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An introductory review of *Lema* FABR. species from Eastern and Southeastern Asia (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Criocerinae)

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ABSTRACT. A short review of all hitherto described species of the genus *Lema* FABRICIUS 1798 from Southeastern Asia, an illustrated key to their determination and the whole corresponding bibliography are given.

Keywords: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Criocerinae, *Lema*, Southeastern Asia, review, determination keys.

INTRODUCTION

The worldwide distributed the genus *Lema* FABRICIUS, 1798 belongs to one of the largest genera in the family *Chrysomelidae*. It includes over 1300 up to now described species, in the majority inhabiting the tropical and subtropical zone. From the discussed area, i. e. from Oriental part of continental Asia, about 280 nominal taxa of specific rank are described, but the real number of distinct species is smaller and amounts today about 150. In the majority of species their distribution area is known insufficiently and at the same time the limits between the Palaearctic and the Oriental regions on the continental part of Eastern Asia are often a matter of dispute; therefore in the present work are included also East-Palaearctic species from northern China, Russian Far East, Korea and Japan.

Determination of species from the discussed area encounters serious difficulties. First of all, only less than half of described species has been included in the published keys, consequently the majority of species is known from separate descriptions only.

Secondly, almost all descriptions contain external characteristics only, such as colouring or length of body; metric features are applied rarely, and the genitals are known in the case of a few species only. Drawing up a key corresponding to needs, will be possible only after taxonomical revision of type materials.

The purpose of the present work is to bring together available data and to facilitate an introductory sorting of *Lema* species from south-east Asia. During this work, when comparing descriptions, appear many doubts as to the systematic position or taxonomic rank of some species. In such cases author's suppositions have been signaled; they do not constitute taxonomic decisions, but only draw attention to the encountered problem.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Genus *Lema* FABRICIUS, 1798

Lema FABRICIUS, 1798: 90.

Sulcatolema Pic, 1928a: 96.

KEY TO SUBGENERA

1. Punctures of shortened scutellar row absent or much smaller than those of the others. All elytral rows regular and without extra punctures 2.
- Punctures of shortened scutellar row always present, usually not smaller than those of the others, sometimes confused with basal part of inner rows ... ***Lema***, p. 000.
2. Punctures of shortened scutellar row much smaller than those of neighbouring rows ***Microlema***, p. 000.
- The shortened scutellar row absent ***Petauristes***, p. 000.

Subgenus *Lema* s. str.

KEY TO AUXILIARY GROUPS

1. Elytra unicolorous 2.
- Elytra bicolorous or with pattern coloured differently than the ground **Auxiliary group E.**
2. Elytra yellowish, testaceous or brown, sometimes chestnut or dark brown but without metallic reflex 3.
- Elytra bluish, greenish, violaceous or almost pure black, but with metallic reflex 4.

3. Pronotum with usual antebasal transverse furrow only, without a transverse impression before lateral constrictions **Auxiliary group A.**
- Pronotum with an usual antebasal transverse furrow and additionally with a transverse impression before lateral constriction, sometimes furrow-like, but in most cases shallow or perceptible only laterally **Auxiliary group B.**
4. Pronotum coloured as elytra, bluish or greenish with metallic reflex **Auxiliary group C.**
- Pronotum coloured differently than elytra, reddish, fulvous, brownish or black with hind part reddish **Auxiliary group D.**

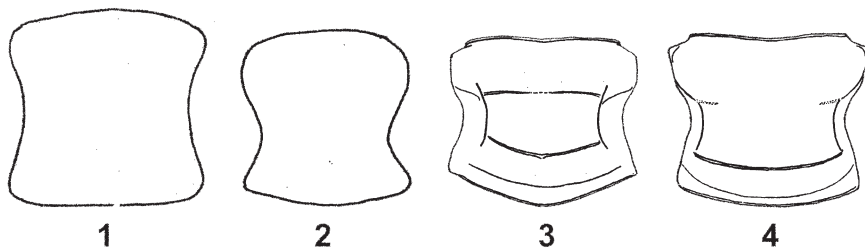
Auxiliary group A.

(elytra pale, pronotum with one transverse furrow only)

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Pronotum black, at most with reddish hind border 2.
- Pronotum entirely reddish or fulvous, rarely with blackish spots 6.
2. Body very small, length at most 4.0 mm 5.
- Body larger, length about 5.8-7.0 mm 3.
3. On head two fulvous spots 4.
- On head no pale spots, head reddish brown, paler anteriorly and somewhat darkened posteriorly. Pronotum relatively strongly punctate, pitchy, elytra, underside and legs castaneous, abdomen and tarsi lightened. From some forms of *diversa* (antithesis 25) differs by legs partly pale coloured and by stronger puncturation of pronotum. Length about 5.8 mm. Described from China (Sichuan) *piceocastanea* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961.
4. Elytra fulvous or reddish, remaining parts of body black, head vertex with two reddish spots. Pronotum (outline as in fig. 1) impunctate. Length 6.0-7.0 mm. Distributed in E India and Burma *nigricollis* JACOBY, 1891.
- Head, except for reddish occipital tubercles, black. Pronotum black, its basal margin pitchy red. Scutellum and elytra reddish castaneous. Metathorax reddish ochraceous, anterior femora ochraceous, mid and hind femora partly lightened, remaining parts of legs pitchy black. Length 6.8 mm. Described from E China (Chekiang) *becquarti* GRESSITT, 1942.
5. Very small, length about 3.0 mm. Pronotum longer than broad, with a few punctures anteriorly and medially. Antennae black, underside fulvous, sides of the thoracic sterna and legs black. Described from Burma *rubiginea* JACOBY, 1908.
- Larger, length 3.6-4.0 mm. Pronotum (outline as in fig. 2) as long as wide with two longitudinal rows of strong punctures and with strong puncturation along anterior margin. Underside coloured as in *rubiginea*. Distributed in N Vietnam and in NW Thailand *eroshkinae* MEDVEDEV, 1999.
6. On pronotum two blackish spots at anterior margin. Sides of thoracic sterna blackened, remaining parts of body testaceous. Last palpomere thickened. Antennae rather short, antennomere 3 two times shorter than 4, following antennomeres

- elongate. Length about 6.0 mm; possibly conspecific with *tharawaddyensis* (thesis 16). Possibly belonging to the subgenus *Petauristes* (thesis 5). Described from S India (Travancore) **wallardiensis** JACOBY, 1908.
- Pronotum uniformly pale, without blackish spots 7.
 - 7. Larger species, body length always over 7 mm 8.
 - Smaller species, body length always under 7 mm 16.
 - 8. Last palpomere thickened. Body uniformly fulvous. Antennomere 3 two times shorter than 4. Length about 8.0 mm. Distributed in India, Andaman Isl. and Indonesia (Sumatra, Java) **palpalis** Lacordaire (it belongs to the subgenus *Petauristes* (see thesis 7) but can be confused with members of monotypical subgenus)
 - Last palpomere not distinctly thickened 9.
 - 9. Neck long. On pronotum at each side close to anterior margin occurs very small tubercle followed by a short longitudinal fovea. Body entirely fulvous. Length about 9.0 mm. Described based on single specimen, from Assam **subtuberculata** JACOBY, 1908.
 - Neck not particularly long, pronotum not as above 10.
 - 10. Ventral surfaces and legs entirely pale, coloured similarly as upper side. Antebasal furrow of pronotum deep, placed at some distance from the base, femora short and thick. Length about 8.0 mm. Described from Sri Lanka **greeni** JACOBY, 1908.
 - Some parts of body strongly darkened or black 11.
 - 11. Underside black, entirely glabrous, lateral margins of abdominal segments 2-5 more or less lightened. Disc of pronotum entirely impunctate. Each elytron basally with a subquadrate depression near suture. Length 7.0-8.0 mm. Described from Assam **assamensis** JACOBY, 1891.
 - Not as above 12.
 - 12. Elytron near the suture in basal part with a longitudinal depression. Body stout and robust, dark brown, antennomeres 3-11, tibiae and tarsi black. Intervals of elytra impunctate, smooth. Length about 9.5 mm (= *russula* BOHEMAN, 1851, nec LACORDAIRE, 1845). Described from Hong-Kong. Here probably *forticornis* PIC, 1924, length about 9.0 mm, described from China, differing from *bohemani* by entirely black underside only **bohemani** CLARK, 1866.



1-4. Pronotum (1, 2 after MEDVEDEV and SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, 1999, 3, 4 after TAKIZAWA, 1984): 1 – *Lema* (*Lema*) *nigricollis* JACOBY, 1891; 2 – *L. (L.) eroshkinae* MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, 1999; 3 – *L. (L.) praeusta* (FABRICIUS, 1792); 4 – *L. (L.) raychaudhurii* TAKIZAWA, 1984

- Elytron near the suture in basal part without longitudinal depression, at most the juxtahumeral row in anterior part deepened 13.
- 13. Body smaller, ochraceous brownish, antennae pale, legs pale except for hind femora and all last tarsomeres dark pitchy brown. Ventral surfaces pitchy black, only prosternum and mesopleura pale. Femora strongly swollen. Length 7.8 mm (= *corpulentina* GRESSITT, 1942). Distributed in Tonkin and in Hainan Island *demangei* PIC, 1924.
- Body larger and generally darker coloured, femora at most moderately swollen 14.
- 14. Body dark flavous except for darker coloured antennae, tibiae and tarsi. Pronotum broad and flat, deeply constricted laterally, elytra somewhat finer punctured. Length about 10 mm. Described from Sikkim *atkinsoni* JACOBY, 1908.
- Body darker coloured, dark brown, basal antennomeres also blackened 15.
- 15. Punctuation of elytra on anterior part very strong, foveolate, in apical third portion absent, intervals distinctly convex; elytra dark brown, head and pronotum, ventrites and legs nearly black. Pronotum almost impunctate, with a small fovea at the base. Length about 10.0 mm. Described from Burma *peguensis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Punctuation of elytra at most moderately strong, intervals feebly convex. Pronotum somewhat more slender than in *atkinsoni* (thesis 14), not very deeply constricted laterally. It has no significant differences with *atkinsoni* and with great probability is only dark form of this species. Some authors suspect that rufobrunnea is a member of the subgenus and probably conspecific with *L. (P.) pectoralis unicolor*. Length 9.5 mm. Described from Assam *rufobrunnea* JACOBY, 1908.
- 16. Entire body uniformly fulvous. Last palpomere thickened. Antennae rather short, antennomere 3 twice shorter than 4, following antennomeres elongate. Length about 6.0 mm. Perhaps conspecific with *palpalis* (smaller specimens, see subgenus *Petauristes*, thesis 7) and with *wallardiensis* (thesis 6). Described from Burma *tharawaddyensis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Not as above 17.
- 17. Legs or at least trochanteres, femora and tibiae entirely pale: fulvous, reddish or brownish, sometimes tarsomeres partly darkened. Tarsal claws blackish 18.
- Legs partly or entirely black 24.
- 18. Interocular space raised in shape of a high transverse ridge, sometimes divided by a shallow impression into two tubercles. Body entirely pale, fulvous with a slight purplish reflex. Anterior part of elytra strongly punctured. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from India *carinata* JACOBY, 1908.
- Interocular space without raised transverse ridge 19.
- 19. Frons (interocular space between ocular furrows) swollen, smooth, impunctate, with a distinct, small, roundish dimple or with longitudinal median, rather well-incised furrow on hind half. Meso- and metasternum, first abdominal sternite and tarsal claws blackish, remaining parts of body rufous or rusty-flavous. Length 5.0-6.5 mm (= *palonensis* JACOBY, 1892, ?*annulitarsis* PIC, 1924, *nitobei* CHŪJŌ, 1933).

Distributed in India and Burma (*nitobei* described from Taiwan). Probably conspecific with insufficiently described *L. impotens* LACORDAIRE, 1845 from Bengal

- *rufotestacea* CLARK, 1866.
- . Frons rather feebly swollen, often with median furrow on hind part, underside without blackenings 20.
 - 20. Antennae in great part black or dark fuscous 21.
 - . Antennae entirely pale, at most in darker coloured specimens infuscate 22.
 - 21. Antennomeres 3-9 or 3-10 and tarsal claws black, tarsomeres darkened at apical margin, all remaining parts of body dark fulvous or pale rusty. Length 4.5-5.2 mm. General view as in plate I, phot. 1. Distributed in S China and N Vietnam, by some authors synonymized (in my opinion wrongly) with *rufotestacea* (thesis 19) *annulitarsis* PIC, 1924.
 - . Antennomeres 3-11 and tarsi black, remaining parts of body pale fulvous, of somewhat wax-like appearance. Elytra strongly impressed near anterior margin. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from S India *cerea* JACOBY, 1908.
 - 22. Body entirely rusty-testaceous, tarsal claws black only 23.
 - . Thoracical sterna and abdomen blackish or bluish-black. Legs pale. Head not distinctly covered by pubescence. Length 4.5 mm. Forms a dark variety (unnamed) with legs black and blue apices of elytra (Auxiliary group E, thesis 24). Distributed in India *subiridea* JACOBY, 1900.
 - 23. Penultimate palpomere incrassate. Pronotum slightly longer than broad, surface smooth and shining, sparse punctures of different size only on mid part of disc and, also sparsely scattered, in the antebasal furrow. Shoulders very prominent. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Assam, known also from Uttar Pradesh *singularis* JACOBY, 1908.
 - . Penultimate palpomere normal. pronotum as long as broad, shoulders less strongly prominent. Length 5.3-6.2 mm. Distributed in Thailand, Laos and Vietnam *saigonensis* PIC, 1923.
 - 24. Antennae and legs entirely or almost entirely black 25.
 - . Legs partly reddish or fulvous 27.
 - 25. Head black with frontal calli and vertex (partly or entirely) red. Underside black except for red apex of abdomen and lateral margins of sternites III-IV. Length 5.2-6.5 mm (= *chinensis* JACOBY, 1890, *coreana* PIC, 1924). Colouration of elytra very variable: entirely reddish (typical form), red with blurred black or bluish-black spot on humerus (ab. *cyaneohumeralis* HEINZE, 1943b), as *cyaneohumeralis* with additional great dark spot in hind part of each elytron (ab. *quadriplagiata* HEINZE, 1943b) (see plate III, phot. 10), on each elytron both spots connected (ab. *doi* KUWAYAMA, 1932 = ab. *morii* YUASA, 1939, fig. 17), elytra bluish-black except for narrow suture and apex reddish (ab. *ahakeri* YUASA, 1939, ab. *suturalis* HEINZE, 1943b), elytra bluish black except for reddish apex (ab. *lewisii* BALY, 1873). Rather broadly distributed in Korea, Japan and China. Here typical form with entirely red pronotum and elytra *diversa* BALY, 1873.
 - . Head reddish brown with labrum or/and frontoclypeus blackish 26.
 - 26. Head reddish brown with labrum and frontoclypeus blackish, the constricted part

- of pronotum darkened, dorsal side of pronotum and elytra uniformly brick red. Underside entirely black. Length 5.4-5.7 mm. described from Laos *rondoniana* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979.
- Head fulvous with black labrum. Upper side dark fulvous. Antennae and legs black except for two basal antennomeres partly or entirely pale; fore femora more or less fulvous beneath. Postbasal part of elytra raised. Legs slender and elongate, femora thickened. Length 4.5 mm. Perhaps only small specimens of *mandibularis* (thesis 28). Described from Assam *castanea* JACOBY, 1908.
27. Hind femora very long, extending apex of elytra. Body fulvous, labrum, antennae, apices of tibiae and tarsi black. Length 4.5 mm. Described from SW India (Malabar) *longefemorata* JACOBY, 1908.
- Hind femora distinctly shorter, not reaching apex of elytra 28.
28. Tarsi, labrum, clypeus and mandibles black, the latter very robust and strongly produced. Remaining parts of body fulvous, upper side with weak aeneous reflex. Length 6.0 mm. Described from Burma *mandibularis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Mandibles normal, not particularly robust and protruding 29.
29. Body small, legs reddish, tarsi and apices of tibiae blackened. Hind part of metasternum and coxae brown or pitchy. On pronotum a transverse row of faint, brownish, somewhat indistinct spots. Length 4.2 mm. General view as in plate IV, phot. 13. Described from single specimen from Hainan Isl. *inconspiqua* GRESSITT, 1942.
- Body larger, mid and hind legs black, fore legs reddish or testaceous. Antennae entirely rufous or partly infusate. Length 4.6-6.2 mm (= *diversipes* PIC, 1921). General view as in plate IV, phot. 14. Here probably also two insufficiently described species: *phungi* PIC, 1924 (abdomen largely reddish, possibly a paler variety of *lacertosa*) and *jeanvoinei* PIC, 1921 (head darkened, possibly a darker variety of *lacertosa*). Described from India, reported also from Malay Peninsula, Vietnam (author's coll.) and S. China *lacertosa* LACORDAIRE, 1845.

Auxiliary group B

(elytra pale, pronotum with two transverse furrows)

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Pronotum, underside and head black, on vertex two red spots, sometimes vertex and occiput almost entirely dark red. Elytra reddish brown, remaining parts of body black. Pronotum broader than long, very sparsely, finely and indistinctly punctate, juxtahumeral impression on elytra shallow. In all details (also in the aedeagus-shape) similar to *nigricollis* (auxiliary group A thesis 4), except for the presence of anterior furrow on pronotum. Length 5.6-6.7 mm. Known from Vietnam, Burma and Indonesia (Sumatra) *kimotoi* MEDVEDEV, 1999.
- Pronotum not blackened 2.
2. Mesosternum, metasternum and abdomen black, at most sometimes with lightened (reddish) margins 3.

- Underside at least in great part reddish or fulvous 8.
- 3. Anterior legs pale, mid and hind legs black. Body generally reddish ochraceous. Legs pitchy black, fore femora ochraceous, fore tibiae pale reddish brown, tarsomeres darkened apically. Length 7.3 mm. Described from China (Sichuan) based on one specimen only *szechuana* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961.
- Legs differently coloured 4.
- 4. Larger species, length 6.0-8.0 mm 5.
- Smaller species, length of body 4.5-5.0 mm. Legs pale, tarsi or tarsi and apices of tibiae darkened. Here two similar species (*decolorata* and *feae* Jacoby, 1908) described from S India, not to differentiate based on original descriptions and possibly conspecific *decolorata* JACOBY, 1908.
- 5. Colouration of upper side entirely brown or dark brown with weak bluish reflex. Legs brown to pitchy. Elytra behind subbasal area with deep impressions, anterior furrow on pronotum well-developed 6.
- Pronotum and elytra rufous. Legs black. Underside black, last abdominal segments margined by dark fulvous. Pronotum as long as wide, disc entirely impunctate. Elytra with a deep subquadrate sutural depression below the base. Length 7.0-8.0 mm. Described from Assam *assamensis* JACOBY, 1891.
- 6. Larger, length 7.2-8.0 mm. Here darkest specimens of *impressipennis* (thesis 9).
- Smaller; length under 7.5 mm. Reddish castaneous above, underside generally black or blackish, antennae black except for antennomeres 1 or 1 and 2 and fore femora partly reddish 7.
- 7. Anterior transverse sulcus on pronotum distinct. Length 5.8-6.3 mm. Described from S China (Kwantung), possibly conspecific with *perplexa* BALY, 1889 *chujoi* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961.
- Anterior transverse sulcus on pronotum very shallow and sometimes almost obsolete, but always perceptible. Length 5.0-6.5 mm. Here pale variations of *praeusta* (auxiliary group D, thesis 8), possibly also of *chujoi*.
- 8. Underside black, four last abdominal sternites fulvous or orange, legs and antennae testaceous, claws blackish. Pronotum impunctate, anterior furrow very shallow. Elytra deeply depressed in postbasal part, the depressions strongly punctate and joined with juxtahumeral furrow. Length 5.0-6.2 mm. Distributed in Indochina *feae* JACOBY, 1892.
- Combination of characters not as above. Abdomen not almost sharply bicolorous 9.
- 9. Larger species, length of body 7.2-8.0 mm. Antennae, tarsi, tibiae and apical part of femora black, remaining parts of body dark red (except for meso- and metasternum narrowly blackened laterally). Upper side red with distinct, rather strong bluish metallic reflex. (= *biimpressipennis* PIC, 1932, nec PIC, 1931). General view as in plate III, phot. 12. Distributed in Laos and Vietnam *impressipennis* PIC, 1944.
- Smaller species, length not over 6.5 mm, colouration of body different 10.
- 10. Legs black or pitchy 13.

