Genus	Vol. 22(2): 271-283	Wrocław, 31 VII 2011

New Alticinae from China and southeastern Asia (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

Manfred Döberl
Seeweg 34, 93326 Abensberg, Germany, e-mail: mdcol@t-online.de

Abstract. Descriptions of nine new species of Alticinae are given: *Euphitrea parva* (China: Yangxi), *Hemipyxis bezdeki* (Thailand), *H. kachinensis* (Myanmar: Kanchin; China: Yunnan), *H. medvedevi* (Laos), *Letzuella chinensis* (China: Hubei, Sichuan, Zhejiang), *Longitarsus fuscorufus* (China: Yunnan), *L. pahangensis* (Malaysia: Pahang), *L. neckeri* (Nepal, North India) and *Phyllotreta schuelkei* (China: Shanxi). Aedeagus and spermatheca of *Letzuella viridis* Chen are figured, and remarks on variability of *Crepidoderoides suturalis* Medvedev.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae, new species, China, SE Asia.

INTRODUCTION

This publication is based on material from various museums and private collectors, which are listed below. All descriptions were prepared following examination of specimens under a magnification of 50x. Length of aedeagi are given with their figures. Depositories of the material are given with their acronyms:

Natural History Museum Praha, Czechia – NMPC; Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland – NHMB; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria – NHMW; Michel Bergeal, France – MBFC; Jan Bezděk, Czechia – JBCC; Manfred Döberl, Germany – MDGC; Hans Hebauer, Germany – HHGC; Uwe Heinig, Germany – UHGC; Michael Langer, Germany – MLGC; Rudolf Schuh, Austria – RSAC; Wolfgang Suppantschitsch, Austria – WSAC; some material of species found in China is deposited in Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing – IZAS.

Euphitrea parva nov. spec.

Figs. 1, 2, 8

Etymology

From parvus (lat.) = small.

Material

Holotype (♂): China, Jangxi W, Jinggang Shan, Ciping env., 2. – 14. VI. 1994 (NHMW). Paratypes: 9 Expl. dito (NHMW, MDGC).

Diagnosis

A small bicolored *Euphitrea* species with vertex moderately convex, bordered on its sides by distinctly incised furrows.

Description

(50x): measurements of the holotype (♂): 2.8 x 1.7 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum pitchbrown, elytra black with very weak bluish or greenish lustre; underside, legs and antennal segments 6-11 black; articulations of legs and tarsi, and top of last antennal segment reddish-brown; labrum and antennal segments 1-4(5) yellow. In the space between the frontal ridge and the eye a setiferous point; antennal calli elongately trigonate, distinctly raised, small; interantennal space subquadrate, as broad as a diameter of eyes, the clypeus finely punctate. Labrum with a transverse row of five setifere points.

Proportions of antennal segments in holotype are as: 19:13:12:13:15:15:16:16 :16:16:23 (1 = 0.01 mm).

Pronotum 1.7 times as broad as long, broadest near the base, disc finely and sparsely punctate, more densely near the base; sides weakly arched, and distinctly margined; basal margin on both sides with a short and fine impression. Scutellum rounded trigonate.

Elytra broad oval, humeral calli weak; striae somewhat irregular, partly geminate, vanishing in the apical third; interstices smooth, with microscopic punctures, the outermost one completely smooth;

Sexual dimorphism: In ♂♂ first segment of fore and mid tarsi but a little dilated, as broad as the third one, with sides somewhat arched, in ♀♀ narrower than the third one, with sides straight. Aedeagus as in Figs. 1-2; spermatheca in Fig. 8.

Discussion

I put *E. parva* near *E. rufipes* Chen & Wang, 1980: 7, 20. In contrast to *parva*, in *rufipes* the side borders of vertex are deeply impressed, and the legs are yellowish-red; the aedeagi are similar in both form, but different in length: *rufipes* L = 0.9 mm, *parva* L = 0.7 mm.

Distribution

China: Jangxi.

Hemipyxis bezdeki nov. spec.

Figs. 3-4

Etymology

Named after the well known Czech entomologist Jan Bezděk.

