mindanao *A. mindanaicus* **sp.n.**
- 91(90) Reddish fulvous with basal margin of elytra narrowly black, labrum, antennae, prosternum abdomen and legs fulvous. Length 3.6 mm. Mindanao
..... *A. philippinensis* Lopatin, 1997
- 92(89) Species from Kalimantan. Entirely fulvous, only apical antennal segments black. Clypeus impunctate, shining. Aedeagus — Fig. 73. Length 3.3–3.8 mm
..... *A. clypealis* **sp.n.**
- 93(88) Species from Japan and Taiwan.
- 94(95) Species from Japan. Black, antennae and legs fulvous, prothorax often red, usually in male. Prothorax densely punctuate. Length 2.2–2.8 mm. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyusyu *A. lewisii* (Baly, 1873)
- 95(94) Species from Taiwan. See Kimoto and Takizawa, 1997 *A. kweiyangensis* (Gressitt, 1942)
..... *A. apicalis* (Chûjô, 1954)
..... *A. arisanus* (Chûjô, 1954)
..... *A. melanopterus* (Chûjô, 1954)
..... *A. mediofulvus* (Chûjô, 1954)
..... *A. sauteri* (Chûjô, 1938)
- 96(87) Continental species.
- 97(110) Upperside entirely fulvous.
- 98(99) Lateral ridges of prosternum bifurcate posteriorly. Prothorax finely but distinctly punctuate. Preapical antennal segments about 1.5 times as long as wide. Underside entirely fulvous. Aedeagus with subtruncate apex, thin in lateral view, entirely sclerotized on underside. Length 2.9–3.2 mm. Vietnam, Laos. Was cited also as *A. castaneus* Jacoby, 1892 under question (Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov, 1987)
..... *A. vietnamensis* L. Medvedev, 2000
- 99(98) Lateral ridges of prosternum not bifurcate posteriorly.
- 100(109) Lateral ridges of prosternum strongly elevated, arcuate in lateral view.
- 101(104) Underside or at least metasternum black. Prothorax impunctate or very finely punctuate.
- 102(103) Antennae entirely fulvous. Lateral ridges of prosternum very low. Length 2.4–2.8 mm. South India
..... *A. analis* (Jacoby, 1908)
- 103(102) Antennae black with basal segments fulvous. Length 3.0–4.0 mm. South China (Yunnan, Sichuan)
..... *A. pectoralis* (Pic, 1926)
- 104(101) Underside fulvous. Prothorax with distinct and comparatively dense punctures.
- 105(106) Length 1.8–2.3 mm. South China, North Vietnam
..... *A. exilis* (Weise, 1922)
- 106(105) Body larger. Species from Burma and North India.
- 107(108) Aedeagus (Fig. 17) without pubescent tubercle on underside. Body smaller, 2.5 mm. India, Burma, Thailand
..... *A. castaneus* (Jacoby, 1892)
- 108(107) Aedeagus (Fig. 18) with pubescent tubercle on underside before apex. Body larger, 3.0–3.3 mm. North India, Nepal *A. hauseri* (Weise, 1895)
- 109(100) Lateral ridges of prosternum very low. Prothorax impunctate. Underside fulvous. Length 3.3–3.7 mm. South China *A. fractureps* (Gressitt, 1942)
- 110(97) Upperside not entirely fulvous.
- 111(130) Elytra red or fulvous with black pattern or black with central red or fulvous spot.
- 112(113) Body fulvous with apical half of elytra black (Fig. 38). Head and prothorax finely, but densely punctuate. Epipleural lobe of elytra well developed, but with rounded angle. Prosternum feebly narrowed behind, lateral ridges low. Length 3.6 mm. Thailand, 1 female
..... *A. thailandicus* **sp.n.**
- 113(112) Elytra otherwise marked, sometimes fulvous or black.
- 114(123) Elytra with round black spots, sometimes united in transverse bands. Prothorax often with 2 black spots near anterior margin.
- 115(122) Species from China and Indochina.
- 116(117) Elytra with 13 black spots including common one on suture (Fig. 39). Red; vertex, apical antennal segments, 2 spots on prothorax, ridges of pro- and mesosternum and spots on upperside of tibiae black. Lateral ridges of prosternum elevated, arcuate in lateral view. Length 2.7–3.3 mm. Laos *A. tredecipunctatus* L. Medvedev, 2004



Figs 38–53 Pattern of upperside: 38 — *A. thailandicus* sp.n.; 39 — *A. tredecimpunctatus*; 40–41 — *A. yunnanus* sp.n.; 42–45 — *A. maculatus*; 46 — *A. angulatus*; 47 — *A. bothisatva*; 48 — *A. kweiyangensis*; 49 — *A. nigroplagiatus*, type; 50–52 — same from Thailand according to Gressitt, 1981; 53 — same from Nepal.

Рис. 38–53. Рисунок верха: 38 — *A. thailandicus* sp.n.; 39 — *A. tredecimpunctatus*; 40–41 — *A. yunnanus* sp.n.; 42–45 — *A. maculatus*; 46 — *A. angulatus*; 47 — *A. bothisatva*; 48 — *A. kweiyangensis*; 49 — *A. nigroplagiatus*, тип; 50–52 — то же из Таиланда, по Гресситту, 1981; 53 — то же из Непала.

