



A review of the genus *Henosepilachna* Li, 1961 (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) from China

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Abstract

In the present study, the taxonomy of the genus *Henosepilachna* Li, 1961 from China is revised to include 29 species. Four species are newly described: *Henosepilachna bellatula* Ye, Chen & Wang, **sp. nov.**, *Henosepilachna megista* Ye, Chen & Wang, **sp. nov.**, *Henosepilachna tenuis* Ye, Chen & Wang, **sp. nov.** and *Henosepilachna horniformis* Ye, Chen & Wang, **sp. nov.** *Henosepilachna genitalis* Hoàng, 1977 is recorded from China for the first time. Diagnosis, detailed description and illustrations for each species are presented. A key to the Chinese species of *Henosepilachna* is also given.

Key words: Coccinellidae, Epilachnini, taxonomy, new species, new records

Introduction

The genus *Henosepilachna* Li, 1961 represents one of the most diverse groups within the tribe Epilachnini, comprising approximately 250 described species distributed primarily across the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World (Jadwiszczak & Węgrzynowicz 2003), with 25 species recorded from China (Jadwiszczak & Węgrzynowicz 2003; Borowski 2020; Wang & Chen 2022). It was originally described by Li (1961), with *Henosepilachna vigintioctopunctata* (Fabricius 1775) as the type species.

The taxonomic status of *Henosepilachna* has been subject to ongoing nomenclatural controversy since its establishment. Initially, the members of this genus were assigned to *Epilachna* Chevrolat in Dejean, 1836 (Mulsant 1850). Li distinguished *Henosepilachna* as a distinct genus based on three crucial morphological characters: bifid tarsal claws with basal teeth, longitudinally divided sixth visible abdominal ventrite in females, and the presence of dense setae on parameres of tegmen (Li & Cook 1961). However, the generic validity of *Henosepilachna* was subsequently challenged by several authors who treated it as a synonym of *Epilachna* (Dieke 1947; Kapur 1967; Richards 1983; Ślipiński 2007). The taxonomic confusion was ultimately resolved by Li (in Li & Cook 1961) and later definitively by Szawaryn *et al.* (2015), who revalidated the genus through comprehensive morphological and molecular phylogenetic analyses, demonstrating the monophyletic status of Asian *Henosepilachna* species.

Although the genus *Henosepilachna* has not undergone a comprehensive revision to date, several regional studies have made substantial contributions to our understanding of it. Fürsch (1960, 1964, 1991) carried out a revision of the African species, whereas Dieke (1947) and Bielawski (1963, 1972) described numerous taxa from Asia and Australia.

In this study, the Chinese species of the genus *Henosepilachna* are revised. A total of twenty-nine species of *Henosepilachna* are documented, including four new species and a new record. A diagnosis of the genus and a key to the species are also given.

Material and methods

All specimens examined herein are deposited in the Department of Entomology, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China (SCAU). Male and female genitalia were dissected, cleared in warm 10% NaOH solution for several minutes, and then placed on slides for further examination. Habitus photos were taken with a digital camera (Canon EOS 5D Mark IV) and processed by using Helicon Remote (ver. 3.9.7 W) and Helicon Focus 7.0.2 software. Detailed photographs of abdomen and genitalia were taken with digital cameras (ZEISS Imager M2 and Axiocam 506 Color), attached to the dissecting microscope via the ZEN 2.3 software.

The morphological terminology used in this paper follows Ślipiński (2007). Measurements were observed with a dissecting stereoscope (SteREO Discovery V20) by using a micrometer and are defined as follows: TW—total width, across both elytra at widest part; TH—total height, at highest part of body in lateral view; TL—total length, from apical margin of clypeus to apex of elytra; PL—pronotal length, from the middle of anterior margin to the base of pronotum; PW—pronotal width at widest part; EW—elytral width, across both elytra at widest part; EL—elytral length, along suture from base to apex including scutellum.

Taxonomy

Genus *Henosepilachna* Li, 1961

(Fig. 1)

Henosepilachna Li in Li & Cook, 1961: 35. Type species: *Coccinella sparsa* Herbst, 1786 (= *Coccinella vigintioctopunctata* Fabricius, 1775), by original designation. Bielawski 1965a: 227; Fürsch 1963: 51, 1964: 182; Hoàng 1977: 137; Jadwiszczak & Węgrzynowicz 2003: 132; Kovář 2007: 629; Li 1993: 210; Pang & Mao 1977: 327; Ren *et al.* 2009: 302; Sasaji 1971: 307, 309; Szawaryn 2011: 685, 2012: 705; Szawaryn *et al.* 2015: 554, 560, 565; Tomaszewska & Szawaryn 2016: 101.

Subafissa Bielawski 1963: 314. Type species: *Epilachna papuensis* Crotch 1874: 79, by original designation. Jadwiszczak & Węgrzynowicz 2003: 183. Synonymized by Szawaryn *et al.* 2015: 565.

Henosepilachna (Elateria) Fürsch, 1964: 182. Type species: *Coccinella elaterii* Rossi, 1794: 85, by original designation.

Diagnosis. This genus can be distinguished from other genera within the tribe Epilachnini by its bifid tarsal claws with basal tooth (Fig. 1o), longitudinally divided of sixth visible abdominal ventrite (Fig. 1r) and presence of dense setae on parameres of tegmen (Fig. 1t–u).

