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Contribution to the knowledge of Clytrinae from Maharashtra state, India*
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

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Abstract. Three new species, Coptocephala dedicata n. sp., Smaragdina kejvali n. sp. and S. maharashtra n. sp. from Maharashtra state, India, are described and compared with related species. Based on the new material from Maharashtra and examination of type materials, Epimela indica (Duvivier, 1891) is resurrected from the synonymy with Epimela downesii (Baly, 1865). Epimela indica var. interrupta (Duvivier, 1891) and E. indica var. uniformis (Duvivier, 1891) are treated as unavailable names. The list of Clytrinae collected during the Czech-Polish Expedition to Maharashtra state and other recently collected material is given. Male genitalia of the species new to science are figured, as well as those of Aetheomorpha fallax (Lacordaire, 1848) and Clytra marginicollis Jacoby, 1908, which are figured here for the first time.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, faunistics, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Clytrinae, Coptocephala, Smaragdina, India, Maharashtra, Oriental Region.

INTRODUCTION

The Indian fauna of Clytrinae is still relatively poorly known. The only monograph (Jacoby 1908) is relatively out of date and during the last one hundred years a lot of new species were described as well as a lot of new synonyms were established. Thus, new and modern comprehensive work on Indian Clytrinae based on the study of type materials is highly needed. Some Indian regions, including Maharashtra state, still await for exhaustive investigation.

*Results of the Czech-Polish Expedition to India, Maharashtra, IX-X 2005, no. 5.
The material collected in Maharashtra state by Czech-Polish expedition in 2005, by our colleague Zbyněk Kęval in 2006 and completed by several older specimens, includes a lot of interesting faunistic data. Three species proved to be new to science and are described below.

METHODS

The following abbreviations identify the collections housing the examined material:

- DBET - Poland, Wroclaw University, Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy (Lech Borowiec);
- FKCC - Czech Republic, České Budějovice, František Kantner collection;
- HTHJ - Japan, Hasuda, Haruo Takizawa collection;
- JBCB - Czech Republic, Brno, Jan Bezděk collection;
- JVCJ - Czech Republic, Jirkov, Jiří Voříšek collection;
- NMPC - Czech Republic, Praha, National Museum (Jiří Hálek);
- ZMHB - Germany, Berlin, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität (Johannes Frisch, Joachim Willers).

The exact label data are cited for the type specimens. A double slash (//) divides data on different labels and a single slash (/) divides the data on different rows. The authors’ remarks and complementations are found in square brackets: [p] – preceding data are printed; [h] - handwritten label; [w] - white label; [y] - yellow label; x/y – number of males/number of females. The specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red printed label: “HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS], name of a taxon sp. nov., F. Kantner & J. Bezděk det. 2007”.

Colour photos 17-24 were prepared using Nikon SMZ 1500 stereomicroscope with Nikon DXM 1200 camera and Nikon ACT-1 photo software. Colour photos 25-30 were prepared using Nikon SMZ-10A stereomicroscope with Nicon Coolpix 4500 camera and Syncroscopy Auto-Montage photo software.

TAXONOMY

Coptocephala dedicata n. sp.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male) and 63 paratypes (24 males, 39 females), labelled: “INDIA occ. Maharashtra st. / Bhushi Dam env. 12-15.x. / 4 km S of Lonavala 2005 / leg. F. & L. Kantner 500 m [w, p]” (holotype and 4 paratypes in NMPC, 59 paratypes in FKCC); 75 paratypes (25 males, 50 females), labelled: “INDIA W, 12.-15.x.2005, / Maharashtra st., 4 km S of / Lonavala, Bhushi dam env., / 500 m, J. Bezděk leg. [w, p]“ (5 paratypes in NMPC, 70 paratypes in JBCB); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “INDIA, Maharashtra / Pune Distr., Lonavla / Bhushi Dam, 12 X 2005 / catch, leg. L. Borowiec [w, p] // INDIA Expedition 2005 / Dept. of Biodiversity / and Evol. Taxonomy / Wroclaw University
1-4. Coptocepha\l\textit{a dedicate} n. sp.: 1 - head, pronotum and fore leg of male, 2 - right antenna of male, 3 - aedeagus (a - dorsal view, b - lateral view), 4 - spermatheca. 5. Spermatheca of \textit{C. maharensis}. Scale A: 1 mm for Fig. 1, 0.5 mm for Fig. 2, 0.2 mm for Figs 4-5; scale B: 0.5 mm for Fig. 3
Description

Body length of males 3.40-3.80 mm (holotype 3.60 mm); of females 2.80-3.40 mm.