- 117(116) Elytra otherwise marked, usually each elytron with 3–4 spots.
- 118(119) Elytra with 3 spots (Fig. 47). Underside fulvous. Body small, 2.2 mm. China: Sichuan *A. bothisatva* (Gressitt, 1942)
- 119(118) Elytra with 4 spots (2, 2), sometimes connected in transverse bands. Underside black. Body larger than 3 mm.
- 120(121) Head black behind antennal insertions. Lateral ridges of prosternum strongly elevated, arcuate in lateral view in both sexes. Pattern of upperside — Figs 40–41. Aedeagus — Fig. 19. Length 3.1–3.5 mm. China: Yunnan *A. yunnanus* **sp.n.**
- 121(120) Head fulvous. Lateral ridges of prosternum strongly elevated, in female arcuate, in male sharply angulate in lateral view. Pattern of upperside — Figs 42–45. Body larger, 3.3–4.3 mm. China (Yunnan), Vietnam. (*A. multi-maculatus* Pic, 1935) *A. maculatus* (Weise, 1912)
- 122(115) Species from the Himalaya. Red fulvous, vertex and underside mostly black, elytral pattern — Fig. 46. Lateral ridges of prosternum strongly elevated, arcuately angulate in male, obtusely angulate in female. Aedeagus — Fig. 20. Length 2.5–3.0 mm. Nepal, North India *A. angulatus* L. Medvedev & Sprecher, 1997.
- 123(114) Elytra red or fulvous with more or less black sides or black with red or fulvous spot, usually in middle.
- 124(125) Lateral ridges of prosternum arcuately elevated and bifurcate posteriorly. Red fulvous, prothorax black, elytra with black humeral spot and lateroapical patch, often connected with humeral spot, anterior margin of elytra never darkened (Fig. 24). Length 2.8–3.3 mm. Nepal, Sikkim *A. wittmeri* L. Medvedev, 1992
- 125(124) Lateral ridges of prosternum elevated in middle. Base of elytra always black. Colour very variable, prothorax from fulvous to black. Poorly studied species.
- 126(127) Antennae fulvous. Body fulvous, elytral pattern — Fig. 58. Epipleural lobe of elytra rounded. Prosternum strongly narrowed to behind, twice as wide as broad at hind margin, mesosternum 1.8 times as wide as long. Lateral ridges of prosternum arcuate in lateral view. Length 2.9 mm. (2.5 mm. in original description). India (Manipur). Type was studied *A. semibrunneus* (Jacoby, 1908)
- 127(126) Antennae black with fulvous basal segments. Underside at least partly black. Lateral ridges of prosternum angulate in lateral view.
- 128(129) Epipleural lobe of elytra rounded. Variability of elytral pattern — Fig. 50–58, typical form from South India — Fig. 49. Length 2.2–2.8 mm. India, Nepal, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam *A. nigroplagiatus* (Jacoby, 1903)
- 129(128) Epipleural lobe of elytra angulate. Elytra fulvous with basal and preapical black bands (Fig. 48). Aedeagus as in preceding species. Length 2.7–2.9 mm. SW China *A. kweiyangensis* (Gressitt, 1942)
- 130(111) Elytra unicolor.
- 131(134) Upperside entirely black.
- 132(133) Upperside with feeble greenish tint. Elytral rows of punctures strongly reduced, distinct only near base and along lateral margins; epipleural lobe feebly produced, rounded. Prothorax impunctate. Head and legs black. Length 2.3 mm. South India (Madura). See also point 32 *A. madurensis* (Jacoby, 1908)
- 133(132) Upperside without metallic tint. Elytral rows of punctures thin, but distinct to apex, epipleural lobe large, but rounded. Prothorax distinctly punctuate. Clypeus and legs fulvous. Length 2.5–3.5 mm. SW China *A. niger* (Chen, 1941)
- 134(131) Upperside bicolor.
- 135(136) Prothorax black, elytra piceous, almost black on margins, underside and legs dark fulvous. Lateral ridges of prosternum high, bifurcate posteriorly. Aedeagus — Fig. 21. Length 2.8 mm. Nepal *A. obscurus* L. Medvedev & Sprecher, 1997
- 136(135) Other combinations of characters.
- 137(138) Body red with black elytra. Head densely punctuate, prothorax with very fine punctures. Prosternum strongly narrowed to behind, with low lateral ridges. Length 2.4–2.7 mm. Burma *A. burmensis* **sp.n.**
- 138(137) Prothorax black, elytra fulvous or red.
- 139(140) Elytra reddish, prothorax feebly rounded and distinctly converging from base to apex. Length 2.3–2.5 mm. China (Sichuan) *A. nigricollis* (Gressitt, 1942)
- 140(139) Elytra fulvous, prothorax feebly rounded and only slightly converging from base to apex. Length 2.0–3.0 mm. China (Fukien) *A. klapperichi* (Pic, 1955)

Descriptions of new species and taxonomical notes

Adiscus punctithorax Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 8

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, China, Anhui, Dabieshan, 65 km SW Huoshan, 1400 m, 21–24.VI.1998 leg. Bolm [NHMB]. Paratype: same locality, 1 ♂ [LM].