Description. Body oval or hemispherical, typically black, yellow, or reddish-brown; body densely pubescent, dorsum strongly convex (Fig. 1a–c).

Head relatively small, approximately 0.2–0.3× of elytral width (Fig. 1a). Eyes large, not emarginate anteriorly; interocular distance more than 0.75 width of head; inner orbits shape arcuate, closest at middle (Fig. 1d). Antenna inserted meso-cephalad of eyes, distance between antennal sockets about twice as long as distance between antennal socket and inner margin of eye; antenna composed of 11 antennomeres; antennomere 3 elongate; antennal club with 3 antennomeres, flattened; scape and pedicel separated (Fig. 1g). Mandible with one large apical tooth and two smaller lateral teeth; inner edge of mandible and teeth usually crenated (Fig. 1e, f). Labrum with submentum transverse; mentum trapezoidal, narrow in front; ligula conical with obtuse apex; palpus small and short with palpomeres 3 tapering to point distally (Fig. 1i).

Pronotum transverse and lateral margins arcuate, anterior angles protruded, rounded. Prosternal intercoxal process broad and subquadrate, prosternal carinae strongly and gradually divergent (Fig. 1j). Posternum narrow and short. Metaventrite broad, postcoxal lines distinct and connected with median discrimen (Fig. 1k). Elytral epipleuron smooth, broad.

Elytra convex, rounded at humeral angle, with lateral margin sub-dilated and reflexed. Surface with coarse and fine punctures. Basic elytral maculation consisting of black markings (Fig. 1a–c).

Legs slender, typically apices of mid and hind femora slightly protruding from outer margin of elytral epipleuron (Fig. 1l, m); tibia gradually broad evenly from base, with one apical spur (Fig. 1p); femur and tibia with depressions on inner view, which accommodate tibia and tarsus when leg is folded (Fig. 1l–n); tarsal claws bifid, with large basal tooth (Fig. 1o).

