

Order Coleoptera, family Chrysomelidae

Igor Lopatin

INTRODUCTION

The family Chrysomelidae is one of the most biodiverse groups of insects. It contains more than 40.000 described species, with at least as many undescribed. The Chrysomelidae of the Arabian Peninsula have been studied by Bryant (1957), Daccordi (1979, 1983), Doguet (1979, 1984), Lopatin (1979, 1982, 1983, 2001), Medvedev (1996, 1997) and Würmli (1979). At least 68 genera and 160 species of Chrysomelidae have been recorded from Arabia.

The fauna of United Arab Emirates has been poorly researched until recently. Due to intensive research of Mr. Antonius van Harten the main traits are now being discovered. Three new species of Chrysomelidae from the United Arab Emirates have been described recently (Lopatin, 2006; Lopatin & Nesterova, 2006; Lopatin & Nesterova, 2007), based on specimens collected during 2005; three others and a new subspecies are described here. The still low number of species recorded is due to the specific ways of collection (mostly with light traps and Malaise traps), but the overall results are very interesting.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Unless stated otherwise the specimens recorded in the present chapter have been collected by A. van Harten and have been deposited in the Invertebrate Collection of the United Arab Emirates (UAEIC) and in the author's collection. Holotypes are deposited in Zoological Museum of Academy of Sciences of Russian Federation, St.-Petersburg.

Abbreviations used: LT = light trap; MT = Malaise trap; WT = water trap; NARC = National Avian Research Centre.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Subfamily **Clytrinae** Kirby, 1837

Coptocephala maidaquensis Lopatin **nov. spec.** (Fig. 1)

Specimens examined: Holotype: ♂, Wadi Madaq, [25°17'N 55°28'E], 29.iii-10.iv.2006, in yellow and white water traps, leg. A. van Harten. Paratypes: 3♂, 2♀, same data.

Description: Holotype (male). Body elongate, 2.15 times as long as broad, upper side fulvous with bluish-black pattern. Head black, labrum and apical part of mandibles fulvous. Scutellum and transversal bands on elytrae (one at base and other in apical half) bluish-black. Underside and legs black, first 3 segments of antennae fulvous, rest black.

Frons broad, smooth, finely and sparsely punctate in basal half and near the eyes, with adpressed fine hair. Mandible sickle-like, projecting and pointed anteriorly. Eyes very short notched near the antennal socket. Antennae short, 5-11th segments dilated and pubescent; 6-10th wider than long.

Pronotum 1.6 times as wide as long, with rounded enlarged sides, glabrous and shining; ante-basal impression punctate. Lateral and basal borders narrow. Scutellum narrow, in basal part flat, in apical half finely keeled.

Elytra long and narrow, 1.75 times as long as broad and 3.2 times as long as pronotum, closely and rather strongly punctate, partly forming confused rows. Interspace between punctures narrow, feebly swollen. Basal border distinct, basal furrow deep and basal edge elevated.

Underside closely pubescent. Legs thin, tibiae curved in apical 2/3; tarsi narrow. 1st segment of front tarsi slightly curved at base, as long as 2nd and 3rd combined; claw-segment long. Aedeagus (Fig. 1) strongly widened to apex, with apical denticle and longitudinal keel on the underside. Length of body 4.3 mm.

Female. Length of body 4.5 mm.

Affinities: Belongs to *aeneopicta*-group (left mandible in male long, sharply pointed; sickle-like, projecting anteriorly). Differs from *C. vavilovi* Lopatin, 1966 and *C. jaechi* Warchalowski, 1991 in having the long and narrow body, narrow tibiae and in aedeagus form.

Remarks: *Coptocephala crassipes iranica* L. Medvedev, 1971 should be transferred to *C. vavilovi* Lopatin, 1966 as subspecies *Coptocephala vavilovi iranica* (Medvedev) (**nov. stat.**).

Distribution: So far only known from the UAE.

Etymology: Named after Wadi Madaq, the type locality.

***Afrophthalma* sp.**

Specimens examined: Wadi Safad, 1 ♀, 17-24.vi.2006, WT.

