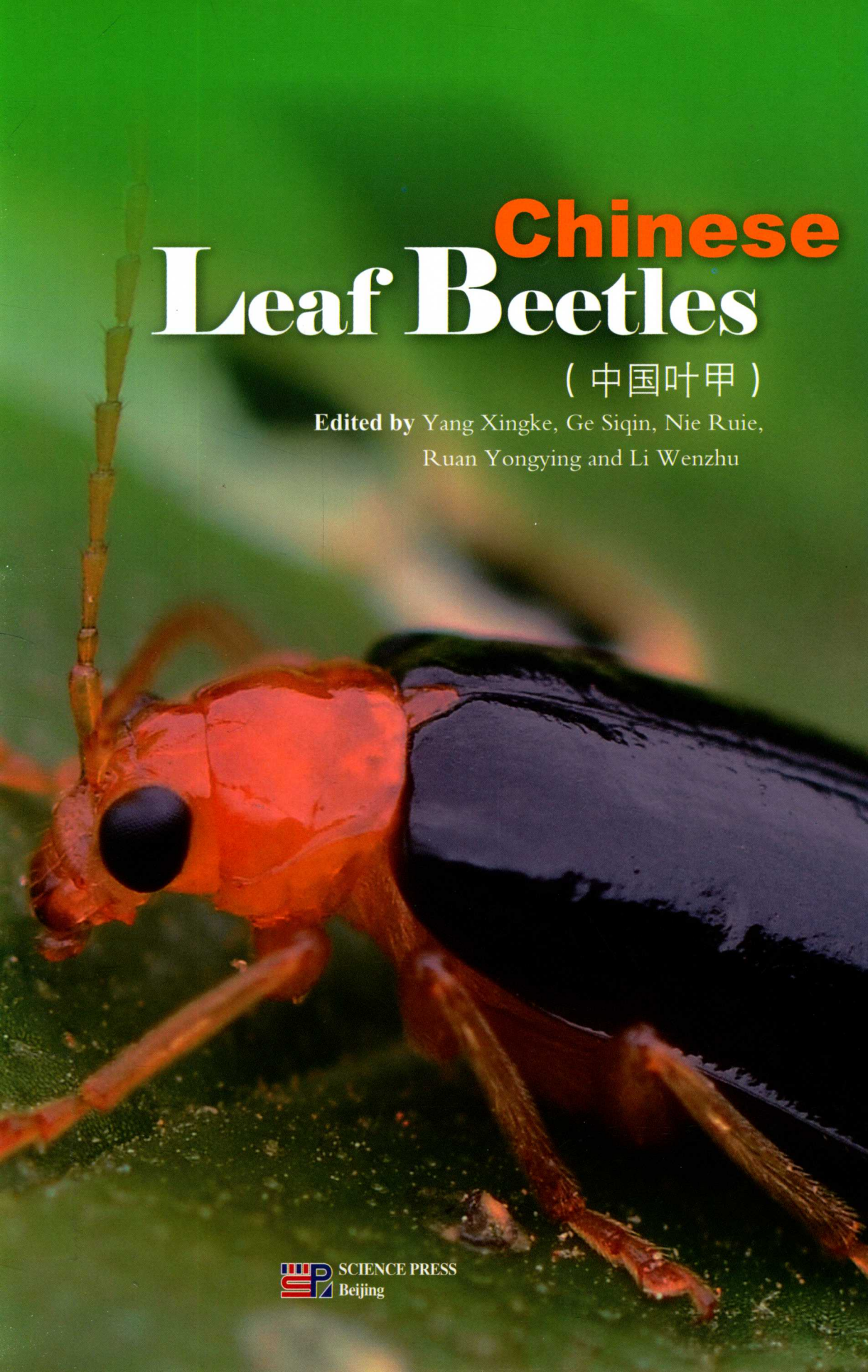




Chinese Leaf Beetles

(中国叶甲)

Edited by Yang Xingke, Ge Siqin, Nie Ruie,
Ruan Yongying and Li Wenzhu

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Academician Chen Sicien (1905-1988)

Preface

This year we celebrate 110th birthday anniversary of Prof. Chen Sicien. With this publication, we commemorate his fundamental works on the systematics of Chrysomeloidea and follow influential *The Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of China and Korea* by Gressitt and Kimoto published nearly 50 years ago. As the students and the members of research group established by Prof. Chen Sicien, we continue to systematically review and revise Chinese leaf beetles. This book is a result of many years of field and laboratory investigations carried out by the members of our research group.

We treat the following Chrysomelidae subfamilies: Chrysomelinae, Galerucinae and Alticinae. The current systematic status of Alticinae and its relationships to Galerucinae are still unresolved. Some researchers suggested Alticinae should be a tribe of Galerucinae (provide citation). Based on our data, Alticinae appears to be a complex group which needs to be revised systematically based on multiple evidences such as adult and larval morphology, molecular data, morphology of metafemoral spring, etc. Here, we tentatively treat it as a subfamily same rank as subfamily Galerucinae.