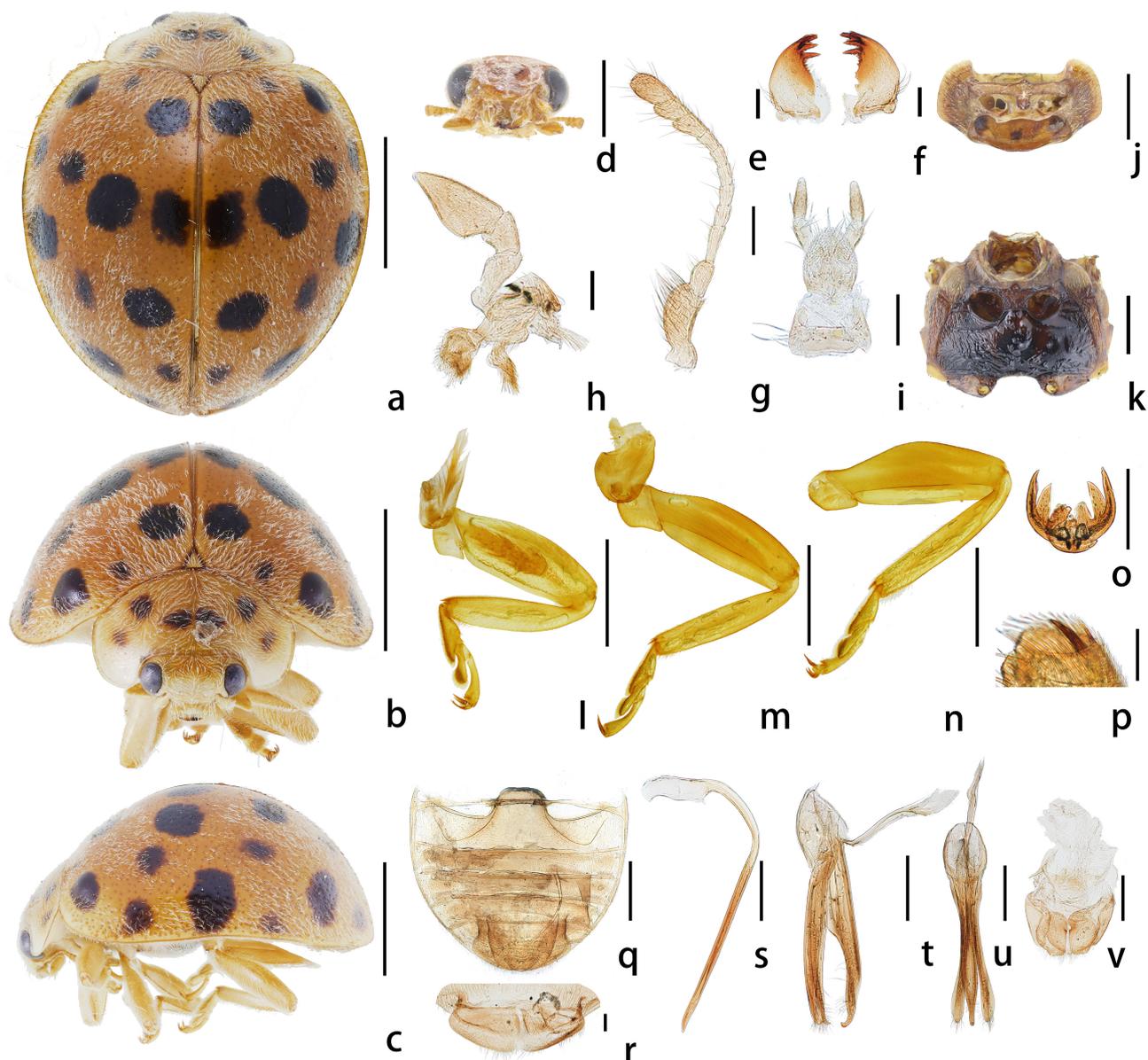


FIGURE 1. Morphological characteristics of the genus *Henosepilachna* Li, 1961. **a–u.** *Henosepilachna vigintioctopunctata*. **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Head, frontal view. **e.** Left mandible. **f.** Right mandible. **g.** Antenna. **h.** Maxilla. **i.** Labrum. **j.** Prothorax. **k.** Mesoventrite and metaventrite. **l.** Hind leg. **m.** Mid leg. **n.** Front leg. **o.** Tarsal claws. **p.** Apical spur. **q.** Abdomen. **r.** Female ventrite 6. **s.** Penis. **t.** Tegmen, lateral view. **u.** Tegmen, inner view. **v.** Female genitalia. Scale bars: 2.0 mm in a–c; 1.0 mm in d, j, k–m; 0.5 mm in q–u; 0.2 mm in g–i, o, p, v.

Abdomen with six ventrites. Abdominal postcoxal lines complete or incomplete, reaching to about 1/5 to 1/10 of distance from apical margin to base of mesal part of abdominal ventrite 1, somewhat variable within single species (Fig. 1q). Abdominal ventrite 6 subtruncate, or concave, or emarginate, or deeply emarginate in male split longitudinally into 2 halves in female (Fig. 1r).

Male genitalia: penis guide typically robust; fine hairs are present along outer edge before apex, extending towards; apex typically sharp, curved in lateral view (Fig. 1t); long and stout in inner view, almost parallel side, tapering to apex (Fig. 1u).

Female genitalia: coxites reniform, with notch on inner edge near base, densely packed with hairs at apex, and distinct styli. (Fig. 1u).

Distribution. Worldwide.

Key to species of *Henosepilachna* from China

1	Body nearly short oval	2
–	Body oval or elongate oval	11
2	Elytra with distinct black transverse band, forming two reddish patches on each elytron	
		<i>H. quadriplagiata</i> Pang & Mao, 1977
–	Elytra without such transverse band	3
3	Penis with dorsal margin denticulate and eyelet near apex; female genital plates with rounded notch on inner margin	
		<i>H. dodecastigma</i> (Wiedemann, 1823)
–	Penis without dorsal denticulation	4
4	Parameres with projections	5
–	Parameres without projections	8
5	Penis with subsemicircular laminate process dorsally (with scattered setae); apical quarter laterally constricted, with median spine-like ridge	
		<i>H. subfasciata</i> (Weise, 1923)
–	Penis without such laminate process and without median spine-like ridge	6
6	Parameres and penis guide nearly equal in length	7
–	Parameres shorter than penis guide	<i>H. ocellata</i> (Redtenbacher, 1844)
7	Penis apex pointed, slightly curved dorsad; dorsal gonopore elongate; dorsal margin with yellowish setae on apical half	
		<i>H. wissmanni</i> (Mulsant, 1850)
–	Penis apex obtuse	<i>H. intriogibbera</i> Yu & Pang, 1993
8	Penis guide (lateral view) curved outward at about 6/7 from base; apex sharp; outer side without tooth-like projections	
		<i>H. operculata</i> (Liu, 1950)
–	Penis guide not as above	9
9	Penis with outward tuberculate appendage near tip; penis guide slightly curved outward in lateral view	
		<i>H. indica</i> (Mulsant, 1850)
–	Penis without outward tuberculate appendage near tip	10
10	Abdominal postcoxal lines complete, subangulate	<i>H. pytharga</i> (Dieke, 1947)
–	Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete	<i>H. kaszabi</i> (Bielawski & Fürsch, 1960)
11	Elytral apex with pair of triangular projections; elytra yellowish-brown with distinct black V-shaped marking	
		<i>H. bellatula</i> sp. nov.
–	Elytra without V-shaped marking and without such apical triangular projections	12
12	Elytral margins indistinctly expanded	13
–	Elytral margins distinctly expanded	18
13	Outer edge of penis guide with small teeth	<i>H. pusillanima</i> (Mulsant, 1850)
–	Outer edge of penis guide smooth	14
14	Penis guide longer than parameres	<i>H. vigintioctopunctata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
–	Penis guide shorter than parameres	15
15	Penis guide robust; inner edge straight before apex	16
–	Penis guide slender; inner edge curved before apex	17
16	Penis guide slightly curved at apex; parameres slender; pronotum with two (sometimes four) black spots	
		<i>H. boisduvali</i> (Mulsant, 1850)
–	Penis guide strongly curved at apex; parameres thick	<i>H. tamdaoensis</i> Hoàng, 1977
17	Penis guide wider than parameres; apical 1/5 curved	<i>H. vigintioctomaculata</i> (Motschulsky, 1857)
–	Penis guide narrower than parameres; apical 1/7 curved	<i>H. septima</i> (Dieke, 1947)
18	Dorsum uniformly convex	<i>H. processa</i> (Weise, 1908)
–	Dorsum strongly convex	19
19	Outer margin of penis guide with tuberculate projection bearing dense tuft of setae before apex	
		<i>H. verriculata</i> Pang & Mao, 1979
–	Penis guide without such setose tuberculate projection	20
20	Penis guide with apical projection	27
–	Penis guide without apical projection	21
21	Penis slender	22
–	Penis stout	25
22	Penis guide straight in basal 2/3, then arcuately bent; apex angled	<i>H. sexta</i> (Dieke, 1947)
–	Penis guide not as above	23
23	Outer edge of penis guide smooth	<i>H. megista</i> sp. nov.
–	Outer edge of penis guide with other modification	24
24	Penis capsule inner arm inconspicuous	<i>H. laokayensis</i> Hoàng, 1977
–	Penis capsule inner arm distinctly triangular	<i>H. tenuis</i> sp. nov.
25	Penis apex forming hooked curvature	<i>H. maunsonica</i> Jadwiszczak & Węgrzynowicz, 2003
–	Penis apex nearly straight	26
26	Penis guide straight, sides nearly parallel	<i>H. horniformis</i> sp. nov.
–	Penis guide thickest at middle, apex narrowed and pointed; parameres distinctly longer than penis guide	
		<i>H. genitalis</i> Hoàng, 1977