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae** Gyllenhal, 1813

***Cryptocephalus (Cryptocephalus) chikatunovi* Lopatin **nov. spec.** (Figs 2-3)**

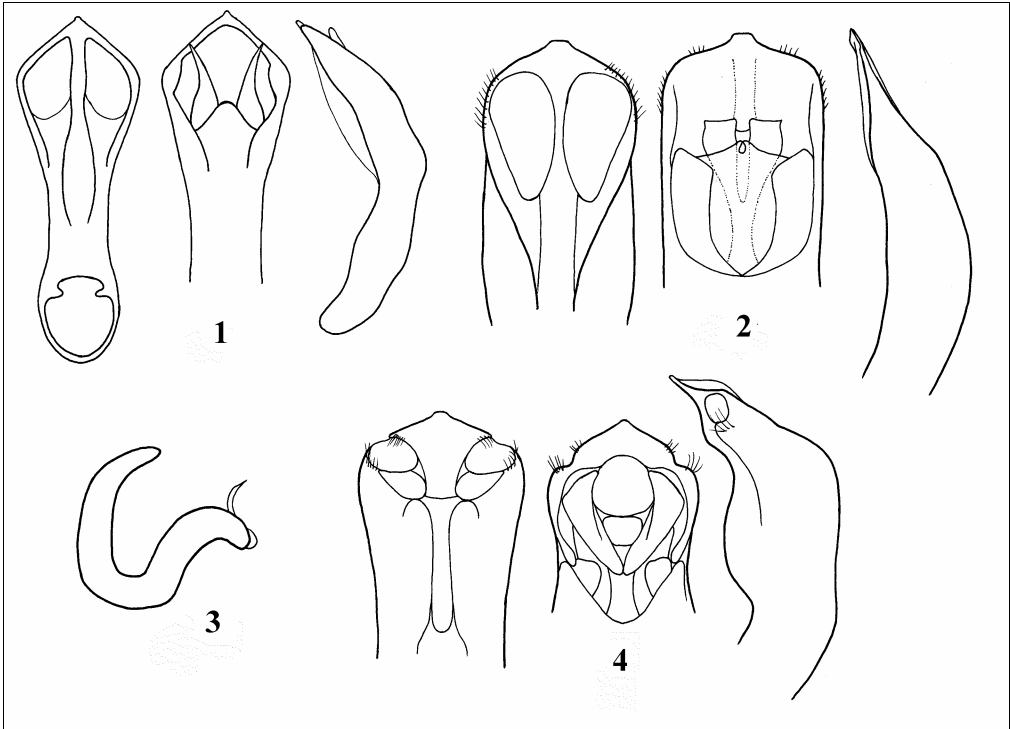
Specimens examined: Holotype: ♂, United Arab Emirates, Sharjah × Khor Kalba, near tunnel [24°59'N 56°09'E], 24-30.v.2006, in light traps, leg. A. van Harten. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data. Hatta, 1 ♂, 08-26.iv.2006, LT. Wadi Safad, 1 ♀, 14-21.v.2006, in light traps, LT.

Description: Holotype (male). Head and pronotum fulvous, elytra, scutellum, basal 5 antennomere and base of pronotum yellow; occiput, 2 little spots on the disc of pronotum, basal border of pronotum and elytrae and 4 spots on each elytra black. Apical antennomere darkened. Underside fulvous, meso- and metasternum also lateral parts of abdominal sternites and basal part of pygidium pitchy-black.

Frons and clypeus closely and distinctly punctate. Clypeus with deeply emarginated anterior border. Labrum short. Antennae with antennomeres 6-10 distinctly dilated to apex, 11th narrowed to apex. Antennomeres finely pubescent and covered with single erect rather long and fine hairs.

Pronotum strongly convex, 1.6 times as wide as long, smooth and shining; lateral margin with nearly straight narrow borders tapering from base to apex. Margin basally with coarse denticles. Prosternum broad, anterior margin with curved triangular collar inclined downwards. Scutellum elongate-triangular, basal margin notched.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as pronotum and hardly wider as at humeral angles with regular rows of punctures; punctures in rows deep and rather coarse, more pronounced laterally and smaller apically, interspace between the punctures much smaller than the diameter of the punctures; interstices slightly convex, extreme finely and sparsely punctate. Epipleurae in basal half moderately wide, then strongly narrowing and disappearing before apex. Underside with silver adpressed hairs. Last abdominal sternite with shallow bare impression. Tarsal segments of fore legs dilated, claws without denticles. Aedeagus as in Figure 2.



Figs 1-4. Aedeagus (1, 2, 4) and spermatheca (3). 1: *Coptocephala maidaquensis* Lopatin nov. spec.; 2-3: *Cryptocephalus chikatunovi* Lopatin nov. spec.; 4: *Cryptocephalus anastasei* Pic.

