

H. Sauter's Formosa-Collection: Subfamily *Galerucinae*.

(*Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae*.)

Second Part.¹⁾

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(With 4 Text-Figures.)

This paper is the second report on the Formosan *Galerucinae* which were chiefly collected by Mr. Hans Sauter in this Island, and are 25 species and 2 varieties enumerated in the following lines, of which 13 species and 1 variety are new to the science.

The type-specimens are preserved in the „Deutsches Entomologisches Institut“, Berlin-Dahlem, and the Entomological Laboratory of the Taihoku Imperial University, Taihoku, Formosa.

Tribe I. *Apophyllini*.

Genus *Apophyllia* Duponchel et Chevrolat.

Apophyllia flavovirens Fairmaire.

Apophyllia flavovirens Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **48**, 139, 1878 (China). — Chûjô, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent., Berlin-Dahlem, **2**, 174, 1935 (Formosa).

Loc. Distr. — 2 spp., Sokutsu, Banshoryo-Distr., 7. VII. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa and China.

Apophyllia nigripes Laboissière.

Apophyllia nigripes Laboissière, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **96**, 62, 1927 (Yunnan). — Chûjô, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, **2**, 174, 1935 (Formosa).

Loc. Distr. — 5 spp., Kankau (Koshun), V. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa and Yunnan.

Tribe II. *Luperini*.

Genus *Cneorane* Baly.

Cneorane cyanipennis sp. nov.

Body oblong. Head, pro- and mesothorax and legs (with the exception of tibiae darkened terminally and tarsi piceous or black) yellowish brown; apices of mandibles black; antennae black, with the three basal segments yellowish brown stained with blackish brown on its above; scutellum shining black, sometimes piceous or bronzy; elytra shining,

¹⁾ First Part: Arb. morph. taxon. Ent., Berlin-Dahlem, **2**, 160—174, 1935.

rather light metallic blue mixed with a slight greenish tinge, but in some cases greenish blue or bluish green and rarely violaceous blue; metathorax and abdomen metallic dark green.

Head with vertex convex, smooth and impunctate; the interocular transverse impression distinct, the frontal tubercles triangular and elevated. Antennae filiform, much longer than half as long as the body, finely pubescent; the first segment club-shaped, the second one very short, the third one about one and a half times or more as long as the second, the fourth one about one and a half times as long as the third and slightly longer than the first, the terminal one most long and pointed at the apex. Pronotum transverse, the front border gently concave at the middle; the sides rounded, most wide at the middle, rather strongly narrowed anteriorly and slightly so posteriorly, the basal border very gently convex but the median portion almost straight. The upper surface convex, very finely but not closely punctured, the side and basal borders very finely margined, and the former slightly reflexed, the anterior angles thickened and tuberculate, the posterior angles denticulate, and each angle with a seta-bearing pore at its apex. Scutellum triangular, with the apex rounded, the surface smooth and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax, very slightly widened posteriorly and widely rounded at the apex, the upper surface convex, with a broad and not so strong depression a little behind the scutellum, strongly and closely punctured, the humerus raised and nearly impunctate. Body beneath and legs very closely pubescent, the anterior coxal cavities open behind. Legs slender, the first segment of hind tarsus longer than the corresponding segments of the other tarsi; the claws appendiculate.

Length — 6.5—7.5 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Taiheizan, 25. VIII. 1923 (Coll. T. Shiraki);
1 sp., Taiheizan, VII. 1930 (Coll. S. Minowa); 1 sp., Taiheizan, 23. V. 1931 (Coll. R. Takahashi); 1 sp., Baron, VII. 1933 (Coll. R. Takahashi); 6 spp., Taiheizan, 9. VII. 1933 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

This new species is most near to *Cneorane elegans* Baly from Japan, but may be distinguished from the latter by the body, especially the pronotum, broader, the apex of scutellum not so widely rounded and the body beneath differently coloured.

Genus *Morphosphaera* Baly.

Morphosphaera bimaculata sp. nov.

Body ovate, very broad and convex. Head and the two basal segments of antennae deep reddish brown, the rests of antennae black and sometimes the third segment dark reddish brown; labrum piceous or

black, the apices of mandibles black; pronotum pale yellow to yellowish brown, with the median portion longitudinally and broadly pale to deep reddish brown, and a large rounded black spot on the middle of each side; scutellum reddish brown; elytra bluish green or greenish blue, with a strong metallic sheen; the body beneath and legs yellowish brown, with the side and apical margins of abdomen rather broadly pale yellow to yellowish brown, in some cases the abdomen entirely pale yellowish brown, and the tibiae and tarsi black.