27	Penis guide outer edge with projection bearing small teeth	<i>H. umbonata</i> Pang & Mao, 1979
–	Penis guide outer edge with smooth projection	28
28	Penis apex truncate	<i>H. tonkinensis</i> (Bielawski, 1957)
–	Penis apex obliquely truncate	<i>H. libera</i> (Dieke, 1947)

***Henosepilachna bellatula* Ye, Chen & Wang, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Type material (2 exx.). **HOLOTYPE:** CHINA: ♂: ‘China: Xizang, Cona, Le Township, Le Village, 2400 m, 3.X.2009, Chen XS leg.’ (SCAU). **PARATYPE:** CHINA: 1 ♀, same data as Holotype (SCAU).

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other *Henosepilachna* species by its triangular projections at elytral apex, and distinctive V-shaped black marking on each elytron, formed by an oblique stripe running from anterior margin to distal 1/4 of elytral suture, with a lateral black marking parallel to V-shaped stripe in dorsal view (Fig. 2a–c).

Description. TL: 7.8–8.0 mm, TW: 6.3–6.5 mm, TH: 3.4–3.5 mm, TL/TW: 1.23–1.24, PL/PW: 2.06–2.13, EL/EW: 1.03–1.08.

Body oval, densely pubescent, dorsum moderately convex. Head reddish-brown, clypeus and labrum with anterior margin yellowish-brown. Pronotum reddish-brown with lateral margin yellowish brown. Prosternum yellowish-brown with black margins. Scutellar shield reddish-brown. Mesoventricle black, with T-shaped, yellow marking in central area. Metaventricle black. Elytra yellowish-brown, each elytron with one oblique, black stripe, extending from anterior margin to distal 1/4 of elytral suture, forming V-shaped marking overall; one black spot present at base of elytral suture, extending longitudinally along elytral suture and connecting with V-shaped marking; oblique, black marking located laterally parallel to V-shaped marking in dorsal view (Fig. 2a, b). Legs dark brown. Abdomen brown, with median area of ventrites 1–5 darker (Fig. 2d).

Head relatively small, densely pubescent. Frons flattened, with distinct punctures. Labrum transverse (Fig. 2c). Eyes finely faceted. Antenna with scape swollen, about 1.5 times broader than pedicel; antennomere 3 elongate, longer than antennomeres 4–5 combined; antennal club asymmetric, each segment axe-shaped, flattened and broadened.

Pronotum with distinct punctures; anterior angles prominently protruding. Prosternal process without carinae. Elytral epipleuron smooth, without cavities for receiving tips of femora. Each elytron with distinct concavity at apex. Elytral suture with triangular projection at apex, which are overlapped when elytra closed.

Legs slender and long. Trochanter triangular, in connect with triangular projection of femur; femur distinctly broad at middle; apices of mid and hind femora slightly protruding from outer margin of elytral epipleuron; femur and tibia with distinct depressions on inner view, which accommodate tibia and tarsus when leg is folded; tibia gradually broad evenly from base, with one apical spur; tarsi pseudotrimerous. Tarsal claws bifid, with large basal tooth, smooth at base.

Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, reaching 5/6 length of ventrite 1; posterior margins of ventrites 2–4 concaved, with anterior margin slightly protruding; apical margin of ventrite 5 truncate; ventrite 6 with apical margin arcuate and emarginate at medially (Fig. 2d). Female ventrite 5 with posterior margin slightly arcuate, and anterior margin prominently arcuate; ventrite 6 with posterior margin arcuate and divided longitudinally into two halves from middle.

Male genitalia: penis slender, apically with tiny protuberance (Fig. 2g). Penis guide symmetrical, robust and curved; in lateral view proximally with ridge at basal 1/3 of outer edge, distal portion smoothly narrowed and curved, subdistally with long setae (Fig. 2i); in inner view long and stout, with both sides almost parallel on basal 1/3 while tapering to obtuse apex (Fig. 2h). Parameres slightly longer than penis guide, distally with dense setae (Fig. 2h).

Female genitalia: coxites reniform, posterior margin flat, with tooth at base and dense setae at apex; inner edge slightly emarginate, with tiny projection. Styli distinct, with long terminal setae (Fig. 2e).