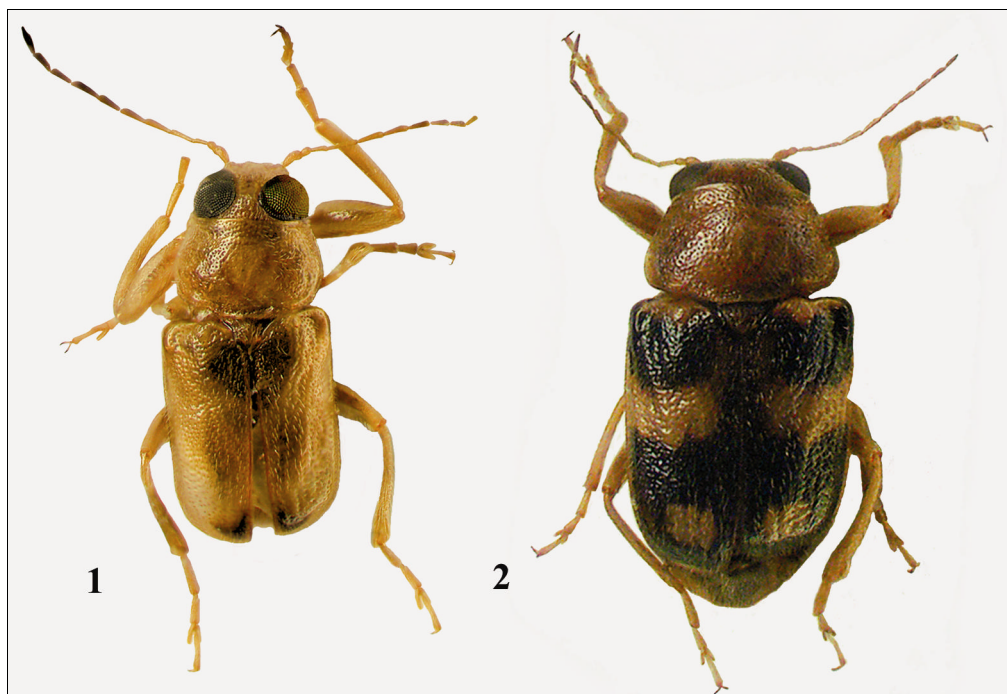
Length of body 3.8 mm, width 2.2 mm.

Female. Black pattern of elytra remarkable reduced. Spermatheca as in Figure 3. Length of body 4.2 mm, width 2.5 mm.

Affinities: This species is only similar to *Cryptocephalus anastasei* Pic, 1924 (Fig. 4). Both species can be easily distinguished by the following key:

- 1 Frons with black spots above antennal socket, shallowly punctate. Pronotum with M-shape discal marking. Punctures in serial rows on elytrae fine and not deep, interstices with single row of very finely and hardly remarkable punctures *Cryptocephalus anastasei* Pic
- Frons unicolorous, closely and deeply rugose punctate, occiput blackish. Pronotum with 2 finely and broadly separated spots. Punctures in serial rows more deeply and coarsely, interstices slightly convex, extreme finely and sparsely punctate *Cryptocephalus chikatunovi* Lopatin nov. spec.

Derivatio nominis: The species is dedicated to the well-known entomologist Dr. Vladimir Chikatunov.



Plates 1-2. *Acolastus arabicus* (Lopatin). 1: ♂; 2: ♀.

Acolastus arabicus (Lopatin, 1982) (Plates 1-2, Figs 6-7).

Specimens examined: Al-Ajban, 1 ex., 7-21.12.2005, MT & LT. Fujairah, 11 ex., 6.iv-2.v.2005, LT. Sharjah × Khor Kalba, near tunnel, 1 ex., 24-30.v.2006, LT. Wadi Madaqa, 37 ex., 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila; 2 ex., 27.iv-4.v.2006, LT. Wadi Safad, 4 ex.; 20-22.xii.2005, LT; 3 ex., 17-24.vi.2006, LT.

Distribution: Oman. New to the UAE.

Acolastus latifrons Lopatin & Nesterova, 2007 (Figs 8-9)

Specimens examined: Wadi Madaqa, 1 ♂, 2-16.ii.2006, LT.

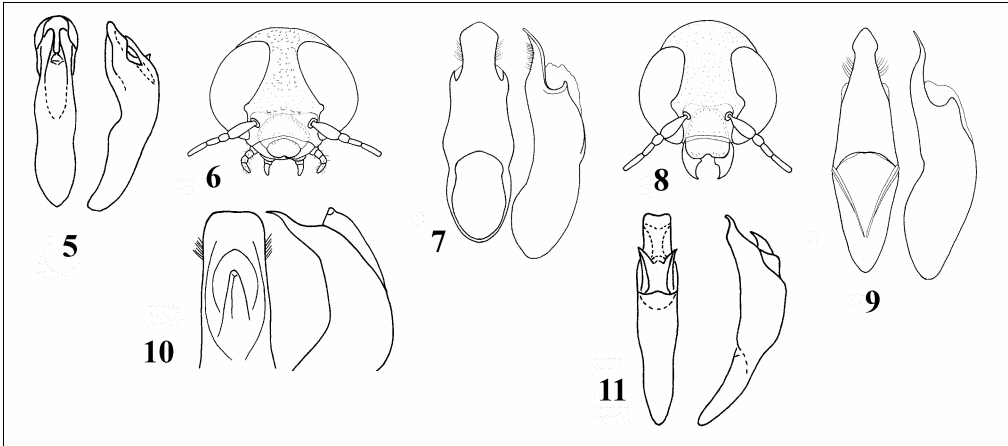
Distribution: Recently described from the UAE, based on specimens collected by the UAE Insect Project.