Head broad, large, rather closely and strongly punctured; the frontal tubercles subtriangular, smooth and impunctate, and the transverse impression behind them well marked. Antennae filiform, not so slender, about half as long as the body; the first segment club-shaped, the second one very short, and these two basal ones with a few pubescence and shining, the nine remainders closely pubescent and nearly lustreless, the third one about one and a half times as long as the second and a little shorter than the fourth, and the apex of last one pointed. Pronotum transverse, about twice or more as broad as long, the front border very widely and slightly emarginate, the side and basal borders very narrowly margined, the anterior angles thickened, each angle with a seta-bearing pore at its apex; the upper surface gently convex from side to side, and rather finely punctured. Scutellum triangular, with the apex acute, the surface smooth and impunctate. Elytra hardly broader at base than the prothorax, the sides rounded, the upper surface convex, confusedly, uniformly and fairly closely punctured, the punctures larger and more closely distributed than on the pronotum. Body beneath closely clothed with greyish yellow or yellowish pubescence, the anterior coxal cavities widely open behind, the claws appendiculate.

Length — 6.5—7.5 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Arisan, 2.—23. X. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 4 spp., Karenkô, 20. VII.—4. VIII. 1919 (Coll. T. Okuni); 1 sp., Jûjîro, 26. IV. 1931 (Coll. T. Shiraki); 2 spp., Arisan, 24. X. 1933 (Coll. M. Chûjô); 1 sp., Karenkô, 15. VII. 1935 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

The present new species is to be very easily distinguished from all the Japanese known *Morphosphaera*-species (*M. japonica* Hornstedt, *M. coeruleipennis* Schönfeldt and *M. chrysmeloides* Bates) by the coloration of pronotum; in the coloration of this place the Indian *M. montivaga* Maulik is most allied to the present species, but the elytral coloration of the Indian species is pitch-brown with a bluish violet sheen, head and abdomen black, and the close structures markedly different.

Genus *Paraulaca* Baly.*Paraulaca angulicollis* Motschulsky.

Rhaphidopalpa angulicollis Motschulsky, Etud. Ent., **2**, 50, 1853 (China).

Loc. Distr. — 1 sp., Taihorinsho, IX. 1909 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa, Japan proper and China.

Paraulaca flavipennis Chûjô.

Paraulaca flavipennis Chûjô, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, **2**, 165, 1935 (Formosa).

Loc. Distr. — 1 sp., Hoozan, 1908—1910 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp.,

Taihorin, XI. (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa.

Luperodes bicoloripennis sp. nov.

Body ovate. General colour black, shining; a little more than the posterior half of elytra white or red, but in some cases light or dirty yellowish white to yellow; the abdomen red, shining.

Head with the vertex convex, smooth and impunctate; the interantennal transverse impression rather faint, the frontal tubercles triangular and separated to each other by a longitudinal sulcus and the posterior end of clypeus. Antennae very slender, filiform, nearly as long as the body in the male and a little shorter in the female; the first segment club-shaped, the second and third ones very short and nearly equal in length to each other, and these three basal ones clothed with a few fine pubescence, but the eight remainders finely and closely pubescent, the fourth one twice or more as long as the third, and the apex of last one pointed. Pronotum transverse, about twice as broad as long, the front border widely concave, the sides slightly sinuate, the basal border roundly and strongly produced posteriorly; the upper surface convex from side to side, impunctate, the side and basal borders very narrowly margined, the front angles thickened, the hind angles acute, and each angle a little produced and with a seta-bearing pore at its apex. Scutellum trigonate, the surface smooth and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax, the upper surface convex, very finely but sparingly punctured, each elytron with an elongate faint depression a little behind the scutellum and closely approached to the suture, the punctures in that depressions stronger than the others, the lateral borders narrowly reflexed. Body beneath and legs finely and closely pubescent, the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the last abdominal segment of the male deeply trilobed and the posterior border of the median lobe straight, but the female with the last abdominal segment simple. Legs slender, the first

segment of hind tarsus much longer than the corresponding segments of the other tarsi and also much longer than the following segments combined together.

Length — 5.0—6.0 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Arisan, XII. 1915 (Coll. M. Maki); 2 spp., Musha, 18. V.—15. VI. 1919 (Coll. T. Okuni); 2 spp., Arisan, 22. X. 1931 (Coll. M. Chûjô); 4 spp., Arisan, 24.—25. V. 1933 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

The present new species is very unique in the body-colour together with the structure of elytra and the author could not find the allied species for the comparison.

Paraluperodes suturalis Motschulsky.

Cnecodes suturalis Motschulsky, Etud. Ent., 7, 100, 1858 (India or.)

Loc. Distr. — 1 sp., Anping, 22. VII. 1911 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa, China, India, Java, Sumatra and Philippines.

The Formosan specimens with the sutural and lateral borders of elytra not obscurely tinged, and the author obtained an example of this form from Kagoshima, the southern end of Kyûshû, Japan.

Tribe III. *Monoleptini*.

Genus *Arthrotus* Motschulsky.

Arthrotus fulvus sp. nov.

Body oblong-ovate. General colour pale yellow to yellowish brown, the antennae blackish brown or black, with the exception of the 1—3 basal segments.

