

Zeitschrift: Entomologica Basiliensia
Herausgeber: Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Entomologische Sammlungen
Band: 15 (1992)

Artikel: New and poorly known Clytrinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) from South Africa
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-980539>

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Entomologica Basiliensia	15	389-394	1992	ISSN 0253-2484
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New and poorly known Clytrinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) from South Africa

by L.N. Medvedev

Abstract: New species, *Barybaena bicoloripes*, and a male of *Otjosondia hirta* L. Medv. are described. The genus *Teinocera* is firstly revised, with a key to species. *Teinocera natalensis* Jac. is transferred to *Lophobasis*, *Damia strigatipes* is transferred to *Barybaena*.

Key words: Coleoptera Chrysomelidae – Clytrinae – taxonomy – distribution – new species.

Because of the nice opportunity to study interesting material, collected by Dr. W. Wittmer (Basel Museum of Natural History) in South Africa and Namibia I describe a new species, *Barybaena bicoloripes*, as well as the unknown male of the monotypic genus *Otjosondia*. Besides, a revision of the poorly known genus *Teinocera* Lac. is proposed. All materials mentioned in the article, except for the holotype of *Barybaena bicoloripes*, are deposited in Basel Museum of Natural History.

***Barybaena bicoloripes* n.sp.**

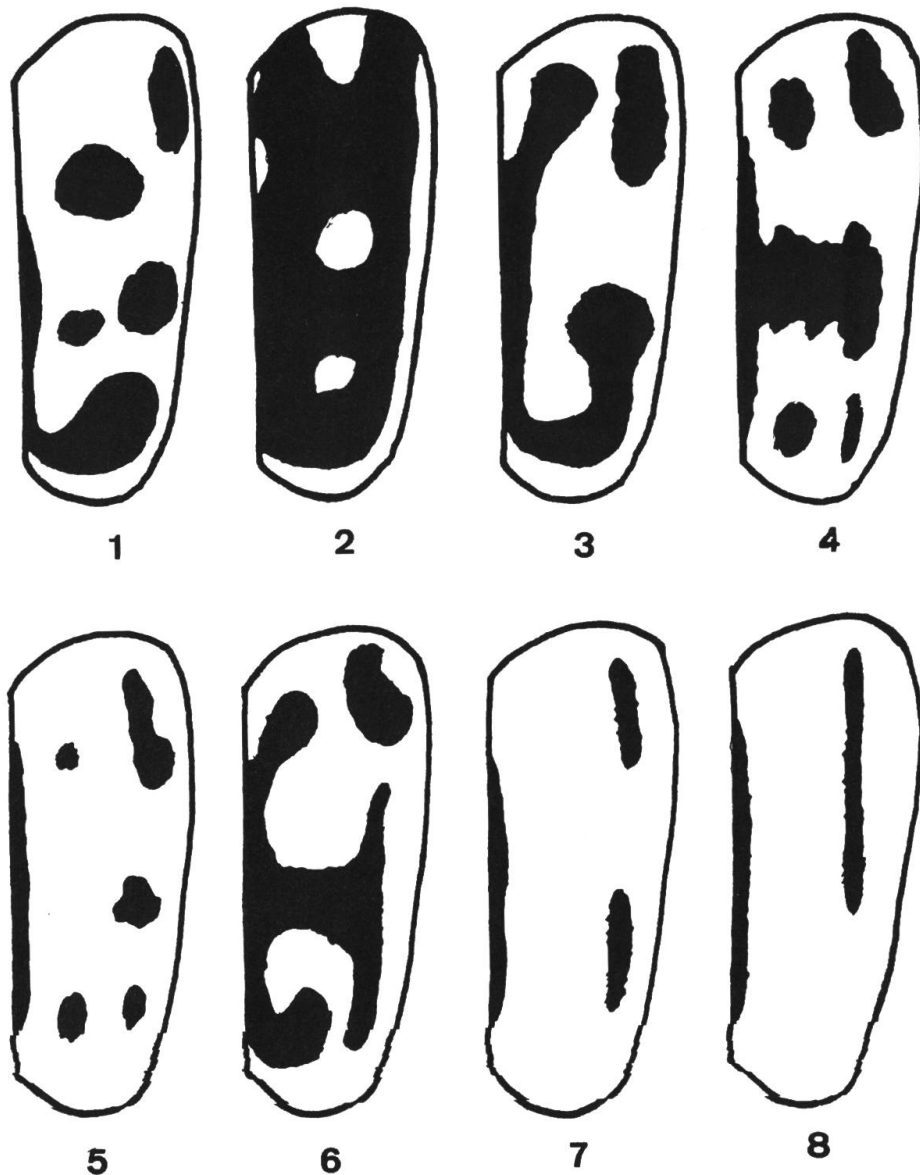
Figs 9,15,17,18.