DESCRIPTION. Black; head, 5 basal antennal segments, prothorax except narrow basal margin, pro- and metasternum, upperside of abdomen except pygidium and legs including coxae fulvous.

Body short ovate. Head dull, densely punctuate, partly strigose of frons. Antennae reach middle of elytra, segments 2–5 subequal, next segments more long, not thickened, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax shining, densely and strongly punctuate, with smooth narrow interspaces. Elytra as long as wide, with regular rows of punctures partly confused on apical slope, interspaces flat on dorsum and moderately convex laterally, epipleural lobe large, forms rounded angle about 100. Pygidium densely punctuate. Prosternum trapeziform, anterior and posterior margins concave, hind angles not produced, central ridge absent, lateral ridges elevated, not bifurcate posteriorly, straight in lateral view. Mesosternum twice as wide as long. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi moderately widened. Aedeagus — Fig. 8. Length 2.3–2.5 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. Possibly is near *A. annulatus* Pic, 1922 from China, not included in the key, which also has densely punctured prothorax, but its elytra are fulvous with black bands and form of antennae unknown.

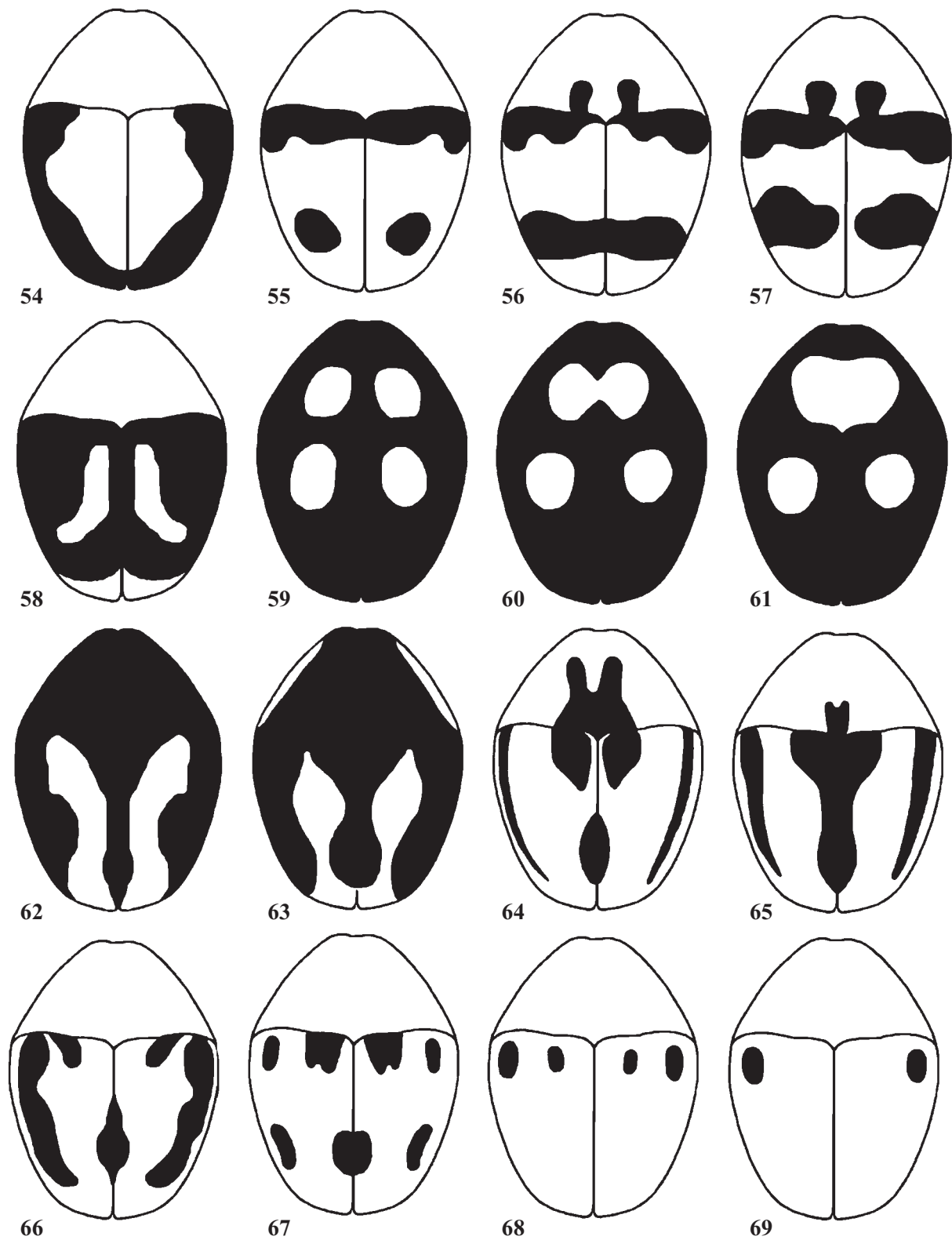
Adiscus shapaensis Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 9

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Vietnam, Shapa, 8.V.1975, leg. L. Medvedev [LM].