Acolastus substriatus L. Medvedev, 1996 (Fig. 11)

Specimens examined: Sharjah × Khor Kalba, near tunnel, 2 ex., 24-30.v.2006, LT. Wadi Safad, 2 ex., 17-24.vi.2006, LT; 8 ex., 1-8.vii.2006, LT.

Distribution: Oman. New to the UAE.

A key to the Arabian species of the genus *Acolastus* Scudder, 1872 (after L. Medvedev, 1996 with modification):



Figs 5-11. Aedeagus (5, 7, 9-11) and head (6, 8): 5: *Acolastus denticulatus* L. Medvedev; 6-7: *Acolastus arabicus* Lopatin; 8-9: *Acolastus latifrons* Lopatin nov. spec., 10: *Acolastus wittmeri* Lopatin; 11: *Acolastus substriatus* L. Medvedev.

- 1 Lateral margin of pronotum finely denticulate. Basal margin of elytra without tooth. Pronotum bare, elytra with sparse erect hairs (subg. *Anodontelytrus* Jacobson) 2
- Lateral margin of pronotum entire. Basal margin of elytra with developed tooth 3
- 2 Lateral margin of pronotum denticulate throughout, all denticles equal in size. Elytra with neither distinct ribs nor callosities. Underside black with a flavous apex of abdomen. Upper side dirty fulvous. Aedeagus as in Figure 5. Length of body 2.4 mm. Saudi Arabia *Anodontelytrus (Anodontelytrus) denticulatus* L. Medvedev
- Lateral margin of pronotum denticulate behind anterior quarter; denticles enlarged caudad. Elytra with ribs and callosities. Underside flavous, upper side reddish fulvous, variegated with pale flavous on sides and elevated places. Length of body 3.3 mm (female). Saudi Arabia *Anodontelytrus (Anodontelytrus) buettikeri* Lopatin
- 3 Upper side shining, finely pubescent; pronotum not more densely pubescent as elytra (subg. *Anopsilius* Jacobson) 4
- Upperside dull; at least pronotum very densely pubescent (subg. *Acolastus* Gerstaecker s. str.) 5
- 4 Male: Frons triangular (Fig. 6), strongly dilated apically. Upperside fulvous, pronotum pale fulvous at side margins and sometimes in the middle, elytra fulvous with a dark brown spots on apical slope margined with yellow; sometimes elytra with brown humeral spot and also with indistinct dark bands. Female: pronotum fulvous red, elytra dark fulvous with pitchy-brown oblique band on the middle, preapical band and extreme apex fulvous. Aedeagus as in Fig. 7. Length of body 3.0-4.5 mm. Oman, Saudi Arabia, UAE *Anopsilius (Anopsilius) arabicus* Lopatin
- Male: Frons not triangular, but feebly dilated apically (Fig. 8). Frons and pronotum red-fulvous, elytra fulvous with humeral and prescutellar spots, two spots near the middle (sometimes connected together) and preapical spot pitchy-brown. Female: head and

- pronotum testaceous, elytra testaceous with strongly dilated black marking at base and behind the middle; spots on the apical slope and on apex yellow. Aedeagus as in Fig. 9. Length of body 3.7-5.0 mm. UAE *Anopsilius (Anopsilius) latifrons* Lopatin & Nesterova
- 5 Upper side densely covered with adpressed scale-like white and brown pubescence. Pitchy black, labrum, clypeus, indistinct bands on elytra and legs to various degrees reddish fulvous. Elytra confusedly punctate. Aedeagus with a truncate apex (Fig. 10). Length of body 2.5-3.8 mm. Saudi Arabia *Acolastus (Acolastus) wittmeri* Lopatin
- Pronotum with dense and long adpressed pubescence, elytra with very sparse and short erect hairs. Black or pitchy black; labrum, inner margins of eyes, sides of pronotum and knees fulvous or red; elytra of female with 3-4 fulvous bands, of male fulvous with a strongly reduced dark color. Aedeagus as in Fig. 11. Length of body 2.2-3.0 mm. Oman, UAE. *Acolastus (Acolastus) substriatus* L. Medvedev

***Melixanthus granularis* (Suffrian, 1857)**

Specimens examined: Al-Ajban, 1 ex., 27.v-26.vi.2006, MT. Fujairah, 5 ex., 2.v-5.vi.2005, LT.

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Lybia, Jordan, Transcaucasus, Turkmenistan. New to the UAE.

Subfamily **Eumolpinae** Hope, 1840

***Macrocoma leprieuri* (Lefevre, 1876)**

Specimens examined: Wadi Maidaq, 2 ex, 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila.

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula, Algeria. New to the UAE.

***Macrocoma zarudnii* Lopatin, 1985**

Specimens examined: 47 ex.: Fujairah, 5.iii-6.iv.2005, LT; 6.iv-2.v.2005, LT. Wadi Maidaq, 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila.

Distribution: Iran. New to the UAE.