Prof. Chen Sicien had studied leaf beetles for 60 years (1928-1988). He described numerous new genera and species. At the same time, he revised many genera and generic groups. Chen's works formed the research foundation for studying Chinese leaf beetles and stimulated many followers who produced many excellent publications on leaf beetles from mainland China and Taiwan Island. These are: Gressitt, JL from the United States, Chûjô, M and Kimoto, S from Japan, Lopatin, IK from Belarus and Medvedev, LN from Russia, respectively. We have begun our work on the current project in 2000. The members of our group had visited many museums worldwide, such as the United States Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University, American Museum of Natural History, New York, National Museum of Natural History, Washington DC, the Natural History Museum, London, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Institute of Zoology of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, and other institutions from Italy which have collections of Chinese leaf beetles both type or authoritatively identified specimens. We also collaborated with many foreign colleagues on preliminary studies that lead to this work such as Daccordi, M. from Italy, Konstantinov AS from United States, Bezdek J. from Czech, Beenen, R. from Holland, etc. All of these works formed the base of this book and greatly improved its quality. There are 260 genera and 2304 species and subspecies of leaf beetles recorded in China, that belong to three subfamilies under consideration. Among them, 397 species and 36 genera are from Chrysomelinae, 1054 species and 124 genera are from Galerucinae, and 835 species and 100 genera are from Alticinae. Compare to the book of *The Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of China and Korea*, subfamily Chrysomelinae which treats 8 genera and 206 species and subspecies, 28 genera and 191 species and subspecies has been added; in Galerucinae, 30 genera, 527 species and subspecies have been added (previously 94 genera and 527 species and subspecies); in Alticinae 37 genera, 543 species and subspecies have been added (previously 63 genera and 310 species and subspecies). Thirty one new genus and 996 new species and subspecies were recorded to China. At the same time, many genera and species were revised

or synonymized.

Genera are arranged in this book based on their systematic position. Species within genera are arranged alphabetically. For each species, we listed all key information of citations, type locality and type deposition. It should be noted that simple citation style is followed in this book and complex and complete citation style is hardly accepted due to the limited spaces and a huge number of references. Type location and type deposition of some species could not be given as the related references are too hard to access. And some new combinations of species were not listed either. The distribution records of Chinese provinces of each species were given, so as the distribution record of Asian countries. For other major geographic regions which are far away from China, we just give the region name such as Europe, Australia and Africa and so on. The known host plants of species were given following distribution.

Prof. Yang Xingke is the chief editor of this book, who leads the project and organized the contents, style, and revised the manuscript. Subfamily Chrysomelinae was contributed by Dr. Ge Siqin and Prof. Yang Xingke. Subfamily Galerucinae was contributed by Dr. Nie Ruie and Prof. Yang Xingke. Subfamily Alticinae was contributed by Mr. Ruan Yongying and Prof. Yang Xingke. Drawing works were mainly done by Mr. Li Wenzhu, Mr. Wang Shuyong. Mrs. Cui Junzhi also made a great contribution to species identification, pictures of characters and word processing. Over the long course of producing this book, we have greatly benefited from the comments and helps of many colleagues, such as: Daccordi, M., Konstantinov, AS, Bezdek, J., Beutel, RG, Furth, DG, Beenen, R., Medvedev, LN, Takizawa, H., Samuelson, GA, Lee, CF. In addition, graduated students from our group, Zhang Lijie, Zhang Yong and Ge Deyan, whose research results during doctoral period contributed materials and important results for this book. Here, we gratefully thank the colleagues mentioned above and those who ever given us help and support.

China owns vast territory and riches in species diversity. Under the leadership of Academician Chen Sicién, we have yielded some great results after 70 years of unremitting efforts, but our efforts need to continue, especially in Galerucinae and Alticinae; lots of specimens are still not identified; many areas in China have not being collected; some type specimens have not been studied. We publish this book to commemorate the 110th birthday anniversary of Academician Chen Sicién. With the publication of the book and our tireless efforts in collecting and otherwise investigating Chinese leaf beetles, we built on Prof. Chen's legacy and continue his tradition, taking an ongoing research of Chinese leaf beetles to the world's advanced level.