Male (Fig. 17). Body cylindrical, parallel. Dorsal part of body glabrous, head sparsely pubescent, on its anterior margin densely pubescent. Ventral part of body, legs and antennae pubescent. Body black with distinct dark blue-green metallic lustre, mandibles, genae, antennomeres 1 to 3, antennomere 4 partly and apical part of elytra (ca 1/5 of elytral length) yellow.

Head as broad as pronotum. Labrum transverse, its anterior margin almost straight. Clypeus creates the triangular lamella, remarkably elevated up to labrum, apically covered with several pale setae. Frons lustrous, sparsely covered with shallow wrinkles and fossettes. Mandibles well developed with sharp dorsal crest, almost as long as head, curved apically (Fig. 1). Eyes entire, not notched. Antennomere 1 club-shaped and 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2. Antennomere 2 ball-shaped, as broad as the first one. Antennomeres 3-4 thin, antennomere 5-10 slightly triangularly widened, antennomere 11 oval (Fig. 2).

Pronotum transverse, 2.1 times broader than it is long, widest at the first third, slightly narrowed anterad and more strongly narrowed posterad. Anterior angles of pronotum nearly rectangular, posterior angles widely and obtusely rounded, anterior angles with long pale seta. Anterior margin convex, posterior margin biconcave in central part. Surface of pronotum flat, lustrous with several sparse fossettes.

Scutellum triangular, lustrous, glabrous, with distinctly elevated apex up to level of elytra.

Elytra parallel, glabrous, lustrous, densely irregularly punctured. Punctuation almost indistinct in apical yellow portion. Epipleura lustrous and glabrous. Pygidium covered with elytra.

Macropterous.

Fore legs very distinctly prolonged, tibiae curved. Protarsi slender, as long as protibiae. Length ratio of protarsomeres 1-4: 2-1.5-0.8-0.8 (Fig. 1). Claws simple.

The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 3.

Female (Fig. 18). Head small, narrower than pronotum, mandibles slight, anterior legs not prolonged. Spermatheca as in Fig. 4.

Distribution

West India: Maharashtra state.
**Diagnosis**

_Coptocephala dedicata_ n. sp. is very similar to _C. maharensis_ Takizawa, 1990, described from two females (see also the comments under _C. maharensis_). The females of both species can be distinguished only by the colour of elytra, which are completely blue in _C. maharensis_ while blue with yellow apex in _C. dedicata_ n. sp. The spermatheca of _C. dedicata_ n. sp. is very similar to that of _C. maharensis_ but differs in the longer apex (Figs 4-5).

Within Indian Clytrinae we can find two _Smaragdina_ species with the same coloration in dorsal view: _Smaragdina maduraiensis_ Erber & Medvedev, 1999, described from Madura and Tamil Nadu, and _Smaragdina flaviventris_ (Bryant, 1934), described from North Salem (Tamil Nadu state). However, both species differ from _C. dedicata_ n. sp. (besides the generic characters) by longer pronotum and by yellow abdomen.

**Etymology**

Dedicated to all colleagues and our dear friends who took part together with authors in expedition to India, where this new species was found. Namely to Lech Borowiec (Wrocław, Poland), Liběna Kantnerová (České Budějovice, Czech Republic), Jolanta Świętojańska (Wrocław, Poland), and Jiří Voříšek (Jírkov, Czech Republic).

**Coptocephala maharensis** Takizawa, 1990

_Coptocephala maharensis_ Takizawa, 1990: 758 (Type locality: Mahar, 6 km NE Mahabaleshwar, Kate’s Point).

**Type Material Examined**


**Distribution**

West India: Maharashtra state. Known from type material only.