Head with the vertex convex and impunctate, the interocular transverse impression distinct and a very deep longitudinal fovea crossing from behind at the middle of this impression, the frontal tubercles transverse and obliquely elongate, the interantennal area of clypeus broad and sparingly but distinctly punctured. Antennae slender, longer than half as long as the body, the first segment club-shaped, the second one very short, and these two basal segments nearly glabrous, but the nine followings finely and closely pubescent, the third one very slightly longer but less thicker than the second, the fourth one about two and a half times or more as long as the third, and the apex of last one pointed. Pronotum transverse, a little narrowed posteriorly, the front border nearly straight or broadly and slightly concave, the sides rounded, the basal border concave, all the margins very narrowly margined and the side ones a little reflexed; the upper surface convex from side to side, with a faint depression on each side of the middle, sparingly punctured, each angle strongly denticulate and with a seta-bearing pore on its apex.

Scutellum large, trigonate, the surface more or less convex, smooth and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the pronotum, subparallel-sided, slightly widened from the middle to a little posteriorly and then broadly rounded off; the upper surface convex, strongly and rather closely punctured, the punctures with a tendency to arranging in longitudinal rows. Body beneath and legs finely and closely pubescent, the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the first segment of hind tarsus longer than the corresponding segments of the other tarsi and also longer than the two followings together; the claws appendiculate.

Length — 4.5—5.2 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Suisharyo, X. 1911 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Kôshun, 25. IV. — 25. V. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Shinchiku, 1.—30. VII. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Karenkô, 20. VII. — 4. VIII. 1919 (Coll. T. Okuni); 1 sp., Chipon, 25. III. 1935 (Coll. M. Chûjô); 1 sp., Kuaru, 12. VI. 1937 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

This new species is closely allied to strongly light-coloured example of *Arthrotus niger* Motschulsky from Japan, but may be separated from the latter by the pronotum narrower and more strongly punctured, and the elytra also much strongly punctured and the interspaces of punctures not so smooth.

Genus *Dercetis* Clark.

Dercetis taiwana sp. nov.

Body ovate. Head and prothorax reddish to yellowish brown, in some cases the vertex and occiput shining black; the median portion of labrum, apices of mandibles and palpi piceous; the antennae black, with the first segment reddish brown or piceous, and the second one often piceous or pitchy red; the scutellum and elytra shining black, and the latter with a very slight metallic blue lustre in some cases, each elytron with a yellow or yellowish brown transverse band just before the middle which is closely approached to the suture and more separated from the side; this band shows a strong character of reduction and in the most reduced case it is noticeable as a very small spot, and not rarely the elytra entirely black (ab. *melania* nov.) because of the complete disappearance of the band. Body beneath black; legs yellowish brown, with the tibiae, tarsi and the hind coxae black.

Head with the vertex convex and impunctate, the frontal tubercles obliquely elongate, the frons with a deep fovea on the middle just above the tubercles. Antennae slender, a little longer than half as long as the body, the first segment long and club-shaped, the second one the smallest, the third one about twice as long as the second and a little shorter than

the fourth. Pronotum transverse, about twice as broad as long, the front border widely concave, the sides gently rounded, the basal border widely convex; the upper surface strongly convex, impunctate, all the borders narrowly margined, each corner with a seta-bearing pore. Scutellum triangular and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax, somewhat widened posteriorly, the upper surface convex, with an oblique impression inside of the humeral calus, a transverse broad impression a little behind the scutellum and a longitudinal one behind the humeral calus close to the lateral border, the whole surface closely and rather strongly punctured, and the punctures with a tendency arranging in longitudinal rows. Body beneath clothed with grey pubescence, the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; legs closely clothed with yellow pubescence, the first segment of hind tarsus as long as the two followings together, claws appendiculate.

Length — 4.5—5.0 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Taihorin, 7. VII. 1911 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Paroe, IX. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 3 spp., Shinchiku, 1.—30. VII. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Arisan, 2.—23. X. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Urai, 20. VII. 1929 (Coll. Y. Miwa); 1 sp., Rimogan, 22. VII. 1929 (Coll. Y. Miwa); 1 sp., Kayahara, 23. VII. 1929 (Coll. Y. Miwa); 1 sp., Nishimura, 24. VII. 1929 (Coll. Y. Miwa); 1 sp. Kobayashi, 25. VII. 1929 (Coll. Y. Miwa); 2 spp., Taiheizan, VII. 1930 (Coll. S. Minowa); 7 spp., Urai, 28. III. 1932 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

The present new species is closely allied to *Dercetis flavocincta*; Hope from India, but differs from the latter in having the third antennal segment slightly shorter than the fourth, yellow or yellowish brown band of the elytra very variable (often completely disappeared) and even in the most developed condition it is not completely touching to the suture and distinctly separated from the lateral border, the femora always yellowish brown, and the tibiae and tarsi black.

Genus *Gallerucida* Motschulsky.

Gallerucida sauteri sp. nov. (fig. 1).