- Legs entirely or in most part pale 11.
- 11. Legs and antennae entirely pale. Antennae pale, anterior part of clypeus and labrum black, thoracic sterna blackened laterally. Anterior transverse sulcus on pronotum well-developed, the basal sulcus with a small fovea in the middle. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from Malabar *maheensis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Tarsi and extreme apex of tibiae darkened, fuscous or blackish 12.
- 12. Labrum black, antennomeres 3-10 fuscous, remaining parts of body testaceous. Frons between eyes finely rugose and pubescent. Anterior sulcus on pronotum developed laterally, elytra in anterior part without impressions. Length about 4.0 mm (= *rugifrons* JACOBY, 1889 nec 1888 [Neotropical], *paagai* CHÛJÔ, 1933, *रणगुणैन्सिस* WHITE, 1981). Distributed in India, Indochina, Taiwan and Ryukyu Isl. *coomani* PIC, 1924.
- Upper side yellowish-red, thoracic sterna and abdomen black. Vertex nearly flat, with a short and thin median furrow. Pronotum entirely impunctate. elytral intervals smooth, slightly costate at the apex. Length 4.5-5.0 mm. Distributed in S India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia (Sumatra, Nias) *fulvula* LACORDAIRE, 1845.
- 13. Underside partly black 14.
- Underside pale. Upper side coloured as in *clypeata*. Head not pubescent, on vertex sparsely punctured and with deep median groove. Length 6.5 mm. Described from E India. *pallidetestacea* CLARK, 1866.
- 14. Body fulvous; clypeus, antennae, thoracic sterna (partly) and legs black. Emargination of eyes and clypeus covered by dense pubescence. Antennae rather short, gradually widened toward apex, apical antennomeres subquadrate, elytra without depression behind subbasal area. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Burma *clypeata* JACOBY, 1908.
- Head, antennae, legs and thoracic sterna black, remaining parts of body brownish reddish. Length 6.0-6.5 mm (= *coreana* CHÛJÔ, 1933, nec PIC, 1924, *peninsularis* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961). Described from Korea *coreensis* MONRÔS, 1960.

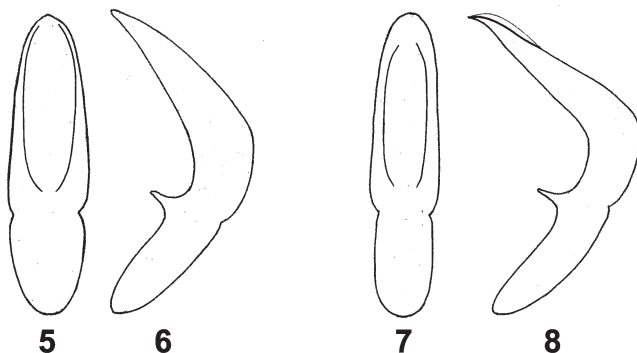
Auxiliary group C

(Pronotum coloured similarly as elytra, bluish, greenish or bluish-black, with metallic shine)

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1. Underside testaceous, sides of metasternum and first abdominal sternite blackish with aeneous tinge. Head partly rusty-brown. Pronotum with aeneous reflex, elytra metallic greenish-blue with cupreous gloss. Surface of pronotum rugose, covered by wrinkles and strong punctures. Length about 4.0 mm. Described from Sri Lanka *cribricollis* WEISE, 1903.
- Underside black, sometimes 3 or 4 last abdominal sternites fulvous or orange only 2.
- 2. Puncturation of pronotum fine and sparse or almost absent 5.
- Puncturation of pronotum distinct 3.

3. Punctuation of pronotum rather sparse, irregular, consisting of strong and minute punctures. Last 3 (sometimes 4) abdominal sternites dark fulvous or orange. Remaining parts of body black, pronotum and elytra with bluish metallic shine. Antennomere 5 longest but distinctly shorter than 3+4. Length 4.8-5.3 mm (= *haemorrhoidalis* WEISE, 1889, *kiotoensis* PIC, 1924, *inaequalicollis* PIC, 1924.). General view as in plate I, phot. 3. Variation: abdomen black (ab. *atriventris* PIC, 1924, *ventralis* KUWAYAMA, 1932, ?*sikanga* GRESSITT, 1942). Distributed in Korea, Japan and in great part of China from Sichuan to Pacific coast *concinnipennis* BALY, 1865.
- Punctuation of pronotum rather strong, deeply impressed, moderately dense, along the middle usually arranged in longitudinal unclear rows or stripes 4.
4. Length of body under 5.5 mm (= *puncticollis* CURTIS, 1830, *rugicollis* SUFFRIAN, 1841). Aedeagus (figs. 5, 6) shorter (about 1.10 mm) and somewhat more stout. Transpalaeartic species, distributed from N Spain and Ireland to Korea. Here probably also *L. pygmaea* Kraatz, 1979, described from basin of Amur *cyanella* (LINNAEUS, 1758).
- Length of body 6.0-6.8 mm. Aedeagus (figs. 7, 8) longer (about 1.55 mm) somewhat more slender. Distributed in Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, Hokkaido) *cirsicola* CHŪJŌ, 1959.
5. Pronotum almost impunctate, with an usual antebasal transverse furrow and additionally with a transverse impression before lateral constriction 6.
- Pronotum before lateral constriction without transverse furrow or impression 7.
6. Anterior transverse furrow on pronotum distinct laterally and somewhat obliterate on dorsal part. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from S China (Kwantung) *djoui* GRESSITT, 1942.
- Pronotum before middle with a deep and very distinct transverse furrow, on anterior part with sparse fine punctures, but generally impunctate. Antennae black, not extended to middle of elytra, antennomeres 2-4 gradually lengthened, terminal



5-8. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (orig.): 5, 6 – *Lema (Lema) cyanella* (LINNAEUS); 7, 8 – *L. (L.) cirsicola* CHŪJŌ, 1959

antennomeres rather robust. Legs with bluish reflex, very slender. Length about 7.0 mm. The comparison with European *cyanella* (LINNAEUS, 1758) given by JACOBY (1908) is not appropriate due to the almost impunctate pronotum and to the presence of anterior transverse furrow in *paradoxa*. Described from S India

- *paradoxa* JACOBY, 1904.
7. Mid tibiae with a distinct tooth on inner side in the midlength in both sexes. Length 5.0-6.0 mm (= *formosana* KUWAYAMA, 1932, *sagensis* HEINZE, 1943, *spinipes* PIC, 1938, *takanabensis* NAKANE, 1950). General view as in plate I, phot. 4. In the typical form body black, Distributed in Japan and in E China (Hupeh, Fukien, Kwantung, Kiangsu) *coronata* BALY, 1873.
 - Tibiae without tooth 8.
 8. Upper side entirely black or black with metallic reflex 10.
 - On head reddish markings 9.
 9. Red marking on head large, legs paler or darker brown. Body small, length 3.8-4.2 mm. Distributed in Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu) *dilecta* BALY, 1873.
 - Red marking on head linear or divided. Body larger, length 5.0-5.5 mm. Here two very insufficiently characterized species of uncertain rank: *rufolineata* PIC, 1924 with red marking on head situated longitudinally, described from Yunnan and *bimaculiceps* PIC, 1924 with red occipital marking situated longitudinally, described from Tibet.
 10. Abdomen fulvous, pronotum relatively feebly constricted laterally. Length about 5 mm. Described from Sri Lanka *westwoodi* JACOBY, 1899.
 - Abdomen black 11.
 11. Upper side or at least elytra purplish or violaceous-purplish, not bluish or bluish black 12.
 - Upper side usually bluish black, sometimes with greenish tinge, without purplish hue 14.
 12. Pronotum bluish black, head, underside, antennae and legs black, elytra purplish. Vertex coarsely punctured. Length 6.0-6.3 mm (= *?robusticollis* PIC, 1923). Described from N India *psyche* BALY, 1865.
 - Not only elytra, but whole upper side purplish or purplish-violaceous 13.
 13. Larger. Body, under side included, entirely purplish-violaceous, antennae and legs black. Clypeus bluish. Vertex not particularly convex. Antennae long, antennomeres 5-11 fairly elongate. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from NE India (Manipur) *purpurea* JACOBY, 1908.
 - Smaller. Underside also purplish-violaceous, but colouration generally darker than in *purpurea*. Antennae relatively robust, moderately long. Basal transverse furrow on pronotum placed at some distance from the base. Elytral intervals very flat. Length 3.5-4.5 mm. Described from India (Nilgiri) *nigroviolacea* JACOBY, 1908.
 14. Body entirely black or/and bluish black, without any pale markings 15.
 - Pale colour present at least on head 18.
 15. Elytra strongly punctured anteriorly, in hind part puncture rows are replaced by impunctate striae. Head impunctate, on vertex a small fulvous spot. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Assam *gahani* JACOBY, 1899.

- Puncture rows distinct anteriorly, in hind part finer or even disappearing, but not replaced by impunctate striae 16.
- 16. Third antennomere very short, a little longer than the second and much shorter than the fourth. Pronotum elongate, its anterior part rounded and only feebly widened. Length about 5.5 mm. Described from S India (Travancore) *nitidissima* JACOBY, 1908.
- Third antennomere not very short, as long as or only slightly shorter than the fourth 17.
- 17. Body smaller, length under 5.5 mm 18.
- Body larger, pronotum punctate in anterior part only. Body almost pure black, bluish reflex very weak. Antennae long and slender, third antennomere slightly shorter than the fourth, following antennomeres very elongate, terminal three antennomeres shorter. Length about 5.5 mm. Described from E India *atrocoerulea* CLARK, 1866.
- 18. Legs black with metallic reflex. Entirely bluish-black, on head sometimes two reddish dots. Pronotum relatively short, slightly broader than long, covered by fine, not dense punctures mixed with very minute punctulation. Antennae long, in male 0.80-0.85 times as long as total body length. Vertex with a short median sulcus, reaching from anterior margin to apex, sometimes prolonged posteriad as separate deepening. Length 4.0-5.2 mm (= *wallacei* JACOBY, 1884 *bicolorithorax* PIC, 1924, *lacosa* PIC, 1924, *persicariae* CHÛJÔ, 1933, *angustepunctata* GRESSITT, 1942). General view as in plate II, phot. 7. Here probably also *crebrepunctata* JACOBY, 1908 (no significant characters differing from smaller specimens of *cyanea*). Broadly distributed in E India, S China (Kwantung, Fukien, Yunnan) Indochina and Indonesia (Sumatra) *cyanea* FABRICIUS, 1798.
- Legs pale brownish with darkened femora and apical part of tibiae. The transverse furrow of pronotum situated in about 0.3 of pronotal length before basis. Pronotum very finely chagreened and with two longitudinal rows of fine punctures along the middle. Length 3.7-4.1 mm (male) to 3.8-4.5 mm (female). Variation: legs entirely pale, trochanteres black only (ab. *hiranoi* SUZUKI, 2005). Described from Honshu, Japan *michioi* SUZUKI, 2005.
- 19. Legs and antennae more or less lightened, fulvous or brownish 20.
- Legs and antennae (sometimes except for lightened antennomere 1) black or bluish-black 21.
- 20. Smaller. Antennae and legs lightened, on vertex two fulvous spots. Length about 4.0 mm. Here *nilgiriensis* ab. *andrewesi* JAC. (antithesis 22).
- Legs and vertex fulvous, tarsi darkened. Vertex not raised. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Bengal *fulvimana* JACOBY, 1900.
- 21. On head no pale markings, only labrum fulvous; remaining parts of body black or bluish black. General outline of body narrow and elongate. Antennae in the mid part slightly widened, intervals of elytra finely punctured. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from Burma (Tenasserim) and Andaman Islands *pedestris* JACOBY, 1908.

- On head fulvous or reddish markings present, labrum black 22.
- 22. On head pale marking in form of two spots (on frontal calli or immediatly behind) 23.
- On head pale colour forms a transverse band or covers almost whole surface of vertex 24.
- 23. Larger. Antennal calli high, rufous. Elytra subcylindrical without depressions behind anterior part. Antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than antennomere 4. Pronotum black, relatively feebly constricted laterally, the transverse basal furrow placed at some distance from the margin, surface impunctate. Length about 6.0 mm. Described based on one specimen only from India *rufofrontalis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Smaller. Vertex with two fulvous spots, convex, with a short groove posteriorly. Antennomeres 2-4 gradually lengthened, terminal joints slightly thickened, but much longer than broad. Elytral intervals flat. Length about 4.0 mm. Variation: antennae and legs lightened (ab. *andrewesi* JACOBY, 1903). Described from S India (Nilgiri) *nilgiriensis* JACOBY, 1903.
- 24. On head the fulvous colour forms a transverse band immediately behind frontal calli. Vertex without median furrow. Antennae black, extended beyond the middle of the elytra, very slender, antennomere 3 hardly shorter than 4, following antennomeres very elongate. Length about 5.5 mm. Here some forms of *praeusta* (auxiliary group D, thesis 8)
- On head fulvous colour covers vertex. Basal transverse furrow of pronotum very deep, behind it run a parallel, thin wrinkle. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from India *fulvofrontalis* JACOBY, 1900.

Auxiliary group D

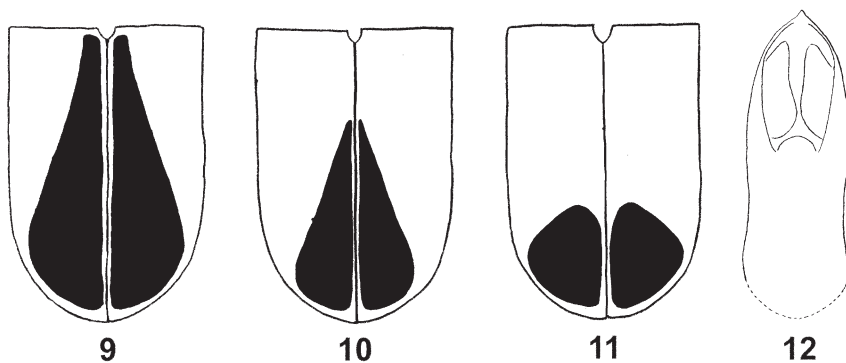
(Pronotum pale, elytra metallic bluish, greenish or bluish-black, with metallic shine)

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1. On pronotum 4 black spots (2 : 2), elytra black. Here an unnamed variation of *jansoni*, see the subgenus *Petauristes*, thesis 13.
- Pronotum without black spots 2.
- 2. Anterior part of epipleurae fulvous, remaining parts of elytra metallic dark blue. Antennomeres 5-10 widened, subquadrate, antennomere 11 lightened, meso- and metasternum black, legs fulvous. Length about 4.0 mm. Here *constrictofasciata* ab. *epipleuralis* TAKIZAWA, 1983 (*epipleuralis* Jacoby, 1908?), a form with uniformly metallic elytra (see auxiliary group E, thesis 40).
- Not as above 3.
- 3. Body large, length 7.5 mm or more 4.
- Body length at most 7.2 mm 6.
- 4. Elytra without basal (juxtahumeral) depression. Body entirely flavous, elytra dark violaceous only. Pronotum elongate and subcylindrical, strongly constricted at the middle, lateral cavities deep, anterior angles rounded, anteba-

sal furrow very shallow. Length about 8.0 mm. Described from India. Here *L. praeclara*, CLARK, 1866, recently synonymized with *lacordairii* (antithesis 5).

- Elytra with a deep basal (juxtahumeral) depression 5.
- 5. Basal part of elytra and the depression covered by deep, round punctures. Body entirely ferruginous, elytra dark violaceous only. Pronotum slightly longer than broad, strongly constricted at the middle, lateral cavities deep, anterior angles rounded, antebasal furrow very shallow. Length about 9.0 mm. Described from Assam. Most probably one of relatively large forms of *L. lacordairii* (antithesis 5) *amethystina* JACOBY, 1908.
- Colouration of body as above, colour of elytra various: greenish blue, blue or blue violaceous. Claws black. All remaining parts of body uniformly bright rusty-red. General view as in plate IV, phot. 15. Eyes very deeply and relatively narrowly emarginate. Length 7.0-9.0 mm (= *cyanipennis* LACORDAIRE, 1845, nec OLIVIER, 1808, *praeclara* CLARK, 1866). Known from India, Indochina and S China, often unrecognized and by some authors discussed in the subgenus *Petauristes* *lacordairii* BALY, 1865.
- 6. Pronotum, in front of main constriction with an additional transverse depression or at least with distinct traces of such depression laterally 7.
- Pronotum with usual antebasal furrow, but without an additional transverse depression in anterior half 12.
- 7. The transverse depression on anterior half of pronotum laterally distinct, in median part very shallow or interrupted 8.
- The transverse depression in anterior half of pronotum weakly developed, shallow and present only laterally. 9.
- 8. In male on first abdominal sternite a raised sharp line reaching to about 2/3 of sternite length. Species very variably coloured. The main form: head, pronotum and abdomen reddish, antennae black, legs black or pitchy, elytra black with more or less developed bluish reflex. Sometimes bluish reflex partly or entirely



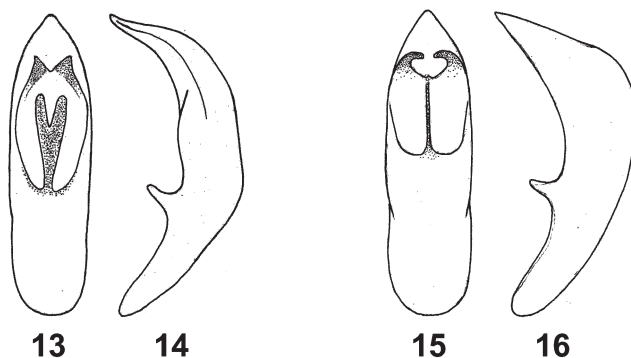
9-12. *Lema (Lema) praeusta* (FABRICIUS, 1792) (9-11 after KIMOTO and GRESSITT, 1979, 12 after TAKIZAWA, 1984): 9 – elytral pattern in ab. *cyaneosuturalis* PIC, 1923, 10, 11 – idem, in ab. *brevesuturalis* PIC, 1943; 12 – aedeagus in dorsal view

disappears and the black colour on elytra is reduced, forming different varieties with bicolorous elytra (see auxiliary group E, thesis 14 and antithesis 15). More rarely upper side is entirely reddish (ab. *gangetica* WEISE, 1903). Length 5.3- 6.7 mm (= *coromandeliana* FABRICIUS, 1798, *melanura* FABRICIUS, 1801, *cyanipennis* OLIVIER, 1808, *melanocera* LACORDAIRE, 1845, *dichroa* BLANCHARD, 1853 nec LACORDAIRE 1845, *brettinghami* BALY, 1861, *allardi* BALY, 1889, *bisulcata* BALY, 1889, *semifulva* JACOBY, 1889, *binghami* JACOBY, 1908, *philippina* WEISE, 1922, *rufipes* WEISE, 1922, *cyaneosuturalis* PIC, 1923 (fig. 9), *binhana* PIC, 1924, *takara* CHŪJŌ, 1933, *obscuriventris* PIC, 1935, *trisulcata* GRESSITT 1942, *commelinae* GRESSITT, 1942, *mediofasciata* HEINZE, 1942, *semiviridiceps* PIC, 1943, *spinotibialis* PIC, 1949). Here probably also *stevensi* BALY, 1879, *fleutiauxi* BALY, 1889, *tibiella* WEISE, 1903, *brevesuturalis* PIC, 1943 (fig. 10, 11), *viridenotata* PIC, 1943, *viridithorax* PIC, 1943, *metallicoapicalis* PIC, 1943, *nodieri* PIC, 1943 and *atropectoralis* PIC, 1943, all differing from *praeusta* by insignificant characters only). General view as in plate V, phot. 18. Aedeagus as in fig. 12. Broadly distributed in India, Sri Lanka, S China, Indochina, Indonesia (Sumatra), Hainan Isl. and Taiwan

- *praeusta* (FABRICIUS, 1792).
- In male on first abdominal sternite a raised sharp line much shorter. Species less variably coloured. Pronotum rufous, labrum and frontoclypeus dark with aeneous reflex, underside, legs and antennae black, elytra metallic green or blue. Length 5.0-6.0 mm. Described from Sri Lanka, its relationships to *praeusta* is still unclear *kandyensis* WEISE, 1903.
9. Antennae black 10.
- Antennae flavous. Body flavous, clypeus and thoracic sterna black, elytra violaceous blue. Length about 5.5 mm. Described from W India (Bandra) *flavimana* JACOBY, 1908.
10. Body beneath fulvous, sides of the thoracic sterna and first abdominal sternite partly blackened. Clypeus black, legs black with basal part of tibiae reddish. Elytra black with a very slight violaceous tint. Length about 4,5 mm. Possibly conspecific with *tranquebarica* FABRICIUS 1798 from S India. Described from W India *belgaumensis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Body beneath black or black with paler areas (coxae, mesosternum, part of first abdominal sternite) 11.
11. Body beneath black, anterior angles of pronotum rounded, without tubercle. Vertex and occiput red. The transverse depression in front of main constriction barely perceptible, juxtahumeral depression on elytra shallow. Antennae black, reaching to the middle of elytra. Length 5.5 mm. Described from S India (Travancore, Wallardi, Nilgiri). Somewhat unclear species, similar to *tonkinea* (antithesis 26), but differing by partly red head and absence of alineate punctures on pronotum. Possibly here belongs *malabarensis* PIC, 1943 and perhaps also *malabarica* JACOBY, 1908, based on descriptions not distinguishable from *balyana* except for the narrowly pale apex of elytra in *malabarica* (see auxiliary group E, thesis 50), both described also from S India *balyana* JACOBY, 1908.