Yang Xingke
June 2015

Contents

Subfamily Chrysomelinae Lacordaire, 1845	1
(1) Genus <i>Phola</i> Weise, 1890	4
(2) Genus <i>Potania</i> Weise, 1889	4
(3) Genus <i>Suinzona</i> Chen, 1931	4
(4) Genus <i>Taipinus</i> Lopatin, 2007	8
(5) Genus <i>Oreomela</i> Jakobson, 1895	9
(6) Genus <i>Entomoscelis</i> Chevrolat, 1837	16
(7) Genus <i>Cystocnemis</i> Motschulsky, 1860	18
(8) Genus <i>Xenomela</i> Weise, 1884	18
(9) Genus <i>Yunnaedon</i> Daccordi et Medvedev, 1999	18
(10) Genus <i>Sclerophaedon</i> Weise, 1882	19
(11) Genus <i>Sternoplatys</i> Motschulsky, 1860	20
(12) Genus <i>Yulongedon</i> Daccordi et Ge, 2012	21
(13) Genus <i>Neophaedon</i> Jakobson, 1901	21
(14) Genus <i>Odontoedon</i> Ge et Daccordi, 2013	22
(15) Genus <i>Prasocuris</i> Latreille, 1802	25
(16) Genus <i>Phaedon</i> Latreille, 1829	25
(17) Genus <i>Colaphellus</i> Weise, 1916	28
(18) Genus <i>Gastrophysa</i> Chevrolat, 1837	29
(19) Genus <i>Gastrolina</i> Baly, 1859	30
(20) Genus <i>Gastrolinoides</i> Chûjô et Kimoto, 1960	31
(21) Genus <i>Plagioderia</i> Chevrolat, 1837	32
(22) Genus <i>Agasta</i> Hope, 1840	33
(23) Genus <i>Chrysomela</i> Linnaeus, 1758	34
(24) Genus <i>Linaeidea</i> Motschulsky, 1860	36
(25) Genus <i>Asiparopsis</i> Chen, 1934	38
(26) Genus <i>Paropsides</i> Motschulsky, 1860	38
(27) Genus <i>Phratora</i> Chevrolat, 1837	39
(28) Genus <i>Gonioctena</i> Chevrolat, 1837	46
(29) Genus <i>Humba</i> Chen, 1934	55
(30) Genus <i>Crosita</i> Motschulsky, 1860	56
(31) Genus <i>Ambrostoma</i> Motschulsky, 1860	57
(32) Genus <i>Agrosteella</i> Medvedev, 1987	59
(33) Genus <i>Agrosteomela</i> Gistel, 1857	61
(34) Genus <i>Parambrostoma</i> Chen, 1936	62
(35) Genus <i>Chrysolina</i> Motschulsky, 1860	62
(36) Genus <i>Leptinotarsa</i> Chevrolat, 1836	85

Subfamily Galerucinae Chevrolat, 1845	86
I. Tribe Oidini Weise	94
(1) Genus <i>Oides</i> Weber, 1801	94
II. Tribe Galerucini Laboissière	98
(2) Genus <i>Clitena</i> Baly, 1864	98
(3) Genus <i>Periclitena</i> Weise, 1902	98
(4) Genus <i>Clitenella</i> Laboissière, 1927	100
(5) Genus <i>Doryxenoides</i> Laboissière, 1927	101
(6) Genus <i>Zangastr</i> a Chen <i>et</i> Jiang, 1981	101
(7) Genus <i>Sastracella</i> Jacoby, 1899	102
(8) Genus <i>Sastroides</i> Jacoby, 1884	103
(9) Genus <i>Anadimonia</i> Ogloblin, 1936	104
(10) Genus <i>Menippus</i> Clark, 1864	104
(11) Genus <i>Diorhabda</i> Weise, 1883	106
(12) Genus <i>Radymna</i> Reitter, 1912	107
(13) Genus <i>Atysa</i> Baly, 1864	107
(14) Genus <i>Galerucella</i> Crotch, 1873	109
(15) Genus <i>Pyrrhalta</i> Joannis, 1866	112
(16) Genus <i>Lochmaea</i> Strand, 1935	122
(17) Genus <i>Mimastracella</i> Jacoby, 1903	124
(18) Genus <i>Galeruca</i> Müller, 1764	124
(19) Genus <i>Theone</i> Gistler, 1857	131
(20) Genus <i>Pallasiola</i> Jakobson, 1925	131
(21) Genus <i>Hirtigaleruca</i> Chûjô, 1962	132
(22) Genus <i>Apterogaleruca</i> Chûjô, 1962	132
(23) Genus <i>Pseudadimonia</i> Duvivier, 1891	132
(24) Genus <i>Pterophthinus</i> Gressitt <i>et</i> Kimoto, 1963	134
(25) Genus <i>Geinella</i> Strand, 1935	134
(26) Genus <i>Nyctiphantus</i> Semenov, 1895	136
(27) Genus <i>Geinula</i> Ogloblin, 1936	137
(28) Genus <i>Apophyllia</i> Thomson, 1858	139
III. Tribe Metacyclini Leng	144
(29) Genus <i>Erganoides</i> Jacoby, 1903	145
IV. Tribe Hylaspini Silfverberg	146
(30) Genus <i>Dercetina</i> Gressitt <i>et</i> Kimoto, 1963	146
(31) Genus <i>Arthrotus</i> Motschulsky, 1857	149
(32) Genus <i>Taphinella</i> Jacoby, 1889	154
(33) Genus <i>Arthrotidea</i> Chen, 1942	154
(34) Genus <i>Emathea</i> Baly, 1865	155
(35) Genus <i>Dercetisoma</i> Maulik, 1936	156
(36) Genus <i>Proegmena</i> Weise, 1889	156
(37) Genus <i>Sermyloides</i> Jacoby, 1884	157