Body oblong-ovate, moderately convex. General colour reddish or yellowish brown, shining; the antennae (the three basal segments excepted) and apices of mandibles black, the former lustreless and very closely and finely pubescent; elytra pale yellowish brown or yellow, very narrowly margined with reddish brown, with the basal one-fourth (including of the epipleurae) black and the colour developed posteriorly to near the middle along the suture in some width, and moreover with a transverse black marking one each elytron behind the middle which is very closely approached to the side but much distant from the suture; not

rarely the median portion of base (surrounding portion of the scutellum) of elytra reddish or yellowish brown instead of black (see Fig. 1a); the posterior margin of each abdominal segments very narrowly paler than the basal portion, tibiae and tarsi entirely or partly dark reddish brown to black.

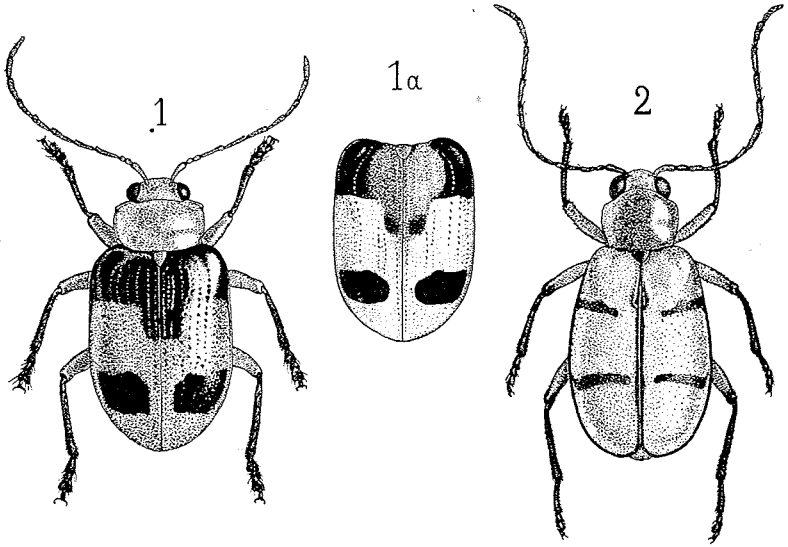


Fig. 1. *Gallerucida sauteri* sp. nov. — Fig. 1a. Elytra of *Gallerucida sauteri* sp. nov. — Fig. 2. *Monolepta excavata* sp. nov.

Head impunctate, the frons with a very deep and longitudinally elongate fovea on the middle, the frontal tubercles distinctly raised and separated to each other, the clypeus elevated, the labrum transverse with the anterior border pubescent and emarginate at the middle. Antennae about half as long as the body, the first segment long and club-shaped, the second and third ones very small and the latter slightly smaller than the former, the remainders elongate and somewhat widened terminally, the fourth one the longest and the apex of last one pointed. Pronotum transverse, about twice as broad as long, the front border gently concave, the front angles strongly thickened, the sides narrowly margined and mostly straight, the basal border convex with the median portion truncated; the upper surface convex, with a distinct and excurved transverse impression on the middle which is abbreviated at its middle, each angles with a seta-bearing pore. Scutellum triangular, the surface convex, smooth and impunctate. Elytra oblong, the upper surface convex, with the four double row (the external one rather irregular) and a

single sutural rows of punctures on each elytron, and moreover with a short and very strong scutellar row of punctures on each, the interstices minutely but not closely punctured, the epipleura very finely but sparingly punctured. Body beneath nearly impunctate, with the abdomen very finely but rather sparsely punctured and pubescent; the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the metasternum strongly produced and raised between the middle coxae; the femora thickened, the tibiae slender, the first tarsal segment of front legs most wide and short, and the corresponding ones of the hind legs most slender and elongate, claws appendiculate.

Length — 5.0—5.5 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Koshun, VIII. 1908 (Coll. H. Sauter); 3 spp., Kankau (Koshun), V. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Taitô, 25. II.—27. III. 1919 (Coll. S. Inamura); 1 sp., Chipon, 25. III. 1935 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

The present new species is very unique in the coloration and punctuation of elytra, with the general body colour and the structure of metasternal process between the middle coxae.

Genus *Monolepta* Erichson.

Monolepta formosana Chûjô.

Monolepta formosana Chûjô, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, **2**, 172, 1935 (*Formosa*).

Loc. Distr. — 1 sp., Fuhosho, IX. 1909 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Taihorin, 7. VII. 1911 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa.

The postscutellar excavation of elytra very deep in the male, but very shallow and narrow in the female. The author examined two female examples which have the first and second yellowish brown bands of each elytron broadly connected to each other along the suture, and clothed with a tuft of very thin pale yellow hairs before the postscutellar excavation.

Monolepta hieroglyphica Motschulsky.

Luperodes hieroglyphica Motschulsky, Etud. Ent., **7**, 104, 1858 (India).

— *Monolepta elegantula* Boheman, Eugenies resa, p. 183, 1859.

— *Luperodes quadriguttata* Fairmaire, Revue d'Ent. **6**, 333, 1887.

— *Monolepta biarcuata* Weise, Horae Soc. Ent. Rossicae, **23**, 569 & 632, 1889.

— *Monolepta simplex* Weise, Philippine Journ. Sci., **8**, 3 D, p. 229, 1913.

