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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES
OF HISPINAE, LEPTISPA MIYAMOTOI, FROM
AMAMI-ÔSHIMA

Studies on Chrysomelidae III
(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

BY SHINSAKU KIMOTO
Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture,
Kyushu University, Fukuoka

In the present paper, the author describes a new species of the Chry­
somelidae, Leptispa miyamotoi, from the Island of Amami-Ôshima, north of the
Loo-choo Archipelago. All the type specimens are preserved in the Entomologi­
cal Laboratory of Kyushu University, Fukuoka.

Leptispa miyamotoi sp. nov.

Body elongate and flat, nearly parallel-sided. Black, palpi and trochanters
piceous, claws reddish brown.

Head depressed at the base of antennae; interocular space slightly convex
and closely covered with very fine sculptures (partly disappearing in the median
area in some cases), sparsely but strongly punctate, thus making the surface a
rough appearance, with a strong longitudinal median groove, which is very deep
at the middle of the groove.

Antennae robust and short, with intermediate segments more slender than
basal and terminal ones, subequal to the length of head and prothorax taken
together, and very sparsely covered with hairs; the first segment thickest and
equal in length to the third segment, the fourth segment slightly shorter than
the third segment but slightly thicker, and definitely longer than each of the
fifth to eighth segments; from the fourth segment, antennae gradually dilated
towards the apex; the fifth segment longer than sixth; the seventh slightly
longer than sixth or eighth; sixth and eighth subequal to each other; tenth slight­
ly longer and thicker than the ninth; apical segment longer than any of the
other ten segments, narrowing terminally and terminating in a blunt apex.

Pronotum subquadrate, parallel-sided and about 1 1/3 times as wide as long;
front border nearly straight and immarginated; anterior angles bending inward­
ly, slightly larger than 90° and not sharply angulated at the corner; lateral
borders narrowly but distinctly margined and nearly straight; posterior angles
slightly larger than 90° and the tip of the angles not angulated but rounded;

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dorsal surface transversely convex and very finely and closely sculptured all over the surface; the larger punctures of various sizes are rather close to one another, but not homogeneously scattered; i.e. somewhat coarser both in anterior marginal and longitudinal median parts and closer and stronger in lateral parts.

Scutellum subquadrate, longer than broad, rounded at the apex and anterior border, dorsal surface impunctate but finely and closely sculptured.

Elytra very elongate, nearly parallel-sided, a little broader than thorax at the base, dorsal surface somewhat convex, each elytron with ten longitudinal rows and short scutellar row of punctures, of which ten long longitudinal rows of punctures connected each other at their apical ends; interstices of the rows of punctures comparatively smooth but with a fine but extremely scarce punctures.

Underside black, convex, coarsely and rather closely punctured on the lateral areas, but finely and sparsely punctured on the median area, apical border of the last visible segment punctate and pubescent.

Length: 5.25~6.25 mm.

Holotype, Yuan, Amami-Ōshima, 6. iv. 1956 (leg. S. MIYAMOTO); paratypes, 8 exs., same data as the holotype; paratype, 1 ex., Naze, Amami-Ōshima, 11~12. iv. 1956.

Habitat: Amami-Ōshima.

Food plant: Saccharum officinarum L. (Sugar cane)

This species is named for Prof. MIYAMOTO who collected and submitted the specimens for study.

This new species is somewhat resembling Leptispa taguchii CHÚJÔ, from Japan, but differs from it in the following characters: body much larger; pronotum nearly subparallel at the sides; the longitudinal rows of punctures on the elytra much finer and consist of a smaller number of punctures.

Leptispa miyamotoi KIMOTO, sp. nov., from Amami-Ōshima.

Leptispa miwai CHÚJÔ, from Formosa, is also resembling the present species. But the present new species differs from it in the following features: antennae subequal to, or slightly longer than, the length of head and prothorax taken together; the fourth antennal segment is not the smallest among the antennal segments; posterior margin of pronotum strongly arched; punctures on pronotum much stronger than those on head.

Leptispa godowini BÁLY, from China and Indo-China, is also an allied species. But the present new species differs from it in the following characters: pronotum nearly subparallel at the sides; the first antennal segment not angu-
lately produced at the latero-anterior corner, the third antennal segment not shorter than the second, the fourth antennal segment not the smallest, the fifth segment distinctly shorter than the third; interstices of rows of punctures with fine punctures.

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