Etymology. The name is derived from the Latin adjective “*bellatula*”, referring to the adults of this species are exceptionally beautiful.

Distribution. China (Xizang).

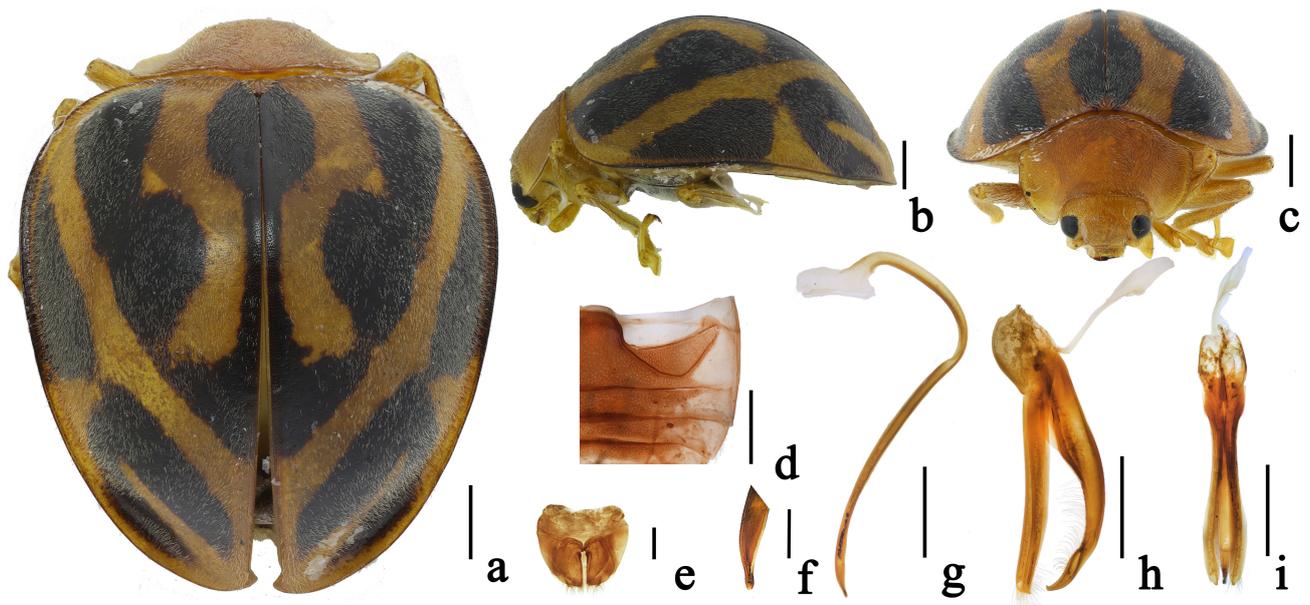


FIGURE 2. *Henosepilachna bellatula* Ye, Chen & Wang, **sp. nov.** **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. **f.** Penis apex. **g.** Penis. **h.** Tegmen, lateral view. **i.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

Remarks. The new species resembles *Henosepilachna horniformis* **sp. nov.** in having similar elongated body shape, with moderately convex dorsum. Nevertheless, the new species can be distinguished from *H. horniformis* **sp. nov.** by the slender penis and the absence of bifid apex on the penis guide. This new species also resembles *H. libera* in elytral color pattern. However, it can be distinguished from the latter by the curved penis guide and the presence of a tiny protuberance on penis. It is noteworthy that the pair of triangular projections are present at the elytral apex (Fig. 2a), which is only found in *H. bellatula* **sp. nov.** among all *Henosepilachna* species distributed in China.

***Henosepilachna boisduvali* (Mulsant, 1850)**
(Fig. 3)

Epilachna boisduvali Mulsant, 1850: 765.

Epilachna montrouzieri Fauvel, 1862: 57. Synonymized by Korschefsky, 1931: 32.

Epilachna boisduvalii (sic!): Crotch 1874: 86.

Epilachna montrouzieri var. *fijiensis* Crotch, 1874: 89.

Epilachna boisduvali chabuana Dieke, 1947: 80.

Epilachna boisduvali samoana Dieke, 1947: 8.

Epilachna boisduvali tokarana Nakane & Araki, 1959: A45.

Henosepilachna boisduvali: Li & Cook 1961: 47; Bielawski 1968: 119; Sasaji 1971: 314; Yu *et al.* 1993: 501; Yu & Wang 1999: 172; Ren *et al.* 2009: 302; Wang & Chen 2022: 485; Iqbal *et al.* 2025: 94.

Material examined. China: Hainan: 2 ♀♀, Wanling Town, Qiongzong County, 14.VII.1999, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve, Wuzhishan City, 24.VII.2006, Wang XM leg. **Guizhou:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Wangmo County, 21.VIII.2006, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by male genitalia with basal part of penis very thick in profile; each paramere with long sharp apical ridge; tip of penis subpointed (Fig. 3e–g).

Description. TL: 5.8–6.7 mm, TW: 4.8–5.5 mm, TH: 2.8–3.0 mm, TL/TW: 1.21–1.22, PL/PW: 0.43–0.48, EL/EW: 1.00–1.05.