Loc. Distr. — 1 sp., Tainan, 7. V. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa, China, Indo-China, India, Sumatra und Philippines.

Monolepta pallidula Baly.

Luperodes pallidulus Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 187, 1874 (Japan). — Yuasa, in Nippon Konchû Zukwan, p. 592, f. 1158, 1932 (Japan, Loo-Choo & Formosa). — Chûjô, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 2, 162, 1935 (Formosa, Loo-Choo & Japan).

This species-must be placed to the present genus, because the anterior coxal cavities are distinctly closed behind. The author examined many examples from Japan (including a cotype), Loo-Choo and Formosa.

Monolepta sauteri Chûjô.

Monolepta sauteri Chûjô, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 2, 173, 1935 (Formosa).

Loc. Distr. — 1 sp., Kankau (Koshun), 7. IV. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa.

Monolepta excavata sp. nov. (fig. 2).

Body ovate, gradually widened posteriorly and widely rounded off. General colour red, shining; antennae black, sometimes the first segment partly or entirely red or pitchy red; scutellum black; elytra yellow or pale yellowish brown, very narrowly and entirely margined with black, each elytron with two narrow black bands which are touching to or separated from the sutural and lateral margins; abdomen yellow or pale yellowish brown, legs red with tibiae and tarsi black.

Head small, with the behind the interocular transverse channel convex, extremely finely shagreened and very finely but sparingly punctured; frontal tubercles distinctly raised, subtriangular and contiguous to each other. Antennae slender, more than two-thirds as long as the body; the first segment elongate, feebly club-shaped and glabrous, second one most short and rather sparsely clothed with very fine pubescence, the following ones closely clothed with fine pubescence, the third one nearly twice as long as the second, the fourth one about one and a half times as long as the third, each one of the followings nearly equal in length to the fourth, apex of the last one pointed. Pronotum transverse, narrowed posteriorly, the front border nearly straight, the sides straightly diverging from the base to the anteriorly and feebly rounded at the anterior ends, the basal border concave and slightly sinuate, each corner with a seta-bearing pore; the upper surface convex, very finely and closely punctured, the sides and basal borders very narrowly but distinctly margined. Scutellum triangular, the surface slightly convex, smooth and

impunctate. Elytra distinctly broader at the base than prothorax, gradually widened posteriorly, the apex widely truncated with the latero-posterior angles rounded; the upper surface convex, closely punctured, very sparingly clothed with pubescence posteriorly; the male with a very deep plumb-like excavation on each elytron a little behind the scutellum and touching to the suture, in the female this portion very faintly and more widely depressed and more strongly punctured than the other portion of the elytra. Body beneath very finely pubescent, the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the last abdominal segment of the male trilobed. Legs long and rather slender, the hind tibia slightly curved and furnished with a very long and sharp spur at its end; the first segment of hind tarsus rather longer than half as long as the tibia and much longer than the following segments united together; claws appendiculate.

Length — 5.0 — 5.5 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Kammon, 18. IV. 1910 (Coll. I. Nitobe); 1 sp., Kankau (Koshun), V. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Horisha, 12. V. 1913 (Coll. M. Maki); 1 sp., Karenkô, 20. VII.—4. VIII. 1919 (Coll. T. Okuni); 1 sp., Taiheizan, 23. V. 1931 (Coll. R. Takahashi); 2 spp., Kuaru, 20. VI. 1937 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

This new species is most near to *Monolepta formosana* Chûjô in the general structure, but differs from the latter species in having the body more elongate and less convex, and also by the colorations of elytra and legs.

Monolepta gracilipes sp. nov.

Body oblong, with the apex rounded. General colour pale to deep yellowish brown; antennae pale to deep blackish brown or black, with the three basal segments yellowish brown, in many cases the fourth segment paler than the following ones but darker than the basal ones; all the margins of each elytron narrowly black, but in some cases the sutural or basal black colours becoming obsolete; metathorax partly or entirely black, in the most melanic examples the two or three basal segments of abdomen black; legs with the apices of tibiae black and tarsi pale to deep blackish brown, but in some cases they are not so darkly tinged; in the most xanthochromatic examples the body beneath and elytra almost entirely yellow to pale yellowish brown, with the metathorax darker or deeper in the coloration than that of the other portions.

Head with the vertex moderately convex and impunctate, interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercles subtriangular and raised. Antennae very slender, longer than half as long as the body, the first segment club-shaped, the second and third ones very short, and the former very slightly shorter but thicker than the latter, these three

basal ones very sparingly pubescent, but the eight remainders very closely pubescent, the fourth one about one and a half times or more as long as the third, and the apex of last one pointed. Pronotum transverse, the front and basal borders nearly straight, the basal border rounded posteriorly with the median portion straight in some width, the front angles thickened, the basal angles acute and each angle with a seta-bearing pore on its tip; the upper surface convex from side to side, with an oblique weak depression on each side of the middle, rather roughly but not so strongly punctured. Scutellum triangular, the surface smooth and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax, nearly parallel-sided, the upper surface convex, rather closely and strongly punctured. Body beneath and legs closely pubescent, the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the last abdominal segment of the male nearly semi-circular and trilobed, the corresponding segment of the female triangular with the apex narrowly rounded and not lobed. Legs very slender and long, the first segment of hind tarsus very much longer than the corresponding segments of the other legs and also very much longer than the following tarsal segments combined together; claws appendiculate.