DESCRIPTION. Fulvous, 6 apical antennal segments and denticles of prothorax piceous to black, apical two thirds of elytra pale flavous, almost white.

Body ovate. Head shining, finely and very sparsely punctuate, clypeus triangular, distinctly delimited from frons, with arcuate anterior margin, vertex about 2.5 times more



Figs 54–69. Pattern of upperside: 54–57: *A. nigroplagiatus* from Megalaya (Cherrapunjee, 1.V.2005); 58 — *A. semibrunneus*, type; 59–61 — *A. ornatus* sp.n.; 62–69 — *A. manipurensis* (62 — type of *C. manipurensis*, 64 — type of *C. bifasciatus*).

Рис. 54–69. Рисунок верха: 54–57: *A. nigroplagiatus* из Мегалайи (Черрапунжее, 1.V.2005); 58 — *A. semibrunneus*, тип; 59–61 — *A. ornatus* sp.n.; 62–69 — *A. manipurensis* (62 — тип *C. manipurensis*, 64 — тип *C. bifasciatus*).

narrow than broadest part of frons. Antennae thin and very long, reach apical third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11–5–5–8–12–12–13–13–14–14–16, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax shining, with microscopical and very sparse punctures. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, with regular rows of punctures, more feeble on apical slope, interspaces shining, impunctate, broad and flat except lateral ones which are feebly convex; epipleural lobe feeble, arcuate. Epipleurae obliquely placed and seen in lateral view. Pygidium densely punctuate. Prosternum almost quadrate with straight hind margin, central ridge absent, lateral ridges elevated, not bifurcate, straight in lateral view. Mesosternum quadrangular, 1.5 times as wide as long. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened. Aedeagus — Fig. 9. Length 3.4 mm.

Adiscus schereri Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 22

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Assam, Khasi Hills, Cherrapunji, ca. 1300 m., V.1961, leg. G. Scherer [LM].

DESCRIPTION. Fulvous, 6 apical segments of antennae darkened to black, elytra reddish fulvous with bilobed basal band and large subquadrate preapical spot black, as well as very narrow basal margin of prothorax (Fig. 22). Lateral ridges of prosternum not darkened.

Body short ovate, more exactly subquadrate with rounded angles. Head shining, finely and sparsely punctuate, without any impressions, eyes deeply emarginated. Antennae nitidiform, reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 14–5–7–9–14–14–15–14–14–17, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax shining, practically impunctate, with acute hind angles. Elytra 0.95 times as long as wide, shining, elytral rows thin, but distinct to apex, interspaces broad, flat and impunctate, only outermost interspace moderately convex; epipleural lobe moderately large, forming rounded angle of about 120. Prosternum almost quadrangular, anterior margin concave, hind margin straight with produced hind angles, lateral ridges moderately high, straight in lateral view. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi feebly widened. Length 3.7 mm.

DERIVATIO NOMINIS. Species is dedicated to its collector, eminent specialist on Alticinae Dr. G. Scherer.

Adiscus cyaneus Tan, 1992

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂, China, Yunnan prov., 27°08' N, 100° 14'E, Yulongshan Mts., Baishui, 2900–3500 m, 7–12.VII.1900 (? 1990), leg. Vit.Kuban [NHMB]; 1 ♂, China, Yunnan, 27.00 N, 100.12 E, Yulong Mts., 3200 m, 23–24.VI.1993, leg. Bolm, [LM]; 1 ♀, China, Yunnan, 25°58' N, 100°21' E, Jizu Mts., 30.V–3.VI.1993, leg. Bolm [NHMB]; 1 ♀, China, Sichuan, Gonpo Shan, VII.1992 [LM]; 1 ♀, China, Sichuan, Da-Dgiang-Lu valley, 14.VII.1893, leg. Potanin [ZISP].

REMARK. Firstly recorded for Yunnan.

Adiscus maculatithorax (Pic, 1927)

Fig. 23

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀, Vietnam, mountains near Shapa, 1600–2000 m, 25.II.1963, leg. O. Kabakov [LM].

REMARK. This species was described from Shapa. According description, species has black band at base of prothorax and two spots in anterior part of elytra [see Gressitt, 1981]. Specimen in my hands has no basal band on prothorax and anterior spots on elytra are united in transverse band (Fig. 23).

Adiscus madurensis (Jacoby, 1908)

REMARK. According original description [Jacoby, 1908], this species is greenish black and has epipleural lobe strongly

produced and angulate. In type studied a greenish tint is scarcely visible, epipleural lobe moderately produced, rounded.

Adiscus glabricollis (Jacoby, 1908)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ex., S. India, Tamil Nadu, 6 km S Kotagiri, Elk falls (11° 25'N, 76° 52'E), 1650 m, 12–16.V.1997, leg. Dembicky & Pacholatko [NHMB]; 1 ♀, Nilgiri Hills, Kollar, 1500 ft, VII.1954, leg. Nathan [LM].

REDESCRIPTION. Upperside and head blackish blue, antennae black with fulvous basal segments, underside and legs black.