**Comments**

Takizawa (1990) indicated in his description type material as holotype (male, deposited in Canadian National Collection in Ottawa) and 1 paratype (female). After the loan question to this institution we were informed by Dr. Laurent Lesage that the holotype was never deposited there and is still in Takizawa private collection. Thanks to the kindness of Haruo Takizawa, he sent us both type specimens for short examination. Surprisingly, the holotype proved to be female.
The females of *C. maharensis* are very similar to that of *C. dedicata* n. sp. but differ in completely blue elytra. The spermatheca of *C. maharensis* is very similar to that of *C. dedicata* n. sp. but differs in the shorter apex (Figs 4-5).

**Smaragdina kejvali** n. sp.

**Type material**


**Description**

Body length of males 4.50-5.60 mm (holotype 5.20 mm); of females 4.65-5.65 mm.

Male (Fig. 19). Body oblong-ovate, more narrowed anterad, arched. Dorsal part of body lustrous and glabrous. Ventral part of body, legs and antennae pubescent. Head, pronotum and scutellum yellowish red, with apices of mandibles, last palpomeres and sometimes vertex brownish. Antenomeres 1 to 3 pale, from antenomere 4 gradually blackish. Elytra yellowish red with black markings: first the large arcuate black spot occupying 1/3 of anterior part of lateral margin, whole anterior margin and 1/3 of anterior part or sutural margin of elytra; other elongate black spot is situated along lateral margin in hind part of elytra; other transverse black spot is situated near sutura in hind half of elytra; apex of elytra is black as well. Black markings on elytra variable, spots can be separated or narrowly or broadly connected together, rarely anterior third and lateral margin of elytra entirely black. Legs yellowish red, with tarsi, apical and dorsal areas of tibiae blackish brown to black. Pygidium and ventral part of body yellowish red, ventral part sometimes partly blackish.

Head rather small, narrower than pronotum, lustrous, very sparsely and very finely punctate, pubescent-punctate near the inner margin of eyes. Labrum with straight anterior margin, covered with several pale setae. Anterior margin of clypeus distinctly broadly arcuately emarginated. Frons lustrous with three gently marked impressions between eyes. Mandibles small, not enlarged. Eyes feebly notched near base of an-
tenna. Antennomere 1 enlarged club-shaped and 2.3 times as long as antennomere 2. Antennomere 3 tiny and 0.7 times as long as antennomere 2 (Fig. 6), antennomere 5-10 slightly triangularly widened, antennomere 11 oval.

Pronotum transverse, almost twice as broad as it is long, widest in the middle, slightly narrowed anteriad and more strongly narrowed posteriad. Anterior angles of pronotum nearly rectangular, posterior angles widely and obtusely rounded. Anterior
margin almost straight, posterior margin biconcave in central part. Dorsum of pronotum transversely convex, lustrous, with indistinct scare punctures near scutellum.

Scutellum triangular, dull, glabrous, with apex feebly elevated up to level of elytra.

Elytra parallel, glabrous, lustrous, sparsely irregularly punctured, near suture punctures arranged in two or three more or less regular longitudinal rows, puncturation almost indistinct in apical part. Epipleura lustrous and glabrous. Pygidium covered with elytra.

Macropterous.

Legs simply built, tibiae straight, claws simple.

The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 7.

Female (Fig. 20). A little more robust and bigger. The first antennomere not extended laterally. All females in the type series with posterior part of head black.

**Distribution**
West India: Maharashtra state

**Diagnosis**
*Smaragdina kejvali* n. sp. is characterized by its coloration (Figs 19-20). Black anterior margin of elytra enlaced also the scutellum is very unusual within all Indian *Smaragdina*, except *S. nigrosuturalis* (JACOBY, 1908) known from Nilgiri Hills. Both species can be distinguished by the length of body (4.50-5.65 mm in *S. kejvali* n. sp., 3.00 mm in *S. nigrosuturalis*), colour of scutellum and of posterior half of suture (both yellow in *S. kejvali* n. sp., black in *S. nigrosuturalis*).

**Etymology**
Dedicated to our dear friend, specialist in Anthicidae and excellent illustrator Zbyněk KEJVAL (Domažlice, Czech Republic).

*Smaragdina maharashtra* n. sp.

**Type Material**
Description

Body length of males 5.00-6.10 mm (holotype 5.60 mm); of females 5.35-6.10 mm.