(38) Genus <i>Aplosonyx</i> Chevrolat, 1837	160
(39) Genus <i>Sphenoraia</i> Clark, 1865	164
(40) Genus <i>Agelasa</i> Motschulsky, 1860	166
(41) Genus <i>Gallerucida</i> Motschulsky, 1860	166
(42) Genus <i>Laphris</i> Baly, 1864	178
(43) Genus <i>Meristoides</i> Laboissière, 1929	179
(44) Genus <i>Meristata</i> Strand, 1935	180
(45) Genus <i>Paramerista</i> Lopatin, 2011	182
(46) Genus <i>Yunaspes</i> Chen, 1976	183
(47) Genus <i>Leptarthra</i> Baly, 1861	183
(48) Genus <i>Spitiella</i> Laboissière, 1931	184
(49) Genus <i>Paraspiella</i> Chen et Jiang, 1981	184
(50) Genus <i>Yunnaniata</i> Lopatin, 2009	184
(51) Genus <i>Doryida</i> Baly, 1865	185
(52) Genus <i>Haemodoryida</i> Chen, 1942	185
(53) Genus <i>Doryidomorpha</i> Laboissière, 1931	185
(54) Genus <i>Capula</i> Jakobson, 1925	186
(55) Genus <i>Nepalogaleruca</i> Kimoto, 1970	187
(56) Genus <i>Furusawaia</i> Chûjô, 1962	187
(57) Genus <i>Himaplosonyx</i> Chen, 1976	187
(58) Genus <i>Agelastica</i> Chevrolat, 1837	188
(59) Genus <i>Morphosphaera</i> Baly, 1861	188
(60) Genus <i>Miltina</i> Chapuis, 1875	191
V. Tribe Luperini Leng	191
(61) Genus <i>Aulacophora</i> Chevrolat, 1837	191
(62) Genus <i>Pseudocophora</i> Jacoby, 1884	196
(63) Genus <i>Mimagitocera</i> Maulik, 1936	198
(64) Genus <i>Agetocera</i> Hope, 1840	198
(65) Genus <i>Paragetocera</i> Laboissière, 1929	201
(66) Genus <i>Paridea</i> Baly, 1886	203
(67) Genus <i>Medythia</i> Jacoby, 1886	214
(68) Genus <i>Kanarella</i> Jacoby, 1896	215
(69) Genus <i>Shensia</i> Chen, 1964	216
(70) Genus <i>Shaira</i> Maulik, 1936	216
(71) Genus <i>Shairella</i> Chûjô, 1962	217
(72) Genus <i>Xingeina</i> Chen, Jiang et Wang, 1987	217
(73) Genus <i>Eumelepta</i> Jacoby, 1892	218
(74) Genus <i>Parexosoma</i> Laboissière, 1932	218
(75) Genus <i>Hesperomorpha</i> Ogloblin, 1936	219
(76) Genus <i>Scelolyperus</i> Crotch, 1874	220
(77) Genus <i>Clerotilia</i> Jacoby, 1885	221
(78) Genus <i>Phyllobrotica</i> Chevrolat, 1837	223
(79) Genus <i>Euliroetis</i> Ogloblin, 1936	224

(80) Genus <i>Japonitata</i> Strand, 1922	225
(81) Genus <i>Hoplasoma</i> Jacoby, 1884	229
(82) Genus <i>Mimastra</i> Baly, 1865	230
(83) Genus <i>Trichomimastra</i> Weise, 1922	235
(84) Genus <i>Haplosomoides</i> Duvivier, 1890	236
(85) Genus <i>Charaea</i> Baly, 1878	239
(86) Genus <i>Sinoluperus</i> Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963	245
(87) Genus <i>Brachyphora</i> Jacoby, 1890	246
(88) Genus <i>Liroetis</i> Weise, 1889	246
(89) Genus <i>Siemssenius</i> Weise, 1922	251
(90) Genus <i>Cneorane</i> Baly, 1865	252
(91) Genus <i>Cassena</i> Weise, 1892	255
(92) Genus <i>Cneoranidea</i> Chen, 1942	257
(93) Genus <i>Sikkimia</i> Duvivier, 1891	259
(94) Genus <i>Calomicrus</i> Dillwyn, 1829	259
(95) Genus <i>Apteromicrus</i> Chen et Jiang, 1981	261
(96) Genus <i>Ochralea</i> Clark, 1865	261
(97) Genus <i>Monolepta</i> Chevrolat, 1837	261
(98) Genus <i>Zangia</i> Chen, 1976	274
(99) Genus <i>Zizonia</i> Chen, 1976	275
(100) Genus <i>Atrachya</i> Dejean, 1837	275
(101) Genus <i>Paleosepharia</i> Laboissière, 1936	278
(102) Genus <i>Pseudosepharia</i> Laboissière, 1936	281
(103) Genus <i>Munina</i> Chen, 1976	282
(104) Genus <i>Trichosepharia</i> Laboissière, 1936	283
(105) Genus <i>Macrima</i> Baly, 1878	283
(106) Genus <i>Paraplotes</i> Laboissière, 1933	285
(107) Genus <i>Doryscus</i> Jacoby, 1887	287
(108) Genus <i>Trichobalya</i> Weise, 1890	288
(109) Genus <i>Strobiderus</i> Jacoby, 1884	288
(110) Genus <i>Cerophysella</i> Laboissière, 1930	289
(111) Genus <i>Cerophysa</i> Chevrolat, 1837	290
(112) Genus <i>Hyphaenia</i> Baly, 1865	292
(113) Genus <i>Hoplosaenidea</i> Laboissière, 1933	293
(114) Genus <i>Luperus</i> Müller, 1764	296
(115) Genus <i>Epaenidea</i> Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963	298
(116) Genus <i>Theopea</i> Baly, 1864	298
(117) Genus <i>Taumacera</i> Thunberg, 1814	299
(118) Genus <i>Fleutiauxia</i> Laboissière, 1933	301
(119) Genus <i>Palpoxena</i> Baly, 1861	302
(120) Genus <i>Pseudespera</i> Chen, Wang et Jiang, 1985	303
(121) Genus <i>Taiwanolepta</i> Kimoto, 1989	304
(123) Genus <i>Lanolepta</i> Kimoto, 1991	305