Body short ovate. Head dull, densely punctuate, with microsculpture. 6 apical segments of antennae widened, segments 8–10 as wide as long, segments 3–5 subequal in length. Prothorax very finely punctuate. Elytra as long as wide, elytral rows fine, confused on apex, interspaces broad and flat, finely punctuate, epipleural lobe large, forms broadly rounded angle about 100. Pygidium densely punctuate. Prosternum feebly trapeziform, hind margin almost straight in lateral view. Mesosternum 2.2 times as wide as long, finely punctuate. Length 2.2 mm.

Adiscus malayanus Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 6

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Malaysia, Benom Mts, 15 km E Kampong Dong, 3°53' N, 102°01' E, 700 m, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembicky & Pacholatko [NHMB].

DESCRIPTION. Metallic blue; clypeus, labrum, mouth parts, antennae (with feebly infuscated apical segments), pygidium, underside and legs fulvous.

Body short ovate. Head shining, clypeus impunctate, frons and vertex with dense punctures. Antennae with 6 apical segments widened, segments 8–10 about 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide, segments 3–5 subequal in length. Prothorax shining, finely punctuate. Elytra as long as wide, elytral rows regular to apical slope, punctures in rows not large, interspaces flat and broad, smooth or indistinctly punctuate, epipleural lobe large, forms rounded angle about 100. Pygidium shining, not densely punctuate. Prosternum practically quadrangular, 1.8 times as wide as long, hind margin straight, fore margin slightly concave, with small tooth in middle, lateral ridges elevated, but straight in lateral view. Mesosternum 2.2 times as wide as long. Length 3.8 mm.

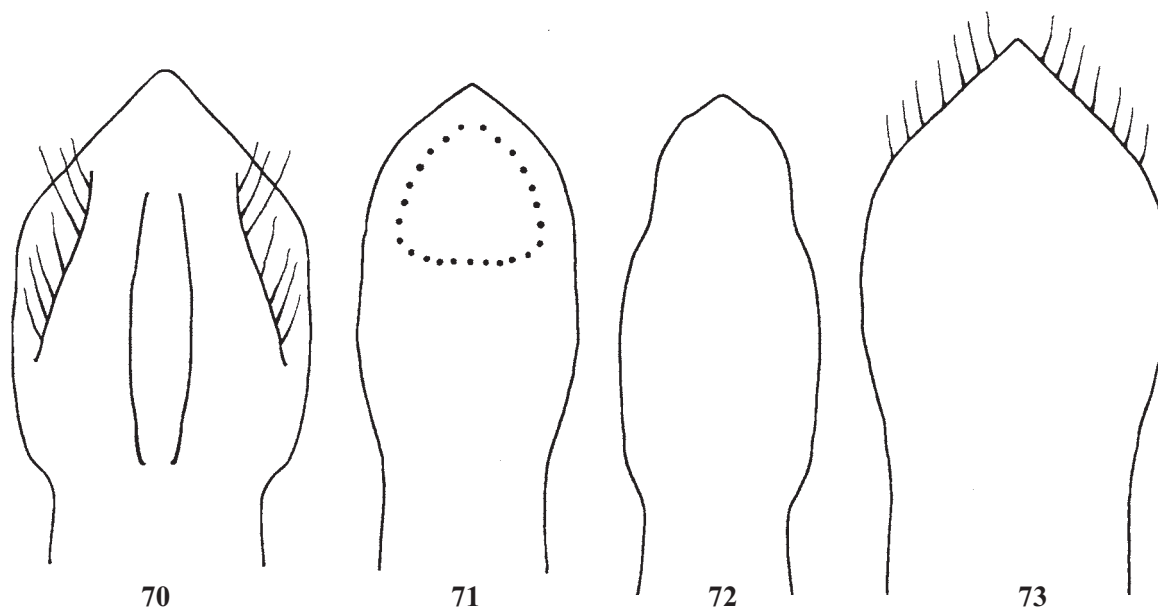
Adiscus pubiventris Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 10

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE: ♂, Vietnam, Shapa, 26.II.1963, 1800 m, leg. O. Kabakov [LM]. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality [LM]; 1 ♂, Laos, Khammouang Prov., Ban Khounkham (Nahin), 18°13' N, 104°31' E, 1200 m, 16.IV.2005, leg. O. Gorbunov [LM].

DESCRIPTION. Upperside red fulvous, underside and legs fulvous, apical antennal segments more or less darkened, extreme base of prothorax black.

Body short ovate. Head shining and punctuate, clypeus with straight anterior margin, frons and vertex broad. Antennae reach base of elytra, proportions of segments are as 12–5–5–6–8–9–10–10–10–10–13, six apical segments widened, about 2–2.3 times as long as wide, each segment with membranous circle at apex. Prothorax shining, impunctate. Elytra with regular rows of small punctures, interstices broad and flat, impunctate. Epipleural lobe large and angulate, with angle about 100. Epipleurae not seen in lateral view. Pygidium punctuate. Prosternum trapeziform, with concave anterior and almost straight hind margin, lateral ridges sharp, straight in lateral view, central ridge elevated anteriorly, with rounded apex. Mesosternum quadrangular, 3 times as wide as long. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened. 1st abdominal



Figs 70–73. Aedeagus, ventral view: 70 — *A. mimicus* sp.n.; 71 — *A. ornatus* sp.n.; 72 — *A. tristis* sp.n.; 73 — *A. clypeatus* sp.n.
Рис. 70–73. Эдеагус, снизу: 70 — *A. mimicus* sp.n.; 71 — *A. ornatus* sp.n.; 72 — *A. tristis* sp.n.; 73 — *A. clypeatus* sp.n.

sternite between hind coxae with brush of erect hairs. Aedeagus (Fig. 10) with unsclerotized area on underside bearing long curved bristles. Length 4.2–4.5 mm.