Male (Figs 21-22). Body elongate, parallel. Dorsal part of body including epipleurae glabrous, head, antennae, legs and ventral part of body pubescent. Head black, anterior margin of labrum often brownish. Antennomeres 1 to 4 pale, dorsal part of antennomeres 1 darkened sometimes. Antennomeres 5 to 11 black. Pronotum yellowish red with large conic median marking often expanded basalo-laterally. The size of black marking of pronotum is very variable, it can cover posterior 2/3 of median part of pronotum, or it can fall to 3 small spots before scutellum only. Scutellum entirely black. Elytra yellowish red with two black transverse bands. The first one situated in anterior third of elytra more or less interrupted on sutura and widely separated from lateral margin of elytra. The second one situated in posterior third of elytra very narrowly interrupted on both sutura and lateral margin. Ventral side and pygidium black. Legs yellowish red with middle and hind femora more or less infuscated.

Head small, narrower than pronotum. Pubescence of head dense, vertex covered with dark erect hairs, pubescence of anterior part of head long and pale and creates V-shaped line through more dense hairs. Labrum oblong, flat with straight anterior margin and with several long pale setae in its anterior part only. Anterior margin of clypeus distinctly deeply emarginated, clypeus flat, feebly lustrous, covered with long pale setae. Triangular interantennal space feebly lustrous as well, sparsely and coarsely punctated, covered with long pale hairs. Frons and vertex opaque, shallowly punctated to wrinkled especially near inner part of eyes and on vertex as well. Eyes relatively big, feebly notched near base of antenna. Antennomeres 1 to 2 with remarkably long pale erect hairs, pubescence of the rest of antennomeres dark and not so distinct. Antennomere 1 enlarged and twice as long as antennomere 2. Antennomere 3 tiny, 0.6 as long as antennomere 2, antennomere 5-10 slightly triangularly widened, antennomere 11 oval.

Pronotum transverse, twice broader than it is long, widest at the middle, slightly narrowed anterad and more strongly posterad. Anterior angles of pronotum nearly
rectangular, posterior angles widely and obtusely rounded. Anterior margin slightly concave, posterior margin biconcave in central part. Surface of pronotum flat, lustrous with several shallow sparse fossettes, more distinct near scutellum.

Scutellum elongate, triangular, lustrous, glabrous with distinctly elevated apex up to level of elytra.

Elytra parallel, slightly lobed laterally, slightly narrowed below humera, rounded at the apex. Dorsum glabrous, lustrous, sparsely and finely irregularly punctured. Epipleurae lustrous and glabrous. Pygidium almost covered with elytra.

Macropterous.

Legs simply built, tibiae straight, claws simple. Protarsi slender, length ratio of protarsomeres 1-4: 1-0.6-0.8-1 (Fig. 8). Claws simple.

The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 9.

Female: Approximately more robust and bigger. Antennae more slender, head smaller and eyes not so exserted, elytra somewhat widened posteriorly. The black marking on pronotum generally less developed, pronotum sometimes entirely yellowish red. Middle and hind femora mostly, fore femora sometimes infuscated, more often than in males.

**DISTRIBUTION**
West India: Maharashtra state

**DIAGNOSIS**
Due to its coloration, *S. maharashtra* n. sp. is very similar to *S. minutissima* (Lopatin, 1967) from Afghanistan and Nepal and *Physosmaragdina tonkinensis* (LeFèvre, 1891) from India and Indochina. *Physosmaragdina tonkinensis* has bicolorous head and obtuse but distinct posterior angles while *S. maharashtra* n. sp. has black head and posterior angles rounded. *Smaragdina minutissima* is much smaller (3.5 mm) and has completely orange head and pronotum, while *S. maharashtra* n. sp. has black head and pronotum usually with large median black spot.

**ETYMOLOGY**
Named after Maharashtra state, India, where the type series was collected. Noun in apposition.

*Epimela (Paraepimela ?) downesii* (Baly, 1865)

*Clythra (Pantocometes) Downesii* Baly, 1865: 333 (Type locality: Bombay).
*Pantocometis downesii*: Jacoby, 1908: 149.
*Coptocephala (Pantocometis) Downesi*: Clavareau, 1913: 69 (cat.).
*Lachnaea downesi*: Bryant, 1923: 134.
*Epimela (Paraepimela) downesii*: Medvedev, 2003: 281 (key), 284.

**TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED**
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED

INDIA (Maharashtra state): Mulshi env., 40 km W of Pune, 7.-11.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (4/0 in JBCB); same data, but F. Kantner leg. (0/1 in FKCC); Mulshi at Mulshi Lake, 40 km W of Pune, 8.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (3/1 in DBET); Bhushi Dam env., 4 km S of Lonavala, 500 m, 24.-28.ix.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (1/1 in JBCB); same data, but F. & L. Kantner leg. (6/3 in FKCC); same data, but J. Voříšek leg. (2/1 in JVCJ);

10-11. *Epimela downesii*: 10 - aedeagus (a - dorsal view, b - lateral view), 11 - protarsus of male. 12-13. *E. indica*: 12 - aedeagus (a - dorsal view, b - lateral view), 13 - protarsus of male. Scale A: 0.5 mm for Fig. 10, 2 mm for Fig. 11; scale B: 0.5 mm for Fig. 12, 1 mm for Fig. 13
Bhushi Dam env., 4 km S of Lonavala, 500 m, 12.-15.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (0/1 in JBCB); same data, but F. & L. Kantner leg. (6/3 in FKCC); same data, but, 12.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (2/1 in DBET); Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, 2.-7.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (0/1 in JBCB).

COMMENTS
We placed *E. downesii* in the subgenus *Paraepimela* Medvedev, 1984 with some doubts, because of completely irregular punctuation on elytra. Although Medvedev (1984) did not mentioned exactly this character in the description of subgenus *Paraepimela*, both species treated in this subgenus (*E. indica* and *E. zaitzevi* Medvedev, 1984) share more or less regular striae of punctures on elytra. *Epimela downesii* was included to the subgenus *Paraepimela* in the key of Indian *Epimela*-species by Medvedev (2003), but it refers to *E. indica*.

Habitus of male as in Fig. 23.

DISTRIBUTION
India: Maharashtra. Until now known only from the type series from Bombay.

*Epimela (Paraepimela) indica* (DuVivier, 1891) bona species


*Lachnaea indica* var. *interrupta* DuVivier, 1891: XXIX (unavailable name).

*Lachnaea indica* var. *uniformis* DuVivier, 1891: XXIX (unavailable name).

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED
INDIA: Bengal, without additional data (0/1 in ZMHB).
COMMENTS

*Epimela indica* was synonymized with *E. downesii* by Medvedev (2003). However, Medvedev evidently did not examined the type series of *E. downesii*. The sexual dimorphism is distinctly indicated in *E. downesii*, males of this species have enlarged head and mandibles and prolonged protibiae and protarsi. On the contrary, males and females of *E. indica* are very similar to each other, the male head is not enlarged and protibiae and protarsi are not prolonged in males (Figs 11, 13). Both species can also be easily distinguished by the shape of pronotum in male (2.2 times as broad as long in *E. downesii*, while 1.8 times in *E. indica*) and the structure of aedeagi (Figs 10, 12). Based on the study of the type material of both species, we consider *E. indica* to be a valid species. Habitus of male as in Fig. 24.

Medvedev (2005) designated the lectotype of *E. indica* from the type specimens deposited in Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Brussels, Belgium). We had the possibility to examine other part of the type series deposited in ZMHB (7 specimens). According to the article 74.1.3. of the code (ICZN 1999), the type specimens from ZMHB are treated as paralectotypes. Because they are not provided with original Medvedev’s paralectotype labels, we added under the specimens new red labels (see “type material examined”). Medvedev (2005) included to the paralectotypes also the specimens from the localities “Bengal, Barway” and “Bengal, Mandar” which are not exactly cited in the original description and probably should be excluded from the type series.

The original description of *E. indica* includes also the descriptions of var. *interrupta* (specimens with interrupted black band on elytra) and var. *uniformis* (specimens with yellow, unspotted elytra). The content of the work unambiguously reveals that the name was proposed as infrasubspecific, based on colour variability only. Subsequently, Clavareau (1913) and Medvedev (2005) stated both of them as aberrations of *E. indica*. We examined the specimens of both varieties from the type series of *E. indica* in ZMHB and we concur with Clavareau’s and Medvedev’s opinions. We do not know any taxonomic paper where both varieties were adopted as valid names for species or subspecies. According to the Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN, 1999), var. *interrupta* and var. *uniformis* are infrasubspecific and thus are treated as unavailable names.