Body oval, distinctly arched on back. Head, pronotum, scutellar shield, and elytra reddish brown. Pronotum with 2 or 4 large black spots. Each elytron with 6 black spots (Fig. 3a–c). Ventral side yellowish brown, except for

black posterior part of metasternum. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete (Fig. 3d), length about 1/6 of distance from apical margin to base of ventrite 1.

Male genitalia: penis simple, thin; apex compressed inwardly, slightly curved and pointed at tip, apically bifurcate (Fig. 3e, f). Dorsal surface of penis with two rows of light yellowish setae, absent on apical 1/10. Penis guide in inner view broader at base (Fig. 3h), gradually narrowed towards blunt tip; in lateral view apically sharp and curved outwardly (Fig. 3g). Parameres nearly as long as penis guide, apices hooked inwardly.

Distribution. China (Guizhou, Hainan, Taiwan); Australia; Indonesia; New Guinea; Japan; Pakistan; Philippines.

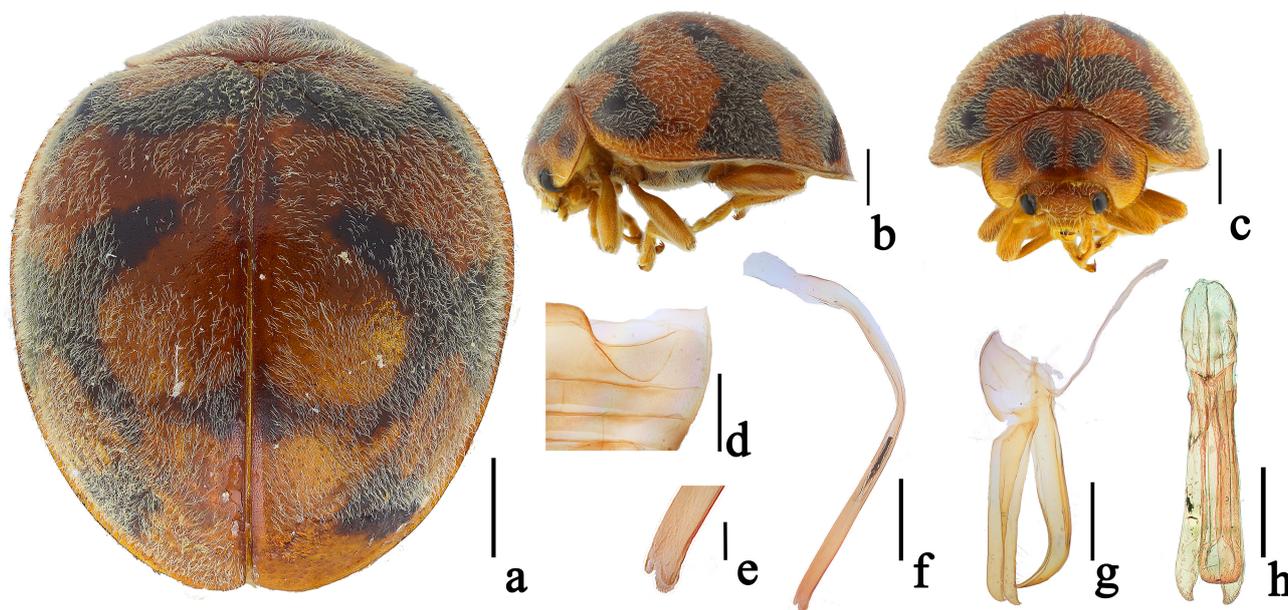


FIGURE 3. *Henosepilachna boisduvali* (Mulsant, 1850). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis. **g.** Tegmen, lateral view. **h.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f–h; 0.1 mm in e.

Henosepilachna dodecastigma (Weidemann, 1823)

(Fig. 4)

Coccinella dodecastigma Wiedemann, 1823: 73.

Epilachna dodecastigma (Wiedemann): Mulsant 1850: 789; Korschefsky 1931: 28; Kapur 1963: 6, 1967: 150.

Henosepilachna dodecastigma: Hoàng 1977: 133; Ren *et al.* 2009: 302; Iqbal *et al.* 2025: 91.

Material examined. China: Xizang: 1 ♂, Mêdog County, 29.X.2007, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by its penis guide, which possesses two rows of setae and seven small teeth behind basal margin. Parameres extend slightly beyond apex of penis guide (Fig. 4c). Penis is slender and features apical aperture on dorsal side (Fig. 4d).

Description. Body oval; elytra reddish-brown. Pronotum with seven black spots. Each elytron with seven spots, the seventh smallest and subapical. Number and size of spots variable; maximum seven on pronotum and 28 on elytra combined (Fig. 4a). Abdominal postcoxal lines nearly complete (Fig. 4b).

Male genitalia: Penis slender and elongate; opening on dorsal surface of apex (Fig. 4e). Penis guide symmetrical; basal margin not arcuately produced, highest at base and gradually lower toward apex; posterior to basal margin with two rows of fine setae; with seven small teeth of unequal size; inner margin nearly arcuate; apex acute, forming outwardly curved apical angle. Parameres slightly exceeding apex of penis guide (Fig. 4d).

Distribution. China (Xizang); India; Indonesia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan.

Notes. The description of *H. dodecastigma* is based on the photographs of the specimen.