- Body beneath black with paler areas (coxae, mesosternum, part of first abdominal sternite). The transverse depression in front of main constriction well perceptible, partly also on dorsal side. Elytra with a broad raised strip near apex between 2. and 3. puncture rows and with a similar one between 8. and 9. rows. Length about 5.5 mm (= *pulchrula* GRESSITT, 1942). Known from S China (Kwantung, Kiangsi) *infranigra* PIC, 1924.
- 12. Smaller species, length of body at most 4.5 mm 13.
- Larger species, length of body 5.0-6.0 mm (rarely 7.0 mm) 17.
- 13. Legs black, body very small. Head and pronotum fulvous, elytra dark blue, underside black. Pronotum rather feebly constricted in the middle, its anterior part strongly thickened and rounded, near anterior angles strongly punctured, along middle run two puncture rows. Length about 3.5 mm. Almost surely belongs here the insufficiently described *minima* PIC, 1943. Distributed in S India (Nilgiri) *rotundicollis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Legs pale, fulvous or ferruginous, at most with somewhat darkened tarsi and apices of tibiae 14.
- 14. Antennomeres 1, 10 and 11 fulvous, the remaining (2-9) black. Elytra with deep foveae behind the base, somewhat confusedly punctured. Length about 4.0 mm. Described from Sri Lanka *ceylonensis* JACOBY, 1887.
- Antennae not so coloured 15.
- 15. Antennae fuscous. Head rufo-testaceous, elytra black with bluish reflex, labrum, underside and legs fuscous. Pronotum with two puncture rows along the middle, antebasal furrow deep, widened into a deep cavity at each side. Length 4.5 mm. Possibly conspecific with the variation of *rufoornata* (auxiliary group E, thesis 4) having uniformly metallic coloured elytra. Described from Sri Lanka *horni* WEISE, 1903.
- Antennae generally blackish, black or with metallic reflex 16.
- 16. Antennae pitchy bluish, slightly lightened at bases of antennomeres 3-6. Pronotum without distinct puncture rows, pitchy reddish. Legs bright ochraceous, apices of tibiae and tarsi somewhat darkened. Pronotum without lateral deepenings on antebasal furrow. Length 4.5 mm. Length 4.5 mm. Described from Fukien, China. Here perhaps the insufficiently described species *L. diversitarsis* PIC, 1927 *lauta* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961.
- Antennae black, antennomeres 1-2 paler beneath, antennomeres 3 and 4 equal. Along the middle of pronotum run two longitudinal rows of more or less distinct punctures. Length about 4.5 mm. Here the typical form, in variation elytra fulvous with blue sutural and lateral stripes (see auxiliary group E, thesis 38. Described from Sri Lanka *difficilis* JACOBY, 1887.
- 17. Pronotum bicolorous, reddish brown with basal part black. Length about 6.0 mm. An insufficiently described species from S Vietnam *basithorax* PIC, 1924.
- Pronotum unicolorous 18.
- 18. Antennae black, often antennomere 1 partly lightened 23.
- Antennae pale or partly pale 19.

19. Antennae distinctly bicolorous: antennomeres 5-10 pitchy black, 2-4 and 11 brown, first antennomere orange. On anterior part of pronotum the fine puncturation forms 4 somewhat irregular longitudinal rows. Differs from *nigrofrontalis* (thesis 29) by rather insignificant characters. Length 6.0-7.0 mm. Described from Thailand *miyatakei* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979.
- . Colouration of antennae not distinctly bicolours 20.
20. Underside entirely black, legs fulvous, labrum and frontoclypeus darkened or black 28.
- . Body, underside included, entirely fulvous except for metallic elytra, sometimes lateral part of thoracic sterna slightly darkened only 21.
21. Antennae long, antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than 4, antennomeres 4-7 very elongate. Elytra metallic violaceous. Surface of pronotum entirely impunctate. Juxtahumeral furrow on elytra short, but rather deep. Length about 6.0 mm. General view as in plate V, phot. 19. Described from S India (Manipur, Malabar coast) *semiregularis* JACOBY, 1908.
- . Antennomeres 3 and 4 approximately equal, elytra rather bluish or greenish, not violaceous. Two species similar to *obliterata* (thesis 28; there are 7 species before *obliterata*), but differing by shallow juxtahumeral furrow on elytra 22.
22. Pronotum impunctate, its anterior angles slightly pointed but not tuberculate. Puncturation of elytra in anterior half distinctly more loosely arranged than in hind half; intervals costate. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Sri Lanka *fulvicornis* JACOBY, 1887.
- . Disc of pronotum with a few minute punctures anteriorly, anterior angles rounded or barely pointed 23.
23. Vertex divided by a furrow 24.
- . Vertex entire, not divided by a furrow. Antennomeres 3 and 4 equal, clypeus fulvous. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from S India (Travancore) *intacta* JACOBY, 1908.



13-16. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (orig.): 13, 14 – *Lema (Lema) tonkinea* PIC, 1924; 15, 16 – *L. (L.) victoris* WARCHALOWSKI, 2010

24. Antennomeres 3 and 4 equal 25.
- . Antennomere 4 longer than 3, tarsi darkened. Extreme apex of of elytra fulvous. Remaining characters as in *hopei*. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from India *obscuritarsis* JACOBY, 1892.
25. Elytra deeply and strongly punctate, intervals convex but not costiform. Length about 5.0 mm. Here also a variety of *quadriplagiata* with entirely dark elytra (see auxiliary group E, antithesis 17), after description not distinguishable from *hopei*. Described from India *hopei* JACOBY, 1908.
- . Elytra moderately strongly punctate 26.
26. Larger, length of body over 6.5 mm 27.
- . Smaller. Pronotum red, scutellum black. Underside, legs and antennae black, elytra dark blue. Callosities between frons and vertex very distinct, strongly convex. Along the middle of pronotum run two very fine but well-perceptible rows of a few fine punctures. Aedeagus as in fig. 13, 14. Length 5.2-5.5 mm. General view as in plate VI, phot. 22. Distributed in S China and in Vietnam *tonkinea* PIC, 1924.
27. Head bright red, mouth parts and frontoclypeus blackish. Pronotum bright red, scutellum dark red. Underside black, partly reddish on meso- and metapleura, last abdominal sternite and trochanters. Anterior part of pronotum not particularly swollen. Vertex with narrow median groove. Legs fairly slender, but with stout femora. Length 6.6-6.8 mm. Described from Cambodia *cambodiae* KIMOTO and GRESSITT, 1979.
- . Head, underside, antennae and legs entirely deep black. Pronotum bright red, its anterior part swollen. Vertex on hind margin with with a minute, short median groove, laterally with two small, somewhat conical convexities. Legs, femora inclusively, slender. Length 6.7-6.9 mm. General view as in plate VI, phot. 23. Aedeagus as in fig. 15, 16. Described from Vietnam *victoris* WARCHAŁOWSKI, 2010.
28. Pronotum entirely impunctate. On elytra juxtahumeral furrow deep, strongly punctate. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from India (Manipur) *obliterata* JACOBY, 1908.
- . Pronotum finely but perceptibly punctate, on elytra juxtahumeral furrow not particularly deep 29.
29. Along the middle of pronotum run two longitudinal rows of fine punctures. Length about 6.0 mm. Distributed in Nepal and India *nigrofrontalis* CLARK, 1866.
- . Pronotum with irregularly and sparsely scattered fine punctures on anterior part of median portion. Length about 5.4 mm. Described from Vietnam *spenceri* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979.

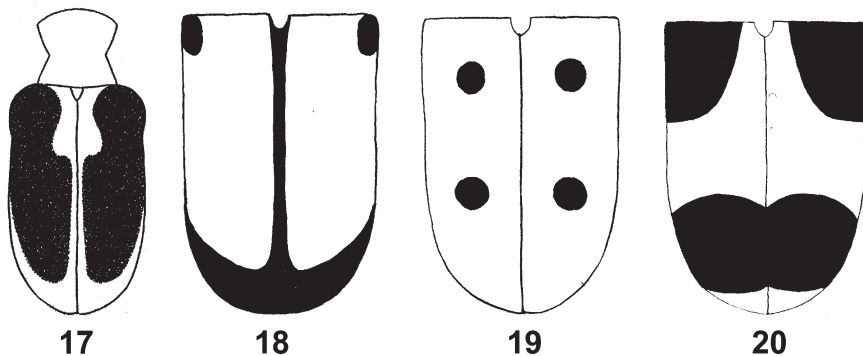
Auxiliary group E

(Elytra bicolorous)

KEY TO SPECIES

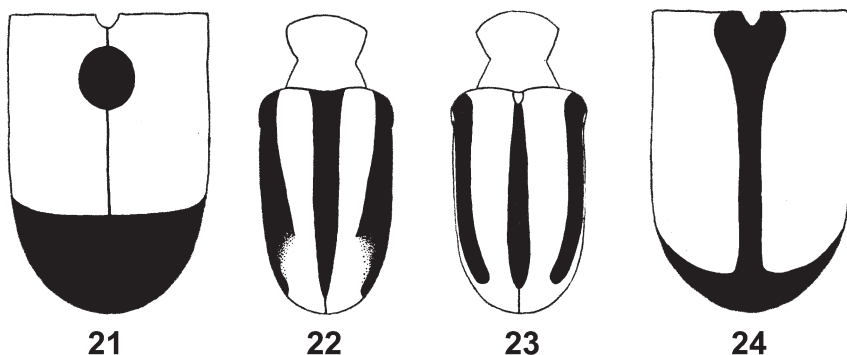
1. In the middle of mid tibiae in both sexes a distinct, usually sharp tooth. Head, except for dark the anterior part, pronotum, abdomen, apices and hind half of lateral margins of elytra red. Here colour unnamed aberration of *coronata*, see sauxiliary group C, thesis 7.
- Tibiae without tooth in the middle 2.
2. Upper side bright metallic blue, with rufo-fuscos marginal stripes at middle and apex of elytra. Underside reddish brown, legs fulvous, antennae moderately darkened. Pronotum sparsely punctured. Length about 4.0 mm. Described from N India *semivittata* CLARK, 1866.
- Colouration of upper side not as above 3.
3. Body fulvous, antennomeres 5-11, tarsi, apices of femora and tibiae, spots on abdomen black. On each elytron three (on shoulder, before and behind middle) black spots. Length 6.5 mm. Insufficiently described species, its memberships in nominotypical subspecies is not sure, in opinion of some authors perhaps a *Petauristes*, possibly conspecific with *adamsii* (see subgenus *Petauristes*, thesis). Described from Hongkong ...
..... *multimaculata* JACOBY, 1893.
- Colouration of body different 4.
4. Body rufous, elytra black with greenish reflex. On each elytron a basal and apical fulvous spot or band, usually joined by fulvous longitudinal stripe of variable width; rarely dark colour reduced to greenish-black sutural and marginal stripe, rarely also elytra uniformly black-green (see auxiliary group D, thesis 15). Underside rufous, darkened in var. *sinuatovittata* CLARK, 1866. Length 4.0-4.5 mm. Described from Sri Lanka *rufornata* CLARK, 1866.
- Colouration of upper side not as above 5.
5. On fulvous elytra apical 1/3 and an elongate or triangular spot, surrounding or beginning at scutellum, metallic blue 6.
- Elytra without scutellar blue spot 7.
6. Smaller. Body fulvous. Antennae and underside partly black. Pronotum impunctate, with rounded anterior angles. Thoracic sterna black with fulvous margins, abdomen fulvous. Legs black. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from S India (Bengal is not S. India) *signatipennis* JACOBY, 1900.
- Larger. Body black. Pronotum with purplish gloss. Antennae, legs and underside black. Antennomeres 3 and following very elongate. Pronotum with very small tubercle at the anterior angles. Elztra fulvous, an elongate sutural spot at the base and the posterior third metallic blue. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from the Malabar Coast *admirabilis* JACOBY, 1908.
7. Pronotum with an usual antebasal transverse furrow and additionally with a transverse impression before lateral constriction 8.

- Pronotum without transverse impression on anterior half 16.
- 8. On pronotum three longitudinal stripes greenish-black. Labrum, interocular space blackish with greenish reflex. Elytra metallic dark green, extreme apex testaceous. Some punctures on pronotum arranged in longitudinal row. Legs pale with dark stripes. Length about 4.0 mm. Described from S India
..... *obscurifrons* JACOBY, 1908.
- Pronotum without pattern 9.
- 9. Pronotum and apex of elytra testaceous, rest of elytra black or bluish-black 10.
- Elytra brown, rufous or testaceous with black pattern 12.
- 10. Legs entirely black or blackish with femora partly brownish, abdomen entirely or partly reddish 11.
- Legs and antennae testaceous, apical part of antennae darkened. Similar to *cyaneopectoralis* (thesis 11), but smaller, puncturation of elytra more diversified and elytra more distinctly narrowed posteriad. Length about 5.0 mm. described from S Vietnam *barbieri* PIC, 1924.
- 11. Legs black, femora rufo-annulate. Elytra green, apices and hind part of lateral margins rufous. Pronotum and abdomen rufous. Length about 6.0 mm. Remaining characters given in the original description are insignificant. Described from N Vietnam *cyaneopectoralis* PIC, 1924.
- Legs entirely black. Hind part of head, pronotum and apex of elytra chestnut brown. Length about 7.0 mm. Perhaps one of numerous colour variations of *praeusta* (auxiliary group D, thesis 8). Described from Vietnam
..... *castaneithorax* PIC, 1924.
- 12. On elytra a very large common black spot reaching from base to apex, narrowed anteriad, leaving only pale shoulders and lateral margins. Intervals of elytral puncture rows in hind half costate. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from Burma
..... *spoliata* JACOBY, 1908.



17-20. Elytral pattern (17 after KIMOTO and TAKIZAWA, 1994, 18-20 after KIMOTO and GRESSITT, 1979): 17 – *Lema (Lema) diversa* ab. *doi*, KUWAYAMA, 1932; 18 – *L. (L.) viridiapicalis* PIC, 1938; 19 – *L. (L.) nigro-signata* PIC, 1926; 20 – *L. (L.) quadriplagiata* BALY, 1865

- . Colouration of elytra not as above 13.
- 13. Pattern on elytra as in fig 18 14.
- . Pattern on elytra not as above 15.
- 14. On vertex two dark red spots, remaining parts of body except for elytra (fig. 18) black. Length 4.9-6.3 mm. Described from Laos. After original description, in this species a transverse furrow in the middle on pronotum is present; possibly *laotica* belongs to the species group or to varieties of *praeusta* (auxiliary group D, thesis 8) *laotica* MEDVEDEV, 2004.
- . Body generally reddish brown, anterior part of head and hind part of pronotum blackish, underside partly and legs except part of femora black. On elytra apical margin, suture and humeral spot black with greenish reflex (fig. 18). Length about 5.0 mm. Described from Thailand *viridiapicalis* Pic, 1938.
- 15. Upper side reddish brown, each elytron with two roundish spots situated as in fig. 19. Labrum, frontoclypeus, ventral side and antennae pitchy black. Length about 5.5 mm (= *fanheanga* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961). General view as in plate V, phot. 17. Distributed in N Vietnam (Tonkin) and in Hainan Isl. *nigrosignata* Pic, 1926.
- . Upper side dark fulvous, labrum black; elytra with the apical third blue-black. Here typical form of *praeusta* (auxiliary group D, thesis 8) and probably *terminata* LACORDAIRE, 1845, also from S India, differing from *praeusta* by dark legs and darkened sides of thoracic sterna.
- 16. Elytra fulvous with basal and preapical bluish-black transverse band 17.
- . Not as above 19.
- 17. Anterior dark band on elytra entire 18.
- . Anterior band broadly interrupted (fig. 20). Legs yellowish brown, underside reddish brown. Length 4.6-5.8 mm, General view as in plate VI, phot. 21. Distributed in Indochina. Here also probably *nigrobifasciata* HEINZE 1942 (= *annamensis* HEINZE, 1942, *nigrofasciata* Pic, 1949, anterior band entire and its variety (unna-



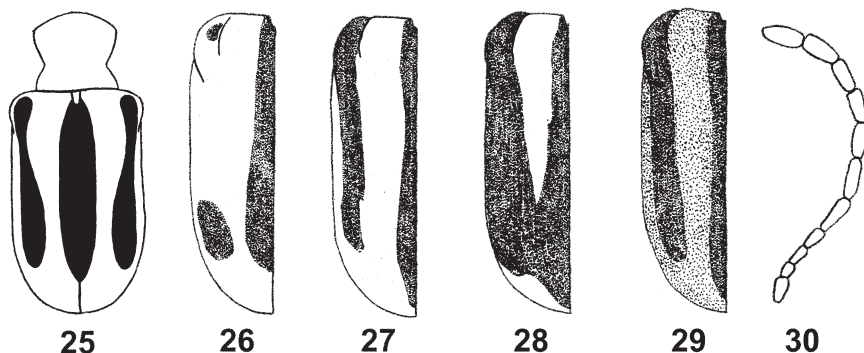
21-24. Elytral pattern (after KIMOTO and GRESSITT, 1979): 21 – *Lema (Lema) nigrobimaculata* Pic, 1924 and *L. (L.) diversesignata* Pic, 1937; 22 – *L. (L.) trifasciata* JACOBY, 1908; 23 – *L. (L.) externevittata* Pic, 1943b; 24 – *L. (L.) atromarginata* Pic, 1932

- med) with entirely black-blue elytra), see also *hopei*, auxiliary group D, thesis 25 *quadriplagiata* BALY, 1865.
18. Antennae, mid and hind legs, meso- and metasternum pitchy black. Metallic reflex on both transverse elytral bands feeble or absent. Length 4.0-5.2 mm. General view as in plate II, phot. 8. Distributed in Indochina. Almost surely a darker variety of *quadriplagiata* *delanueyi* BALY, 1889.
- Legs red, metallic reflex on anterior elytral band distinct, on hind band feeble or absent. Length 4.0-4.4 mm. General view as in plate III, phot. 9. Distributed in Japan and China (Fukien) *delicatula* BALY, 1873.
19. Elytra reddish with a roundish postscutellar spot and apical 1/3 bluish-black (fig. 21) 20.
- Not as above 21.
20. Legs, antennae and ventral surface blackish. Length about 5.0 mm. Distributed in Laos and Cambodia *nigrobimaculata* PIC, 1924.
- Legs and antennae ochraceous, ventral surface blackish. Length about 5.0 mm. Known from Vietnam and Cambodia. Most probably a paler variety of *nigrobimaculata* *diversesignata* PIC, 1937.
21. On elytra no spots or longitudinal pattern, but two (anterior and posterior) differently coloured zones 22.
- On elytra differently coloured spots, longitudinal stripes or marginal darkenings 31.
22. Hind part of elytra with dark (black or blue) colour (sometimes extreme apex only); anterior or at least basal part fulvous or reddish 23.
- Hind part of elytra with pale colour (sometimes extreme apex only); anterior or at least basal part black or metallic 28.
23. Bluish zone of elytra covers apical part only 24.
- Bluish or bluish-black zone on elytra covers more than hind part 26.
24. Body fulvous, antennae, except for pale antennomere 1, and legs black, remaining parts of body pale. Here colour variation (unnamed) of *subiridea* (auxiliary group A, antithesis 22).
- Not as above 25.
25. Head black, on vertex two flavous spots; pronotum blackish with purplish gloss. Elytra fulvous with purplish reflex, hind 1/4 metallic purplish-blue, anterior edge of the metallic zone irregularly dentate. Legs black, long and slender. Length 5.5 mm. Described from S India (Nilgiri) *arrogans* JACOBY, 1908.
- Head pale, antennae except for antennomeres 1-2 dark, tibiae and tarsi fuscous. Apical part of elytra bluish-black, remaining parts of body pale. Length about 4.0 mm. In variations the black-blue zone extended almost to base of elytra (ab. *ingloria*, see thesis 25). Described from Sri Lanka *chalybeonotata* CLARK, 1866.
26. Posterior bluish-black zone covers almost entire surface except for small fulvous zone at base and outer vicinity of humeral callus. Here ab. *ingloria* WEISE, 1903, a colour variation of *chalybeonotata* (antithesis 24).