DISTRIBUTION

India: Jharkhad state. According to the specimens from Mandar, cited by Medvedev (2005), *E. indica* occurs also in Maharashtra.

FAUNISTICS

*Aetheodactyla andrewesi* (Jacoby, 1895)

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Mulshi env., ca 30 km W of Pune, 18°29´N 73°30´E, ca 700m, 13.-16.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (1/0 in FKCC, 0/1 in JBCB).
DISTRIBUTION
India: Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (Jacoby 1908, Takizawa 1990), Maharashtra (present paper). Medvedev (2003) cited the distribution of *Aetheodactyla andrewesi* as “Southern India”.

*Aetheomorpha fallax* (Lacordaire, 1848)

MATERIAL EXAMINED
Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, 3.-6.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (1/0 in FKCC). Aedeagus as in Fig. 14.

DISTRIBUTION

*Aetheomorpha nigropicta* (Lefèvre, 1891)

MATERIAL EXAMINED
Patan, ca 30 km W of Karad, near river, 17°22´N 73°54´E, 570 m, 12.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (0/1 in FKCC, 1/1 in JBCB); Lonavla, 60 km SE of Bombay, 28.iv.2000, 18°45´N 73°23´E, 650 m, Rolčík leg. (2/0 in FKCC).

DISTRIBUTION
Sri Lanka (Jacoby 1908, Medvedev 1970, Medvedev 1984), India: Tamil Nadu (Medvedev 2003), Karnataka (Jacoby 1908), Kerala (Medvedev 1992 – Malabar as the type locality of *Cyaniris rufobasalis* Pic, 1943, now synonym of *A. nigropicta*), Maharashtra (Jacoby 1908, present paper).

*Aetheomorpha suturata* (Jacoby, 1898)

MATERIAL EXAMINED
Mulshi env., 40 km W of Pune, 7.-11.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (4/2 in JBCB); same data, but F. & L. Kantner leg. (1/4 in FKCC); Mulshi at Mulshi Lake, 40 km W of Pune, 9.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (0/1 in DBET); Bhushi Dam env., 4 km S of Lonavala, 500 m, 24.-28.ix.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (2 ex unsexed in JBCB); same data, but 12.-15.x.2005 (1/1 in JBCB); same data, but 24.-28.ix.2005, J. Voříšek leg. (1 spec. in JVCJ); same data, but 12.-15.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (3/7 in FKCC); same data, but 12.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (3/1 in DBET); Mahabaleshwar env., 70 km SSW of Pune, 1400 m, 30.ix.-2.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (1/0 in JBCB); same data, F. & L. Kantner leg. (1/1 in FKCC); same data, 29.ix.-2.x.2005, J. Voříšek leg. (1 spec. in JVCJ); Amba Valley, 16 km S of Lonavala, 27.ix.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (0/1 in DBET); Mulshi env., ca 30 km W of Pune, 18°29´N 73°30´E, ca 700m, 13.-16.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (2/0 in FKCC, 2/1 in JBCB). Habitus as in Fig. 27.
DISTRIBUTION
Nepal, Indochina (Medvedev & Sprecher-Ubersax 1999), India: Tamil Nadu (Jacoby 1908, Medvedev 2003), Kerala (Jacoby 1908), Karnataka (Medvedev 2003), Maharashtra (Jacoby 1908, present paper).

COMMENTS
The lectotype (male) was designated by Medvedev (2005) from the type series containing 9 specimens deposited in Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Brussels, Belgium).