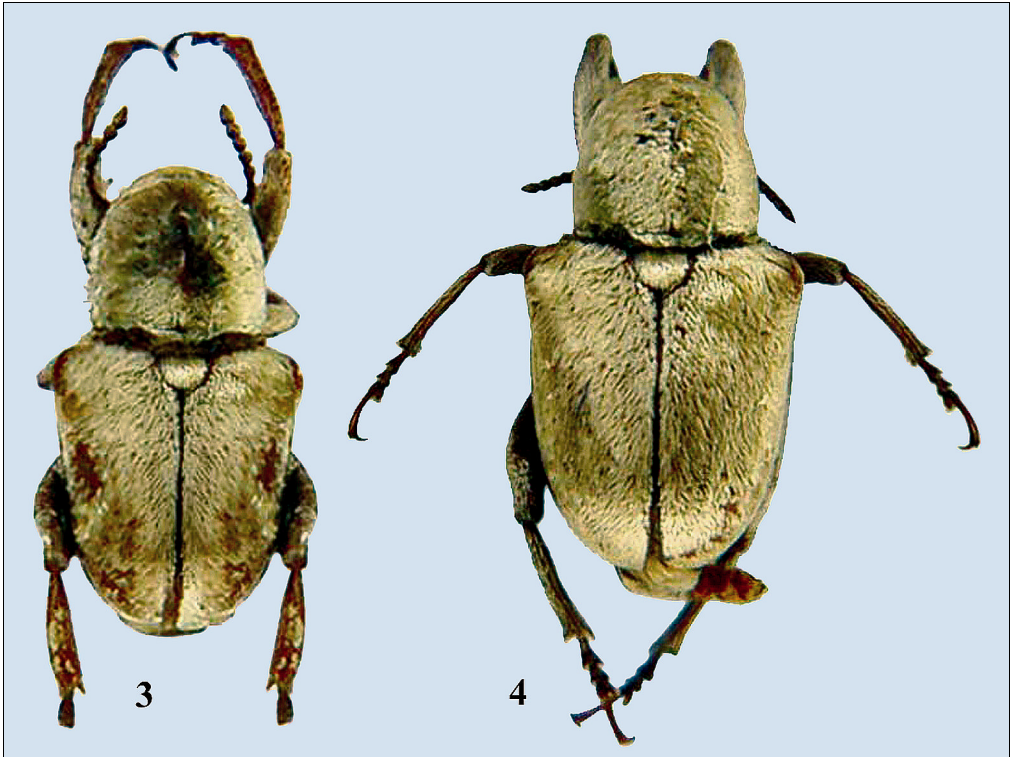
***Macrocoma vanharteni* Lopatin nov. spec. (Plates 3-4)**

Specimens examined: Holotype: ♂, United Arab Emirates, al-Ajban [24°36'N 55°01'E], 22.x-9.xi.2005, in Malaise trap, leg. A. van Harten. Paratype: 1 ♀, same data.

Description: Holotype (male). Body enlarged, elytra remarkable narrowing caudad, chestnut-brown. Upperside and lower part very densely covered with adpressed scale-liked silver pubescence; labrum, clypeus, antennae and tarsi bare. Head very densely punctate, with narrow interstices. Clypeus flat with anterior margin arcuately emarginate. Antennae with second segment as long as third but rather thickened; 7-10th segments as long as broad. Pronotum strongly convex, nearly square, 1.1 times as wide as long, with sides nearly straight, barely and roundly narrowed apically; surface shining, very densely punctate with interspace between the punctures very narrow. Scutellum very densely covered with silver scales. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide and 1.85 times as long as prothorax, narrowing caudad, with humeri strongly prominent; elytral and pronotal punctation of almost equal size and density. Femora moderately robust, each with a large obtuse tooth. Tibiae straight, rather broad, densely punctate. Tarsi narrow, elongate; claws incised. Length of body 3.7 mm.

Paratype (female): Length of body 5.5 mm.

Affinities: Differs from all Arabian species by its peculiar scale-like pubescence of body.



Plates 3-4. General view of *Macrocoma vanharteni* Lopatin nov. spec. 3: ♂; 4: ♀.

Etymology: I dedicate this fine species to Mr. Antonius van Harten.

Microerydemus semivittatus (Jacoby, 1899)

Specimens examined: Sharjah Desert Park, 4 ex., 6-30.iv.2005, LT. Wadi Madaq, 1 ex., 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila.

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula, Somalia, Chad. New to the UAE.