Material

Holotype (♂): Tailand NE, prov. Loei, Phu Rua N. P., 1000 m, 9.iv.1999, leg. M. Řiha (JBCC). Paratypes: 2♂♂ dito (JBCC, MDGC); 1 ♂ Thailand, prov. Mae Hong Son, 1400 m, 19°26'N/98°19'E, Kiwlom, near Soppong, 23.vi.- 2.vii.2002, leg. Fouquét (JBCC); 1 ♂ NW Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep to Doi Pui, 19.-23. iv. 1991, leg. J. Horák (MDGC).

Diagnosis

A species of the *H. chinensis*-group; pronotum, anterior and mid legs, as well as anterior part of head yellow-brown, vertex clearly contrasting piceous; elytra metallic blue.

Description

(50x): measurements of the holotype: 3.7 x 2.6 mm. Antennal calli somewhat rhombic, separated one from the other by a finely impressed line; separated from vertex by a shallowly punctate impression; vertex punctate, on both sides with a large isolated point; frontal ridge very narrow. The distances of the outer resp. inner borders of eyes are as 2.5 to 1. Proportions of antennal segments in holotype are as 29:16:29:35:35 :35:31:29:30:25:31 (1 = 0.01 mm). Mid segments more than four times longer than wide. The three basal segments yellow-brown, the following piceous. – Pronotum 2.1 times as broad as long; disk to the anterior corners flattened, broadest at the base, sides equally arched and converging in front, hind corners distinct, anterior corners weakly dentate outside; disk on a finely wrinkled ground microscopically punctate. Scutellum elongately-trigonate, black. – Elytra broadly oval, equally and confusedly punctate, the points finely impressed, and distant one from the other 2.5 times their diameter; along the outer borders more strongly punctate; humeral calli distinct, separated from the disk by a clear depression; near the apex some short and very fine scattered hairs. – Prosternum, and anterior legs yellow-brown, hind legs blackish, with tibiae and tarsi lighter; claw-segment of posterior tarsi a little bit arched and slightly inflated.

Sexual dimorphism: In ♂♂first segment of fore and mid tarsi dilated, as broad as the third one, with sides somewhat arched; ♀ unknown.

Discussion

H. bezdeki stands nearby of *H. ioscopa* Maulik, 1926, but it is at once to separate by its bicolored head; see also the aedeagus in Figs. 3-4.

Distribution

Thailand.

Hemipyxis kachinensis nov. spec.

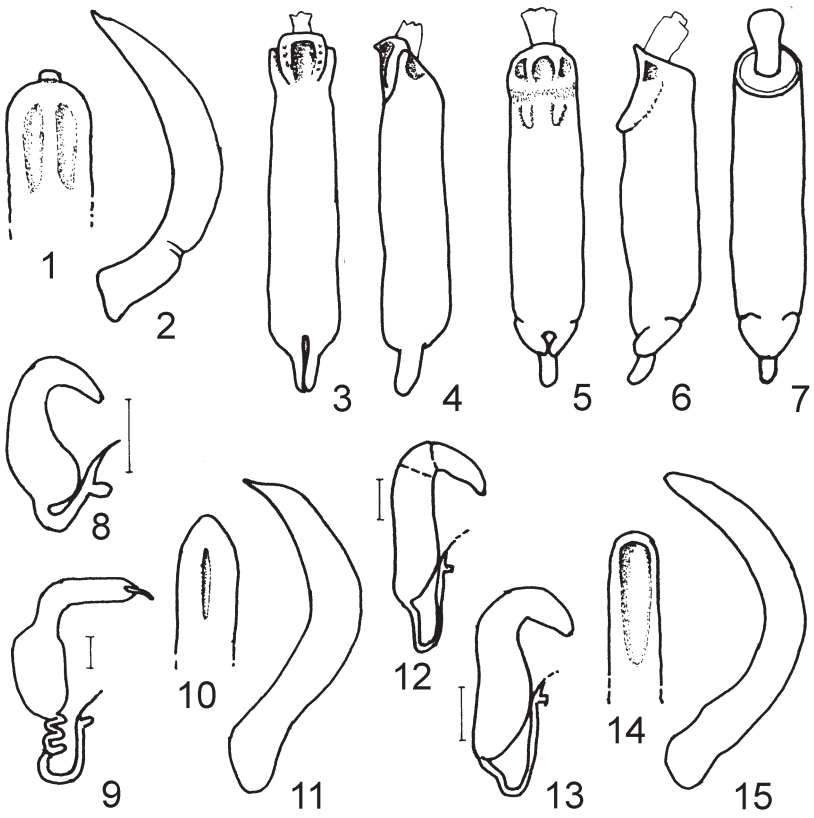
Figs. 5-7, 9

Etymology

Named after the locality where holotype was found.