Black, prothorax and elytra fulvous, latter sometimes with traces of humeral spot; two or three basal segments of antennae, small spots on vertex behind eyes and apex of scutellum fulvous, legs black with reddish fulvous basal half of femora, or fulvous with knees and tarsi black.

Head narrow, clypeus triangularly incised, frons uneven, with deep groove in the middle and transverse furrow behind. Vertex convex, smooth. Antennae short and thin, basal segment thick, segments 2 and 3 very short, cylindrical, segment 4 broadened apically, next ones elongate triangular (Fig. 9). Prothorax about 1.7 times as broad as long, more broad than elytra on shoulders, surface convex, smooth and shining, side margins reflexed and sharp, fore and hind angles narrowly rounded, setiferous. Scutellum elongate triangular with blunt apex, finely but distinctly punctured. Elytra mat, distinctly punctured, punctures diminishing towards apex. Fore legs with femora strongly thickened, tibiae elongate, slightly curved and finely serrate on innerside, tarsi slightly elongate (Fig. 15). Propleurae smooth and concave. Aedeagus (Figs 17, 18).

Length: 4.5 mm for holotype, 4.7-5.4 mm for paratypes.

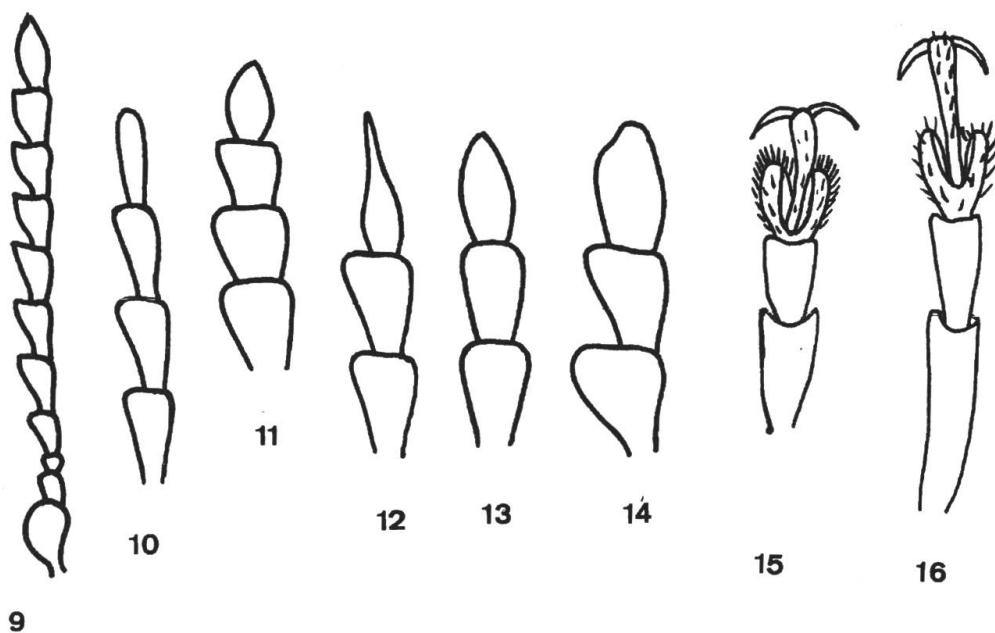
Female unknown. Holotype (author's collection): South Africa,



Figs 1 - 8: Elytral pattern of: 1, *Otjosondia hirta* L. Medv. 2 - 3, *Teinocera nitidicollis* Lac. (3 - light ♀ form). 4 - 6, *T. subclathrata* Lac. (5 - dark form, 6 - light ♀ form). 7 - 8, *T. aeneicollis* Lac.

Cape Province: Cap bona spei, 1843; Drege Alexandria, 10/200 m, 14.X.1984, W.Wittmer, 2 paratypes; Natal Province: Cathedral Peak, 1380-1580 m, 7.X.1986, W. Wittmer, 1 paratype.