Length — 4.5—6.0 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Shinchiku, 1.—30. VII. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 2 spp., Arisan, 2.—23. X. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Nôkôsan, 11. V. 1919 (Coll. T. Okuni); 7 spp., Musha, 18. V.—15. VI. 1919 (Coll. T. Okuni); 1 sp., Taiheizan, 25. VIII. 1923 (Coll. T. Shiraki); 1 sp., Ritôzan, 31. VII. 1928 (Coll. S. Isiki); 1 sp., Nankotaizan, 31. X. 1928 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Shikikun, 3. XI. 1928 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Nishimura, 24. VII. 1929 (Coll. Y. Miwa); 1 sp., Kobayashi, 25. VII. 1929 (Coll. Y. Miwa); 3 spp., Inoue, Shinchiku, 21. VII. 1935 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

The present new species is closely allied to *Monolepta submarginata* Weise from Burma, but differs in having the body larger, head impunctate and the latter and last abdominal segment not black.

***Monolepta horni* sp. nov.**

Body ovate, narrowed anteriorly. General colour black, shining; antennae black, lustreless, with the three basal segments shining brown; mouth-parts, sometimes clypeus also, blackish brown; elytra with a strong bluish shimmer; tibiae and tarsi blackish brown.

Head with the vertex convex and rather sparingly punctured, interocular transverse impression distinct; frontal tubercles subtriangular, smooth and impunctate. Antennae filiform, rather stout and slightly shorter than the body in the male but slender and somewhat longer than half

as long as the body in the female; the first segment club-shaped, the second and third ones very small, and the former thicker and slightly longer than the latter, these three basal ones nearly glabrous, but the eight remainders closely and finely pubescent, the fourth one distinctly longer than twice as long as the third in the male, but in the female it is nearly twice, the apex of last segment pointed. Pronotum somewhat broader than long, the front border straight, the sides nearly straight or very slightly rounded, the basal border rounded posteriorly; the upper surface transversely and evenly convex, rather closely punctured, the front angles somewhat thickened, the sides and basal borders very finely margined, and the formers clothed with some fine setae. Scutellum small, triangular, the surface smooth and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax, the upper surface evenly convex, more closely and strongly punctured than on the pronotum. Body beneath and legs very finely and closely clothed with greyish pubescence, the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the first segment of hind tarsus slender and distinctly longer than the following ones united together; claws appendiculate.

Length — 2.3—2.8 mm.

Cotype — 2 spp., Kankau (Koshun), IV. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter);
 1 sp., Kosempo, 22. V. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Paroe,
 IX. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter).

This new species rather resembles to *Monolepta cyanea* Jacoby from Japan, but may easily be distinguished from the latter by the head and pronotum black, antennae with the three basal segments brown, pronotum and elytra much strongly and closely punctured, and the first segment of hind tarsus slender and distinctly longer than the following ones united together.

***Monolepta longitarsoides* sp. nov. (fig. 3).**

Body oblong-ovate. General colour pale to rather deep yellowish brown, shining; antennae piceous or black, with the exception of the four basal segments which are yellowish brown; in some case the sides of pronotum stained with black or blackish brown; in many cases each elytron with a black spot just behind the middle, but in other cases with more black spots or without any marking.

Head with the vertex convex, smooth and nearly impunctate; interocular transverse impression distinct, and a short longitudinal impression crossing to the middle of the former; frontal tubercles elevated, subquadrate and obliquely elongate. Antennae slender, distinctly longer than half as long as the body, the first segment feebly club-shaped, the second one small, the third one nearly equal in length to, or very slightly

longer than, the second, but distinctly slenderer than the latter, the three basal segments nearly glabrous, but the eight followings closely clothed with fine pubescence, the fourth segment about one and a half times as long as the third, the apex of last segment pointed. Pronotum somewhat broader than long, slightly narrowed posteriorly, the front border almost straight, the sides slightly rounded before the middle, the basal border rounded posteriorly; the upper surface convex from side to side, with a faint transverse depression on each side of the middle, finely but not so closely punctured, the sides and basal borders very finely margined, the front angles rather obtusely and the hind angles sharply angulated, each corner with a seta-bearing pore. Scutellum triangular, the surface smooth and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax, the upper surface convex, more closely and strongly punctured than on the pronotum, and sparingly clothed with fine pubescence posteriorly. Body beneath and legs finely and closely pubescent, the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the first segment of hind tarsus slender and much longer than the following ones combined together; claws appendiculate.

