

Description of last instar larva and pupa of *Chaeridiona picea* Baly, 1869 and *Oncocephala quadrilobata* (Guérin, 1844) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae: Oncocephalini) from India

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Abstract

The last instar larva and pupa of *Chaeridiona picea* Baly, 1869 and *Oncocephala quadrilobata* (Guérin, 1844) are described and figured in detail. Measurements of body and chaetotaxy of head, mouthparts, legs, dorsal and ventral side of the body are given for both the species. These descriptions of immature stages are the first for the tribe Oncocephalini. The larvae of both *Chaeridiona* and *Oncocephala* differ from other genera of leaf-mining hispinæ in the absence of thoracic lateral scoli and in the structure of the last tergite which seems to be characteristic for each particular genus. The pupae of the described species are distinguished by presence of very long spiracles on the fifth abdominal segment which seems to be adaptation to the leaf-mining behaviour. The shape of apical tergite of the pupae is different for particular species and is probably also a character diagnostic for the genera.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, *Chaeridiona picea*, *Oncocephala quadrilobata*, morphology of immatures, Oriental Region

Introduction

The Old World tribe Oncocephalini Chapuis, 1875 (including Chaeridioniini Weise, 1911 synonymized with Oncocephalini by Würmli, 1975) comprises 65 species divided among three genera: *Oncocephala* Agassiz, 1846, *Chaeridiona* Baly, 1869, and *Prionispa* Chapuis, 1875 (Seeno and Wilcox, 1982). The most diverse and widely distributed genus is *Oncocephala* known from tropical regions of Asia and Africa, including Madagascar. *Chaeridiona* and *Prionispa* are restricted to the Oriental Region (Uhmann, 1958). Until now immature stages of the tribe were completely unknown. Here we are describing the