Material

Holotype (♂) Myanmar (Burma), Prov. Kachin State, ca. 20 km N of Panwar, 25° 43' 302" N; 98° 23' 353" E; 2180 m, Tagfang, 24. v. 2006 leg. Michael Langer, Stefan Naumann & Swen Löffler (MLGC). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀ dito; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ Myanmar (Burma), Prov. Kachin State, Kanphant, Grenze zu China, 26°09'388" N; 98°30'535"E, 2440 m, Nachtfang, 25. v. 2006 leg. Michael Langer, Stefan Naumann & Swen Löffler (MLGC, MDGC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀ Myanmar (Burma), Prov. Kachin State,



1-15. *Euphitrea parva* nov. spec.: 1 – Aed. ventral (apex); 2 – Aed. lateral; L = 0.8 mm; 8 – Spermatheca ; *Hemipyxis bezdeki* nov. spec.: 3 – Aed. ventral; Length = 1.6 mm; 4 – Aed. lateral; *Hemipyxis kachinensis* nov. spec.: 5 – Aed. ventral; Length = 1.5 mm; 6 – Aed. dorsal; 7 – Aed. lateral; 9 – Sperm.; *Letzuella viridis*: 10 – Aed. ventral (Apex); 11 – Aed. lateral; Length = 0.75 mm; 12 – Sperm.; *Letzuella chinensis* nov. spec.: 13 – Sperm.; 14 – Aed. ventral (Apex); 15 – Aed. lateral; L = 0.95 mm; scale = 0.1 mm

ca. 20 km N von Panwar, 23. v. 2006, leg. Michael Langer (MDGC); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ China, Yunnan prov. 1.3-2.0 km S of Haba, 1.-20. vi. 2007, Haba Xueshan Mts., 2830-3000 m, 27°22.1'N/100°08.2'E; J. Hájek & J. Růžička leg. (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ NMPC; 1 ♀ MDGC); 1♂ China, Sichuan (38-40) rd. Danba to Bamei, 35 km W Danba, 255-2750 m, leg. Puchtner, vi.-vii.2007 (MDGC). Remarks: Hájek & Růžička collected the species in a mixed forest (with dominant *Pinus*) on plants and shrubs, but also on fungi.

Diagnosis

A species of the *H. plagioderes*-group. Black, elytra with slight violaceous metallic sheen; antennae and legs dark piceous, three basal segments of antennae but a very little lighter.

Description

(50x): L = 3.8-5.0 mm; Holotype: L = 4.0 mm, B = 2.3 mm). Vertex with distinct scattered punctures; antennal calli broadly-oval, with a point on the distal end; from the vertex separated by a deep transverse impression.

Proportions of antennal segments in holotype are as 38:16:30:37:33:31:34:30 :30:28:40 (1 = 0.01 mm). Pronotum 2.1 times as broad as long; equally transversally arched, broadest near the base, sides slightly arched, and converging to anterior corners; distinctly margined, anterior corners not toothed; all corners with a small setiferous point; disk smooth, with microscopic punctures. Scutellum trigonate, smooth.

Elytra longish-oval, broadest somewhat behind the mid; punctation confuse and very fine, humeral calli distinct, separated from the disk by a clear depression. Hemicyclus of the last abdominal sternite in ♂♂ with a deep point, followed by a sharply impressed line up to the hind margin..

Sexual dimorphism: In ♂♂ first segment of fore and mid tarsi but a little dilated, as broad as the third one, with sides somewhat arched, in ♀ but a little narrower than the third one, with sides straight. ♂♂ (L = 3.8-4.0 mm) distinctly smaller than ♀♀ (4.4-5.0 mm). Aedeagus as in Figs. 5-7; spermatheca in Fig. 9).

Diskussion

Hemypixis kachinensis n. sp. stands nearby *H. yunnanica* (Chen, 1933). The ♂♂ of *H. kachinensis* are as a rule somewhat smaller than those of *H. yunnanica* (> 4.3 mm). Proper identification is available by comparison of genitalia.