(124) Genus <i>Cneorella</i> Medvedev et Dang, 1981	305
Subfamilia Alticinae Chûjô, 1953	307
(1) Genus <i>Nonarthra</i> Baly, 1862	314
(2) Genus <i>Psylliodes</i> Latreille, 1829	317
(3) Genus <i>Chaetocnema</i> Stephens, 1831	323
(4) Genus <i>Eutrea</i> Baly, 1875	335
(5) Genus <i>Demarchus</i> Jacoby, 1887	335
(6) Genus <i>Laboissierea</i> Pic, 1927	335
(7) Genus <i>Sangariola</i> Jakobson, 1888	335
(8) Genus <i>Lipromorpha</i> Chûjô et Kimoto, 1960	336
(9) Genus <i>Taiwanoliprus</i> Komiya, 2006	338
(10) Genus <i>Lipromima</i> Heikertinger, 1924	339
(11) Genus <i>Epitrix</i> Foudras, 1859	339
(12) Genus <i>Orthaltica</i> Crotch, 1873	340
(13) Genus <i>Omeiana</i> Chen, 1934	341
(14) Genus <i>Leptodibolia</i> Chen, 1941	341
(15) Genus <i>Zangaltica</i> Chen et Wang, 1988	341
(16) Genus <i>Eudolia</i> Jacoby, 1885	342
(17) Genus <i>Laboissierella</i> Chen, 1933	342
(18) Genus <i>Microcrepis</i> Chen, 1933	342
(19) Genus <i>Novofoudrasia</i> Jakobson, 1901	343
(20) Genus <i>Crepidosoma</i> Chen, 1939	344
(21) Genus <i>Crepicnema</i> Scherer, 1969	344
(22) Genus <i>Pseudodera</i> Baly, 1861	344
(23) Genus <i>Crepidoderoides</i> Chûjô, 1942	345
(24) Genus <i>Haemaltica</i> Chen, 1933	345
(25) Genus <i>Sinocrepis</i> Chen, 1933	346
(26) Genus <i>Neocrepidodera</i> Heikertinger, 1911	347
(27) Genus <i>Xuthea</i> Baly, 1865	349
(28) Genus <i>Crepidodera</i> Chevrolat, 1836	350
(29) Genus <i>Ophrida</i> Chapuis, 1875	352
(30) Genus <i>Podontia</i> Dalman, 1824	352
(31) Genus <i>Asiophrida</i> Medvedev, 1999	353
(32) Genus <i>Podagricomela</i> Heikertinger, 1924	354
(33) Genus <i>Clitea</i> Baly, 1877	357
(34) Genus <i>Amphimela</i> Chapuis, 1875	357
(35) Genus <i>Aphthonella</i> Jacoby, 1889	358
(36) Genus <i>Minota</i> Kutschera, 1859	359
(37) Genus <i>Mantura</i> Stephens, 1831	359
(38) Genus <i>Podagricella</i> Chen, 1933	360
(39) Genus <i>Euphitrea</i> Baly, 1875	360
(40) Genus <i>Nisotra</i> Baly, 1864	365
(41) Genus <i>Glaucosphaera</i> Maulik, 1926	366