- Posterior bluish-black zone covers about half of elytral surface 27.
- 27. Body, except for the black labrum and hind half of elytra, entirely pale. Juxta-humeral impression on elytra conspicuously strong. Vertex moderately convex, without median longitudinal groove. Length about 7.0 mm. Described from Burma *dimidiatipennis* JACOBY, 1892.
- Body coloured as in *dimidiatipennis*, the bluish-black zone on elytra slightly shorter. Juxtahumeral impression on elytra shallow. On vertex two high raised tubercles. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Burma. *momeitensis* JACOBY, 1908.
- 28. Meso- and metasternum, basal part of abdomen, legs and antennae black, pronotum red, elytra black, usually with bluish reflex, their apex reddish. Length 5.3-6.2 mm. The darkest variations of *diversa* (auxiliary group A, thesis 25).
- Underside entirely or almost entirely pale coloured 29.
- 29. On pronotum near each anterior angle a black spot. Elytra black, apex narrowly flavous. Remaining parts of body rufous. Length approximately 6.5 mm. Described from S India (Bengal) *macei* LACORDAIRE, 1845.
- Pronotum pale, without pattern 30.
- 30. Larger, occiput distinctly raised. Body reddish-fulvous, labrum and frontoclypeus blackish, elytra dark blue, extreme apex fulvous. Pronotum impunctate, the basal transverse furrow followed by another, more shallower furrow. Length 6.0-6.5 mm. Described from Burma *birmanica* JACOBY, 1892.
- Smaller, occiput flat. Body yellowish brown, elytra bluish with yellowish apex. Length about 5.0 mm. An insufficiently studied species, described from Vietnam, see also *obscuritarsis* from India (auxiliary group D, antithesis 24) *breveapicalis* PIC, 1924.
- 31. Elytra with black or bluish-black sutural stripe or at least with black sutural margins 32.
- Elytra without sutural stripe, the suture running on pale ground 46.
- 32. On pronotum black pattern 33.
- Pronotum unicolorous 35.
- 33. Pronotum obscure flavous with a short longitudinal piceous stripe on each side. Elytra blue, on each elytron along the middle a narrow longitudinal fulvous stripe. Labrum and antennae black. Pronotum impunctate with rounded anterior angles. Length about 4.5 mm. Described from S India (Nilgiri) *ornatipennis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Not as above 33.
- 34. On pronotum two black parenthesis-shaped stripes. Body largely reddish ochraceous, apices of tibiae and tarsi blackish. On elytra suture, humeri and narrow stripe on lateral margins black or blackish. Length about 5.5 mm. Described from Hainan Isl. *marginalis* GRESSITT, 1942.
- Pronotum testaceous with two longitudinal black lateral stripes and with two shorter stripes, sometimes prolonged downwards, placed close together near middle anteriorly. Elytra testaceous with broad sutural and marginal stripes greenish-black. Abdomen blackish. Legs testaceous, femora with a black stripe, outer edge of

- tibiae and tarsi blackened. Length about 4.0 mm. Described from S India (Nilgiri) *ornaticollis* JACOBY, 1908.
35. Elytra with a narrow sutural stripe and with a humeral and an apical spot on each black, situated laterally. Scutellum blackish. Body fulvous, antennae and underside moderately darkened, on hind femora an obscure spot. Length about 4.0 mm. Described from S India (Belgaum) *lycaon* JACOBY, 1908.
- Elytral pattern not as above 36.
36. Elytra with sutural stripe and on each with lateral stripe (sometimes forked) black or bluish-black 37.
- Elytra with sutural stripe only, lateral margins pale, apical margin sometimes blackened 42.
37. Elytra conspicuously closely and strongly punctured; intervals everywhere transversely wrinkled, in apical part costiform. Fulvous, antennae, sides of meso- and metasternum and legs black, femora basally pale. On pronotum central black band, elytra with margins narrowly black and with broad sutural stripe. Head except for labrum, ground of pronotum and elytra fulvous. Length about 5.0 mm. General view as in plate IV, phot. 16. Described from Burma *mediolineata* JACOBY, 1908.
- Elytral puncturation not extremely close and strong 38.
38. Antennae black, antennomeres 1-2 paler beneath, antennomeres 3 and 4 equal. Legs pale piceous. Along the middle of pronotum run two longitudinal rows of more or less distinct punctures. Length about 4.5 mm. Here a colour aberration of *difficilis* (see auxiliary group D, antithesis 16).
- Not as above 39.
39. Lateral stripe on elytra forked or angulately widened at 2/3 of elytral length as in fig. 22. Body fulvous, antennae, clypeus and tarsi black. Underside pale, pronotum impunctate. Length 4.0-5.3 mm. Distributed in Indochina *trifasciata* JACOBY, 1908.
- Lateral stripe on elytra neither forked nor angulately widened 40.
40. Lateral black stripe often narrowed or interrupted behind shoulders, elytral pattern differently developed (fig. 25-29). Antennae (fig. 30) relatively short, antennomeres 2 and 3 almost equal, antennomere 4 slightly longer. Pronotum very sparsely but distinctly punctate, with a double puncture rows along the middle. Thoracic sterna black, elytral pattern metallic blue, remaining parts of body flavous, legs slightly, antenna somewhat more distinctly darkened. Length about 4.0 mm (= *nepalensis* BRYANT, 1952). General view as in plate II, phot. 5 and 6. Variation: elytra uniformly metallic (ab. *epipleuralis* Jacoby, 1908? (TAKIZAWA, 1983), see also auxiliary group D, thesis 2). From other small, similarly coloured species differs by distinctly and densely punctured vertex. Known from India and Nepal *constrictofasciata* JACOBY, 1908.
- The lateral stripe not narrowed behind shoulders, pronotum entirely or almost entirely impunctate 41.
41. Apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi black. On head the anterior part, sides and antennae black. On each elytron sutural and lateral stripes black, the median flavous

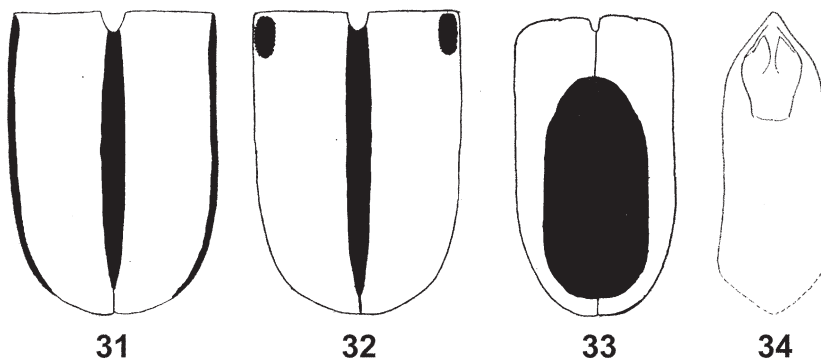
- vitta and both black stripes of approximately equal width. Length about 4.5 mm. Described from Assam *occipitalis* JACOBY, 1908.
- . Legs pale, apices of tibiae and tarsi darkened or in dark coloured specimens blackish. Labrum pale, antennae pitchy brown. On each elytron (fig. 23) sutural and lateral stripes black or black with bluish reflex, the median flavous vitta usually about two times broader than lateral black stripe. Length 4.0-5.8 mm. General view as in plate III, phot. 11. Known from India and Thailand *externevittata* PIC, 1943.
42. Sutural stripe narrow, widened at scutellum and joined with black apical margin (fig. 24). Labrum and clypeus blackish, remaining parts of upper side reddish brown. Antennae, legs and underside black, femora partly brownish. Length about 5.0 mm. General view as in plate I, phot. 2. Described from Vietnam *atromarginata* PIC, 1932.
- . Black elytral pattern not as above 43.
43. Larger. Elytral sutural stripe broad or very broad 44.
- . Smaller. Elytral sutural stripe narrow 45.
44. Antennae black, very short and robust, barely reaching to the base of elytra. Antennomeres 3 and 4 equal, preapical antennomeres quadrate. Sutural stripe very broad, anteriorly and posteriorly slightly shortened. Underside and femora black with greenish reflex, Margins of abdomen narrowly lightened, tibiae and tarsi fulvous. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from India *rufotibialis* JACOBY, 1908.
- . Antennae slender, their apical part and underside black, remaining parts of body and legs fulvous, tarsomeres apically darkened. Elytra with broad, greenish-black sutural stripe reaching almost to apex. On pronotum two short longitudinal puncture rows, anterior angles slightly tuberculate. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Malabar Coast *viridisuturata* JACOBY, 1908.
45. Body fulvous, antennae, tibiae and tarsi brown, thoracic sterna and abdomen at base black. Antennomeres 3 distinctly longer than 4. Transverse furrow on pronotum



25-30. *Lema (Lema) constrictofasciata* JACOBY, 1908. 25-29 – elytral pattern (25 after KIMOTO and GRESSITT, 1979, 26-30 after TAKIZAWA, 1990): 30 – antenna (after TAKIZAWA, 1990)

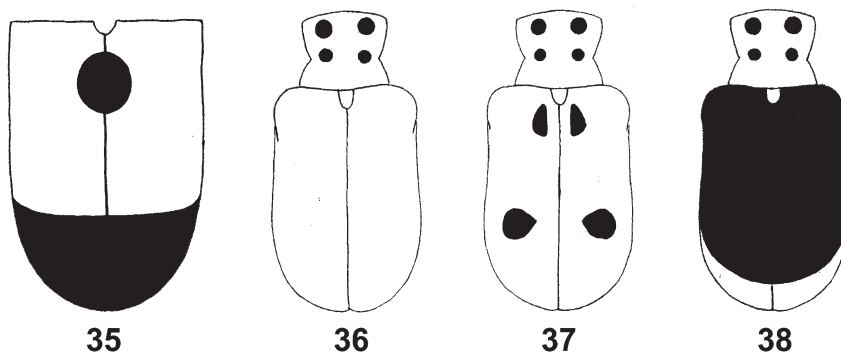
tum placed close to base. Length about 4.0 mm Described from S India (Bengal)

- *suturella* BALY, 1865.
- Colouration of body as in *suturella*, antennae strongly darkened. Antennomere 3 as long as 4. Transverse furrow on pronotum placed rather distant from base. Length about 4.0 mm. Here probably *juvenilis* JACOBY, 1908 from Malabar Coast (no significant differences) and perhaps *enigmatica* KIMOTO and GRESSITT, 1979 (described from Laos, black pattern on elytra more developed, figs. 31, 32). Described from S India (Bengal) *downesii* BALY, 1865.
46. Pronotum black, with purplish reflex. Elytra fulvous with elongate metallic blue sutural spot situated behind scutellum and reaching to about midlength of elytra; apical third of elytra also metallic blue. Underside and legs black. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from S India (Nilgiri) and Malabar Coast *admirabilis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Pronotum pale or pale with black pattern 47.
47. On pronotum four black spots. Palpi incrassate. Elytra testaceous, a large triangular patch occupies the anterior two-fifths, another patch almost covers the posterior half, being prolonged anteriorly along lateral margins. Length about 6.5 mm. Externally very similar to *L. (Petauristes) jansoni* and with great probability it is an unrecognized *Petauristes*. Described from W India *crassipalpis* DUVIVIER, 1891.
- Pronotum without black pattern 48.
48. Elytra blue-black with fulvous pattern 49.
- Elytra fulvous with black pattern 51.
49. Elytra with dark fulvous or reddish common rectangular marking in anterior part and with fulvous or reddish apical area. Legs reddish or brownish with blackened apices of mid and hind femora, antennomeres black, reddish basally. Length 5.2–5.8 mm. General view as in plate V, phot. 20. Distributed in Russian Far-East, Korea and Japan. *scutellaris* (KRAATZ, 1879).



31–34. (31, 32 after KIMOTO and GRESSITT, 1979, 33): 31, 32 – *Lema (Lema) enigmatica* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979, elytral pattern; 33 – *L. (L.) praeusta* (FABRICIUS, 1792); 34 – *Lema (Lema) raychaudhurii* TAKIZAWA, 1984

- Colouration of elytra not as above 50.
- 50. Antennae black, underside and legs black with bluish reflex. Elytra metallic blue, the sides with a fulvous band that starting at the shoulders, is strongly widened at the middle and abbreviated before apex. Basal furrow of pronotum distant from base. Length about 5.0 mm. Perhaps here *malabarica* Jacoby, 1908, differing by reduced (present on apex only) fulvous elytral pattern. Described from India.
..... *lateralis* JACOBY, 1893.
- Antennae black, antennomeres 10-11 fulvous. Underside and legs black, inner side of all femora Elytra blue with a small fulvous spot just above the shoulders. In an unnamed variation the flavous colour prolonged from shoulders along lateral margins to apex. Thorax strongly swollen anteriorly, entirely impunctate. Length about 4.0 mm. Here perhaps the somewhat larger (5.0 mm) insufficiently described *fulvomaculata* PIC, 1923, from India. Distributed in Sri Lanka
..... *crassicollis* JACOBY, 1887.
- 51. Legs or at least femora, clypeus, antennae and underside black 52.
- Legs pale, at most apices of tibiae and tarsi darkened 56.
- 52. Elytra dark fulvous or reddish with one blackish spot on humeri. Here *diversa* ab. *cyaneohumeralis*, see auxiliary group A, thesis 25.
- Not as above 53.
- 53. Elytra reddish brown with large, common, ovale patch as in fig. 33. Pronotum (fig. 4) slightly transverse, broadened anteriorly and broader at anterior corner than at base. Aedeagus as in fig. 34. Described from India
..... *raychaudhurii* TAKIZAWA, 1984.
- Elytra coloured differently 54.
- 54. Body, head except for top of neck, antennae and legs black. Pronotum and elytra orange castaneous, lateroapical margin of elytra black (fig. 35). On pronotum several irregular rows of minute punctures. Length 5.3-5.8 mm. Described from Thailand *morimotoi* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979.
- Colouration not as above 55.



35-37. Elytral pattern (after KIMOTO and GRESSITT, 1979): 35 – *Lema (Lema) morimotoi* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979; 36-38 – *L. (Petauristes) jansoni* BALY, 1861

55. Elytra fulvous, each with two black spots, one before and one behind the middle 56.
- Elytra fulvous with blue sutural and lateral bands. Antennae black, antennomeres 1-2 paler beneath, antennomeres 3 and 4 equal. Along the middle of pronotum run two longitudinal rows of more or less distinct punctures. Length about 4.5 mm. Here colour variation (unnamed) of *difficilis* (see auxiliary group D, antithesis 16).
56. Smaller. Anterior spots on elytra situated near scutellum. Underside almost entirely black. Pronotum impunctate, basal furrow placed near base. Length about 5.0 mm. Described from Burma. *burmaensis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Larger. Anterior spots of elytra situated on humeri. Here *diversa* ab. *quadriplagiata*. See auxiliary group A, thesis 25.
57. Body almost entirely yellowish brown, on each elytron two (postbasal and post-median) black spots 58.
- Anterior part of head darkened, antennae mostly pitchy or dark brown to black, antennomere 1 entirely pale, antennomeres 2-7 lightened on underside. Anterior black spot on elytron roundish, situated behind base, about equidistant from shoulder and from scutellum. Length 5.9 mm. Described from Taiwan based on single specimen..... *esakii* CHÛJÔ, 1951.
58. Body entirely pale except for black labrum and two bluish-black spots on each elytron: one subquadrate on the shoulder and one roundish near apex. Length 5.0-6.0 mm. Described from India (Bengal) *cardoni* JACOBY, 1897.
- Body pale, apices of tibiae and tarsi darkened. On each elytron two bluish-black spots: one small near scutellum, but distant from the suture, and one longitudinal extending from midlength to near apex. From somewhat similar form of *jansoni* (see subgenus *Petauristes* thesis 13) differs by the basal furrow on pronotum, placed not near, but in some distance from the base. Length 4.5-5.0 mm. Probably belonging to subgenus *Petauristes*. Described from S India (Nilgiris, Malabar) *maindroni* JACOBY, 1908.

subgenus *Microlema* PIC, 1932

1. One species only. Body, legs and antennae black with feeble greenish metallic reflex, margins of abdomen usually narrowly lightened, elytra pale brown or dark yellow with 5 black spots (1, 2, 2) on each elytron (typical form). Length 4.4-5.6 mm. General view as in plate VI, phot. 24. Variations: legs partly reddish, black elytral spots partly disappearing (ab. *japonica* WEISE, 1889, ab. *semiobliterata* PIC, 1907, ab. *nadari* PIC, 1945, ab. *nankinea* PIC, 1945), rarely elytra uniformly pale (ab. *brunneipennis* KUWAYAMA, 1932). Distributed in NE Kazakhstan, Mongolia, N China, Korea and Japan *decempunctata* GEBLER, 1830.

subgenus *Petauristes* LATREILLE, 1829

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Antennae robust, brownish, antennomeres 8 and 9 black. Body piceous with metallic reflex, upper side greenish. Legs partly testaceous. On each elytron a fovea near suture. Length 6.0 mm. Subgeneric status unclear. Described from China *bifoveipennis* PIC, 1934.
 - Not as above 2.
2. Body and upper side brown or reddish brown, on pronotum four black spots, elytra spotted differently. Ventral surface blackish. Antennae black, antennomeres 1 and 2 brownish. Length 5.5-6.5 mm (= *quadripunctata* SWARTZ, 1808, nec OLIVIER, 1808, *swartzi* CLARK, 1866, *trapezinotata* GRESSITT, 1942). Distributed in Russian Far East, Korea, N China and Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu) *adamsii* BALY, 1865.
 - Not as above 3.
3. Elytra flavous, on each elytron three black spots, see *Lema* (*Lema*) *multimaculata* (auxiliary group E, thesis 3).
 - Colouration of elytra not as above 4.
4. Pronotum just behind middle with a distinct small, ovate fovea, sometimes prolonged posteriad as a short furrow. Upper side reddish, antennomeres 8 and 9, a small common spot on elytral apex, scutellum and two short transverse bands on each elytron black. Antennae blackened only in terminal part, tarsi black. In male hind femora prolonged and incrassate. General view as in plate VII, phot. 28. Length 8.0-9.0 mm (= *quadrisignata* BOISDUVAL, 1835, *subinnotata* PIC, 1929, *philippinica* HEINZE, 1941, *ceylonica* HEINZE, 1941, possibly also *femorata* GUÉRIN-MENÉVILLE, 1844). Fairly variable species, black pattern sometimes strongly reduced or almost absent; males, having longer femora, are often classified as *femorata* GUÉRIN-MENÉVILLE, 1844. Rather broadly distributed in India, Indochina and Indonesia *quadripunctata* (OLIVIER, 1808).
 - Pronotum without fovea just behind middle, body differently coloured 5.
5. Similar to *quadripunctata*, (thesis 4), but antennae black except for basal antennomere, Tarsi never black, on each elytron two black spots at the base. Elytral intervals smooth, impunctate. Length 5.0-6.0 mm. Variation: black colour expanded, on pronotum two small spots, on each elytron a large longitudinal stripe reaching from base almost to apex (ab. *kurosuzi* CHŪJŌ, 1951). Endemic to Taiwan *koshunensis* CHŪJŌ, 1934.
 - Not as above 6.
6. Last or/and penultimate palpomere of maxillar palp distinctly enlarged, at least as thick as the preceding palpomere 7.
 - Last palpomere of maxillar palp slender 8.
7. Larger. Pronotum with a pair of shallow, anterolaterally situated, longitudinal furrows. Body entirely pale flavous. Length about 8.0 mm (= *pallidipes* PIC, 1916)..