Distribution

Myanmar (Kanchin), China (Yunnan).

***Hemipyxis medvedevi* nov. spec.**

Figs. 16-17

Etymology

Named after Lev Medvedev, well known entomologist, author of "Alticinae of Indochina".

Material

Holotype (♂): Laos, Hua Phan, Ban Salue, Shu Phan Mt. env. 1300-2000 m, 20”13’N/103”59E. 6.-18.v. 2004, leg. J. Bezděk (JBCC). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ dito (JBCC, MDGC).

Diagnosis

A species of the *bipustulata*-group; shining black, each elytron with a subtriangular, pale yellow spot.

Description

(50x): measurements of the holotype: 3.9 x 2.5 mm. Head: Vertex smooth, with scattered very fine punctures; antennal calli subquadrate, shining smooth, delimited from vertex by a straight impression; interantennal space distinctly carinate. Proportions of antennal segments in holotype are as 31:16:30:33:33:34:33:30:32:30:37 (1 = 0.01 mm). Scutellum trigonate, smooth. – Pronotum subquadrate, two times broader than long, miscroscopically punctate, evenly vaulted, with sides nearly straight, converging to the front; anterior angles of pronotum slightly produced outwards, anterior border deeply concave; side margins distinctly hollowed. – Scutellum trigonate, smooth. Elytra broadly oval, 1.25 times as long as broad, without basal convexity, humeral calli distinct; equally and finely punctate, the punctures distant one from the other about 2.5 times of their diameter; the spot on each elytra does not reach the suture nor the outer margins. – Legs and underside black. In ♂♂ the basal segment of anterior and mid legs is a little broader than the third one; the claw segments of hind legs are simple.

Sexual dimorphism: Aedeagus (Fig. 16-17) of *Hyphasis*-habitus; its length: 1.1 mm (without appendix); ♀♀ are unknown.

Discussion

Characterized by its uniform shining black colour, and the subtriangular spot on each elytra, which is similar to *H. kimotoi* Döberl, 2007. In the key, given by Medvedev (2009: 60) this species has its place in thesis 10 as “spec. A”.

Distribution

Laos.

Letzuella chinensis nov. spec.

Figs. 13-15 (and *L. viridis*: 10-12)

Etymology

Named after the type locality.

Material

Holotype (♂): China, W Hubei, Muyping S. env. 1100m, 31°45’N/110°04’E, 15.-17. VI. 2002 leg. J. Trna (MDGC). Paratypes: 5♂♂ 6♀♀ dito; 1♂ China, W Zhejiang, Jiulong Shan, 600-700 m, 28°22’N 118°51’E, 14. v. 2008 Jaroslav Turna leg.; 1♀

China, Sichuan, Emei-Shan, Umg. Din-Shui, ± 1400m, 18. VI. 1996 leg. D. Erber (HHGC, MDGC, IZAS)

Diagnosis

An uniformly black *Letzuella* species with bluish or greenish sheen; fore and middle legs widely yellowish.

Description

(50x): Measurements of holotype: L = 3.8 mm, B = 1.8 mm. Head and pronotum black with faint bluish lustre, elytra with distinct bluish or greenish sheen. Head finely granulated. Antennal calli limited behind by a straight impression; separated by a deep and broad impression; their tops run up to the space between insertions of antennae and frontal ridge. Clypeus deeply impressed in front, with a narrow frontal keel, on both sides deeply hollowed. Proportions of antennal segments in holotype are as 22:16:19:20 :23:21:25:21:21:21:30 (1 = 0.01 mm). Pronotum with surface rugose, densely punctate, but punctures superficially impressed; 1.66 times as broad as long, broadest near the base, posterior margin somewhat reflexed, with a weakly transverse impression (best visible from the front). Anterior angles of pronotum distinctly outwards produced and thickened; sides narrowly margined; posterior corners widely rounded, only marked by a small denticle. – Scutellum black, smooth, trigonate with top rounded. Elytra smooth, densely punctate, with sides subparallel, winged, humeral calli separated from the disc by a distinct impression. Underside black, sparsely covered with whitish hairs. Legs except the black hind femora yellow; also all the trochanters yellow.