(42) Genus <i>Tebalia</i> Fairmaire, 1889	366
(43) Genus <i>Acrocrypta</i> Baly, 1862	367
(44) Genus <i>Aphthonoides</i> Jacoby, 1885	368
(45) Genus <i>Dibolia</i> Latreille, 1829	370
(46) Genus <i>Priobolia</i> Chen <i>et</i> Wang, 1987	371
(47) Genus <i>Philopona</i> Weise, 1903	371
(48) Genus <i>Hyphasis</i> Harold, 1877	373
(49) Genus <i>Pseudoliprus</i> Chûjô <i>et</i> Kimoto, 1960	375
(50) Genus <i>Micrespera</i> Chen <i>et</i> Wang, 1987	376
(51) Genus <i>Orhespera</i> Chen <i>et</i> Wang, 1984	376
(52) Genus <i>Yunohepera</i> Chen <i>et</i> Wang, 1984	377
(53) Genus <i>Mellipora</i> Chûjô, 1965	377
(54) Genus <i>Luperomorpha</i> Weise, 1887	377
(55) Genus <i>Yunotrichia</i> Chen <i>et</i> Wang, 1980	383
(56) Genus <i>Hespera</i> Weise, 1889	383
(58) Genus <i>Clavicornaltica</i> Scherer, 1974	393
(59) Genus <i>Cangshanaltica</i> Konstantinov, Chamorro, Prathapan, Ge <i>et</i> Yang, 2013	394
(60) Genus <i>Letzuella</i> Chen, 1933	394
(61) Genus <i>Laotzeus</i> Chen, 1933	395
(62) Genus <i>Argopistes</i> Motschulsky, 1860	395
(63) Genus <i>Maulika</i> Basu <i>et</i> Sengupta, 1980	396
(64) Genus <i>Pentamesa</i> Harold, 1876	397
(65) Genus <i>Chilocoristes</i> Weise, 1895	399
(66) Genus <i>Argopus</i> Fischer, 1824	399
(67) Genus <i>Omeisphaera</i> Chen <i>et</i> Zia, 1974	402
(68) Genus <i>Sphaeroderma</i> Stephens, 1831	402
(69) Genus <i>Bhamoina</i> Bechyné, 1958	407
(70) Genus <i>Parargopus</i> Chen, 1939	407
(71) Genus <i>Lesneana</i> Chen, 1933	407
(72) Genus <i>Jacobyana</i> Maulik, 1926	407
(73) Genus <i>Halticorcus</i> Lea, 1917	408
(74) Genus <i>Ivalia</i> Jacoby, 1887	409
(75) Genus <i>Argopistoides</i> Jacoby, 1892	410
(76) Genus <i>Parathrylea</i> Duvivier, 1892	411
(77) Genus <i>Hemipyxis</i> Chevrolat, 1836	411
(78) Genus <i>Longitarsus</i> Latreille, 1829	420
(79) Genus <i>Agasicles</i> Jacoby, 1904	429
(80) Genus <i>Stenoluperus</i> Ogloblin, 1936	429
(81) Genus <i>Phyllotreta</i> Stephens, 1836	431
(82) Genus <i>Aphthona</i> Chevrolat, 1836	435
(83) Genus <i>Trachytetra</i> Sharp, 1886	441
(84) Genus <i>Batophila</i> Foudras, 1859	444
(85) Genus <i>Lanka</i> Maulik, 1926	445

(86) Genus <i>Sinaltica</i> Chen, 1939.....	447
(87) Genus <i>Bikasha</i> Maulik, 1931	447
(88) Genus <i>Meishania</i> Chen <i>et</i> Wang, 1980.....	448
(89) Genus <i>Lipromela</i> Chen, 1933	448
(90) Genus <i>Pseudargopus</i> Chen, 1933	449
(91) Genus <i>Manobia</i> Jacoby, 1885.....	449
(92) Genus <i>Liprus</i> Motschulsky, 1860.....	451
(93) Genus <i>Taiwanorestia</i> Kimoto, 1991.....	451
(94) Genus <i>Lypnea</i> Baly, 1876	452
(95) Genus <i>Hermaeophaga</i> Foudras, 1859.....	452
(96) Genus <i>Phygasia</i> Chevrolat, 1836.....	453
(97) Genus <i>Lesagealtica</i> Döberl, 2009.....	458
(98) Genus <i>Altica</i> Geoffroy, 1762	459
(99) Genus <i>Aphthonaltica</i> Heikertinger, 1924.....	463
(100) Genus <i>Zipanginia</i> Ohno, 1962.....	464
References	465
Abbreviations	505
Plate	

Subfamily Chrysomelinae Lacordaire, 1845

Chrysomelinae is the fifth largest of the 11 subfamilies (Reid, 2000), after Galerucinae, Eumolpinae, Cassidinae and Cryptocephalinae (Reid, 2006). Most of them are phytophagous and possess important economic significance. It includes 2000 described species (Farrell, 1998) in 176 (Seeno & Wilcox, 1982) or 132 (Daccordi, 1994) genera. This subfamily has been classified into two tribes, Timarchini and Chrysomelini (Seeno & Wilcox, 1982). Seeno & Wilcox (1982) divided Chrysomelini into 12 subtribes. Daccordi (1994) recombined these 12 subtribes into 4 subtribes.

The result of the present work is mainly based on the data of *Fauna Sinica: Chrysomelinae* (Yang *et al.*, 2014). Among them, 36 genera and 397 species (subspecies) are presented. 17 plates of habitus, aedeagus and characters are illustrated too.

