New species of *Luperus* Geoffroi, 1762  
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) from China and Vietnam

Новые виды рода *Luperus* Geoffroi, 1762  
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) из Китая и Вьетнама

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**Key words:** Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Luperus*, China, Vietnam, new species.

**Ключевые слова:** Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Luperus*, Китай, Вьетнам, новые виды.

**Abstract.** Five new species of *Luperus* Geoffroi 1762 are described: *L. yunnanus* sp. n., *L. sichuanus* sp. n., *L. panfilovi* sp. n. (China), *L. vietnamicus* sp. n., *L. buonloicus* sp. n. (Vietnam).

**Резюме.** В работе описывается 5 новых видов: *L. yunnanus* sp. n., *L. sichuanus* sp. n., *L. panfilovi* sp. n. из Китая, *L. vietnamicus* sp. n., *L. buonloicus* sp. n. из Вьетнама.

**Introduction**

A large genus *Luperus* Geoffroi, 1762 was splitted in the last 50 years for a few genera, so this genus in the modern interpretation includes species with open anterior coxal cavities, spurs on posterior tibiae and antennal segment 3 about twice as long as 2. Most species of this genus are Palaearctic and only a few are known from Oriental region. To the moment 6 species are known from China [Gressitt, Kimoto, 1963] and no one from Vietnam [Kimoto, 1989].

I had a good possibility to study large Chinese materials in the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel as well as material from Vietnam collected by myself in 1974–1989 years and describe below 5 new species of this genus.

**Abbreviations:**

NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland.  
LM – Lev N. Medvedev collection, Moscow, Russia.

*Lupurus yunnanus* sp. n.  
(Fig. 1)

**Material.** Holotype (♀): China, N Yunnan, 30 km N of Lijiang, 3000 m, 3.07.1990, leg. L. & M. Bocak (NHMB). Paratypes: same locality and date, 8 ex. (NHMB, 3 ex.– LM).

**Description.** Fulvous, elytra with black poorly delimited spot on apical slope.

Body elongate, narrow. Head impunctate, labrum with 4 punctures in transverse row and a few bristles, its anterior margin almost straight, clypeus short, interantennal space carinate, frontal tubercles subquadrate and acutely produced anteriorly. Antennae of male reach apical third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 14 : 5 : 9 : 11 : 12 : 12 : 13 : 12 : 11 : 11, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior quarter, side margins feebly rounded, with a few bristles, all angles distinct, surface evenly convex, shining, very finely and sparsely punctuated. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide, feebly widened to behind, surface shining, with dense and moderately strong punctures and a few hairs along side margin. Segment 1 of fore tarsi of male very feebly widened. Aedeagus (fig. 1) with very thin and acute apex, practically straight in lateral view. Length of body 4–4.6 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species resembles in color (spotted elytra) only *L. biplagiatus* Jacoby, 1890, which however twice smaller and has prothorax twice as wide as long and elytra punctured in striae.

Fig. 1–5. Aedeagus of *Luperus* (d – dorsal view, v – ventral view, l – lateral view).
Luperus sichuanus sp. n.  
(Fig. 2)


Description. Fulvous, antennae except basal segment piceous, tibiae and tarsi piceous black.

Body elongate, narrow. Head impunctate, labrum with straight anterior margin, clypeus short, interantennal space carinate, frontal tubercles subquadrate, convex and sharply delimited, antennae teapical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 16 : 6 : 12 : 16 : 14 : 14 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 13 : 15, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest at anterior margin and narrowed to base, lateral margin straight, all angles distinct and produced, surface shining, very finely and sparsely punctated. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, very feebly widened to behind, surface shining, with moderately strong and dense punctures and very finely microsculpted interspaces. Last abdominal sternite deeply grooved in middle. Aedeagus (fig. 2) thin and long, almost parallel-sided, with truncate apex, in lateral view distinctly curved and with rounded protubrance in apical third. Length of body 4.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Very possibly, this species is identical with Luperus sp. indicated by Gressitt and Kimoto [1963], also from Sichuan (Omei Shan). From nearest species – L. semilimatus Ogloblin, 1936 and L. flavimanus Weise, 1889 it differs by more short preapical antennal segments and other form of aedeagus.