Adiscus mouhoti (Baly, 1877)

Fig. 11

Adiscus kabakovi L. Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov, 1987, **syn. n.**

REMARK. *A. kabakovi* differs from typical *A. mouhoti* only with more dark, reddish castaneous colour of upperside.

Adiscus weisei Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 12

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, India, Darjeeling District, vicinity of Kalimpong, 22. VIII. 1979, leg. Bhakta Bahadur [NHMB]. Paratypes: 1 ♀, India, West Bengal, Distr. Darjeeling, Kurseong, Golma Forest, 1300 m, leg. N. Danggal [NME]; 8 ex., NE India, Megalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13' N, 91°40' E, 900 m., 5–24.V.2005, leg. P. Pacholatko [BMNH]; 1 ♀, Assam, Kahao Lohit valley, 4–5000 ft, 15–20.XI.1926, leg. F. Kingdon Ward [BMNH].

DESCRIPTION. Upperside red to dark red, underside red fulvous, 6 apical antennal segments and very narrow base of prothorax and elytra black.

Morphologically practically identical with *A. robustus* (Jacoby, 1904). Body short ovate. Head with fine and moderately dense punctures, anterior margin of clypeus almost straight. Antennae reach base of elytra, 6 apical segments thickened, about 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax shining, impunctate. Elytra 0.9 times as long as wide, punctures in regular rows comparatively small, but distinct to apex, interspaces broad, flat and shining. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi feebly widened in male. Prosternum 3-ridged, central ridge elevated anteriorly, with rather acute apex. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) with depression on underside before apex, having two parallel ridges in middle. Length of male 3.8–4.1 mm, of female 4.5–5.0 mm.

DERIVATIO NOMINIS. Species is dedicated to the memory of Julius Weise, eminent specialist on Chrysomelidae.

Adiscus mimicus Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 70

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Assam. Patkai Mts., leg. Doherty, Fry coll., 1905, 100 [BMNH]; Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality [LM], 3 ♀♀ same locality [BMNH]; 1 ♀, [Assam], Sadiya, 2–25.V.1920, Fletcher coll. [BMNH].

DESCRIPTION. Red fulvous, 6 apical antennal segments black. Morphologically identical with *A. weisei* sp.n., differs only with sculpture of aedeagus and smaller size.

Aedeagus (Fig. 70) with rounded triangular apex, underside with longitudinal central groove and lateral preapical impressions bearing a row of bristles.

Length of male 3.2–3.4 mm, of female 3.7–3.9 mm.

Adiscus brancuccii Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Figs 16, 28

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂, S. India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri Hills, 11 km SE Kotagiri, Kunchappanai (11°24' N, 76°56' E), 1100±100 m, 3–15.V.2002, leg. P. Pacholatko [NHMB]. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality [LM]; 1 ♂, S. India, Karnataka, W. Ghats, 20 km W Talgappa, Jog Falls (14°14' N, 74°44' E), 500 m, 22–28.V.2002, leg. P. Pacholatko [NHMB].

DESCRIPTION. Red fulvous, elytra black, antennal segments 6–11 piceous. 1 paratype with small fulvous spot in middle of each elytron (Fig. 28).

Body short ovate. Head dull, very densely punctate. 6 apical segments of antennae widened, segments 8–10 about 1.8 times as long as wide, segments 3 and 4 short and subequal, 5 and 6 more long. Prothorax shining, very finely punctate, interspaces in microscopical dots. Elytra as long as wide, rows distinct to apex, interspaces flat, finely punctate; lateral 3–4 interspaces convex in apical part, epipleural lobe large, forms rounded angle about 120°. Pygidium densely punctate. Prosternum trapeziform, hind margin trilobed, fore margin with triangular tooth directed downward, lateral ridges elevated, not bifurcate behind, central ridge developed in anterior part. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened.

Aedeagus (Fig. 16) with central unsclerotized and soft area on underside. Length 3.6–3.7 mm.

DERIVATIO NOMINIS. Species is dedicated to my friend Dr. Michel Brancucci, well known specialist on Hydradephaga.

Adiscus bacboensis Medvedev, **nom.n.**

Adiscus bifasciatus L. Medvedev & Samoderzhnikov, 1987 (nec Jacoby, 1908)

REMARK. Name is changed because of homonymy with *A. bifasciatus* (Jacoby, 1908).

Adiscus bipunctatus Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 30

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, South India, Shambaganor, Madura [LM]

DESCRIPTION. Fulvous to pale flavous with very narrow basal margin of prothorax and small spot in middle of elytra, nearer to lateral margin, black (Fig. 30).

