



Revisional study on the genus *Mimastra* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae). Part 3: *Mimastra oblonga* and *M. tarsalis* species groups

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Abstract

Species of the genus *Mimastra* Baly, 1865 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) with discoid (*M. oblonga* group) and trapezoid (*M. tarsalis* group) protarsomere in males are revised. *Mimastra oblonga* group comprises 7 valid species: *M. oblonga* (Gyllenhal, 1808) **comb. nov.**; *M. cyanura* (Hope, 1831); *M. lunata* (Kollar & Redtenbacher, 1844); *M. soreli* Baly, 1878; *M. latimana* Allard, 1889; *M. guerryi* Laboissière, 1929 and *M. anicka* **sp. nov.** (Thailand and Myanmar); while *M. tarsalis* group includes only one species—*M. tarsalis* Medvedev, 2009. The primary types of almost all relevant taxa were examined. *Galleruca oblonga* Gyllenhal, 1808, listed for many years in the genus *Aulacophora*, is transferred to *Mimastra*. **Status restored** for four species (*M. lunata*, *M. soreli*, *M. latimana* and *M. guerryi*), often listed as synonyms of *M. cyanura*. *Mimastra apicalis* Baly, 1886 is a new junior synonym of *M. lunata* (*Mimastra apicalis* Baly **syn. nov.**) and *M. quadrivittata* Mader, 1938 is confirmed as a synonym of *M. guerryi*. Lectotypes are designated for *Galleruca oblonga*, *Mimastra cyanura*, *M. lunata*, *M. apicalis* and *M. soreli*. The syntype series of *M. soreli* consists of a mixture of two species. Its identity is fixed for the species from Sichuan. The second part of the syntype series refers to *M. oblonga*. Male protarsus, protibia and male and female genitalia of all the species are illustrated and key to the species is given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Mimastra*, taxonomy, new species, synonymy, lectotype, Oriental Region, Palearctic Region, key

Introduction

The leaf beetle genus *Mimastra* Baly, 1865 is distributed predominantly in the Oriental Region and adjacent countries of the Palearctic Region. Currently 61 species are treated as valid (Zhang *et al.* 2006, Bezdek 2007, 2009, 2010, Medvedev 2009, Beenen 2010) and the genus has never been revised. In older literature, this genus is included only in regional keys not covering its entire range, such as the Indian subcontinent (Maulik 1936), China (Gressitt & Kimoto 1963) or Thailand, Vietnam and Laos (Kimoto 1989). The large number of insufficiently described species—genitalia have not been studied and illustrated in most species—requires time-consuming examination of relevant primary types.

Based on the shape of first protarsomere in male, the genus can be divided into three clusters: greatly expanded (discoid or trapezoid), hook-like, and unmodified. Several years ago, my colleague Ron Beenen drew my attention to two different *Mimastra* species with discoid first protarsomere occurring in Nepal, although only *M. cyanura* (Hope, 1831) was known from that country. Examination of the primary type material of *M. cyanura* and its synonyms started the larger study dealing with all *Mimastra* species with symmetrically expanded first male protarsomere. The species are divided into *oblonga* species group (first protarsomere discoid) with 7 species and *tarsalis* species group (first protarsomere trapezoid) with only one species.

Previous authors had neither examined aedeagi of the type specimens nor illustrated the structure of male protarsomeres (with the exception of Laboissière (1940b)), therefore species concepts are confused. The taxonomic status of *M. lunata* (Kollar & Redtenbacher, 1844); *M. soreli* Baly, 1878; *M. latimana* Allard, 1889 and *M. guerryi* Laboissière, 1929, have varied according to different authors, being considered as synonyms, aberrations or species. Some species (e. g. *M. soreli* or *M. latimana*) were often misidentified and published under incorrect names. Moreover, the type material of *Galleruca oblonga* (Gyllenhal, 1808), listed for many years in the genus *Aulacophora* Chevrolat, 1836, was examined and proved to be a species of *Mimastra* with discoid first protarsomere.