Luperus panfilovi sp. n.  
(Fig. 3)


Description. Fulvous, head, antennae, tibiae and tarsi piceous black.

Body elongate, rather broad. Head punctuated on posterior part of clypeus and vertex, labrum large with feebly arcuate anterior margin and with 4 punctures in transverse row bearing setae, clypeus triangular, convex, with central ridge from interantennal space to anterior margin of clypeus, frontal tubercles poorly delimited. Antennae a little longer than body, proportions of segments are as 13 : 3 : 9 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 14 : 14, preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins distinctly rounded, anterior angles rounded, posterior angles distinct and moderately produced, surface with two shallow grooves at midline, finely punctated, interspaces with extremely thin microsculpture. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, finely microsculptured. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, broadest just behind middle, with fine hairs along side and especially apical margin, surface very finely punctuated, moderately shining. Pygidium triangular with rounded apex, convex. Aedeagus (fig. 3) elongate with narrow and very acute apical part, slightly curved in lateral view. Length of body 5.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs well from all Chinese and East-Palaearctic species by dark head and antennae. Aedeagus of this species resembles species of the genus Erganooides Jacoby, 1903, but anterior coxal cavities of this species are open.

Derivatio nominis. Species is named after its collector.

Luperus buonloicus sp. n.  
(Fig. 4)


Description. Dark fulvous, apical slope of elytra sometimes darkened. Body elongate, comparatively narrow, especially male. Head impunctate, labrum with rounded anterior margin and with 4 punctures in transverse row in middle, bearing setae, clypeus triangular, with low longitudinal ridge in posterior part, prolonged to interantennal space, frontal tubercles transverse, subquadangular with acute anterior angles, convex, sharply delimited posteriorly with transverse groove. Antennae of male thin and very long, about 1.5 times of body length, proportions of segments are as 6 : 2 : 12 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 13 : 13, preapical segments about 10 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, side margins feebly rounded, anterior and posterior angles distinct, surface shining, feebly convex, with a few fine punctures, mostly near base. Scutellum triangular, shining, impunctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, slightly widened to behind in male, more distinctly in female, surface shining, strongly and densely partly rugose punctuated, with a few hairs on apical margin. Aedeagus thin and long, with narrow and acute apex, without any impression on underside, distinctly curved in lateral view (fig. 4). Length of body 4.1–5.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species resembles L. flavimanus Weise, 1889, but differs by very long antennae, evenly convex pronotum and quite other type of aedeagus.

Luperus vietnamicus sp. n.  
(Fig. 5)


Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 4–11 slightly darkened, elytra a little paler than prothorax, tibiae and tarsi piceous black.

Body elongate, rather broad. Head finely punctuated on clypeus and vertex, labrum large with feebly arcuate anterior margin and with 4 punctures in transverse row bearing setae, clypeus quadrangular, feebly convex, with longitudinal ridge in basal half, prolonged to interantennal space, frontal tubercles cuneiform, feebly convex, microsculptured. Antennae a little longer than body in both sexes, proportions of segments are as 15 : 3 : 9 : 13 : 14 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 14, preapical segments about 6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins widely rounded, anterior and posterior angles distinct, but not produced. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, shining, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, broadest in middle, surface comparatively dull, finely and densely punctuated, with microsculptured interspaces. Pygidium of male convex, broadly rounded on apical margin, densely punctuated, without any impression, of female with distinctly incised apical margin. Aedeagus – fig. 5.

Length of male 5.7 mm, of female 6.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species resembles L. buonloicus sp. n., but differs by more large and broad body, other proportions of antennal segments and form of aedeagus.

References


References