Sexual dimorphism: ♂♂ (L = 3.3 x 1.5 mm – 4.0 x 1.9 mm) are a little smaller than ♀♀ (L = 3.6 x 1.7 mm – 4.2 x 2.0 mm). In ♂♂ first segment of anterior tarsi with sides arched, and somewhat inflated, in ♀♀ with sides straight, and not inflated. Aedeagus (Figs. 14-15) in lateral view equally arched, ventrally from Apex up to nearly the mid of length with a shallow impression. Spermatheca as in Fig. 13.

Discussion

Presently there are three species of *Letzuella* known. *L. chinensis* nov. spec. is characterized by its completely yellow fore legs and its finely granulated head. It is similar to *L. viridis* Chen, 1933 (figs. 10-12), with the frons smooth, and the legs blackish; so it is in *L. himalayensis* (Medvedev & Sprecher, 1997) too. In *L. yonyonae* Chen, 1933, the dorsum is dark brown with a cupreous sheen.

Distribution

China (Hubei, Sichuan, Zhejiang).

Longitarsus fuscorufus **nov. spec.**

Figs. 25-27

Etymology

Named after its coloration, from fuscus (lat.) = brown, rufus (lat.) = red.

Material

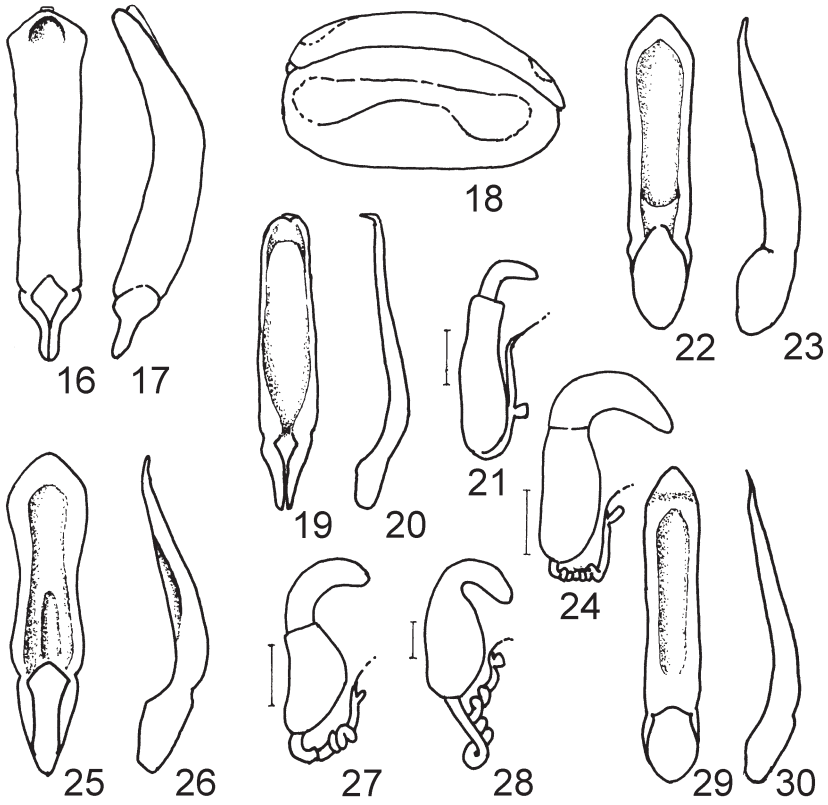
Holotype (♂): China, Yunnan, Gaoligonshan Mts., 20. VI. 1993, leg. Sausa (MDGC); Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ dito (MDGC; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ IZAS).

Diagnosis

A medium sized, winged, upside uniformly reddish-brown *Longitarsus* species; pronotum subquadratic, antennal calli narrow and from vertex separated by deeply engraved furrows.