Near *B. bilineolata* Lacordaire, 1848, differs in the unicolorous elytra. From *B. lurida* Lacordaire, 1848 differs immediately by the other coloration of head, scutellum, venter and legs. Seems to be nearest to *Damia strigatipes* Jacoby, 1904, which must be transferred to the genus



Figs 9-16: 9, Antenna of *Barybaena bicoloripes*, n. sp. ♂. 10-14: apical part of antenna from 9th segment of: 10, *Teinocera nitidicollis* Lac. ♂. 11, same species ♀. 12, *T. subclathrata* Lac. ♂. 13, same species ♀. 14, *T. aeneicollis* Lac. ♂. 15, 16: fore tarsus of ♂ of: 15, *Barybaena bicoloripes* n.sp. 16, *Otjosondia hirta* L. Medv.

Barybaena n. comb. but for the latter species only female is known, so I can not compare them with necessary exactness.

Otjosondia hirta L. Medvedev, 1969

Figs 1, 16, 19, 20.

Otjosondia hirta MEDVEDEV, 1969, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 80 (1-2): 35.

This species and monotypic genus was described upon a single female specimen from Namibia. The genus differs from its congeners in the long erect pubescence on epipleurae and side margins of prothorax. I refer to this species a male specimen with the same features collected by Dr. W. Wittmer in Namibia.

Head and antennae black, only basal segments reddish. Prothorax black, broad fore margin and narrow lateral and basal margins red. Scutellum black, elytra flavous with black pattern as shown in Fig. 1. Underside and legs black, basal halves of femora and tibiae fulvous. All body including upperside covered with silver white pubescence, which is short on elytra and long on prothorax.

Head much more narrow than prothorax, clypeus triangularly in-

cised, frons grooved and roughly sculptured. Eyes ovate, notched at inner side, genae almost as long as eye's length. Antennae with segment 1 robust, 2 and 3 very short, globose, next ones sharply triangular. Prothorax slightly broader than elytra in shoulders, 1.7 times as broad as long, with lateral margins broadly rounded and feebly serrate; surface transversely impressed along fore margin, finely punctured. Scutellum triangular with truncate elevated apex. Elytra broadest in shoulders, narrowed towards apex, basal margin sharp and slightly elevated throughout its length, surface matt and very finely punctured. Fore legs enlarged and elongate, with femora more thick and long than middle ones, tibiae thin and curved, without apical tooth, tarsi thin and long (Fig. 16). Aedeagus (Figs 19, 20) with grooves underneath before apex. Length 6 mm.

Namibia: Fish River Canyon, Nat. Park Ai-Ais, 200 m, 6.IX.1985, W. Wittmer (1 male).