Body short ovate. Head distinctly punctuate, more dense on clypeus, more sparse on vertex, latter with longitudinal groove, all interspaces microsculptured. Antennae widened from the 6th segment, which is 1.4 times as long as wide (next segments absent), proportions of segments are as 23–7–5–8–9–10. Prothorax shining, with very fine and sparse punctures, interspaces with microscopical dots, hind angles acute. Elytra as long as wide, with very fine rows of punctures, distinct only in basal half, interspaces flat and broad, with microscopical punctures, epipleural lobe large, forms rounded angle of 90. Pygidium strongly and densely punctuate. Prosternum trapeziform, 3–ridged; hind margin straight with produced hind angles, lateral ridges arcuate in lateral view, central ridge very high anteriorly, forming acute tooth directed downward. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi slightly widened. Length 2.9 mm.

Adiscus ornatus Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Figs 59–61, 71

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, SE Borneo, German Mission, Fry coll., 1905, 100 [BMNH]; Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality [BMNH], 2 ♀♀, W. Sarawak, Quop, II–III.1914, leg. G.E. Bryant [BMNH, LM].

DESCRIPTION. Head black with fulvous clypeus, antennae fulvous, prothorax black with two large red spots, sometimes connected and occupying almost all surface except margins, elytra black with round red spot (Figs 59–61), epipleurae, pygidium, underside and legs fulvous.

Body short ovate, almost round. Head shining, punctuate, more densely on clypeus, anterior margin of clypeus very feebly arcuate. Antennae reach base of elytra, segments 3–5 thin and small, 6–10 distinctly thickened, as long as wide, 11 elongate. Prothorax shining, strongly convex, very finely punctuate. Elytra about as long as wide, shining, with regular rows of rather large and sparse punctures and broad flat interstices. Epipleural lobe large, broadly rounded. Pygidium densely punctuate. Prosternum very feebly narrowed posteriorly, almost quadrangular, twice as wide as long, anterior margin concave, hind margin straight, lateral ridges sharp, straight in lateral view, central ridge distinct but rather low, slightly elevated at anterior margin. Mesosternum 2.3 times as wide as long, densely punctuate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened in male. Aedeagus — Fig. 71. Length of male 2.8 mm, of female 3.0–3.3 mm.

Adiscus tristis Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 72

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, SE Borneo, German Mission, Fry coll., 1905, 100 [BMNH]; Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same locality [BMNH, LM].

DESCRIPTION. Head piceous with fulvous clypeus, antennae fulvous, prothorax black, elytra piceous, pygidium, underside including epipleurae and legs fulvous.

Body short ovate. Head shining, clypeus finely punctuate and microsculptured, frons and vertex with more large and sparse punctures, anterior margin of clypeus very feebly arcuate. Antennae reach base of elytra, segments 3 and 4 thin, 5 triangular, 6–10 distinctly thickened, about as long as wide, 11 elongate. Prothorax shining, strongly convex, impunctate. Elytra about as long as wide, shining, with regular rows of rather large punctures and broad flat interstices. Epipleural lobe large, forming obtuse angle. Pygidium densely punctuate. Prosternum practically parallel-sided, quadrangular, about 1.5 times as wide as long, anterior margin slightly concave, posterior margin straight, lateral ridges sharp and high, but straight in lateral view, central ridge sharp, rather strongly raised anteriorly. Mesosternum 3.0 times as wide as long, densely punctuate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi feebly widened in male. Aedeagus — Fig. 72. Length of male 3.0 mm, of female 3.3 mm.

Adiscus laetissima Medvedev, **nom.n.**

Adiscus laetus L. Medvedev, 1992 (nec Weise, 1904)

REMARK. Name is changed because of homonymy with *A. laetus* (Weise, 1904).

Adiscus mindanaicus Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 37

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Philippines, Mindanao, S. Cotabato Prov., Manobo Tasaday Forest Reserve, Mt. Tasaday, 3.II–10.III.1991, leg. P. Lays [LM].

DESCRIPTION. Head fulvous with black mandibles and piceous frons and vertex, antennae fulvous, prothorax fulvous with all margins broadly black, elytra black with apex and large patch occupying big part of surface fulvous (Fig. 37), pygidium, legs and underside fulvous with breast and middle of first abdominal sternite black.

Body short ovate. Head shining, with dense strong punctures, more sparse and feeble on clypeus. 6 apical segments of antennae widened, segments 8–10 about 1.3 times as long as wide, segments 3–5 short and subequal in length. Prothorax shining, moderately dense punctuate. Elytra as long as wide, shining, with regular fine rows distinct to apex and broad flat interspaces, each with a row of microscopical punctures; epipleural lobe large and forms rounded angle about 100. Pygidium densely punctuate. Prosternum feebly trapeziform, hind margin slightly convex, fore margin concave, lateral ridges low and straight. Mesosternum 2.2 times as wide as long. Length 3.6 mm.

Adiscus clypealis Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 73

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, W. Sarawak, Mt. Matang, 9.II.1914, leg. G.E. Bryant [BMNH]; Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality [BMNH]; 1 ♂, same locality, I.1914 [BMNH]; 1 ♂, same locality, 24.I.1914 [LM]; 1 ♂, same locality, XII.1913 [BMNH]; 1 ♀, W. Sarawak, Quop, IV.1914, leg. G.E. Bryant, [BMNH]; 1 ♀, W. Borneo, Mt. Merinjak, 28.V.1914, leg. G.E. Bryant [BMNH]; 1 ♂, Fed. Malay States, 1909, leg. C.J. Brocks [LM], 2 ♀♀, leg. G.E. Bryant [BMNH]; 1 ♀ [BMNH].