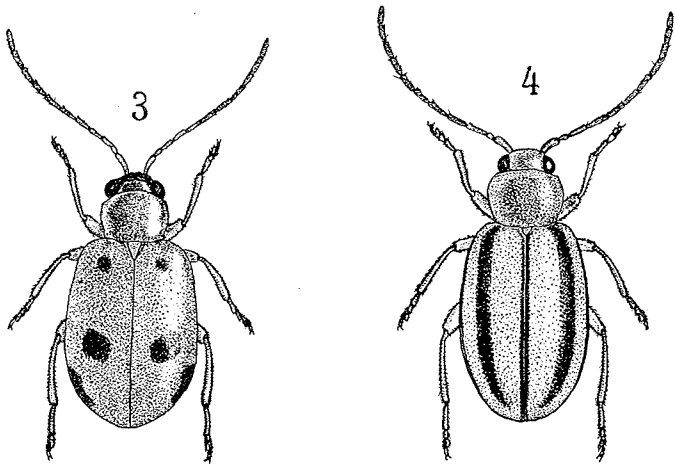


Fig. 3. *Monolepta longitarsoides* sp. nov. — Fig. 4. *Monolepta sexlineata* sp. nov.

Length — 2.7—3.2 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Suisharyo, X. 1911 (Coll. H. Sauter); 2 spp., Tainan, IV. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Kankau, 7. IV. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Kôshun, 25. IV.—25. V. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Shinchiku, 1.—30. VII. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Taitô, 25. II.—27. III. 1919 (Coll. S. Inamura); 1 sp., Sôzan, 29. IV. 1932 (Coll. M. Chûjô); 1 sp., Rimogan, 12. V. 1933 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

The present new species rather resembles to *Monolepta conformis* Weise from Darjeeling in the size and general coloration, but may be distinguished from the latter by the body narrower, pronotum with a depression on each side of the middle, head not black, and elytra with a pair or more black spots in many cases.

Monolepta minor sp. nov.

Body oblong-ovate. General colour pale to deep yellowish brown, antennae with the terminal segments more or less fuscous.

Head with the vertex convex, very finely but sparingly punctured; interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercles subquadrate and obliquely elongate. Antennae slender, somewhat longer than half as long as the body, the first segment club-shaped, the second and third ones minute and nearly equal in length to each other but the former much thicker than the latter, the three basal ones almost glabrous but the remainders finely and closely pubescent, the fourth one about one and a half times as long as the third, the last one with the apex pointed. Pronotum about twice as broad as long, the front border nearly straight, the anterior angles thickened, the sides very slightly rounded or nearly straight, the basal border distinctly rounded; the upper surface convex from side to side, with a faint transverse depression on the middle which is obliterated at its middle, closely and rather strongly punctured, the sides and basal borders finely margined. Scutellum trigonate, the surface smooth and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax, the upper surface convex, closely punctured, the punctures slightly finer than that on the pronotum. Body beneath and legs finely pubescent, the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the first segment of hind tarsus very slender and much longer than the following ones united together; claws appendiculate.

Length — 2.0—2.3 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Kankau (Koshun), VI. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter);
 1 sp., Tabô (Ratô), 23. VIII. 1923 (Coll. T. Shiraki); 1 sp.,
 Tabitô, 24. X. 1930 (Coll. S. Minowa); 2 spp., Kuaru, 12. VI.
 1937 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

This new species is somewhat allied to the preceding species, but the body much smaller and differing in the close structures.

Monolepta rufofulva sp. nov.

Body ovate. General colour varies from yellowish to reddish brown, shining; antennae black, with the exception of the one or two or three basal segments which are almost concolorous to the general colour.

Head with the vertex convex and nearly impunctate, interocular transverse impression very faint and completely disappeared on each side,

frontal tubercles triangular and not distinctly elevated. Antennae rather thick, longer than half as long as the body, the first segment club-shaped, the second and third ones very small and nearly equal in length to each other but the former thicker than the latter, these three basal ones nearly glabrous, but the eight followings finely and closely pubescent, the fourth one about two and a half times as long as the third, the last one pointed at its apex. Pronotum transverse, the anterior border nearly straight, the sides slightly rounded, the basal border strongly rounded; the upper surface evenly convex from side to side, extremely feebly and rather sparsely punctured, the front angles thickened, the sides and basal borders narrowly margined, each corner with a seta-bearing pore. Scutellum trigonate, the surface smooth and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax, rather strongly widened posteriorly; the upper surface strongly convex, rather strongly punctured than on the pronotum, and very sparingly clothed with fine pubescence. Body beneath and legs finely pubescent, the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the first segment of hind tarsus slender and much longer than the following ones combined together; claws appendiculate.

Length — 3.0—3.5 mm.

Cotype — 1 sp., Kankau (Koshun), IV. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Kankau (Koshun), V. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp., Kosempo, 22. V. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 2 spp., Kôshun, 25. IV. — 25. V. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan); 1 sp., Hori, 10. VI. 1933 (Coll. R. Takahashi); 1 sp., Kuaru, 11. VI. 1937 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

The present new species is unique in the combination of the size and coloration, and the author could not find the known species resembling to the present one.