Genus *Teinocera* Lacordaire, 1848

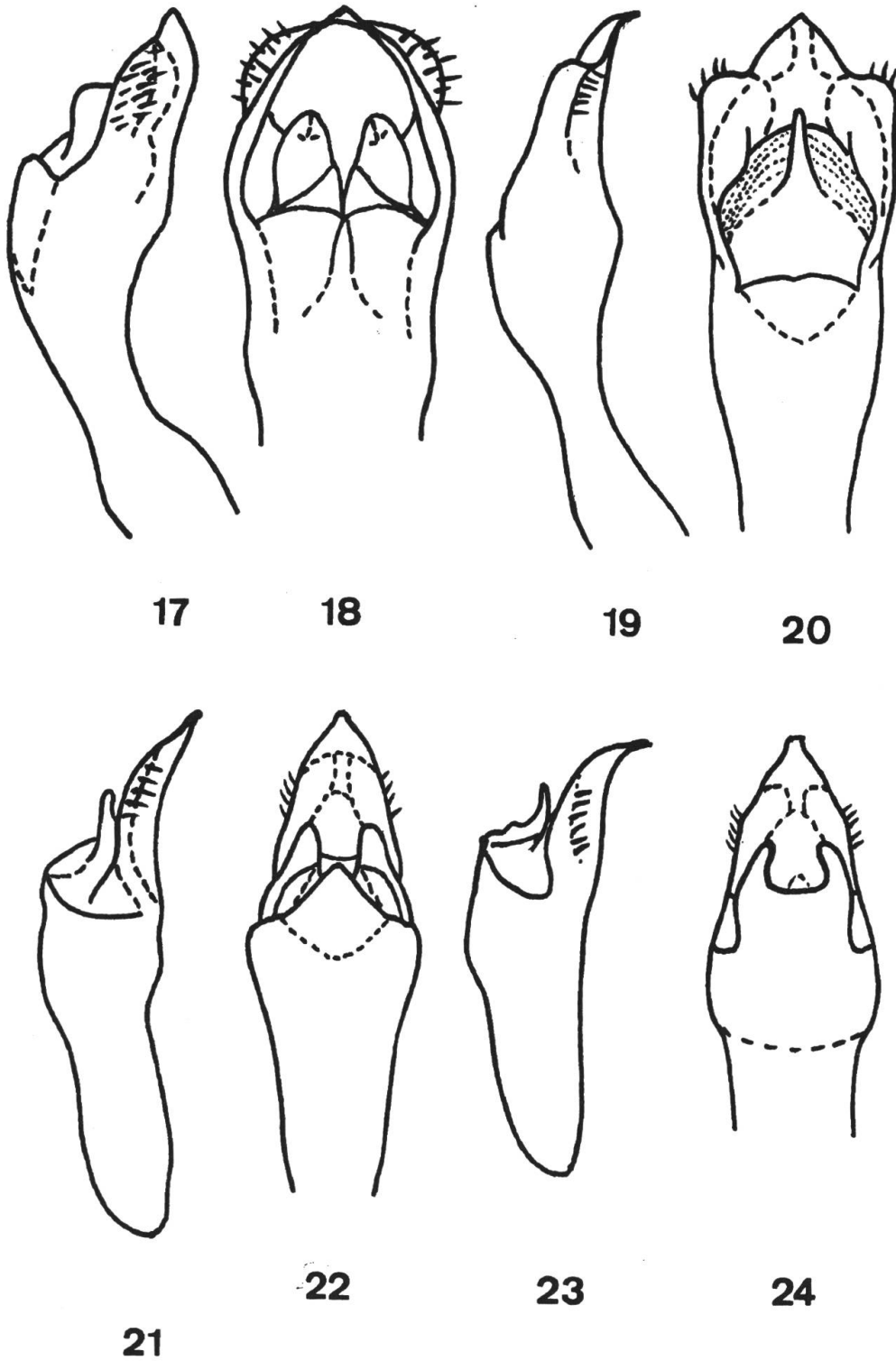
The material at my disposal contains all 3 species of this South African genus, both males and females, so I can give a key for the species, which seems to be useful because this group practically was not revised after Lacordaire and the females of *T. subclathrata* Lac. and *T. aeneicollis* Lac. were unknown. A generic revision was already published (MEDVEDEV, 1970). One more species, *Teinocera natalensis* Jacoby, 1897, from Natal I transference to genus *Plecomera* Lacordaire, 1848, nov. comb. All typical *Teinocera* are strictly distributed in Kapland.

1. Antennae clearly 12-segmented in both sexes, last segment elongate in male and ovoid in female (Figs 10, 11). Labrum black. Metallic coloration blue or greenish blue. Elytral metallic spots usually connected, so elytra metallic with all margins, common spot on suture just behind scutellum and 3 spots in longitudinal row fulvous (Fig. 2); females with dark patterns sometimes less developed (Fig. 3). Legs of male usually dark with tibiae more or less fulvous, of female - fulvous with knees and tarsi darkened. Aedeagus Figs 21, 22. Length of male 4.5-7.5 mm, of female 5-7.5 mm.

T. nitidicollis Lacordaire, 1848

(=*hieroglyphica* Lacordaire, 1848)

- Antennae 11- or unclearly 12-segmented in male, always 11-segmented in female (Fig. 13) 2



Figs 17-24: aedeagus, dorsal and lateral view of. 17, 18, *Barybaena bicoloripes* n. sp. 19, 20, *Otjosondia hirta* L. Medv. 21, 22, *Teinocera nitidicollis* Lac. 23, 24, *T. aeneicollis* Lac.

2. 11th antennal segment of male with long and thin process, which looks as 12th segment (Fig. 12). Labrum black. Metallic coloration bronze or dark bronze. Elytra pale flavous, spotted with dark metallic spots, which are free or connected in transverse and longitudinal directions (Figs. 4-6); females with dark patterns less developed. Legs of male usually dark with bases and underside of tibiae fulvous, of female - fulvous with more or less developed dark stripes. Aedeagus practically identical with the preceding species. Length of male 4.5-7 mm, of female 4.5-5.5 mm.

T. subclathrata Lacordaire, 1848

- 11th antennal segment of male simple (Fig. 14). Labrum fulvous. Metallic coloration green or aeneous. Elytra fulvous with common sutural stripe shortened on both sides and 2 elongate spots at side margin, often connected in longitudinal stripe bright metallic (Figs. 7, 8). Legs fulvous with tarsi and upperside of fore tibiae darkened. Aedeagus similar to *T. nitidicollis* Lac., but more short and broad (Fig. 23). Length of male 4.5-6 mm, of female 4-5.2 mm.

T. aeneicollis Lacordaire, 1848

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