- Distributed in India, Nepal, Indochina and Indonesia *palpalis* LACORDAIRE, 1845.
- Smaller, body length 6.0-7.0 mm. On pronotum black spots. See *jansoni*, thesis 13.
8. Upper side entirely pale 9.
- Upper side at least with black pattern or partly, sometimes entirely, metallic. 15.
9. Body entirely fulvous. Antennae long and slender, antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than 4. Juxtahumeral depression rather feeble, humeri very prominent. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Assam *singularis* JACOBY, 1908.
- Not as above 10.
10. Eyes unusually strongly prominent, large, preceded by very deep sulci. Body entirely testaceous, underside and legs somewhat darker. Elytra finely punctate. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Burma *simillima* JACOBY, 1908.
- Eyes not unusually prominent, sulci normal 11.
11. Antennae robust and short, barely extend to the base of elytra 12.
- Antennae not particularly robust and short, reaching anterior third of elytra 13.
12. Body larger, length about 9.0 mm. Described from Sri Lanka *yerburi* JACOBY, 1908.
- Body smaller, length 7.0-8.0 mm. Hind femora thick. Known from Burma and Thailand. *indica* JACOBY, 1895.
13. Preapical antennomeres short, about as long as wide. Occiput impunctate. Upper side brownish, underside, antenna and legs black or blackish. Length about 7.0 mm (= *robusta* JACOBY, 1892 nec LACORDAIRE, 1845, *semiopaca* PIC, 1931, possibly also *forticornis* PIC, 1924 described from Kweichow in S China). Distributed in Indochina *crioceroides* JACOBY, 1892.
- Preapical antennomeres at least 1.5 times longer than wide 14.
14. Antennomeres 2-4 subequal, hind femora slightly thickened, antennomeres 5-11 thickened and subequal. Body entirely pale with darkened labrum and black tarsal claws. Length 7.8 mm. Described from Nepal *nepalica* MEDVEDEV, 2003.
- Antennomere 2 shorter than 3 or 4. Upper side brownish, antennae and tibiae blackish. Length 7.0-11.0 mm. Forms two subspecies: ventral side entirely pale (subsp. *unicolor* CLARK, 1866 = *major* PIC, 1924, *vandae* GRESSITT, 1942, *nigrotibialis* MEDVEDEV, 1958); thorax black or blackish (subsp. *pectoralis* Baly). Here perhaps also *duplicata* GRESSITT, 1942, described from Hainan Isl., after rather detailed original description barely differing from *pectoralis*. Distributed in Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, Hainan Isl., S China and Taiwan, subsp. *pectoralis* known from Malaysia only *pectoralis* BALY, 1865.
15. On pronotum four (2 : 2, sometimes fused) or two (anteriorly) black spots. Surface of pronotum impunctate. Underside pale, colouration of upper side very variable. Length 4.5-7.0 mm. Variations: pronotum with 4 spots, elytra black with one large, common sutural spot (typical form), upper side pale, on pronotum 4 spots (unna-

- med), pronotum with 4 spots, elytra entirely black (unnamed, see auxiliary group D, thesis 1), spots on pronotum fused, elytra black with rufous apex (unnamed), elytra black with cross-like fulvous pattern (unnamed), elytra with 5 black spots: one below scutellum, two humeral and two postmedian (unnamed), elytra with 3 spots: one rather large scutellar and two postmedian (ab. *histrion* CLARK, 1866). Distributed in E India, Burma and Malacca *jansonii* BALY, 1861.
- Pronotum without pattern 16.
 - 16. Both pronotum and elytra bluish black 17.
 - Pronotum brownish 18.
 - 17. Larger, head entirely bluish black, on pronotum transverse sulcus shallower, punctures on median part finer. Length about 7.0 mm. Described from Vietnam *viridicolor* PIC, 1947.
 - Smaller, vertex partly reddish, on pronotum transverse sulcus deeper, punctures of median part stronger. Length 5.0-5.5 mm. Described based on two specimens from Thailand and Laos *caerulea* KIMOTO and GRESSITT, 1979.
 - 18. Upper side entirely bluish black, under side and legs black, abdomen light reddish brown. Length about 4.8 mm. Very similar to *L. concinnipennis* (auxiliary group C, thesis 3) but on average smaller, differing by regular puncturation of elytra near scutellum, more strongly constricted and not evenly punctate pronotum. Length 4.8 mm. Described from Darjeeling, India *indicola*, TAKIZAWA et BASU, 1987.
 - Not as above 19.
 - 19. Body reddish, elytra green, bluish or blackish-violaceous only 20.
 - Body blackish, head and pronotum reddish brown, elytra bluish. Length about 6.0 mm (= *infracyanea* PIC, 1924). Broadly distributed in Indochina, China, Taiwan, Japan and Korea *honorata* BALY, 1873.
 - 20. Underside red, legs bicolorous (femora red, tibiae entirely black) 20.
 - Not as above 21.
 - 21. Punctures in central part of pronotum large, arranged in a pair of longitudinal rows. Length 7.0-8.3 mm. Distributed in SE China to Sichuan, Sikang and Anhwei *fortunei* BALY, 1859.
 - Punctures on central part of pronotum fine, scattered. Basal half of tibiae more lightened. Length about 7.0 mm. Described from S China (Yunnan) *viridipennis* PIC, 1924.
 - 22. Smaller. Body entirely pale, elytra metallic blue only. Surface of pronotum entirely impunctate. Length about 6.0 mm. Described from Andaman Isl. *andamanensis* JACOBY, 1908.
 - Larger, length of body 7.0-8.0 mm 23.
 - 23. Labrum black, tarsal claws piutchy, elytra deep metallic greenish-blue. Antennomeres 3 and 4 subequal. Length 7.0-7.5 mm (= *rufonubes* GRESSITT, 1942). Known from Thailand and S China (Hainan, Fukien) *mouhoti* BALY, 1879.
 - Antennae, apices of tibiae and tarsi blackish, elytra metallic blue. Remaining parts of body ferrugineous-flavous. Length about 7.5 mm. Insufficiently described species from Taiwan, recently placed into the subgenus *Petauristes* (KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1997) *postrema* BATES, 1866.

REVIEW OF SPECIES

Genus *Lema* Fabricius, 1798

Lema FABRICIUS, 1798: 90.

Sulcatolema PIC, 1928a: 96.

The subgenus *Sulcatolema*, created for *coromandeliana* (= *praeusta*) and other species with anterior dorsal furrow on pronotum, is considered recently as a simple synonym of *Lema*. In the present review the species *Lema* (orig.: *Crioceris*) *bicolor* (FABRICIUS), 1798: 89, impossible to identify, is not included.

***Lema (Lema) admirabilis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema admirabilis JACOBY, 1908: 59.

Terra typica: India mer.

***Lema (Lema) ametysthina* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema ametysthina JACOBY, 1908: 24.

Terra typica: Assam, India.

***Lema (Lema) annulitarsis* PIC, 1924**

Lema annulitarsis PIC, 1924: 13.

Terra typica: Tonkin, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) arrogans* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema arrogans JACOBY, 1908: 60.

Terra typica: Nilgiri, India.

***Lema (Lema) assamensis* JACOBY, 1891**

Lema assamensis JACOBY, 1891: 31.

Terra typica: Assam, India.

***Lema (Lema) atkinsoni* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema atkinsoni JACOBY, 1908: 28.

Locus typicus: Mungphu, Sikkim, India.

***Lema (Lema) atrocaerulea* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema atro-caerulea JACOBY, 1908: 66.

Terra typica: India or.

***Lema (Lema) atromarginata* PIC, 1932**

Lema atromarginata PIC, 1932: 138.

Terra typica: Tonkin, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) balyana* WEISE, 1903**

Lema balyana JACOBY, 1908: 20.

? = *malabarica* JACOBY, 1908: 18.

? = *malabarensis* PIC, 1943b: 13.

Terra typica (pro *balyana*): India (Wallardi, Nilgiri).

Locus typicus (pro *malabarica*): Mahé, Malabar Coast, India.

Locus typicus (pro *malabarensis*): Malabar, India.

***Lema (Lema) barbieri* PIC, 1949**

Lema Barbieri PIC, 1949: 12.

Locus typicus: Saigon, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) basithorax* PIC, 1924**

Lema basithorax PIC, 1924: 11.

Locus typicus: Hoa Binh, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) becquarti* GRESSITT, 1942**

Lema becquarti GRESSITT, 1942: 308.

Terra typica: Chekiang, China.

***Lema (Lema) belgaumensis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema belgaumensis JACOBY, 1908: 70.

Locus typicus: Belgaum, India.

***Lema (Lema) bimaculaticeps* PIC, 1924**

Lema bimaculaticeps PIC, 1924: 12.

Terra typica: Tibet.

***Lema (Lema) birmanica* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema birmanica JACOBY, 1908: 17.

Locus typicus: Palon, Burma.

***Lema bohemani* CLARK, 1866**

Lema russula BOHEMAN, 1858: 153.

Lema bohemani CLARK, 1866: 24, nom. nov. pro *Lema russula* BOHEMAN, 1851: 153, nec LACORDAIRE, 1845: 533.

Lema forticornis PIC, 1924: 14.

Terra typica (pro *russula* LACORDAIRE): Columbia.

Locus typicus (pro *russula* BOHEMAN): Hongkong, China.

Terra typica (pro *forticornis*): China.

***Lema (Lema) breveapicalis* PIC, 1924**

Lema breveapicalis PIC, 1924: 10.

Locus typicus: Saigon, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) cambodiae* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979**

Lema cambodiae KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 242.

Locus typicus (pro *cambodiae*): Kiri Rom, Cambodia.

***Lema (Lema) cardoni* JACOBY, 1897**

Lema cardoni JACOBY, 1897: 420.

Locus typicus: Mandar, Bengal, India.

***Lema (Lema) carinata* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema carinata JACOBY, 1908: 33.

Locus typicus: Mahé, Malabar Coast, India.

***Lema (Lema) castanea* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema castanea JACOBY, 1908: 37.

Locus typicus: Sadiya, montes Patkai, Assam.

***Lema (Lema) castaneithorax* PIC, 1924**

Lema castaneithorax PIC, 1924: 12.

Terra typica: Tonkin, Vietnam, India.

***Lema (Lema) cerea* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema cerea JACOBY, 1908: 37.

Terra typica: India (Travancore, Nilgiri).

***Lema (Lema) ceylonensis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema ceylonensis JACOBY, 1908: 21.

Terra typica: Sri Lanka.

Lema (Lema) chalybeonotata* CLARK, 1866Lema chalybeo-notata* CLARK, 1866: 37.ab. *ingloria* WEISE, 1903: 19.

Terra typica: Sri Lanka.

Lema (Lema) chujoi* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961Lema chujoi* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 64.? *Lema perplexa* BALY, 1889: 487.Terra typica: (pro *chujoi*): Kwantung, China et Hainan Isl.Locus typicus: (pro *perplexa*): Hué, Vietnam.***Lema (Lema) cirsicola* CHÛJÔ, 1959***Lema cirsicola* CHÛJÔ, 1959: 2.

Terra typica: Japan (Honshu, Kyusdhu, Shikoku).

Lema (Lema) clypeata* JACOBY, 1908Lema clypeata* JACOBY, 1908: 41.

Locus typicus: Ruby Mines, Burma.

Lema (Lema) concinnipennis* BALY, 1865Lema concinnipennis* BALY, 1865: 157*Lema haemorrhoidalis* WEISE, 1889: 576.*Lema kiotoensis* PIC, 1924: 12.*Lema inaequalicollis* PIC, 1924: 13.*Lema atriventris* PIC, 1924: 13.*Lema concinnipennis* var. *ventralis* KUWAYAMA, 1932: 42.? *sikanga* GRESSITT, 1942: 319.*haemorrhoidalis* = *concinnipennis*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 66.*kiotoensis* = *concinnipennis*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 66.*inaequalicollis* = *concinnipennis*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 66.*atriventris* = *concinnipennis*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 66.

Locus typicus: Kandy, Sri Lanka.

Terra typica (pro *haemorrhoidalis*): Sichuan, China.Locus typicus (pro *kiotoensis*): Kioto, Honshu, Japan.Terra typica (pro *inaequalicollis*): China.Terra typica (pro *atriventris*): China.Terra typica (pro *sikanga*): Sikang, China.Terra typica (pro var. *ventralis*): Japan, Korea.***Lema (Lema) constrictofasciata* JACOBY, 1908***Lema constricto-fasciata* JACOBY, 1908: 46.*Lema epipleuralis*: JACOBY, 1908: 21.*Lema nepalensis* BRYANT, 1952: 602.

epipleuralis = *constrictofasciata*: MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERS., 1998: 209.

nepalensis = *constrictofasciata*: MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERS., 1998: 209.

Terra typica (pro *constrictofasciata*): India sept.

Locus typicus (pro *epipleuralis*): Mandar, Bengal, India.

Locus typicus (pro *nepalensis*): Rasua, Nepal.

***Lema (Lema) coomani* PIC, 1924**

Lema rugifrons JACOBY, 1889: 151, nec JACOBY, 1888: 27 [Neotropical].

Lema coomani PIC, 1924: 13.

Lema paagai CHŪJŌ, 1933: 20.

Lema rangoonensis WHITE, 1981: 40, nom. nov. pro *rugifrons* JACOBY, 1889.

coomani = *rugifrons* JACOBY, 1889: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 253.

paagai = *rugifrons* JACOBY, 1889: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 253.

Terra typica: (pro *coomani*): Tonkin, Vietnam.

Terra typica: (pro *paagai*): Taiwan.

Locus typicus: (pro *rugifrons* JACOBY, 1889): Rangoon, Burma.

***Lema (Lema) coreensis* MONRÓS, 1960**

Lema coreana: CHŪJŌ, 1933: 182.

Lema coreensis MONRÓS, 1960: 182 (nom nov. pro *coreana* CHŪJŌ, 1933 nec PIC, 1924)

Lema peninsularis GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 70 (nom nov. pro *coreana* CHŪJŌ, 1933 nec PIC, 1924: , 1952: 602).

Terra typica (pro *coreana*): Korea.

Locus typicus (pro *epipleuralis*): Mandar, Bengal, India.

Locus typicus (pro *nepalensis*): Rasua, Nepal.

***Lema (Lema) coronata* BALY, 1873**

Lema coronata BALY, 1873: 72.

Lema formosana KUWAYAMA, 1932: 82.

Lema spinipes PIC, 1938: 16.

Lema sagensis HEINZE, 1943b: 107.

Lema formosana subsp. *takanabensis* NAKANE, 1950: 53.

formosana = *coronata*: CHŪJŌ et KIMOTO, 1960: 3.

sagensis = *coronata*: KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1994: 272.

spinipes = *coronata*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 66.

Locus typicus (pro *coronata*): Nagasaki, Kyushu, Japan.

Terra typica (pro *formosana*): Taiwan.

Terra typica (pro *spinipes*): Kiangsu, China.

Locus typicus (pro *sagensis*): Saga, Kyushu, Japan

***Lema (? Lema, ? Petauristes) crassipalpis* DUVIVIER, 1891**

Lema crassipalpis DUVIVIER, 1891: 26.

Locus typicus: Konbir (distr. Gumla), India.

***Lema (Lema) cribricollis* WEISE, 1903**

Lema cribricollis WEISE, 1903: 18.

Locus typicus: Kandy, Sri Lanka.

***Lema (Lema) cyanea* FABRICIUS, 1798**

Lema cyanea FABRICIUS, 1798: 92.

Lema wallacei JACOBY, 1884: 10.

Lema bicolorithorax PIC, 1924: 13.

Lema lacosa PIC, 1924: 12.

Lema persicariae CHÛJÔ, 1933: 38.

Lema angustepunctata GRESSITT, 1942.

? *Lema crebrepunctata*, JACOBY, 1908: 66.

wallacei = *cyanea*: JACOBY, 1908: 64.

bicolorithorax = *lacosa*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 69.

lacosa = *cyanea*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 246.

persicariae = *lacosa*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 69.

angustepunctata = *lacosa*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 69.

Terra typica (pro *cyanea*): India Or.

Terra typica (pro *wallacei*): Sumatra, Indonesia

Terra typica (pro *bicolorithorax*): Yunnan, China.

Terra typica (pro *lacosa*): N Vietnam.

Terra typica (pro *persicariae*): Taiwan.

Locus typicus (pro *angustepunctata*): Yimna-San, Mei distr., Kwantung, China.

Locus typicus (pro *crebrepunctata*): Ruby Mines, Burma.

***Lema (Lema) cyanella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

Chrysomela cyanella LINNAEUS, 1758: 376.

Lema puncticollis CURTIS, 1830: 323.

Lema rugicollis SUFFRIAN, 1841: 97.

? *Lema pygmaea* KRAATZ, 1879: 129.

puncticollis = *cyanella*: LACORDAIRE, 1845: 362

rugicollis = *cyanella*: LACORDAIRE, 1845: 362

Terra typica (pro *cyanella*): not given.

Terra typica (pro *puncticollis*): England.

Terra typica (pro *rugicollis*): Europe.

Terra typica (pro *pygmaea*): E Siberia.

***Lema (Lema) cyaneopectoralis* PIC, 1924**

Lema cyaneopectoralis PIC, 1924: 12.

Terra typica: Tonkin, Vietnam, India.

***Lema (Lema) decolorata* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema decolorata JACOBY, 1908: 42.

Terra typica: Nilgiri, India.

***Lema (Lema) delauneyi* BALY, 1889**

Lema delauneyi BALY, 1889: 488.

Lema annamensis HEINZE, 1942: 56.

? *Lema nigrobifasciata* HEINZE, 1942: 54.

Lema nigrofasciata PIC, 1949: 12.

? *quadriplagiata* BALY, 1865: 155.

annamensis = *delauneyi*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 247.

nigrofasciata = *nigrobifasciata*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 251.

Locus typicus (pro *delauneyi*): Hué, Vietnam.

Terra typica (pro *annamensis*): Annam, Vietnam.

Locus typicus (pro *nigrobifasciata*): Hué, Thailand.

Locus typicus (pro *quadriplagiata*): Pachybouri, Thailand

Locus typicus (pro *nigrofasciata*): Saigon, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) delicatula* BALY, 1873**

Lema delicatula BALY, 1873: 75.

Locus typicus: Nagasaki, Kyushu, Japan.

***Lema (Lema) demangei* PIC, 1924**

Lema Demangei PIC, 1924: 14.

Lema corpulentina GRESSITT, 1942: 311.

corpulentina = *demangei*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 67.

Terra typica (pro *demangei*): Tonkin (N Vietnam).

Terra typica (pro *corpulentina*): Hainan Isl.

***Lema (Lema) difficilis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema difficilis JACOBY, 1908: 47.

Terra typica: Sri Lanka.

***Lema (Lema) dilecta* BALY, 1873**

Lema dilecta BALY, 1873: 74.

Locus typicus: Hiogo, Honshu, Japan..

***Lema (Lema) dimidiatipennis* JACOBY, 1892**

Lema dimidiatipennis JACOBY, 1892: 871.