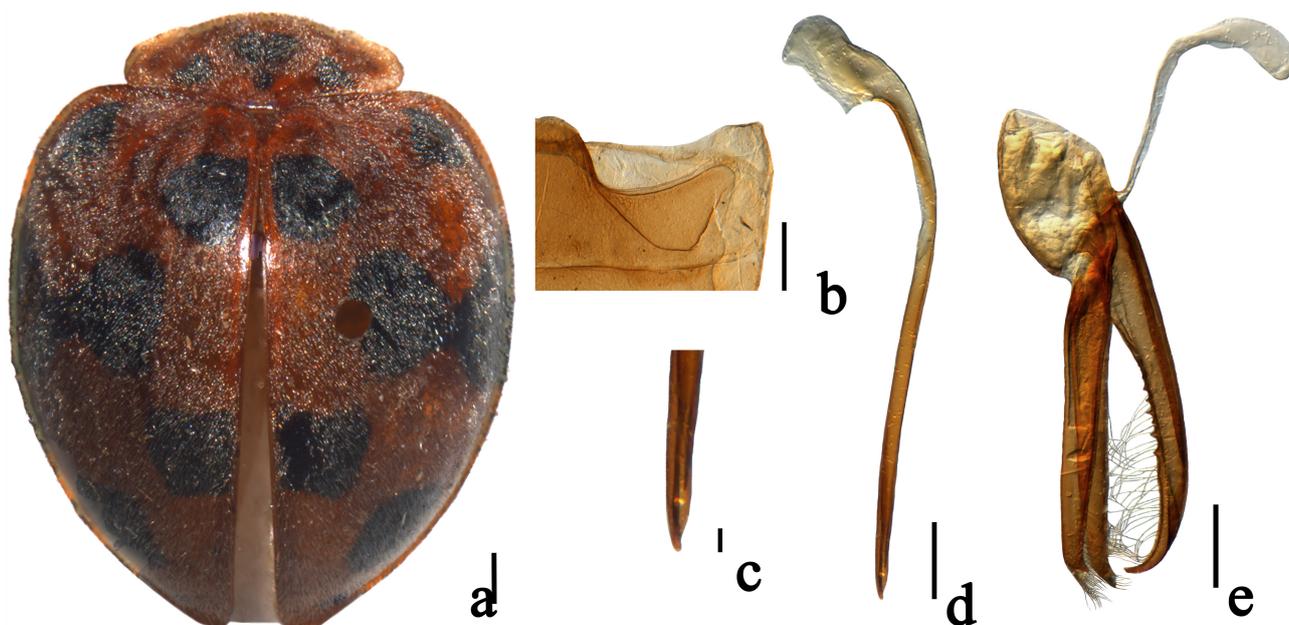


FIGURE 4. *Henosepilachna dodecastigma* (Weidemann, 1823). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Abdomen. **c.** Penis. **d.** Penis apex **e.** Tegmen, lateral view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a; 0.5 mm in b, d–e; 0.1 mm in c.

Henosepilachna genitilis Hoàng, 1977

(Fig. 5)

Henosepilachna genitilis Hoàng, 1977: 139.

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 1 ♂, Mengdai Township, Zhenkang County, 19.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Puer City, 12.V.2008, Wang XM leg.

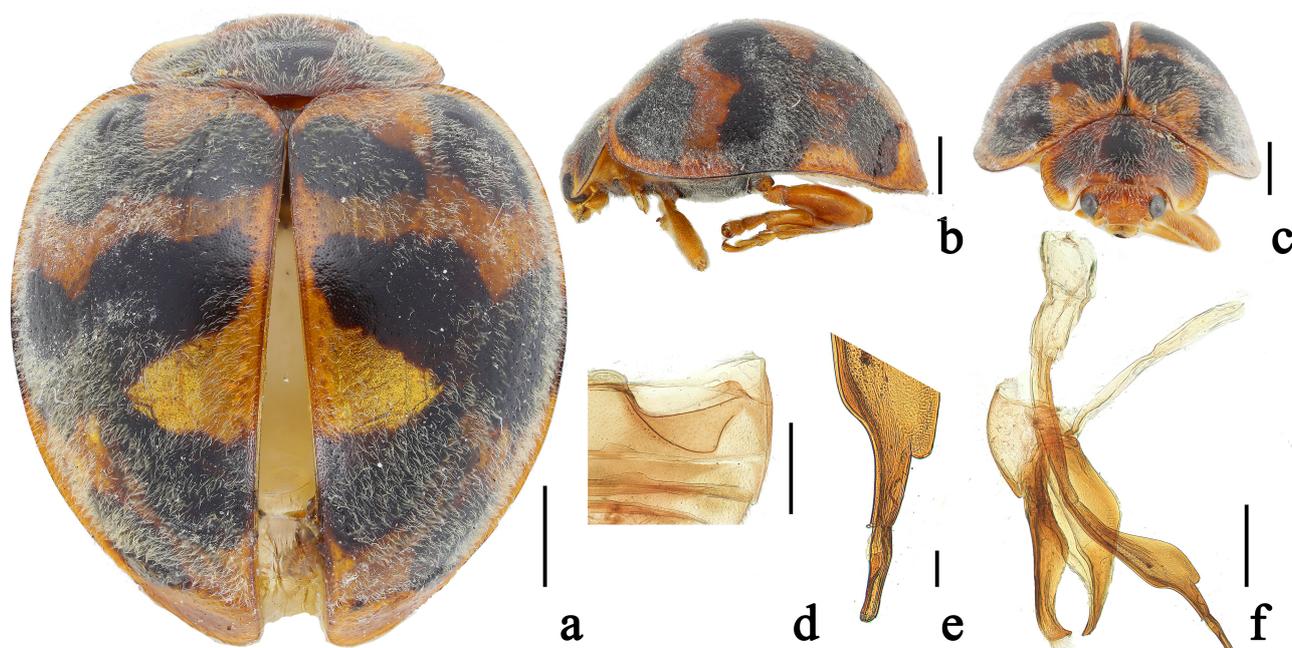


FIGURE 5. *Henosepilachna genitilis* Hoàng, 1977. **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis & tegmen. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f; 0.1 mm in e.