Description

(50x): Measurements of holotype (♂): 2.9 mm x 1.4 mm; ♀♀: 3.3 mm x 1.5 mm. Upside reddish-brown, underside yellowish-brown, head (except the vertex), legs and



16-30. *Hemipyxis medvedevi* nov. spec.: 16 – Aed. ventral; Length = 1.05 mm; 17 – Aed. lateral; *Phyllotreta schuelkei* nov. spec.: 18 – Flügeldecken; 19 – Aed. ventral; Length = 1.0 mm; 20 – Aed. lateral; 21 – Spermatheca; *Longitarsus pahangensis* nov. spec.: 22 – Aed. ventral; Length = 1.1 mm; 23 – Aed. lateral; 24 – Sperm.; *Longitarsus fuscorufus* nov. spec.: 25 – Aed. ventral; Length = 1.15 mm; 26 – Aed. lateral: 27 – Sperm.; *Longitarsus neckeri* nov. spec.: 28 – Sperm.; 29 – Aed. ventral; Length = 1.15 mm; 30 – Aed. lateral; scale = 0.1 mm

antennae piceous, the latter with segments 1-3 and 10-11 reddish-brown, the basal segment of antennae upside blackish. Ocular furrows lacking, frontal lines deeply incised, forming a sharp angle in the centre; frontal calli long and narrow, sharply bordered, separated one from the other by the upper end of frontal ridge. The latter before the antennal sockets short and sharply edged. Antennae reaching the apex of elytra; proportions of antennal segments in holotype are as 23:12:19:26:28:28:31:34:33:34:48 (1 = 0.01 mm); the second segment but a little more thickened and a littler shorter than the third one. Frons and vertex smooth and shining, only on both sides with a fine setiferous pore near the eyes.

Pronotum 1.2 times as broad as long, smooth and shining, broadest in anterior part, somewhat emarginated before the hind corners; anterior corners obliquely truncate, posterior corners and basal margin widely arched, the corners only marked by a sharp tooth. The disc in posterior half distinctly punctate, but more scattered than elytra. Scutellum trigonate, smooth and shining. Elytra distinctly, densely and confusedly punctate throughout; distance between the points of their own diameter; humeral calli protruding. Hind tibiae dorsally flattened, without a keel; spur short.

Sexual dimorphism: In ♂♂, sides of the first segment of anterior and mid tarsi curved, and as broad as the third one; in ♀♀, sides of first segment of fore and mid tarsi straight, and narrower than the third one. Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs. 25-27).

Discussion

I consider *L. fuscorufus* n. sp. similar to *L. zhamicus* Chen & Wang, 1981: 503, 508, known to me only from its description. *L. zhamicus* is differently punctate on elytra ("having a certain degree of arrangement in longitudinal striae"), but also differently coloured (yellow-brown, antennae, front and middle legs paler, straw-yellow).

Distribution

China (Yunnan).

***Longitarsus neckeri* nov. spec.**

Figs. 28-30

Etymology

Named in honour of my deceased friend Georg Necker. He was my dear comrade in numerous excursions.

Material

Holotype (♂): Nord Indien, Uttar Pradesh, Badrinat, 3.200-3.600 m, 1. viii. 1989, leg. A. Riedel (MDGC). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ dito; 2 ♀♀ Nord Indien, Himachal Pradesh, Bimla Kufri, 16. vii. 1989, leg. Riedel; 1 ♂ Himachal Pradesh, Manali, Solang Valley, 2.500 m leg. Riedel; 9 ♂♂ 1 ♀ Nord Indien, Danolti nr. Mussoorie, 4. ix. 1987, leg. Riedel (MBFC, MDGC, NHMG, USNM, IZAS).

Diagnosis

A medium sized, winged, and black *Longitarsus* species; antennae reaching the last third of elytra.

Description

(50x): Measurements of holotype: 2.8 mm x 1.4 mm. Black, without any metallic sheen, segments 1-4 of antennae, as well as base of femora, and all tibiae and tarsi lighter. Head smooth and shining, microscopically punctate. Ocular lines distinctly impressed, antennal calli rounded, frontal lines shallow. Frontal ridge obtuse. Antennae about ¾ as long as body. Proportions of antennal segments in holotype are as 25:13:13:20:22:20:22:21:22:22:27 (1 = 0.01 mm); Pronotum shining, 1.3 times wider than long, with sides uniformly rounded, widest at middle, anterior corners obliquely truncated, and distinctly produced, posterior corners only marked by a small setiferous pore; disc smooth and shining, with scattered very fine punctures, stronger in the basal region. Scutellum small and smooth. Elytra oval, widest at the middle, humeral calli weak; apices separately rounded; disc confusedly punctate, the punctures feeble and small, separated from each other 3 times of their diameter; interstices smooth. Hind tibiae dorsally flattened, without longitudinal ridge; apical spine strong, not as long as diameter of apex of tibia.