Pachnephorus conspersus Gerstaecker, 1871

Specimens examined: Fujairah, 5 ex., 5.iii-6.iv.2005, LT; 3 ex., 20-27.v.2006, LT. Wadi Madaq, 1 ex., 18.iv.2005

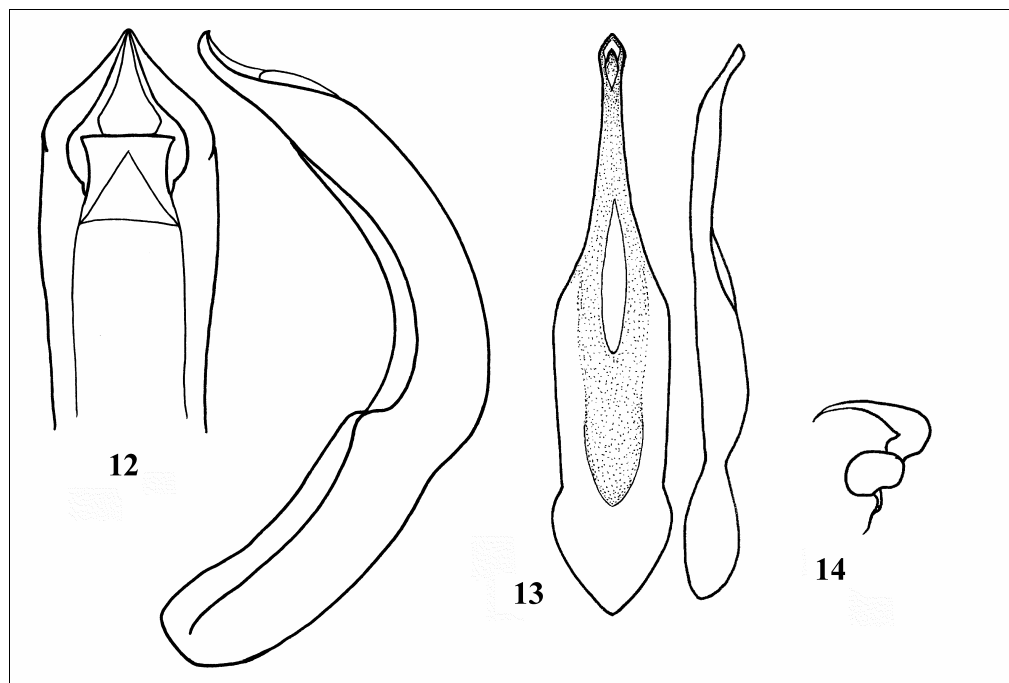
Distribution: Yemen, East Africa. New to the UAE.

Eryxia grandis Lefevre, 1890

Specimens examined: Wadi Madaq, 1 ex., 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila. Fujairah, 22 ex., 6.iv-2.v.2005, LT. Wadi Safad, 1 ex., 14-21.v.2006, LT.

Remarks: Medvedev's opinion (1996) about the synonymisation of the genera *Eryxia* Lefevre, *Iranomolpus* Lopatin and *Andosiomorpha* Lopatin is erroneous.

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula, Ethiopia. New to the UAE.



Figs 12-14. Aedeagus (12-13) and spermatheca (14): 12: *Chloropterus lefevrei arabicus* Lopatin nov. subsp.; 13-14: *Calomicrus arabicus* Lopatin & Nesterova, 2006.

***Chloropterus lefevrei arabicus* Lopatin nov. subsp.** (Fig. 12)

Specimens examined: Holotype: ♂, United Arab Emirates, al-Ajban [24°36'N 55°01'E], 9.xi-7.xi.2005, in light traps and Malaise traps, leg. A. van Harten. Paratypes: 9 ex., same data; 5 ex. same data but 17.x-9.xi.2005, LT & MT; 5 ex., 6-22.v.2006, LT.

Description: Holotype (male). Upperside shining, fulvous, head and pronotum much more darkened; 4 spots in transverse row on the disc of pronotum (the inner spots much more large) and 3 spots on either elytra brown; fore spots not large, 1st one on humeral calli and 2nd one between humerus and scutellum; 3rd large spot disposed between 2-7th interstices in middle part of disc. All spots with unclear borders. Antennae and legs dark-yellow, 5-11th antennomeres much darker. Underside pitchy-brown.

Head distinctly and closely punctured. Space between eyes hardly narrower than transverse diameter of eye.

Labrum with anterior border straight. Pronotum very finely and sparsely pubescent, deeply and distinctly punctured, much more closely at base and on sides. Elytra 1.62 times as long as pronotum, strongly punctate-striate, remotely on apex; interstices in basal half slightly longitudinally convex, microscopic finely punctate.

Prosternum and abdomen distinctly and deeply punctate. Claws with weakly developed tooth at base. Aedeagus as in Figure 12.

Affinities: Differs of *Ch. lefevrei lefevrei* Reitter, 1890 in its larger size, in having brown spots on basal part of elytra, much coarser punctation and the shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution: The new subspecies substitutes the basic subspecies in the Arabian Peninsula. *Ch. lefevrei lefevrei* Reitter is widely distributed from the Caucasus via Central Asia to the Near East.