The present work is based on the work of the passed chrysomelid specialist, Prof. Chen Sicien. We dedicate this book to celebrate his 110 anniversary and memorize his excellent works on Chrysomelidae.

Key to the tribes of Chrysomelinae

- 1. Tegmen ring circles; eggs with fecal-like ootheca.....**Timarchini**
- Tegmen forked; eggs without fecal-like ootheca.....**Chrysomelini**

Key to Chinese genera of Chrysomelinae

- 1. Procoxal cavity close or almost close behind 2
- Procoxal cavity open behind 9
- 2. Claws appendiculate; background of elytra dark brown or blackish; on each elytron eight (2, 2, 2) yellow spots **Phola Weise, 1890**
- Claws simple; the coloration not above 3
- 3. Apex of tibiae not angularly dilated 4
- Apex of tibiae angularly dilated 7
- 4. Hind wing well developed; humeral calli present **Potaninia Weise, 1889**
- Brachypterous or apterous; humeral calli absent 5
- 5. Elytron subparallel at middle; elytra striae regular close to suture and lateral margin, confused on central disc only 6
- Elytron rounded at middle; elytra striae totally confused **Oreomela Jakobson, 1895**
- 6. Body fusiform, dorsum not strongly convex; lateral side of pronotum slightly wider at base, not strongly narrow upward.....**Suinzona Chen, 1931**
- Body almost oval, dorsum strongly convex; lateral side of pronotum wide at base, then strongly narrow upward **Taipinus Lopatin, 2007**
- 7. Hind wing present; outer lateral side of tibiae apex without dense pubescence
.....**Entomoscelis Chevrolat, 1837**
- Hind wing absent; outer lateral side of tibiae apex with dense pubescence..... 8

8. Outer lateral side of hind tibiae with dentate bluntly, external margin of hind tibiae not marginate *Cystocnemis* Motschulsky, 1860
- Outer lateral side of hind tibiae with dentate sharply, external margin of hind tibiae marginate *Xenomela* Weise, 1884
9. Tarsal claws appendiculate or bifid 10
- Tarsal claws simple 14
10. Tarsal claws bifid; last segment of maxillary palpus strongly expanded from narrow base to truncate apex; epipleuron concave 11
- Tarsal claws appendiculate; last segment of maxillary palpus quadrate or elongate-cylindrical; epipleuron flat 12
11. Tibiae angularly dilated at apex; lateral side of mandibles with distinct fossette; prosternal appendix anteriorly raised; apex of prosternal process truncate behind, not incised; pronotal seta present in posterior angles only *Asiparopsis* Chen, 1934
- Prosternal appendix flat; apex of prosternal process angulate or incised semicircular; pronotal seta present in anterior and posterior angles *Paropsides* Motschulsky, 1860
12. Tibiae angularly dilated at apex; lateral side of mandibles with distinct fossette *Goniocтена* Chevrolat, 1837
- Tibiae not angularly dilated at apex; lateral side of mandibles without fossette 13
13. Pronotum with sulci at sides; 3th tarsomere not bilobed; rounded body *Yunnaedon* Daccordi et Medvedev, 1999
- Pronotum without sulci at sides; 3th tarsomere bilobed; elongate body *Phratora* Chevrolat, 1837
14. Inner side of epipleura without setae (except *L. aenea*); maxillary palpi closer at base 15
- Inner side of epipleura with setae along entire length or along apical third or reduced in two thirds, setae only at apex of elytra; distance at base of maxillary palpi wide 29
15. Elytral punctures completely irregular 16
- Elytral punctures in regular range, rarely a little confused on central part of elytra 18
16. Mesoventrite elongate, without sulcus or fossette 17
- Mesoventrite short, with transverse sulcus or fossette 23
17. Apex of tibiae angularly dilated; thorax base margined; lateral sides of prothorax regularly arcuated *Gastrophysa* Chevrolat, 1837
- Apex of tibiae not angularly dilated; thorax base not margined; lateral sides of prothorax rounded and converged anteriorly and toward ventral part *Colaphellus* Weise, 1845
18. Eighth striae short and not reaching apex of elytra *Neophaedon* Jakobson, 1901
- Eighth striae complete and reaching apex of elytra 19
19. Distal part of the onychium dentate *Odontedon* Ge et Daccordi, 2013
- Distal part of the onychium not dentate 20
20. Epipleuron ended in 1/3 *Phaedon* Latreille, 1829
- Epipleuron ended in whole length 21
21. Prosternal process wide, paralleled sides; punctures on head and clypeus sparse, in some case very fine *Sclerophaedon* Weise, 1882
- Prosternal process narrow, constricted medially; punctures of head and clypeus dense and big 22