Sexual dimorphism: Measurements of ♂♂: 2.7 x 1.4 mm to 3.0 x 1.5 mm; in ♀♀: 3.1 x 1.5 to 4.3 x 1.6 mm. Basal segment of anterior and mid tarsi are twice as long as wide, not broader than segment three; in ♂♂ but a little swollen. Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs. 28-30.

Discussion

L. neckeri belongs to a group characterized by black colour and by a size of 2.8 to 3.6 mm, distinguished from other species of the genus which are distinctly smaller. There are but two species coming in question: *L. nepalensis* Gruev (1988: 101) is very similar in habitus and measurements, and in genitalia too, but it is at once to separate by its yellow pronotum and prothorax. – In *L. hartmanni* Medvedev, 2004: 204 (described only by ♀) is the pronotum 1.5 times broader than long, the last four segments of antennae are conspicuously long (four times as long as wide), and the ductus of spermatheca is simple without coils.

Distribution

Nepal, North India

***Longitarsus pahangensis* nov. spec.**

Figs. 22-24

Etymology

Named after the region where types were collected, Pahang/Western Malaysia.

Material

Holotype (♂): W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Bringchang, 31. III. 1999, leg. W. Suppantschitsch (MDGC). Paratypes: 1 ♀ dito; 1 ♀ Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Umg. Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 27.-31. VII. 1993, leg. R. Schuh (MDGC, RSAC)

Diagnosis

A medium sized, winged, bicolored *Longitarsus* species with pronotum broadest anteriorly.

Description

(50x): Measurements of holotype (♂): 2.9 mm x 1.3 mm; ♀: 3.1 mm x 1.6 mm. Black, elytra behind the basal quarter reddish-brown, the colours not sharply separated; the segments 9-10(11) of antennae, and the abdomen, as well as all the fourth segments of the tarsi yellowish. Vertex shining and weakly wrinkled, from frons separated by a shallow depression. The preocular lines are distinct, the antennal calli are fused and form shining callosity. Frontal ridge narrow, but obtusely edged. Antennae as long as the body. Proportions of antennal segments in the holotype are as 25:12:18:26:26 :28:28:28:28:24:31 (1 = 0.01 mm), the second and third segments are of nearly identical thickness. – Pronotum 1.25 times as broad as long, broadest anteriorly, smooth, anterior corners obliquely truncate, but the pore behind does but scarcely protrude; posterior corners and basal margin widely arched, the corners only marked by a sharp tooth. Scutellum broadly rounded, smooth. Elytra with humeral calli distinct, finely and shallowly punctate; apex of each elytron individually rounded. Hind tibiae dorsally flattend, without a keel; spur short.

Sexual dimorphism: In ♂♂ are the basal segments of anterior and mid legs very long and their sides are subparallel; they are as broad as the third segment. In ♀♀ the basal segments are longish-trigonate and not as broad as the third one. Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs. 22-24.

Discussion

In the *Longitarsus* key of Medvedev (2009: 109) *L. pahangensi* has its place in thesis 18 beside of *L. laosensis* Medvedev, 2004, but it can be separated at once by its unmistakable coloration.

Distribution

Malaysia (Pahang).

***Phyllotreta schuelkei* nov. spec.**

Figs. 18-21

Etymologie

Named after the collector Michael Schülke, Berlin.

Material

Holotype (♂): China: Shaanxi, Qin Ling Shan, 107.56 E, 33,45 N; Autoroute km 93 S of Zhouzhi, 108 km SW Xian; Mountain Forest, sifted, 1650 m, 1.-2. IX. 1995, leg. M. Schülke (MDGC). Paratypes: 5 ♀♀ ditto (UHGC, MDGC).

Diagnosis

2.4-2.6 mm; a wingless black *Phyllotreta* species, each elytron with a longitudinal yellow stripe.

Description

(50x): Measurements of holotype (♂): 2.4 mm x 1.2 mm; ♀♀: 2.6 mm x 1.4 mm.

Black, without any metallic lustre, the yellow stripe with its external margin distinctly sinuate, the black sutural stripe subparallel, but near the basis slightly narrowed (fig. 18). Legs black with articulations and tarsi lightened. Four basal segments of antennae yellow with the fourth at its end darkened, the following ones black; the last five segments thickened.