14-16. Aedeagus (a - dorsal view, b - lateral view): 14 - Aetheomorpha fallax, 15 - Aspidolopha sublaevicollis, 16 - Clytra marginicollis. Scale: 0.5 mm
17-20. Habitus: 17 - *Coptocephala dedicata* n. sp. (male, paratype), 18 - *C. dedicata* n. sp. (female, paratype), 19 - *Smaragdina kejvali* n. sp. (male, paratype), 20 - *S. kejvali* n. sp. (female, paratype, dark specimen) (photo by L. Sekerka)
21-24. Habitus: 21 - Smaragdina maharashtra n. sp. (male, paratype), 22 - S. maharashtra n. sp. (male, paratype, pale specimen), 23 - Epimela downesii (male), 24 - E. indica (male, paralectotype) (photo by L. Sekerka)
Aetheomorpha sp. (female)

Material examined
Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, 2.-7.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (0/1 in JBCB).

Aspidolopha sublaevicollis Duvivier, 1891

Material examined
Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, 3.-6.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (1/0 in FKCC); same data, but 2.-7.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (1/0 in JBCB); Pune, viii.1984, Ing. Pokorný leg. (0/1 in FKCC).
Aedeagus as in Fig. 15.

DISTRIBUTION
India: Jharkhad (Duvivier 1891, Medvedev 2005) and Maharashtra (present paper).

COMMENTS
According to Medvedev (2005), the Duvivier’s collection includes only one female (holotype?) with deep excision on apex of pygidium.
Ceratobasis koenigi (Fabricius, 1775)

Material Examined
Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, 3.-6.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (33 ex unsexed in FKCC); same data, but 2.-7.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (17 ex. unsexed in JBCB); same data, but 3.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (6/4 in DBET); same data, but 4.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (1/3 in DBET); same data, but 5.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (0/2 in DBET); same data, but 6.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (1/1 in DBET); Mulshi env., 40 km W of Pune, 7.-11.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (30 ex unsexed in JBCB); same data, but F. & L. Kantner leg. (20 ex unsexed in FKCC); Mulshi at Mulshi Lake, 40 km W of Pune, 8.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (1/3 in DBET); same data, but 11.x.2005 (6/4 in DBET); Pune, viii.1984, Ing. Pokorný leg. (1/1 in FKCC). Habit as in Fig. 26.

Distribution
Nepal (Medvedev & Sprecher-Uebersax 1999), Sri Lanka (Jacoby 1908), India: Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala (Jacoby 1908), Uttaranchal (Takizawa & Basu 1987), Tamil Nadu (Jacoby 1908, Takizawa 1984), Maharashtra (Jacoby 1908, present paper).

Comments
The genus Ceratobasis Lacordaire, 1848 included 12 species and varieties. Most of taxa were treated as doubtful (Takizawa 1990). Subsequently, Medvedev (2000) synonymized all taxa, thus this genus includes only one valid species: Ceratobasis koenigi.

Ceroclytra cornuta (Jacoby, 1895)

Material Examined
Bhushi Dam env., 4 km S of Lonavala, 500 m, 24.-28.ix.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (0/1 in JBCB); Mahabaleshwar env., 70 km SSW of Pune, 1400 m, 30.ix.-2.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (0/1 in FKCC); Konya, ca 50km W of Karad, SW of dam, 17°23´N 73°44´E, 600 m, 11.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (2/1 in FKCC, 2/1 in JBCB); Mulshi env., ca 30 km W of Pune, 18°29´N 73°30´E, ca 700m, 13.—16.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (1/3 in FKCC, 1/3 in JBCB); Raigarh Fort env., 15 km N of Mahad, 18°14´N 73°26´E, 250-500 m, 9.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (0/1 in FKCC, 0/1 in JBCB); Patan, ca 30 km W of Karad, near river, 17°22´N 73°54´E, 570 m, 12.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (0/1 in FKCC).

Distribution
India: Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala (Jacoby 1908, Takizawa 1987, 1990, Medvedev 2003), Maharashtra (present paper).

Clytra marginicollis Jacoby, 1908

Material Examined
Bhushi Dam env., 4 km S of Lonavala, 500 m, 24.-28.xi.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (1/0 in FKCC); Bhushi Dam env., 4 km S of Lonavala, 500 m, 12.—15.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (2/0 in FKCC).
Aedeagus as in Fig. 16.
DISTRIBUTION
India: Maharashtra state (present paper). Described from “India” without specified locality.