***Monolepta sexlineata* sp. nov.** (fig. 4).

Body oblong-ovate. General colour rather pale yellowish brown; mouth-parts pitchy brown; antennae black, with the three basal segments yellowish brown; elytra yellow, the suture and sides very narrowly tinged with black or blackish brown, each elytron with a distinct black or blackish brown stripe from the base to near the apex; abdomen and legs yellow, tibiae and tarsi rather fuscous.

Head with the vertex convex, distinctly and rather sparsely punctured; interocular transverse groove deep; frontal tubercles distinctly raised, transverse, smooth and impunctate. Antennae nearly equal in length to the body in the male, but somewhat shorter than the body in the female, the first segment club-shaped, the second and third ones very small and the former thicker than the latter, these three basal

ones nearly glabrous, and the eight followings finely and closely pubescent, cylindrical, the fourth one about twice as long as the third and much thicker than the latter, the last one pointed at its apex. Pronotum quadrate, slightly narrowed posteriorly, the front border nearly straight, the sides very gently rounded, the basal border almost straight at its median portion, the hind angles situated somewhat anteriorly relative to the basal border; the upper surface convex, distinctly closely punctured, the sides and basal borders very narrowly margined, the front angles strongly and the hind ones slightly thickened. Scutellum triangular, the surface smooth and impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax, the upper surface convex, distinctly closely punctured and the apical portion clothed with some fine pubescence. Body beneath and legs very finely and closely pubescent, the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the last abdominal segment with two deep lineal and parallel incisions on the apical half; legs rather slender, the first segment of front tarsus very broad, the corresponding segment of hind tarsus most long and somewhat longer than the following ones united together; claws appendiculate.

Length — 2.5—3.2 mm.

Cotype — 2 spp., Tainan, IV. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 2 spp.,

Anping, 7. IV. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter); 2 spp., Kōshun, 25.

IV.—25. V. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonan).

This new species is allied to *M. lineata* Weise from India, but differs from the latter in having the following points: The sides of pronotum not diffusely piceous, elytral suture narrowly but distinctly tinged with black or blackish brown; antennae much longer than half the length of the body and the fourth segment about twice as long as the third, pronotum closely and distinctly punctured.

Palpoxena tibialis Jacoby.

Aenidea tibialis Jacoby, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 750, 1885, (Japan). — Ch ūjō, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 2, 172, 1935 (Formosa).

Loc. Distr. — 12 spp., Kankau (Koshun), IV. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa and Japan proper.

The Formosan examples differing from the Japan proper ones as follows: Body beneath and legs yellow or yellowish brown in many cases, but sometimes varies from dark yellowish brown to black, and antennae entirely black; pronotum narrower in the female than that of the Japan proper female, elytra always distinctly and closely punctured, but that of the Japan proper example very hardly noticeable. The author, therefore, inclining to the opinion that the Formosan specimens must be handled as a variety or subspecies of the Japan proper one.

Genus *Theopea* Baly.*Theopea sauteri* Chûjô.

Theopea sauteri Chûjô, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, **2**, 169, 1935 (Formosa).

Loc. Distr. 1 sp., Kankau (Koshun), 7. IV. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter);

1 sp., Kosempo, V. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa.

Theopea sauteri var. *minuta* Chûjô.

Theopea sauteri var. *minuta* Chûjô, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, **2**, 171, 1935 (Formosa).

Loc. Distr. — 1 sp., Kosempo, VII. 1909 (Coll. H. Sauter); 1 sp.,

Kankau (Koshun), 7. IV. 1912 (coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa.

Tribe IV. *Galerucini*.Genus *Clitenella* Laboissière.*Clitenella fulminans* Falderman var. *coerulea* nov.

This new variety differs from the original species by the coloration of body above as follows: Head and pronotum greenish blue and strongly mixed with violet, scutellum greenish but the base violaceous blue; elytra deep violet, with two large greenish blue portions on each elytron, one of them being situated at the base and the other one behind the middle.

Cotype — 1 sp., Horisha, V.—VIII. 1918 (Coll. H. Kawamura);

1 sp., Shinchiku, 1.—30. VII. 1918 (Coll. J. Sonau); 1 sp.,

Musha, 18. V.—15. VI. 1919 (Coll. T. Okuni); 1 sp., Arisan,

24.—25. V. 1933 (Coll. M. Chûjô); 1 sp., Shinchiku, 28.

VI. 1934 (Coll. M. Chûjô).

The colorations of antennae, body beneath and legs not differing from the original species.

Genus *Aulacophora* Chevrolat.*Aulacophora similis* Olivier.

Galeruca similis Olivier, Ent., **6**, 624, pl. II, f. 23, 1808 (Iles de l'Océan Indien).

Rhaphidopalpa femoralis Chûjô, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, **2**, 160, 1935 (Formosa).

Loc. Distr. — 1 sp., Kankau (Koshun), V. 1912 (Coll. H. Sauter).

Gen. Distr. — Formosa, South China, Indo-China, Malay Archipelago, Philippines, Sunda Islands and Oceanic Islands.