Locus typicus: Palon, Burma.

***Lema (Lema) diversa* BALY, 1873**

Lema diversa BALY, 1873: 71.

Lema Lewisii Baly, 1873: 72.

Lema chinensis JACOBY, 1890: 85.

Lema coreana PIC, 1924: 13.

Lema diversa var. *doii* KUWAYAMA, 1932: 106.

Lema diversa var. *doii*, ab. *morii* YUASA, 1939: 163

Lema diversa var. *lewisii* ab. *akaheri* YUASA, 1939: 163

Lema diversa ab. *cyaneohumeralis* HEINZE, 1943b: 106.

Lema diversa ab. *quadriplagiata* HEINZE, 1943b: 106.

Lema diversa ab. *suturalis* HEINZE, 1943b: 107.

Lema diversa ab. *cyaneohumeralis* HEINZE, 1943b: 106.

lewisii = *diversa*: YUASA, 1939: 163.

chinensis = *diversa*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 67.

coreana = *diversa*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 67.

Locus typicus (pro *diversa*): Nagasaki, Kyushu, Japan.

Locus typicus (pro *lewisii*): Nagasaki, Kyushu, Japan.

Locus typicus (pro *chinensis*): Changyang, Hubei, China.

Terra typica (pro *coreana*): Korea.

Locus typicus (pro *doi*): Kyoto, Honshu, Japan.

Locus typicus (pro *morii*): Tokyo, Honshu, Japan.

Locus typicus (pro *akaheri*): Tokyo, Honshu, Japan.

***Lema (Lema) diversesignata* PIC, 1937**

Lema diversesignata PIC, 1937: 17.

? *Lema nigrobimaculata* PIC, 1924: 12.

Terra typica: Vietnam mer.

***Lema (Lema) djoui* GRESSITT, 1942**

Lema djoui GRESSITT, 1942:312.

Locus typicus: Kanton, Kwantung, China.

***Lema (Lema) downesii* BALY, 1865**

Lema Downesii BALY, 1865: 156.

Lema nigro-suturalis CLARK, 1866: 37.

?*Lema juvenilis* JACOBY, 1908: 43.

?*Lema enigmatica* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 247.

Locus typicus (pro *downesii*): Bombay, India.

Terra typica (pro *nigrosuturalis*): E India.

Terra typica (pro *juvenilis*): Malabar Coast, India.

Locus typicus (pro *enigmatica*): Sedone, prov. Pakse, Laos.

***Lema (Lema) eroshkinae* MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, 1999**

Lema eroshkinae MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, 1999: 356.

Locus typicus: Tam-Đao, prov. Vinh-Phu, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) esakii* CHŪJŌ, 1951**

Lema esakii CHŪJŌ, 1951: 110

Locus typicus: Tattakia-Baikei, Taiwan.

***Lema (Lema) externevittata* PIC, 1943b**

Lema externevittata PIC, 1943b: 13.

Locus typicus: Sadiya, Assam, India.

***Lema (Lema) feae* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema feae JACOBY, 1908: 40.

Locus typicus: Karennee, Burma.

***Lema (Lema) flavimana* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema flavimana JACOBY, 1908: 27.

Locus typicus: Bandrta, Mumbai (Bombay), India.

***Lema (Lema) fulvicornis* JACOBY, 1887**

Lema fulvicornis JACOBY, 1887: 66.

Terra typica: Sri Lanka.

***Lema (Lema) fulvimana* JACOBY, 1900**

Lema fulvimana JACOBY, 1900: 98.

Terra typica: Bengal, India.

***Lema (Lema) fulvofrontalis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema fulvofrontalis JACOBY, 1908: 61.

Terra typica: India.

***Lema (Lema) fulvula* LACORDAIRE, 1845**

Lema fulvula LACORDAIRE, 1845: 338.

Terra typica: Coromandel Coast, India.

***Lema (Lema) gahani* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema gahani JACOBY, 1908: 63.

Terra typica: Khâsi Hills, Assam, India.

***Lema (Lema) greeni* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema greeni JACOBY, 1908: 31.

Locus typicus: Kandy, Sri Lanka.

***Lema (Lema) hopei* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema hopei JACOBY, 1908: 19.

Terra typica: India.

***Lema (Lema) horni* WEISE, 1903**

Lema horni WEISE, 1903: 21.

? *Lema rufo-ornata* CLARK, 1866: 30.

Locus typicus (pro *horni*): Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka.

Terra typica (pro *rufornata*): Sri-Lanka.

***Lema (Lema) impressipennis* PIC, 1944.**

Lema biimpressipennis PIC, 1932: 138.

Lema impressipennis PIC, 1944: 12, (nom. nov. pro *biimpressipennis* PIC, 1932: 138, nec PIC, 1931: 138).

Terra typica (pro *impressipennis*): Assam, India.

Terra typica (pro *biimpressipennis* PIC, 1931): Madagascar.

***Lema (Lema) inconspiqua* GRESSITT, 1942**

Lema inconspiqua GRESSITT, 1942: 315.

Terra typica: Hainan Isl.

***Lema (Lema) infranigra* PIC, 1924**

Lema infranigra PIC, 1924: 11.

Lema pulchrula GRESSITT, 1942: 317.

pulchrula = *infranigra*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 68.

Terra typica: (pro *infranigra*): China.

Terra typica: (pro *pulchrula*): Kiangsi, China.

***Lema (Lema) intacta* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema intacta Jacoby, 1908: 22.

Locus typicus: Wallardi, Travancore, India.

***Lema (Lema) kandyensis* WEISE, 1903**

Lema kandyensis WEISE, 1903: 20.

Locus typicus: Kandy, Sri Lanka.

***Lema (Lema) kimotoi* MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS., 1999**

Lema kimotoi MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, 1999: 358.

Locus typicus: Buon Loi, Gialai-Contum, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) lacertosa* LACORDAIRE, 1845**

Lema lacertosa LACORDAIRE, 1845: 339.

Lema diversipes PIC, 1921: 3.

?*Lema phungi* PIC, 1924: 13.

?*Lema jeanvoinei* PIC,

diversipes = *lacertosa*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 69.

Terra typica (pro *lacertosa*): Bengal, India.

Terra typica (pro *diversipes*): Yunnan, china.

Terra typica (pro *phungi*): Tonkin, N. Vietnam.

Locus typicus (pro *jeanvoinei*): Hanoi, N. Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) lacordairii* BALY, 1865**

Lema cyanipennis LACORDAIRE, 1845: 370, nec FABRICIUS, 1801: 472.

Lema Lacordairii BALY, 1865: 23, (nom. nov. pro *cyanipennis* LACORDAIRE).

Lema praeclara CLARK, 1866: 38.

Lema lacordairei auctorum.

praeclara = *lacordairii*: MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, 1998: 208.

Terra typica (pro *cyanipennis* FABR.): Sumatra.

Terra typica (pro *cyanipennis* LAC.): Assam, India.

Terra typica (pro *praeclara*): India.

***Lema (Lema) laotica* MEDVEDEV, 2004**

Lema laotica MEDVEDEV, 2004: 299.

? *Lema perplexa* BALY, 1889: 487.

Terra typica: Phongsaly env., Laos.

***Lema (Lema) lateralis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema lateralis JACOBY, 1908: 48.

Terra typica: India.

***Lema (Lema) lauta* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961**

Lema lauta GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 69.

? = *Lema diversitarsis* PIC, 1927: 2.

Terra typica (pro *lauta*): Fukien, China.

Locus typicus (pro *diversitarsis*): Hoa-Binh, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) longefemorata* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema longefemorata JACOBY, 1908: 38.

Locus typicus: Mahé, Malabar Coast, India.

***Lema (Lema) lycaon* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema lycaon JACOBY, 1908: 44.

Terra typica: Belgaum, India.

***Lema (Lema) macei* LACORDAIRE, 1845**

Lema macei LACORDAIRE, 1845: 387.

Terra typica: Bengal, India.

***Lema (Lema) maheensis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema mahéensis JACOBY, 1908: 39.

Locus typicus: Mahé, Malabar, India.

***Lema (Lema) maindroni* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema maindroni JACOBY, 1908: 56.

Locu s typ i c u s : Mahé, Malabar Coast, India.

***Lema (Lema) mandibularis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema mandibularis JACOBY, 1908: 32.

Locu s typ i c u s : Palon, Burma.

***Lema (Lema) marginalis* GRESSITT, 1942**

Lema marginalis GRESSITT, 1942: 316.

Locu s typ i c u s : Ta-hau, Hainan Isl.

***Lema (Lema) mediolineata* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema medio-lineata JACOBY, 1908: 49.

Locu s typ i c u s : Ruby Mines, Burma.

***Lema (Lema) michioi* SUZUKI, 2005**

Lema michioi SUZUKI, 2005: 88.

Locu s typ i c u s : Yatsuo-machi, pref. Toyama, Honshu, Japan.

***Lema (Lema) miyatakei* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979**

Lema miyatakei KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 249.

Locu s typ i c u s : Doi Puli, prov. Chiang Mai, Thailand.

***Lema (Lema) momeitensis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema momeitensis JACOBY, 1908: 60.

Locu s typ i c u s : Momeit, Burma.

***Lema (Lema) morimotoi* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979**

Lema (Lema) morimotoi KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 250.

Locu s typ i c u s : Doi Suthep, prov. Chiang Mai, Thailand.

***Lema (?Petauristes) multimaculata* JACOBY, 1893**

Lema multimaculata JACOBY, 1893: 266.

Locu s typ i c u s : Hongkong, China.

***Lema (Lema) nigricollis* JACOBY, 1891**

Lema nigricollis JACOBY, 1891: 31
Terra typica: Assam, India.

***Lema (Lema) nigrobimaculata* PIC, 1924**

Lema nigrobimaculata PIC, 1924: 12.
Terra typica: Thailand.

***Lema (Lema) nigrofrontalis* CLARK, 1866**

Lema nigro-frontalis CLARK, 1866: 40.
Terra typica: Nepal et India.

***Lema (Lema) nigrosignata* PIC, 1926**

Lema nigrosignata PIC, 1926: 393.
Lema fanheanga GRESSITT, 1942: 314.
fanheanga = *nigrosignata*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 251.
Terra typica (pro *nigrosignata*): Vietnam.
Terra typica (pro *fanheanga*): Hainan Isl.

***Lema (Lema) nigroviolacea* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema nigro-violacea JACOBY, 1908: 68.
Terra typica: Nilgiri, India.

***Lema (Lema) nilgiriensis* JACOBY, 1903**

Lema nilgiriensis JACOBY, 1903: 80.
Lema nilgiriensis var. *andrewesi* JACOBY, 1903: 81.
Terra typica: Nilgiri, India.

***Lema (Lema) nitidissima* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema nitidissima JACOBY, 1908: 67.
Terra typica: Wallari, Travancore, India.

***Lema (Lema) oblitterata* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema oblitterata JACOBY, 1908: 16.
Locus typicus: Manipur, India.

***Lema (Lema) obscurifrons* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema obscurifrons JACOBY, 1908: 51.
Terra typica: Nilgiri, India.

Lema (Lema) obscuritarsis* JACOBY, 1908Lema obscuritarsis* JACOBY, 1908: 19.

Locus typicus: Palon, Burma.

Lema (Lema) occipitalis* JACOBY, 1908Lema occipitalis* JACOBY, 1908: 52.

Locus typicus: Sadiya, Assam, India, India.

Lema (Lema) ornaticollis* JACOBY, 1908Lema ornaticollis* JACOBY, 1908: 50.

Terra typica: Nilgiri, India.

Lema (Lema) ornatipennis* JACOBY, 1908Lema ornatipennis* JACOBY, 1908: 46.

Terra typica: Nilgiri, India

Lema (Lema) pallidetestacea* JACOBY, 1908Lema pallide-testacea* JACOBY, 1908: 41.

Terra typica: India or.

Lema (Lema) palonensis* JACOBY, 1908Lema palonensis* JACOBY, 1908: 34.*Lema rufo-testacea* JACOBY, 1908: 36.*Lema annulitarsis* PIC, 1924: 13 (probably a distinct species)*Lema nitobei* CHŪJŌ, 1933: 28.? *impotens* LACORDAIRE, 1845: 335.*rufotestacea* = *palonensis*: MEDVEDEV, 2000: 167.*annulitarsis* = *rufotestacea*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961:72.*nitobei* = *rufotestacea*: GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961:72.Locus typicus (pro *palonensis*): Palon, Burma.Terra typica: (pro *rufotestacea*): India et Burma.Terra typica: (pro *annulitarsis*): Tonkin, Vietnam.Terra typica: (pro *nitobei*): Taiwan.Terra typica: (pro *impotens*): Bengal, India.***Lema (Lema) palpalis* LACORDAIRE, 1845***Lema palpalis* LACORDAIRE, 1845: 315.

Terra typica: Java, Indonesia.

Lema (Lema) paradoxa* JACOBY, 1904Lema paradoxa* JACOBY, 1904: 380.

Terra typica: India.

Lema (Lema) pedestris* JACOBY, 1908Lema pedestris* JACOBY, 1908: 65.

Terra typica: Tenasserim and Andaman Isl., India

Lema (Lema) peguensis* JACOBY, 1908Lema peguensis* JACOBY, 1908: 28.

Locus typicus: Pegu, Burma.

Lema (Lema) piceocastanea* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1971Lema piceocastanea* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 71.

Locus typicus: Wahnsien (Wan), Sichuan, China.

Lema (Lema) praeusta* (FABRICIUS, 1792)Crioceris praeusta* FABRICIUS, 1792: 8.*Leptura Coromandeliana* FABRICIUS, 1798: 154.*Lema cyanipennis* FABRICIUS, 1801: 472.*Lema melanura* FABRICIUS, 1801: 474.*Lema cyanipennis* OLIVIER 1808: 740, nec FABRICIUS, 1801: 472.*Lema dichroa* BLANCHARD, 1853: 310, nec LACORDAIRE, 1845: 514.*Lema fulvula* LACORDAIRE, 1845: 338.*Lema melanocera* LACORDAIRE, 1845: 374.*Lema Malayana* LACORDAIRE, 1845: 378.*Lema Bretinghami* BALY, 1861: 278.*Lema semifulva* JACOBY, 1889: 152.*Lema bisulcata* BALY, 1889: 486.*Lema coromandeliana* var. *Allardi* BALY, 1889: 486.*Lema coromandeliana* var. *gangetica* WEISE, 1903: 20*Lema binghami* JACOBY, 1908: 61.*Lema coromandeliana* var. *philippina* WEISE, 1922: 424.*Lema coromandeliana* var. *rufipes* WEISE, 1922: 424.*Lema coromandeliana* var. *cyaneosuturalis* PIC, 1923: 10.*Lema cyaneopectoralis* PIC, 1923: 10.*Lema binhana* PIC, 1924: 11.*Lema takara* CHŪJŌ, 1933: 5.*Lema coromandeliana* var. *obscuriventris* PIC, 1935: 16.*Lema commelinae* GRESSITT, 1942: 321.*Lema trisulcata* GRESSITT, 1942: 321.*Lema mediofasciata* HEINZE, 1942: 56.*Lema brevesuturalis* PIC, 1943b: 13.*Lema spinotibialis* PIC, 1949: 12.*Lema stevensi* BALY, 1879: 309.*Lema fleutiauxi* BALY, 1889: 487.*Lema tibiella* WEISE, 1903: 20.*Lema atropectoralis* PIC, 1943a: 3.*Lema brevesuturalis* PIC, 1943a: 3.*Lema nodieri* PIC, 1943a: 3.*Lema semiviridiceps* PIC, 1943a: 3.

Lema viridenotata PIC, 1943a: 3.

?*Lema metallicoapicalis* PIC, 1943b: 13.

?*Lema viridithorax* PIC, 1943b: 13.

coromandeliana = *praeusta*: MONRÓS, 1959: 183.

cyanipennis = *coromandeliana*: BALY, 1865: 23.

melanura = *praeusta*: LACORDAIRE, 1845: 340.

melanura = *coromandeliana*: MONRÓS, 1959: 183.

dichroa = *coromandeliana*: BALY, 1865: 24.

fulvula = *coromandeliana*: BALY, 1865: 24.

melanocera = *coromandeliana*: BALY, 1865: 24.

malayana = *coromandeliana*: MONRÓS, 1959: 183.

malayana = *coromandeliana*: MONRÓS, 1959: 183.

bretinghami = *coromandeliana*: BALY, 1865: 24.

semifulva = *coromandeliana*: BALY, 1865: 24.

bisulcata = *coromandeliana*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 244.

binghami = *coromandeliana*: MONRÓS, 1959: 183.

cyaneopectoralis = *coromandeliana*: KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1997: 339.

binhana = *coromandeliana*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 244.

takara = *coromandeliana*: KIMOTO, 1967: 372.

commelinae = *coromandeliana*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 244.

trisulcata = *coromandeliana*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 244.

mediofasciata = *coromandeliana*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 244.

brevesuturalis = *coromandeliana*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 244.

spinotibialis = *coromandeliana*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 244.

Locus typicus (pro *praeusta*): non datus.

Locus typicus (pro *coromandeliana*): Tranquebar, Bengal, India.

Terra typica (pro *cyanipennis* FABR.): Sumatra, Indonesia.

Locus typicus (pro *melanura*): Tranquebar, Bengal, India.

Locus typicus (pro *cyanipennis* OLIV.): India.

Terra typica (pro *dichroa* BLANCH.): Sunda Isl.

Locus typicus (pro *fulvula*): Coromandel Coast, India.

Locus typicus (pro *melanocera*):

Terra typica (pro *malayana*): Java.

Terra typica (pro *bretinghami*): India.

Locus typicus (pro *semifulva*): Bhamo, Burma.

Locus typicus (pro *bisulcata*): Hué, Vietnam.

Locus typicus (pro var. *allardi*): Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Locus typicus (pro var. *gangetica*): Sri Lanka.

Terra typica (pro *binghami*): Malabar Coast, India.

Terra typica (pro var. *philippina*): Philippines.

Locus typicus (pro var. *rufipes*): Philippines.

Terra typica (pro var. *cyaneopectoralis*): Tonkin, Vietnam.

Locus typicus (pro *binhana*): Tonkin, Vietnam.

Terra typica (pro *takara*): Taiwan.

Terra typica (pro var. *obscuriventris*): N Vietnam (Tonkin).

Locus typicus (pro *commelinae*): Canton, Kwantung, China.

Terra typica (pro *trisulcata*): Hainan Isl.

Terra typica (pro *mediofasciata*): Laos.

Terra typica (pro *brevesuturalis*): Tonkin, Vietnam.

Terra typica (pro *metallicoapicalis*): India mer.

Terra typica (pro *viridithorax*): India mer.

Locus typicus (pro *spinotibialis*): Saigon, Vietnam.

Terra typica (pro? *stevensi*): Burma.

Locus typicus (pro? *fleutiauxi*): Hué, Vietnam.

Locus typicus (pro *tibiella*): Bandarawella, Sri Lanka.
Locus typicus (pro *viridenotata*): Pondicherry, India.
Locus typicus (pro *semiviridiceps*): Pondicherry, India.
Locus typicus (pro *nodieri*): Pondicherry, India.
Locus typicus (pro *atropectoralis*): Pondicherry, India.
Locus typicus (pro *viridenotata*): Pondicherry, India.

***Lema (Lema) psyche* BALY, 1899**

Lema Psyche BALY, 1865: 157.

? *Lema robusticollis* PIC, 1923: 11

Terra typica (pro *psyche*): India sept.

Terra typica (pro *robusticollis*): India mer.

***Lema (Lema) purpurea* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema purpurea JACOBY, 1908: 68.

Terra typica: Manipur, India.

***Lema (Lema) raychaudhuria* TAKIZAWA, 1984**

Lema raychaudhuria TAKIZAWA, 1984: 13.

Terra typica: India.

***Lema (Lema) rondoniana* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979**

Lema rondoniana KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 252.

Locus typicus: Ban Van Heua, Ventiane, Laos.

***Lema (Lema) rotundicollis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema rotundicollis JACOBY, 1908: 21.

? = *Lema minima* PIC, 1943: 4.