Subfamily **Galerucinae** Latreille, 1802

Calomicrus emir Lopatin, 2006

Specimens examined: Wadi Madaq, 6 ex., 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila. Wadi Wurayah, 3 ex., 12-14.iv.2005, MT & WT, leg. T. Pape.

Distribution: Recently described from the UAE.

Calomicrus arabicus Lopatin & Nesterova, 2006 (Figs 13-14)

Specimens examined: Wadi Madaq, 3 ex., 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila. Wadi Safad, 9 ex., 17-24.vi.2006, LT.

Distribution: Recently described from the UAE.

Subfamily **Alticinae** Newman, 1834

Orthocrepis ruficollis Lucas, 1849

Specimens examined: Fujairah, 6 ex., 5.iii-6.iv.2005, LT. Hatta, 9 ex., 12.iii.2005, LT. Sharjah Desert Park, 30.iv-31.v.2005, LT. NARC, near Sweihan, 1 ex., 2-30.iv.2005, LT. Wadi Madaq, 2 ex., 19-22.xii.2005, WT.

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula, Mediterranean countries, North and West Africa, South-West Asia to India and Sri Lanka. New to the UAE.

Psylliodes hospes Wollaston, 1854

Specimens examined: Al-Ajban, 4 ex., 17.x-19.xi.2005, MT & LT. Fujairah, 1 ex., 5.iii-6.iv.2005, LT.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, South Europe, North Africa. New to the UAE.

Psylliodes peyerimhoffi peyerimhoffi Heikertinger, 1916

Specimens examined: Fujairah, 5 ex., 6.iv-2.v.2005, LT.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Sinai. New to the UAE.

Psylliodes peyerimhoffi moricandiae Pic, 1925

Specimens examined: Al-Ajban, 3 ex., 17.x-9.xi.2005, LT & MT. Fujairah, 15 ex., 6.iv-2.v.2005, LT. Sharjah Desert Park, 1 ex., 29.iii-6.iv.2005, LT. Wadi Madaq, 4 ex., 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Tunis. New to the UAE.

Psylliodes saulcyi Allard, 1866

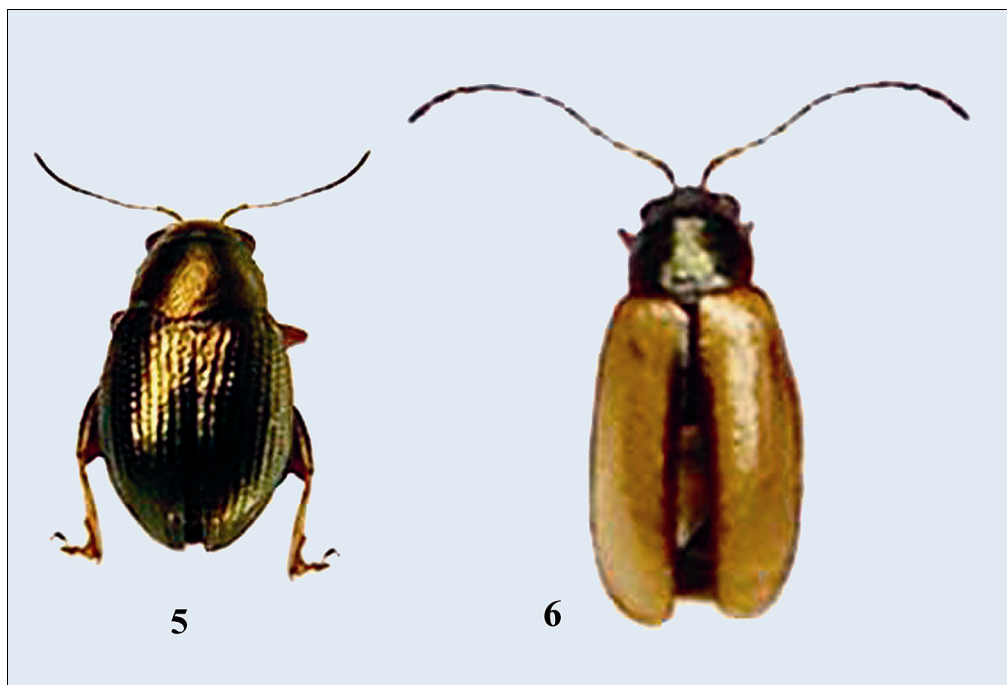
Specimens examined: Fujairah, 2 ex., 6.iv-2.v.2005, LT. Sharjah Desert Park, 10 ex., 29.iii-6.iv.2005, LT.

Distribution: Syria, Israel. New to the UAE.

Yemenaltica scortecii Scherer, 1985

Specimens examined: Wadi Madaq, 1 ex., 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila.

Distribution: Yemen, Oman, New to the UAE.



Plates 5-6. 5: *Chaetocnema ljuba* Bechyné. 6: *Phyllotreta tenuimarginata* Jacoby.