22. Short metaventrite; third tarsomere entire *Sternoplatys* Motschulsky, 1860
- Elongated metaventrite; third tarsomere incised *Prasocuris* Latreille, 1802
23. Metaventrite with upper lateral plate *Yulongedon* Daccordi et Ge, 2012
- Metaventrite without lateral plate 24
24. Dorsum flat; length of mesoventrite as same as prosternal process
..... *Gastrolina* Baly, 1859
- Dorsum convex; length of mesoventrite shorter than prosternal process 25
25. Epipleuron concave; without costa at lateral margins of elytra
..... *Plagiodera* Chevrolat, 1837
- Epipleuron flat; with distinct costa at lateral margins of elytra 26
26. Anterior margin of prothorax immarginate *Gastrolinoides* Chûjô et Kimoto, 1960
- Anterior margin of prothorax marginate 27
27. Prothorax very short in relation of width of base of elytra; prosternal appendix short; body rounded *Agasta* Hope, 1840
- Prothorax few narrow than base of elytra; prosternal appendix elongated; body elongate
..... 28
28. Pronotum flat, without lateral swelling *Linaeidea* Motschulsky, 1860
- Pronotum with lateral swelling; swelling separated from central part of surface by a row of punctures or by a furrow *Chrysomela* Linnaeus, 1758
29. Terminal article of maxillary palpi much shorter and narrower than previous; colour of elytra usually yellow with ten longitudinal black strips, in rare case confluent in a more or less wide fusion or very rarely completely black *Leptinotarsa* Chevrolat, 1836
- Terminal article of maxillary palpi not shorter and usually broader than previous; elytra without yellow colour with ten longitudinal black stripes 30
30. Ventral surface of male hind tarsi and female tarsomere I to III glabrous alone mid-line
..... *Crosita* Motschulsky, 1860
- Ventral surface of tarsi pubescent or only tarsomere I to II glabrous alone mid-line 31
31. Elytra with a transversal sulcus behind humeral callus 32
- Elytra surface without transversal sulcus 33
32. Anterior margin of pronotum immarginate; setae along entire length of inner margin of epipleura *Ambrostoma* Motschulsky, 1860
- Anterior margin of pronotum margined; inner margin of epipleura with setae along apical one third length *Parambrostoma* Chen, 1836
33. Inner margin of epipleura with setae along entire length 34
- Inner margin of epipleura with setae along apical one third length or reduced at 2 or 3 setae only at apex 35
34. Elytra with geminate striae; prosternum and metaventrite not at same line from lateral view *Agrosteomela* Gistel, 1857
- Elytra with confuse punctures; prosternum and metaventrite at same line from lateral view
..... *Humba* Chen, 1857
35. Body shape elongated, narrow; humeral callus ample and visible; metaventrite appendix elongated between coxae, not bordered *Agrosteella* Medvedev, 1987
- Body shape roundish; humeral callus usually indistinct or very few visible; metaventrite appendix bordered, or elongated *Chrysolina* Motschulsky, 1758

(1) Genus *Phola* Weise, 1890

Phola Weise, 1890: 482. **Type species:** *Chrysomela octodecimguttata* Fabricius, 1775, by original designation.

Distribution: Oriental Region.

1. *Phola octodecimguttata* (Fabricius, 1775) (Plate 1-A, Plate 31-A)

Chrysomela octodecimguttata Fabricius, 1775: 100. TL: Australia; TD: ZMUC.

Chalcolampra cybele Stål, 1860: 464. Synonymized by Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963: 373.

Chalcolampra viticis Fairmaire, 1888: 39. Synonymized by Chen, 1934: 81.

Chalcolampra keyserlingi Weise, 1890: 482. Synonymized by Jacoby, 1896: 254.

Chalcolampra octodecimguttata: Maulik, 1926: 87.

Phola octodecimguttata: Chen, 1934: 81.

Phola cybele: Chen, 1934: 82.

Distribution: China: Hebei, Gansu, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou; Japan, Vietnam, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Malaya, Philippines, Papua New Guinea.

Host plants: *Vitex negundo* var. *cannabifolia*.

(2) Genus *Potaninia* Weise, 1889

Potaninia Weise, 1889: 603. **Type species:** *Potaninia polita* Weise, 1889, by original designation.

Distribution: South China; Japan, North Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, India.

2. *Potaninia assamensis* (Baly, 1879) (Plate 1-B, Plate 31-B)

Entomoscelis assamensis Baly, 1879: 437. TL: India, Assam; TD: BMNH.

Entomoscelis metallica Baly, 1888: 85. Synonymized by Maulik, 1926: 152.

Potaninia assamensis: Jacoby, 1896: 253.

Potaninia polita Weise, 1899: 604. Synonymized by Maulik, 1926: 152.

Potaninia collaris Weise, 1905: 216. Synonymized by Maulik, 1926: 152.

Distribution: China: Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Xizang; Vietnam, India.

Host plants: Urticaceae sp.

(3) Genus *Suinzona* Chen, 1931

Suinzona Chen, 1931: 130. **Type species:** *Suinzona laboissierei* Chen, 1931, by original designation.

Distribution: China.

Key to Chinese species of *Suinzona*

1. Anterior margin of metaventricle marginate, intercoxal process thickened 2
- Anterior margin of metaventricle immarginate, intercoxal process not thickened 14
2. Posterior angles of pronotum with trichobothria *S. cheni* Daccordi et Yang, 2011