Antennal calli more or less triangular, with their points directed forward between antennal sockets, separated one from the other by a shallow longitudinal impression. Frons with a broad transverse band of punctures (best visible from behind), the punctures varying in size; vertex smooth. Proportions of antennal segments in holotype are as 21:11:9:10:12:11:11:13:13:12:14 (1 = 0.01 mm), in ♀ as: 21:12:10:10:13:13 :14:14:13:13:20 (1 = 0.01 mm). – Pronotum 1.45 times broader than long, smooth, with scattered fine points, side margins near the basis subparallel, then slightly rounded and slightly converging. Anterior angles oblique, with a slightly projected pore; posterior angles rounded. Side borders narrow but sharply margined. Elytra oval, with humeral calli lacking, uniformly punctate, the points distinctly stronger than those on pronotum. Scutellum smooth, rounded and semicircular.

Sexual dimorphism: In ♂♂ the basal segments of the tarsi of fore- and middle legs are dilated, as broad as the third one; in ♀♀ they are distinctly narrower. Last abdominal sternite in ♂♂ in the hind portion with a longish round groove. Aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs. 19-21.

Discussion

The new species is most similar to *Phyllotreta koltzei* Weise. In contrary to the new species in *P. koltzei* the vertex is punctate, and pronotum and elytra are similarly densely and strongly punctate. The black sutural stripe is subparallel up to the basis and not narrowed. Fore- and middle legs are (except the dark base of femora) uniformly yellow. In the *Phyllotreta*-key of Gressitt & Kimoto (1963: 873) *P. schuelkei* has its place in couplet 6, beside of *P.ochripes* Curtis and *P. striolata* Illiger. From both species *P. schuelkei* can be separated at once by its short segment five of antennae, whereas in *P.ochripes* and *P. striolata* segment five of antennae is distinctly longer than four or six, and moreover in the ♂♂ it is conspicuously thickened.

DISTRIBUTION
China (Shanxi).

Remarks to *Crepidoderoides suturalis* MEDVEDEV, 1993:

That species was named after its dark suture, but this character is variable. I have seen specimens of various localities in China (Sichuan) with the sutural stripe completely lacking.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
I thank all the museums or colleagues, who trusted me their material for study. Special thanks go to my dear colleagues Hans HEBAUER, Uwe HEINIG, and Wolfgang SUPPANTSCHITSCH, who ceded the holotypes of *Letzuella chinensis*, resp. *Longitarsus pahangensis*, resp. *Phyllotreta schuelkei* in my collection.

REFERENCES

CHEN, S. H., 1933: Study of Chinese Halticinae beetles with descriptions of some exotic new species. Sinensia, **3**: 211-254.
CHEN, S. H., WANG, S., 1980: [New genera and species of Chinese Alticinae]. Entomotaxonomia, **2**: 1-24. (in Chinese with English summary)
—, 1981. Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae - Alticinae. - Insects of Xizang, 1., p. 491-508.
DÖBERL, M., 2007. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gattung *Hemipyxis* DEJEAN, 1836 – die Arten der indo-malayischen Region mit Einschluß der ostpaläarktischen Arten (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Alticinae) 1. Teil. Russian Entomol. Journ., **16**: 79-99.
GRESSITT, J. L., KIMOTO, S., 1963. The Chrysomelidae (Coleopt.) of China and Korea, part 2. Pacific Insects Monograph, **1B**: 301-1026.
GRUEV, B., 1988. A New Species of *Longitarsus* LATREILLE from Nepal (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae: Alticinae). Entomol. Rev. Japan, **43**: 101-102.
MEDVEDEV, L. N., 1993. New species of Chrysomelidae from South Asia from the Natural History Museum in Basel. Entomol. Basiliensia, **16**: 359-376.
—, 2004. New species of Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from Nepal, Veröff. Naturkundemus. Erfurt, **23**: 203-206
—, 2009. Alticinae of Indochina. Moskau 2009, 223 pp.
MEDVEDEV, L. N., SPRECHER-UEBERSAX, E., 1997. Chrysomelidae of Nepal and neighbouring regions. (Coleoptera Basiliensia: Chrysomelidae). Coleoptera. Schwanfelder Coleopterol, Mitt., **1**: 203-248.