



Title	Description of a new species of Hispinae, <i>Leptispa miyamotoi</i> , from Amami-oshima (Studies on Chrysomelidae 3) (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)
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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES
OF HISPINAE, *LEPTISPA MIYAMOTOI*, FROM
AMAMI-ÔSHIMA

Studies on Chrysomelidae III

(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

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In the present paper, the author describes a new species of the Chrysomelidae, *Leptispa miyamotoi*, from the Island of Amami-Ôshima, north of the Loo-choo Archipelago. All the type specimens are preserved in the Entomological 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 slightly 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 inwardly, slightly larger than 90° and not sharply angulated at the corner; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginated and nearly straight; posterior angles slightly larger than 90° and the tip of the angles not angulated but rounded;

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.

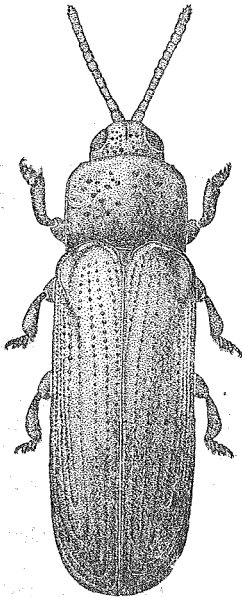
Length: 5.25~6.25 mm.

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.



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

This new species is somewhat resembling *Leptispa taguchii* CHŪJŌ, 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 miwai CHŪJŌ, 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 BALY, from China and Indochina, 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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