Epitrix dieckmanni Mohr, 1968

Specimens examined: Fujairah, 16 ex., 6.iv-2.v.2005, LT. Sharjah Desert Park, 8 ex., 6-30.iv.2005, LT. NARC, near Sweihan, 7 ex., 2-30.iv.2005, LT. Wadi Wurayah, 1 ex., 12-14.iv.2005, MT & WT, leg. T. Pape.

Distribution: Arabia, Jordan, Israel, Iran. New to the UAE.

Epitrix priesneri Heikertinger, 1950

Specimens examined: Fujairah, 4 ex., 6.iv-2.v.2005, LT. Sharjah Desert Park, 1 ex., 6-30.iv.2005, LT.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Egypt. New to the UAE.

Chaetocnema ljuba Bechyné, 1955 (Plate 5).

Specimens examined: Sharjah Desert Park, 1 ex., 6-30.iv.2005, LT. Fujairah, 5 ex., 2.v-5.vi.2005, LT; 6 ex., 20-27.v.2006, LT.

Distribution: Yemen, Sudan, Somalia. New to the UAE.

Chaetocnema wollastoni Baly, 1877

Specimens examined: Al-Ajban, 2 ex., 10-17.x.2005, MT. 7 km S of al-Jazirat al-Hamra, 1 ex., 16.xi.2004, WT. Sharjah Desert Park, 5 ex., 30.iv-31.v.2005, LT.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Central and South Africa. New to the UAE.

Chaetocnema hortensis (Geoffroy, 1785)

Specimens examined: Al-Ajban, 4 ex., 29.iii-6.iv.2005, LT. Sharjah Desert Park, 3 ex., 29.iii-6.iv.2005, LT. NARC, near Sweihan, 10 ex., 2-30.iv.2005, LT.

Distribution: Transpalaeartic, Chad, Sudan, Arabia. New to the UAE.

Phyllotreta tenuimarginata Jacoby, 1898 (Plate 6)

Specimens examined: Fujairah, 17 ex., 06.iv-2.v.2005, LT. Sharjah Desert Park, 9 ex., 29.iii-6.iv.2005, LT. Wadi Madaq, 1 ex., 18.iv.2005, at light, leg. A. van Harten, T. Pape & K. Szpila.; 1 ex., 14-25.i.2006, WT. Wadi Wurayah, 1 ex., 12-14.iv.2005, MT & WT, leg. T. Pape.

Distribution: Yemen, Sudan, Somalia. New to the UAE.

Phyllotreta cheiranthi Weise, 1903

Specimens examined: Fujairah, 6 ex., 6.iv-2.v.2005, LT. Sharjah Desert Park, 6 ex., 30.iv-31.v.2005, LT. NARC, near Sweihan, 2 ex., 2-30.iv.2005, LT.

Distribution: Yemen, Sudan, Somalia. New to the UAE.

Phyllotreta peyerimhoffi Heikertinger, 1941

Specimens examined: Wadi Madaq, 1 ex., 19-22.i.2005, WT; 4 ex., 14-25.i.2006, WT.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel. New to the UAE.

Phyllotreta florieni Pic, 1910

Specimens examined: Wadi Madaq, 2 ex., 14-25.i.2006, WT.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Israel. New to the UAE.

Aphthona wittmeri Doguet, 1979

Specimens examined: Al-Ajban, 2 ex., 17.x-9.xi.2005, LT & MT.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Yemen. New to the UAE.

Aphthona signatifrons Wollaston, 1854

Specimens examined: Fujairah, 9 ex., 5.vi-2.vii.2005, LT. Sharjah Desert Park, 36 ex., 29.iii-6.iv.2005, LT. Wadi Wurayah, 2 ex., 12-14.iv.2005, MT & WT, leg. T. Pape.

Remarks: *Aphthona dubia* Laboissière, 1942 is a **new synonym** of this species.

Distribution: Arabia, Zaire, Tanzania. New to the UAE.

Subfamily ***Hispinæ*** Gyllenhal, 1813***Dactylispa perpusilla*** Gestzo, 1911

Specimens examined: Al-Ajban, 2 ex., 27.v-26.vi.2006, MT.

Distribution: Ethiopia. New to the UAE.

Subfamily ***Cassidinae*** Gyllenhal, 1813***Cassida (Mionycha) liquefacta*** Spaeth, 1912 (Plate 7).

Specimens examined: Highway to Khor Kalba, near tunnel, 4 ex., 6.iv.2005, beaten from vegetation. Wadi Madaq, 2 ex., 21-22.i.2005, WT.

Distribution: Yemen, Senegal, East Africa. New to the UAE.



Plate 7: *Cassida (Mionycha) liquefacta* Spaeth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Mr. Antonius van Harten for sending me this interesting material for study.

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Author's address:

Dr. I. Lopatin, Department of Zoology, Belorussian State University, Skoryna-Prospect 4, 220050 Minsk, Belarus; e-mail: ik_lopatin2002@mail.ru