Terra typica (pro *rotundicollis*): Nilgiri, India.

Locus typicus (pro *minima*): Pondicherry, India.

***Lema (Lema) rubiginea* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema rubiginea JACOBY, 1908: 38.

Locus typicus: Ruby Mines, Burma.

***Lema (Lema) rufobrunnea* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema rufo-brunnea JACOBY, 1908: 28.

Terra typica: montes Patkai, Assam, India.

***Lema (Lema) rufofrontalis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema rufofrontalis JACOBY, 1908: 62.

Terra typica: India.

***Lema (Lema) rufolineata* PIC, 1924**

Lema rufolineata PIC, 1924: 12.

Terra typica: China.

***Lema (Lema) rufoornata* CLARK, 1866**

Lema rufo-ornata CLARK, 1866: 30.

Lema rufo-ornata var. *sinuato-vittata* CLARK, 1866: 31.

Terra typica(pro *rufoornata*): Sri Lanka.

***Lema (Lema) rufotibialis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema rufo-tibialis JACOBY, 1908: 48.

Terra typica: India.

***Lema (Lema) saigonensis* PIC, 1923**

Lema saigonensis PIC, 1923: 10.

Locus typicus: Saigon, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) scutellaris* (KRAATZ, 1879)**

Crioceris scutellaris KRAATZ, 1879: 130.

Terra typica: basin of Amur.

***Lema (Lema) semiregularis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema semiregularis JACOBY, 1908: 18.

Locus typicus: Manipur, India.

***Lema (Lema) semivittata* CLARK, 1866**

Lema semivittata CLARK, 1866: 31.

Terra typica: India bor.

***Lema (Lema) signatipennis* JACOBY, 1900**

Lema signatipennis JACOBY, 1900: 95.

Terra typica: Bengal, India.

***Lema (Lema) singularis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema singularis JACOBY, 1908: 32.

Terra typica: montes Patkai, Assam, India.

***Lema (Lema) spenceri* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979**

Lema spenceri KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 254.

Locus typicus: Fyan, Vietnam mer.

***Lema (Lema) spoliata* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema spoliata JACOBY, 1908: 50.

Terra typica: montes Patkai, Assam, India.

***Lema (Lema) subiridea* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema subiridea JACOBY, 1908: 34.

Terra typica: India (Bombay, Travancore, Nilgiri).

***Lema (Lema) subtuberculata* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema subtuberculata JACOBY, 1908: 29.

Terra typica: montes Patkai, Assam, India.

***Lema (Lema) suturella* BALY, 1865**

Lema suturella BALY, 1865: 156.

Terra typica: Bengal, India.

***Lema (Lema) szechuana* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961**

Lema szechuana GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961: 72.

Terra typica: Sichuan, China.

***Lema (Lema) tharawaddyensis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema tharawaddyensis JACOBY, 1908: 39.

? = *palpalis* LACORDAIRE, 1845: 315 (vide)

? = *wallardiensis* JACOBY, 1908: 33 (vide)

Terra typica (pro *tharawaddyensis*): Burma.

***Lema (Lema) tonkinea* PIC, 1924**

Lema tonkinea PIC, 1924: 11.

Terra typica: Tonkin, Vietnam.

***Lema (Lema) trifasciata* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema trifasciata JACOBY, 1908: 44.

Locus typicus: Sylhet, India.

***Lema (Lema) viridiapicalis* PIC, 1938**

Lema viridiapicalis PIC, 1938: 355.

Terra typica: (?Siam).

***Lema (Lema) viridisuturata* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema viridisuturata JACOBY, 1908: 43.
Terra typica: India.

***Lema (Lema) wallardiensis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema wallardiensis JACOBY, 1908: 33.
Locus typicus: Wallardi, Travancore, India.

***Lema (Lema) westwoodi* JACOBY, 1899**

Lema westwoodi JACOBY, 1899: 68.
Terra typica: Sri Lanka.

***Lema (Microlema) decempunctata* GEBLER, 1830**

Lema ropunctata [err. typogr.] GEBLER, 1830: 196.
Lema decempunctata [nom. emend., auctorum].
Lema decempunctata var. *japonica* WEISE, 1889: 562.
Lema decempunctata var. *semiobliterata* PIC, 1907: 112.
Lema decempunctata var. *brunneipennis* KUWAYAMA, 1932: 81.
Lema decempunctata var. *nadari* PIC, 1945: 13.
Lema decempunctata var. *nankinea* PIC, 1945: 13.
Locus typicus: Riddersk, E Kazakhstan.

subgenus *Petauristes* LATREILLE, 1829

Bradylema WEISE, 1901: 146. Arch. Natg. **67**.
Pseudolema PIC, 1928b: 33, nec JACOBY, 1903: 82.
Bradylemoides HEINZE, 1930: 28.
Microlema PIC, 1932: 33 Mélanges **60**, (nom. nov. pro *Pseudolema* PIC, 1928b).
Enoplolema HEINZE, 1943a: 23. Ent. Bl. **39**.

The species without shortened scutellar row of punctures were a few times separated from the genus *Lema* and described, in different combinations, as subgenera. Recently their names are considered (usually except for *Microlema* PIC) as synonyms of the subgenus *Petauristes*.

***Lema (Petauristes) adamsii* BALY, 1865**

Lema Adamsii BALY, 1865: 156.
Lema Quadripunctata SWARTZ, 1808 in SCHÖNHERR, 1808: 281nota, nec OLIVIER, 1808: 731.
Lema Swartzii CLARK, 1866: 25, (nom. nov. pro *quadripunctata* SWARTZ, nec OLIVIER).
Lema trapezinotata GRESSITT, 1942: 320.
trapezinotata = *adamsii*: GRESSITT and KIMOTO, 1961: 73.
Terra typica (pro *adamsii*): Zhoushan Isl., China.
Locus typicus (pro *quadripunctata*): Canton, China.
Locus typicus (pro *trapezinotata*): Wong-sa-shue, Kiangsi, China.

***Lema (Petauristes) andamanensis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema andamanensis JACOBY, 1908: 24.
Terra typica: Andaman Isl.

***Lema (Petauristes?) bifoveipennis* PIC, 1934**

Lema bifoveipennis PIC, 1934: 1.
Terra typica: China.

***Lema (Petauristes) crioceroides* JACOBY, 1893**

Lema robusta JACOBY, 1892: 869, nec LACORDAIRE, 1845: 312.
Lema crioceroides JACOBY, 1893: 271, (nom. nov. pro *robusta* JACOBY, 1892).
Lema semiopaca PIC, 1931: 139.
? *Lema forticornis* PIC, 1924: 14.
 semiopaca = *crioceroides*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 236.
Terra typica (pro *robusta* LACORDAIRE): Kaffraria.
Terra typica (pro *robusta* JACOBY): Burma.
Terra typica (pro *semiopaca*): Tonkin, Vietnam.
Terra typica (pro *forticornis*): China.

***Lema (Petauristes) caerulescens* KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979**

Lema caerulescens KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 236.
Terra typica: Thailand et Laos.

***Lema (Petauristes) fortunei* BALY, 1859**

Lema fortunei BALY, 1859: 148.
Terra typica: China sept.

***Lema (Petauristes) honorata* BALY, 1873**

Lema honorata BALY, 1873: 73.
Lema infracyanea PIC, 1924: 11.
Locus typicus (pro *honorata*): Nagasaki, Kyushu, Japan.
Terra typica (pro *infracyanea*): Tonkin, Vietnam.

***Lema (Petauristes) indica* JACOBY, 1895**

Lema indica JACOBY, 1895: 252.
Locus typicus: Tharawaddy, Burma.

***Lema (Petauristes) indicola* TAKIZAWA et BASU, 1987**

Lema indicola TAKIZAWA et BASU, 1987: 273.
Locus typicus: Gorabari, Sonada, distr. Darjeeling, India.

***Lema (Petauristes) jansoni* BALY, 1861**

Lema jansoni BALY, 1861: 277.

Lema histrio CLARK, 1866: 29.

histrio = *jansoni*: JACOBY, 1908: 52.

Terra typica (pro *jansoni*): India.

Terra typica (pro *histrio*): India, Siam.

***Lema (Petauristes) koshunensis* CHÛJÔ, 1934**

Lema koshunensis CHÛJÔ, 1934: 282.

Lema (Bradylema) koshunensis var. *kurosuzi* CHÛJÔ, 1951: 99.

Locus typicus (pro *koshunensis*): Kankau, Taiwan.

Locus typicus (pro *kurosuzi*): Eboshi-yama, Taiwan.

***Lema (Petauristes) mouhoti* BALY, 1879**

Lema mouhoti BALY, 1879: 311.

Lema rufonubes GRESSITT, 1942: 318.

rufonubes = *mouhoti*: KIMOTO ET GRESSITT, 1979: 74.

Terra typica (pro *mouhoti*): Thailand.

Locus typicus (pro *rufonubes*): Ta-han, Hainan Isl.

***Lema (Petauristes) nepalica* MEDVEDEV, 2003**

Lema (Petauristes) nepalica MEDVEDEV, 2003: 317.

Locus typicus: Pakhapani, prov. Daulaghiri, Nepal.

***Lema (Petauristes) palpalis* LACORDAIRE, 1845**

Lema palpalis LACORDAIRE, 1845: 315.

Crioceris pallidipes PIC, 1916: 18.

pallidipes = *palpalis*: KIMOTO ET GRESSITT, 1979: 239.

Terra typica (pro *palpalis*): Java, Indonesia.

Terra typica (pro *pallidipes*): Vietnam mer.

***Lema (Petauristes) pectoralis* BALY, 1865**

Lema pectoralis BALY, 1865: 9.

Lema unicolor CLARK, 1866: 23.

Lema major PIC, 1924: 14.

Lema vandae GRESSITT, 1942: 321.

Lema nigrotibialis MEDVEDEV, 1958: 110.

?*duplicata* GRESSITT, 1942: 314.

major = *unicolor*: GRESSITT ET KIMOTO, 1961: 74.

vandae = *unicolor*: GRESSITT ET KIMOTO, 1961: 74.

nigrotibialis = *unicolor*: GRESSITT ET KIMOTO, 1961: 74.

Locus typicus (pro *pectoralis*): Singapore.

Terra typica (pro *unicolor*): China.

Terra typica (pro *major*): Tonkin, Vietnam.

Terra typica (pro *vandae*): Hongkong et Hainan Isl.

Terra typica (pro *nigrotibialis*): China.

Terra typica (pro *duplicata*): Hainan Isl.

***Lema (Petauristes) postrema* BATES, 1866**

Lema postrema BATES, 1866: 353.

Terra typica: Taiwan.

***Lema (Petauristes) quadripunctata* (OLIVIER, 1808)**

Criocercis quadripunctata, OLIVIER, 1808: 731.

Lema quadrisignata BOISDUVAL, 1835: 534.

Lema subinnotata PIC, 1929: 15.

Lema quadripunctata philippinica HEINZE, 1941: 208.

Lema quadripunctata ceylonica HEINZE, 1941: 208.

?*Lema femorata* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1844: 259

subinnotata = *quadripunctata*: KIMOTO et GRESSITT, 1979: 240.

quadrisignata = *quadripunctata*: CLAVAREAU, 1913: 75.

Terra typica (pro *quadripunctata*): Java, Indonesia.

Terra typica (pro *quadrisignata*): Nouvelle Hollande (possibly: New Guinea).

Terra typica (pro *subinnotata*): Tonkin, Vietnam.

Terra typica (pro *philippinica*): Philippines.

Terra typica (pro *ceylonica*): Sri Lanka.

Terra typica (pro *femorata*): Java, Indonesia.

***Lema (Petauristes) simillima* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema simillima JACOBY, 1908: 33.

Terra typica: Burma.

***Lema (Petauristes) singularis* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema singularis JACOBY, 1908: 32

Terra typica: montes Patkai, Assam, India.

***Lema (Petauristes) viridicolor* PIC, 1947**

Lema viridicolor PIC, 1947: 14.

Locus typicus: Chapa, Tonkin, Vietnam.

***Lema (Petauristes) viridipennis* PIC, 1924**

Lema viridipennis PIC, 1924: 11.

Terra typica: China.

***Lema (Petauristes) yerburyi* JACOBY, 1908**

Lema yerburyi JACOBY, 1908: 30.

Terra typica: Sri Lanka.

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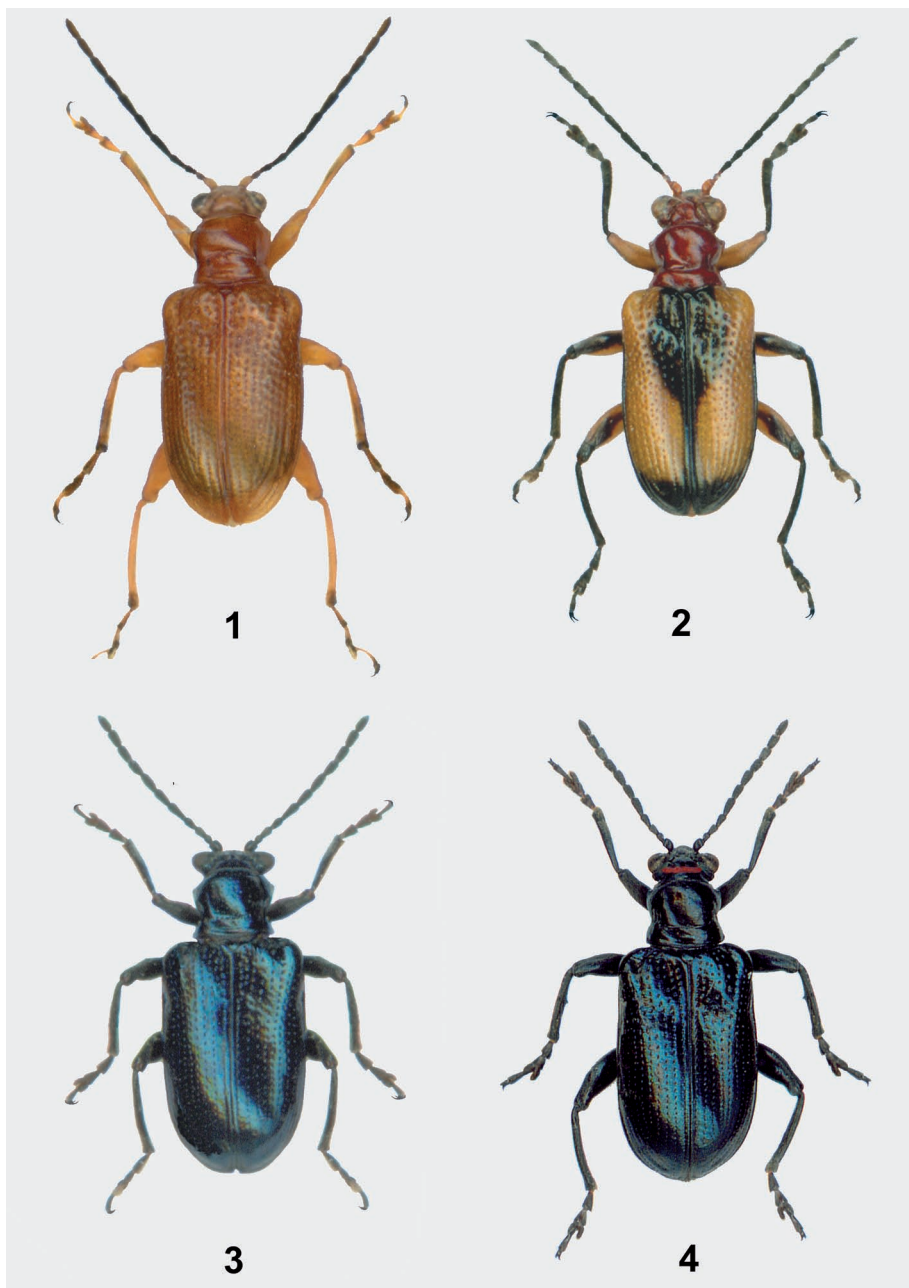


Plate I. General view: 1 – *Lema (Lema) annulitarsis*, 2 – *Lema (Lema) atromarginata*, 3 – *Lema (Lema) concinnipennis*, 4 – *Lema (Lema) coronata*

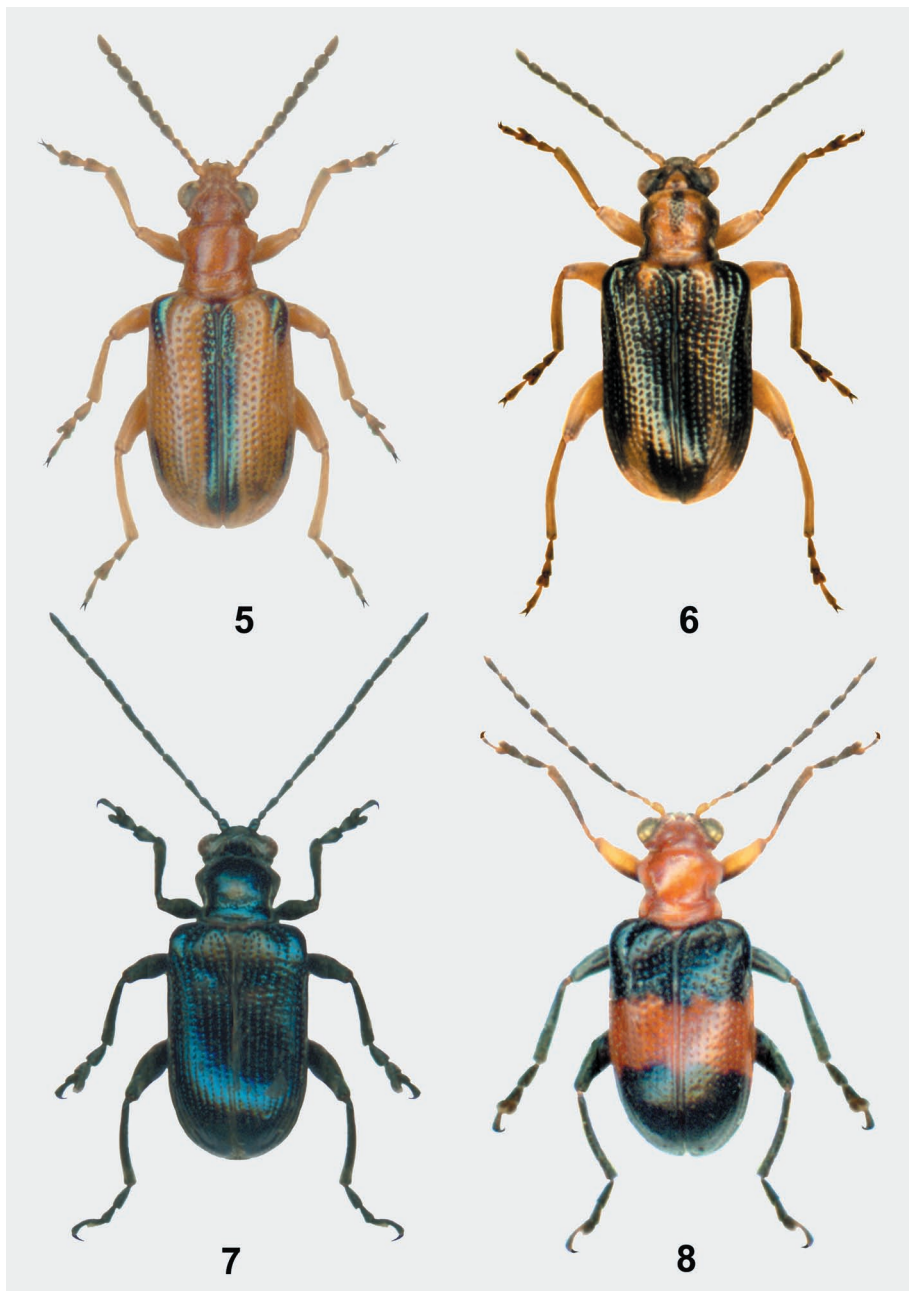


Plate II. General view: 5 – *Lema (Lema) constrictofasciata*, pale form, male, 6 – *Lema (Lema) constrictofasciata*, dark form, female, 7 – *Lema (Lema) cyanea*, 8 – *Lema (Lema) delauneyi*

