



A new species of genus *Aplosonyx* Chevrolat (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) from China, with a key to the Chinese known species

LIJIE ZHANG^{1,2}, WENZHU LI¹, YALIN ZHANG² & XINGKE YANG^{1,3}

¹Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100101, P. R. China

²Key Laboratory of Plant Protection Resources and Pest Management (Northwest A&F University), Ministry of Education, Northwest A&F University, Yangling Shaanxi, 712100, P. R. China

³Corresponding author. E-mail: yangxk@ioz.ac.cn

Abstract

A new species, *Aplosonyx metallicus* Chen from Sichuan Province is described. *A. pictus omeiensis* is resurrected from synonymy with *A. pictus* and elevated to species. Both *A. pictus* and *A. omeiensis* are transferred from *Sphenoraia* back to the genus *Aplosonyx*. And a key to the Chinese species is provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Aplosonyx*, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Aplosonyx* was erected by Chevrolat (1837), with *Galleruca albicornis* Wiedemann as its type species. Although Gistel (1848) emended it to *Haplosonyx*, and was used by Baly (1879) and Weise (1924), *Aplosonyx* is regarded as the valid name (Maulik, 1936; Gressitt and Kimoto, 1963; Kimoto, 1989; Yang, 1995 etc.). *Aplosonyx* is the senior synonym of the genus *Berecyntha* Baly, 1865 (synonymized by Chapuis, 1875), *Carithea* Baly, 1877 (synonymized by Kimoto, 1989) and *Haplonyx* Jacobson, 1895 (synonymized by Weise, 1924). The species of this genus are distributed in the Oriental Region. The main generic characters for *Aplosonyx* were described by Maulik (1936) and were supplemented by Yang (1995). The species of this genus can be distinguished by the following characters: Body oblong. Head together with eyes narrower than the prothorax; vertex generally punctate; frontal tubercle well developed, a deep median channel between them; labrum broader than long; mandible development; maxillary palpus long, not swollen; eye strongly convex; antenna extending to the middle of elytron, generally the three basal segments shining, the rest dull and thickly covered with pubescence, second antennomere shortest, third slightly longer or as long as second, fourth longest, the reminders produced gradually in length. Pronotum nearly two times as broad as long; basal border not margined, lateral border margined; anterior angle thickened, produced forward, and posterior angle angulated, each corner with a large seta-bearing pore; disc with transverse depression across the middle, punctate. Scutellum triangular, smooth, normally impunctate. Elytra broader at base than the prothorax; humeri strongly convex; upper surface covered with coarse punctures, most species with punctures arranged in irregular longitudinal lines, some also with finer punctures which are distributed in interstices of coarse punctures; elytral epipleuron broad at base, extending to the apex of elytron, in some species, epipleuron with coarse punctures. Procoxal cavity closed behind, procoxa globose, hind tibia longer than front and middle, claw appendiculate. Male with apex of last visible sternite trilobed at the apex, median lobe short; female with the last visible sternite complete.

Currently, there are 52 species (including subspecies) of *Aplosonyx* worldwide; 15 of them occur in China. In this contribution, we describe a new species from Sichuan provinces, elevate a subspecies to spe-