*Clytra oblita* **Monróš, 1953**

**Material examined**
Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, 2.-7.x.2005, J. Bezdeček leg. (1/1 in JBCB); same data, but 3.-6.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (0/2 in FKCC); same data, but 5.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (0/1 in DBET); Pune, viii.1984, Ing. Pokorný leg. (2 ex. unsexed in FKCC). Habitus as in Fig. 28.

**Distribution**

**Comments**
This species could be found in most of literature under the name *Clytra succincta* **Lacordaire**, 1848. However, this name proved to be a homonym and was replaced by *Monróš* (1953) with *Clytra oblita* (new name for *Clythra succincta* **Lacordaire**, 1848 née *Clythra succincta* **Ericsson**, 1834 now in *Dachrys*).

*Coptocephala maharensis* **Takizawa, 1990**

See taxonomic part.

*Diapromorpha balteata* (**Lacordaire**, 1848)

**Material examined**

**Distribution**
India: Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka (*Jacoby* 1908, *Takizawa* 1984, 1990) and Maharashtra (present paper).

*Diapromorpha indica* **Jacoby, 1903**

**Material examined**
**Distribution**

India: Karnataka (Jacoby, 1908), Tamil Nadu (Takizawa 1984, 1987, 1990) and Maharashtra (present paper).

*Diapromorpha turcica ssp. turcica* (Fabricius, 1801)

**Material examined**

Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, 3.-6.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (1/4 in FKCC); same data, but 2.-7.x.2005, J. Bezdek leg. (1/0 in JBCB); same data, but 3.-7.x.2005, J. Vorišek leg. (1/1 in JVCJ); Pune, viii.1984, Ing. Pokorný leg. (0/1 in FKCC).

**Distribution**

India: Jharkhand (Duvivier 1891), Karnataka (Jacoby 1895, as *Diapromorpha quadriraculata*), Uttarakhand, Sikkim (Takizawa & Basu 1987), Maharashtra (present paper). Reported also from Nepal but these data seems to be doubtful (Medvedev & Sprecher-Übersax 1999). The records from Sri Lanka (Jacoby 1908, Medvedev, 1970) refer *Diapromorpha turcica* ssp. australis Medvedev, 1984 (see Medvedev 1984).

*Epimela (Paraepimela ?) downesii* (Baly, 1865)

See taxonomic part.

*Miocichra lefevrei ssp. occipitalis* (Jacoby, 1897)

**Material examined**

Bhushi Dam env., 4 km S of Lonavala, 500 m, 24.-28.ix.2005, J. Bezdek leg. (0/1 in JBCB); same data, but 12.-15.x.2005 (0/1 in JBCB); same data, but 12.-15.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (3/4 in FKCC); same data, but 27.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (1/0 in DBET); same data, but 28.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (1/1 in DBET); Mulshi at Mulshi Lake, 40 km W of Pune, 11.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (0/1 in DBET). Habitus as in Fig. 29.

**Distribution**

India: “Bengal” (Medvedev 1998), Maharashtra (present paper)

*Smaragdina longicornis* (Jacoby, 1897)

**Material examined**

Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, 3.-6.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (6/11 in FKCC); same data, but 2.-7.x.2005, J. Bezdek leg. (3/12 in JBCB); same data, but 3.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (1/1 in DBET); same data, but 4.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (0/2 in DBET); same data, but 5.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (1/0 in DBET); same data, but 6.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (2/1 in DBET); Mulshi env., 40 km W of Pune, 7.-11.x.2005, F. & L. Kantner leg. (2/0 in FKCC); Pune, viii.1984, Pokorný leg. (1/0 in FKCC).
DISTRIBUTION
India: Tamil Nadu, New Delhi (MEDVEDEV 2005), Maharashtra (MEDVEDEV 2005, present paper).

COMMENTS
The lectotype (male) was designated by MEDVEDEV (2005) from the type series containing 7 specimens from Mandar deposited in Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Brussels, Belgium). This species was collected in two colour forms: completely yellow and yellow with black elytra (Fig. 30). The dark forms are not mentioned in the literature.

Smaragdina minuta JACOBY, 1908

MATERIAL EXAMINED

DISTRIBUTION
India: Karnataka (JACOBY 1908), Tamil Nadu (TAKIZAWA 1984), West Bengal (TAKIZAWA 1989) and Maharashtra (present paper).

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