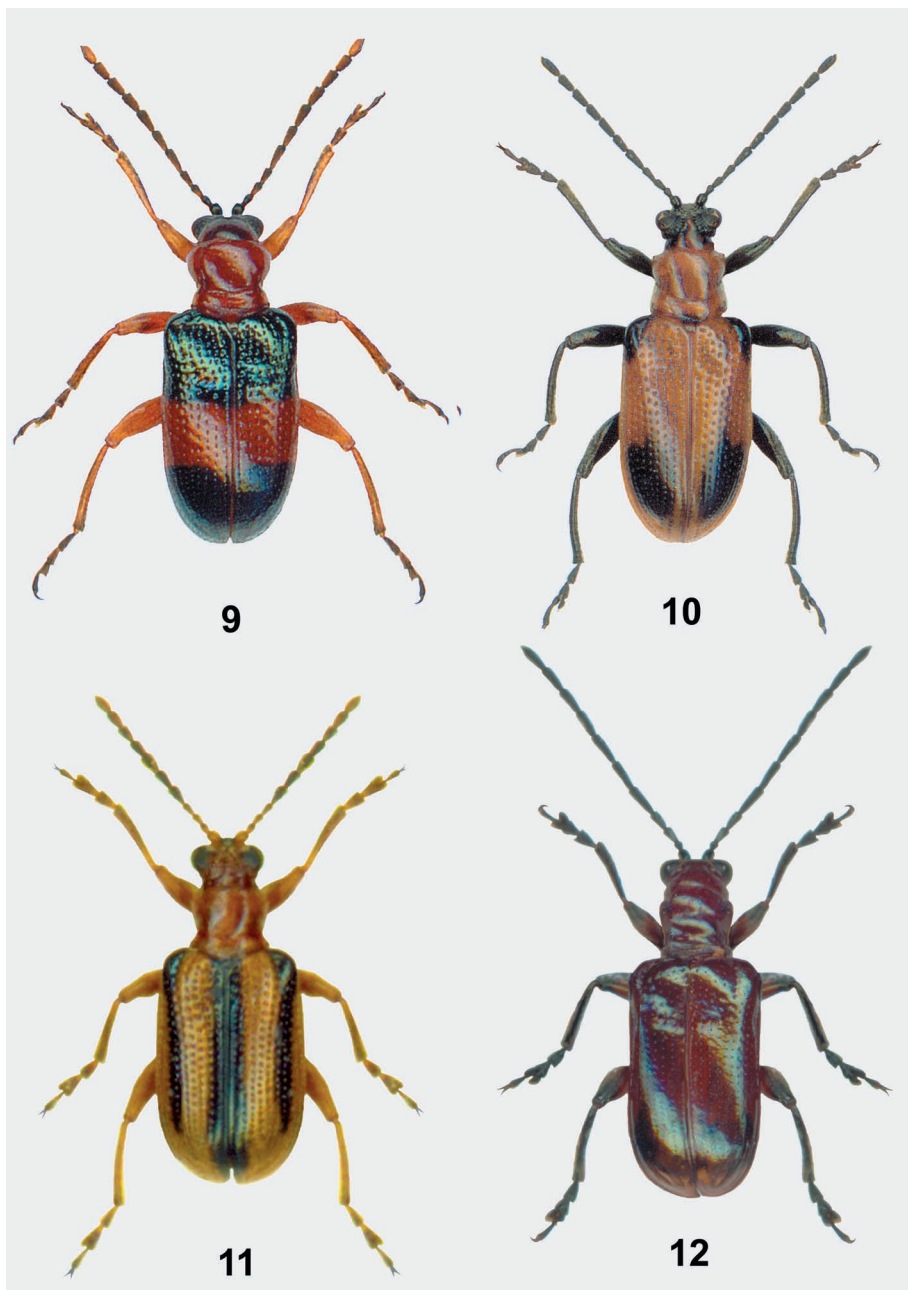


Plate III. General view: 9 – *Lema (Lema) delicatula*, 10 – *Lema (Lema) diversa*, 11 – *Lema (Lema) externevittata*, 12 – *Lema (Lema) impressipennis*

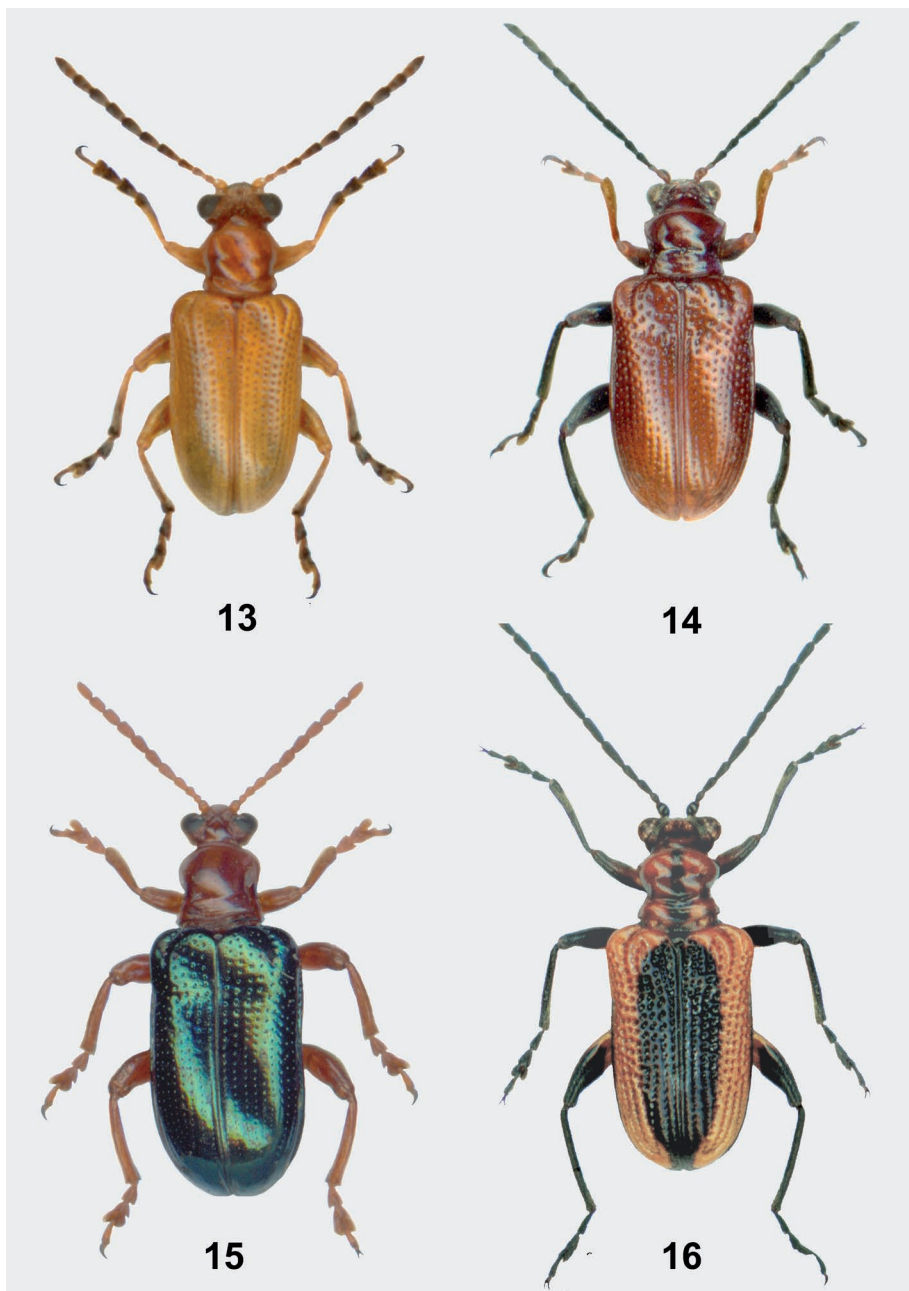


Plate IV. General view: 13 – *Lema (Lema) inconspiqua*, 14 – *Lema (Lema) lacertosa*, 15 – *Lema (Lema) lacordairei*, 16 – *Lema (Lema) mediolineata*

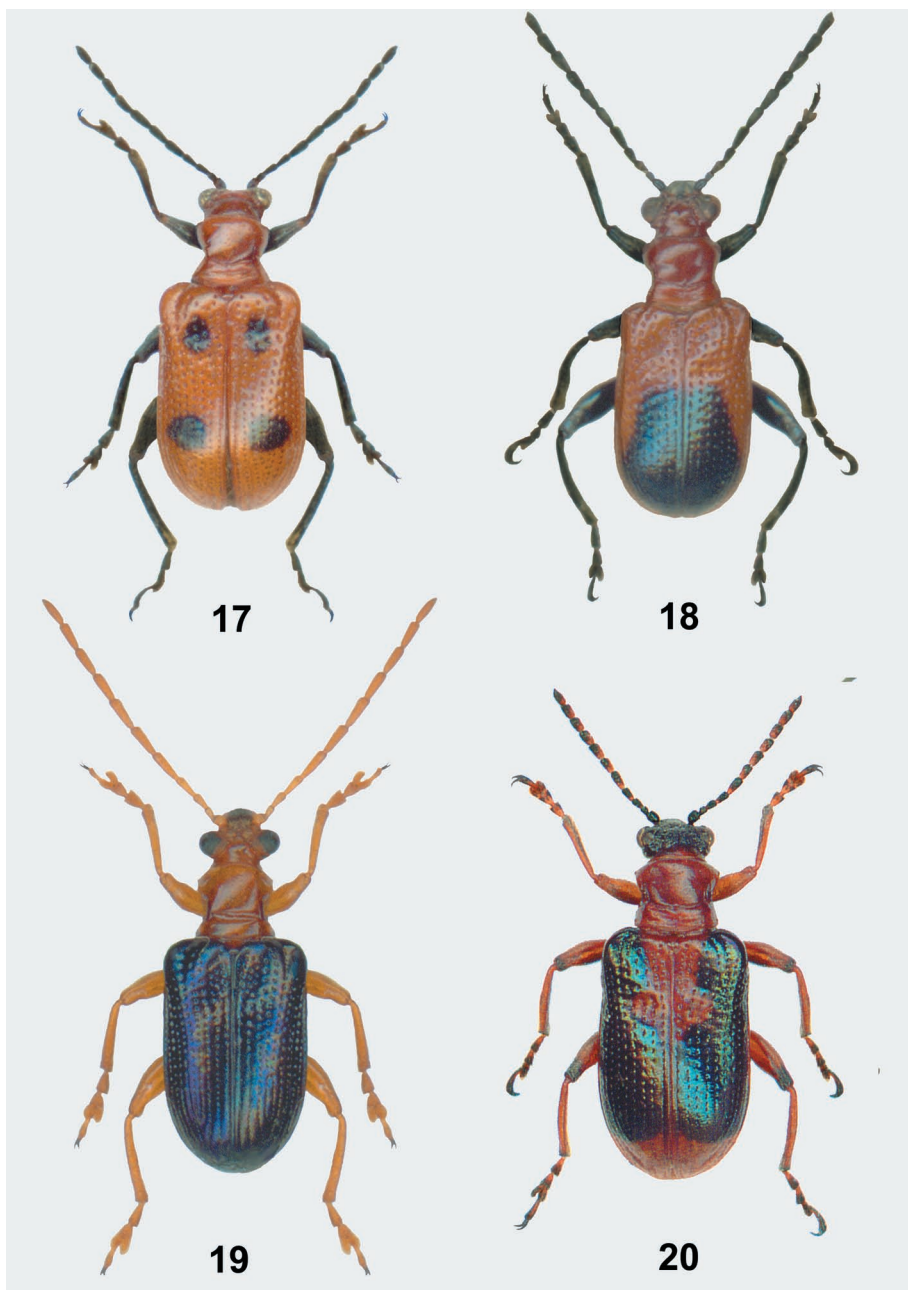


Plate V. General view: 17 – *Lema (Lema) nigrosignata*, 18 – *Lema (Lema) praeusta*, 19 – *Lema (Lema) semiregularis*, 20 – *Lema (Lema) scutellaris*

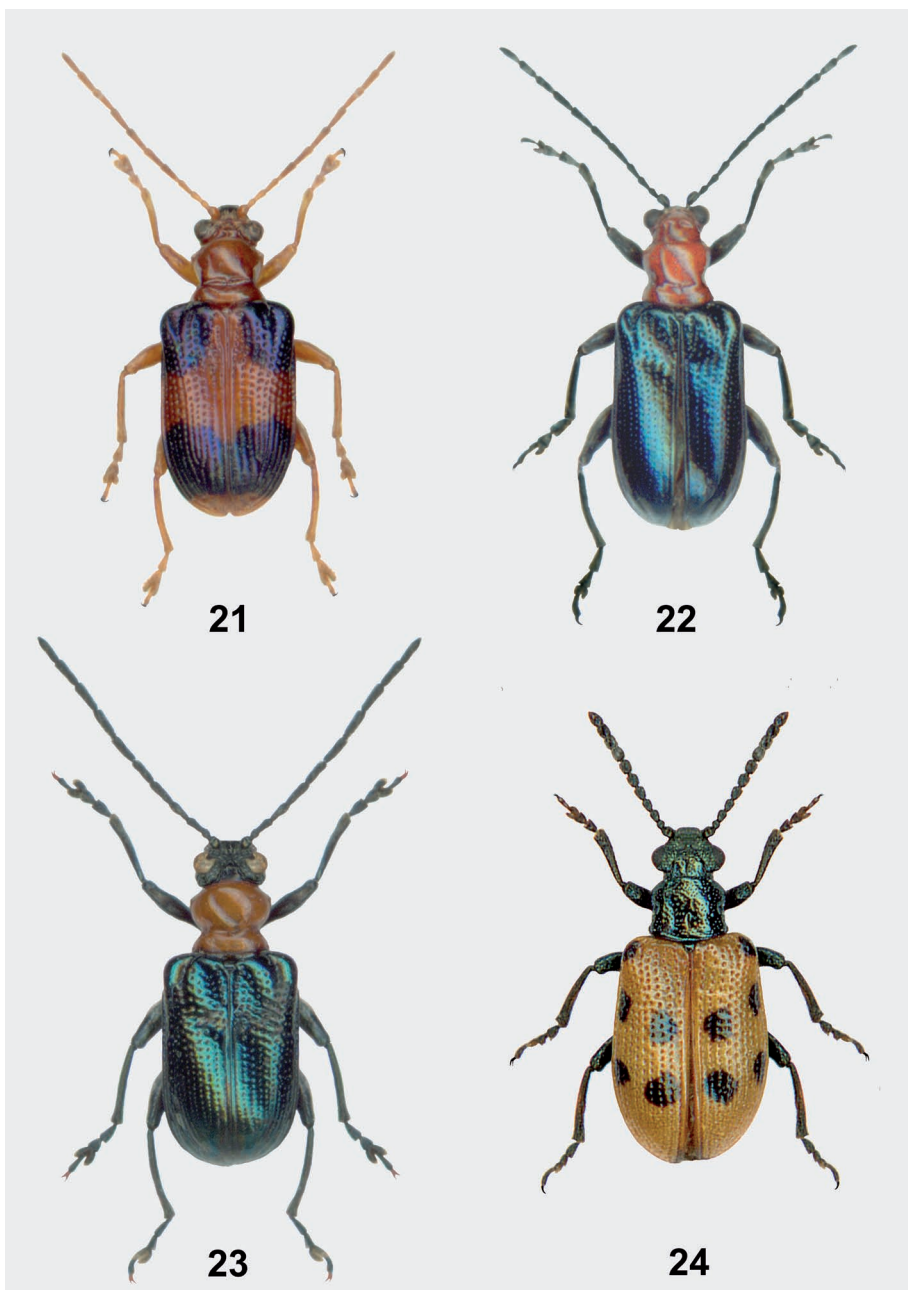


Plate VI. General view: 21 – *Lema (Lema) quadriplagiata*, 22 – *Lema (Lema) tonkinea*, 23 – *Lema (Lema) victoris*, 24 – *Lema (Microlema) decempunctata*

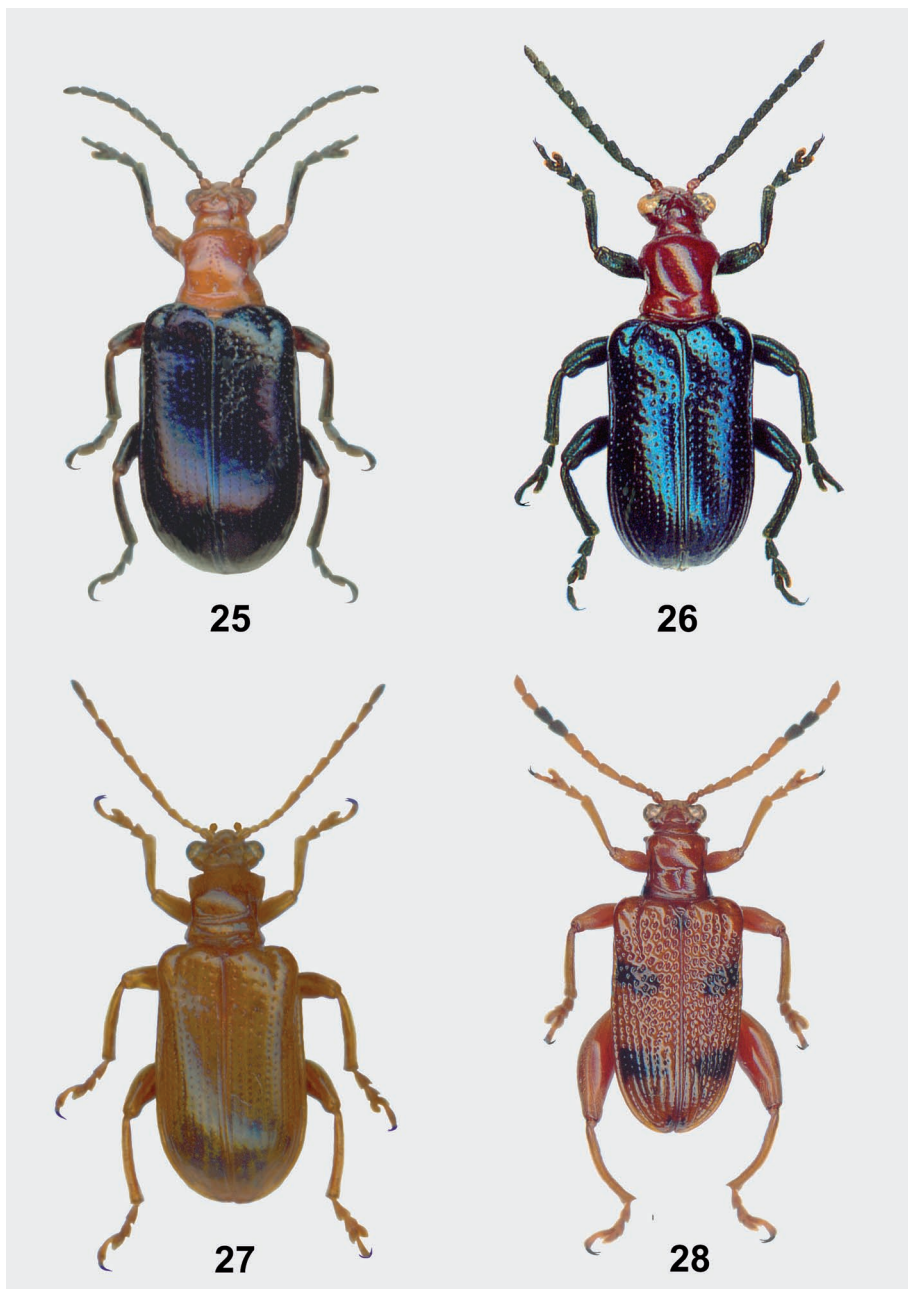


Plate VII. General view: 25 – *Lema (Petauristes) fortunei*, 26 – *Lema (Petauristes) honorata*, 27 – *Lema (Petauristes) palpalis*, 28 – *Lema (Petauristes) quadripunctata*; this seems *femorata* G.-M., not typical *quadriplagiata*