DESCRIPTION. Red fulvous, 4 or 5 apical antennal segments piceous to black. Body short ovate. Clypeus shining, with a few punctures, almost smooth, with concave anterior margin. Frons and vertex with very dense punctures and narrow interspaces. Antennae reach base of elytra, segment 3 thin and long, 4 a little shorter, feebly triangular, 5–11 thickened, about twice as long as wide. Prothorax strongly convex, shining, with very sparse and fine, almost not distinct punctures.

Elytra 0.95 times as long as wide, shining, with regular rows of rather large punctures distinct to apex, interstices

broad and flat, impunctate. Epipleural lobe large, forming almost straight angle. Pygidium densely punctuate. Prosternum 1.9 times as wide as long, almost parallel-sided, anterior and posterior margins straight, lateral ridges sharp, elevated, slightly arcuate in lateral view, central ridges absent, but prosternal surface uneven. Mesosternum twice as wide as long. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi feebly widened in male. Aedeagus — Fig. 73. Length of body 3.3–3.8 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. Differs from all known to me species with practically impunctate and shining clypeus contrasting with densely punctuate frons.

Adiscus thailandicus Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 38

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Thailand, Khao Sok, I. 1996, leg. M. Mostovsky [LM].

DESCRIPTION. Red, antennae and labrum fulvous, apical half of elytra black (Fig. 38).

Body short ovate. Head with dense punctures. 6 apical segments of antennae widened, segments 8–10 about 1.3 times as long as wide, segments 3–5 subequal. Prothorax moderately shining, with fine punctures, interspaces mostly larger than punctures, with microscopical dots. Elytra as long as wide, shining, with thin rows of punctures distinct to apex, interspaces broad and flat, practically impunctate, outermost interspace slightly convex in apical part, epipleural lobe not large, with broadly rounded angle about 120. Pygidium densely punctuate, its exposed part shining, basal part covered with elytra has dense microsculpture. Prosternum very feebly trapeziform, almost quadrangular, hind margin straight, fore margin concave, lateral ridges high, straight in lateral view. Prosternum almost 3 times as wide as long. Length 3.5 mm.

Adiscus yunnanus Medvedev, **sp.n.**

Figs 19, 40–41

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, China, N Yunnan, Lijiang, 2600 m, 30.VI–2.VII.1990, leg. L. & M. Bocak [NHMB]; Paratype: 1 ♀, China, Yunnan, Tanhua Bajiao Mts, 2000 m, 24–26.VII.1995, leg. Bolm [LM].

DESCRIPTION. Red fulvous with elytra more pale, frons and vertex, narrow basal margin of prothorax, basal margin, suture and 4 spots on elytra (Figs 40–41) and underside black, 4 apical antennal segments piceous.

Body ovate. Head shining, rather densely punctuate, anterior margin of clypeus straight. Antennae reach base of prothorax, 6 apical segments widened, about 1.2 times as long as wide. Prothorax shining, impunctate. Elytra practically as long as wide, shining, elytral rows with fine punctures, interspaces flat (except two outermost), broad, with very fine punctures and microscopical transverse striation. Pygidium densely punctuate. Prosternum trapeziform with sharp, arcuately elevated lateral ridges and straight hind margin. Mesosternum twice as wide as long. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi widened in male. Aedeagus — Fig. 19. Length of male 3.1 mm, of female 3.5 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This species resembles also *A. occipitalis* Chen & Pu, 1980 from Fukien, not included in the key, but the latter species has finely punctate prothorax, epipleural lobe of elytra scarcely produced and fulvous underside.

Adiscus burmensis Medvedev, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Burma, Mandalay, 25.V.1997, leg. J. Reisek [LM]; Paratypes: 1 ♂, Birma, Momeit, # 63983, leg. Doherty [BMNH]; 1 ♂, Laos, between Vientiane and Luang Prabang, end of 1919, leg. R.V. de Salvazo [BMNH].

DESCRIPTION. Red fulvous, elytra black with apical border very narrowly reddish, base of prothorax narrowly black.

Body short ovate. Head finely and densely punctuate, sparser on middle of vertex. 6 apical segments of antennae widened, segments 8–10 about 1.6 times as long as wide, segments 3–5 short, subequal. Prothorax shining, with very fine, but comparatively dense punctures. Elytra as long as wide, rows feeble, with fine punctures, interspaces flat, with very small punctures, two lateral interspaces convex in apical parts, epipleural lobe large, forms rounded angle about 100. Pygidium densely punctuate. Prosternum trapeziform, anterior margin concave, hind margin straight with produced hind angles, lateral ridges elevated, not bifurcate posteriorly, straight in lateral view. Mesosternum twice as wide as long. Segment 1 of fore and especially mid tarsi widened. Length 2.4–2.7 mm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am grateful to Dr. Sharon Shute (BMNH) for possibility to study types and other material under her care.

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