Diagnosis. This species is diagnostically characterized by a pronotum bearing seven black spots and elytra with six basal spots (Fig. 5a–c), along with robust male genitalia: penis has shallowly curved base, swells distinctly, and tapers to pointed tip; penis guide is stout, thickest at its middle, and shorter than parameres, which are widest at middle (Fig. 5f).

Description. TL: 6.4–6.5 mm, TW: 5.5–5.6 mm, TH: 2.5–3 mm, TL/TW: 1.15–1.16; PL/PW: 2.13–2.31; EL/EW: 0.89–0.95.

Body large, short oval, strongly convex. Dorsum reddish-brown. Head without black spots or with single large black spot. Pronotum with seven black spots. Scutellum black or pale. Elytra with six basal spots; in pale form, spots separate with spot 3 larger and transversely arranged; in dark form, spots confluent, forming area with pale patch remaining (Fig. 5a–c). Ventral surface with same ground color as dorsum; basal parts of ventrites 1–4 darker. Legs reddish-brown, with coxae and basal half of femora darker. Tarsal claws bifid with basal tooth. Abdominal postcoxal lines with posterior margin reaching about 5/6 length of ventrite 1, outer margin arcuately extending to basal margin (Fig. 5d).

Male genitalia: Penis long and stout; basal half arcuately curved; subapically swollen; apex acute, finger-like; penis capsule inconspicuous. Penis guide in lateral view robust; basal ridge well developed; apical portion acute and upcurved; outer margin subapically without long fine setae. Parameres nearly as long as penis guide, apices with numerous short setae (Fig. 5e, f).

Distribution. China (Yunnan); Vietnam. **New country record for China.**

***Henosepilachna horniformis* Ye, Chen & Wang, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 6)

Type material (11 exx.). **HOLOTYPE:** CHINA: ♂: ‘China: Yunnan, Jinping Fenshuiling Nature Reserve, 1800–2200 m, 18.V.2009, Wang XM leg.’ (SCAU). **PARATYPES:** CHINA: 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as Holotype (SCAU); 1 ♂, Lincang, 26.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; **Guizhou:** 1 ♂, Fanjingshan, Ren XS leg. (SCAU).

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other *Henosepilachna* species by its reticulate pattern in dorsal view and bifid penis guide. Reddish brown stripe on elytra forms two rounded shapes at central part, and penis guide forms pair of horn-like projections at apex.

Description. TL: 7.2–8.7 mm, TW: 6.0–7.4 mm, TH: 2.8–3.0 mm, TL/TW: 1.18–1.2; PL/PW: 1.89–2.07; EL/EW: 1.01–1.03.

Body elongate-cordate, densely pubescent; dorsum moderately convex. Head black, with clypeus and labrum anterior margin yellow. Pronotum black, anterior angles yellow. Prosternum black, lateral area yellow. Scutellar shield black. Elytra black, each elytron with one oblique black stripe, extending from 1/3 of lateral margin to 1/3 of elytral suture, forming V-shape in anterior half; second stripe extends from anterior margin and connects to this V-shape; third stripe runs from distal 1/3 of lateral margin to 1/2 of elytral suture, joining first stripe at 1/3 elytral suture, on oblique stripe extends from middle of this complex pattern reaches elytral apex, forming overall diamond-shaped marking (Fig. 6a, b). Legs black, coxae, trochanters and tarsi yellowish-brown; hind femora mostly yellow; mid femora with yellow spot. Abdomen brown, ventrites 1–5 with darker median area (Fig. 6d).

Head relatively small. Frons flat, slightly concave, punctures distinct. Eyes coarsely faceted (Fig. 6c). Labrum transverse. Antenna with scape swollen, about $2.2 \times$ width of pedicel; antennomere 3 elongate; antennal club flattened, widened apically.

Pronotum transverse, punctures distinct; widest at base, tapering gradually towards posterior margin; lateral margins arcuate; anterior angles distinctly protruding, subrounded. Prosternal process carinae absent. Elytral epipleuron smooth, without cavities for receiving femoral tips.

Legs slender. Trochanter triangular, sharp, connected with triangular projection of femur. Femur broadest at middle; apices of mid and hind femora slightly projecting beyond epipleuron; femur and tibia with ventral depressions for accommodation of tibia and tarsus in folded position. Tarsi pseudotrimerous; tarsal claws bifid, basal tooth triangular, base smooth.

Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, reaching 5/6 length of ventrite 1, apical margin of ventrite 5 arcuate (Fig. 6d). Female ventrite 5 with posterior margin slightly arcuate, anterior margin prominently arcuate; ventrite 6 with posterior margin arcuate, longitudinally divided at middle, inner margin arcuate.

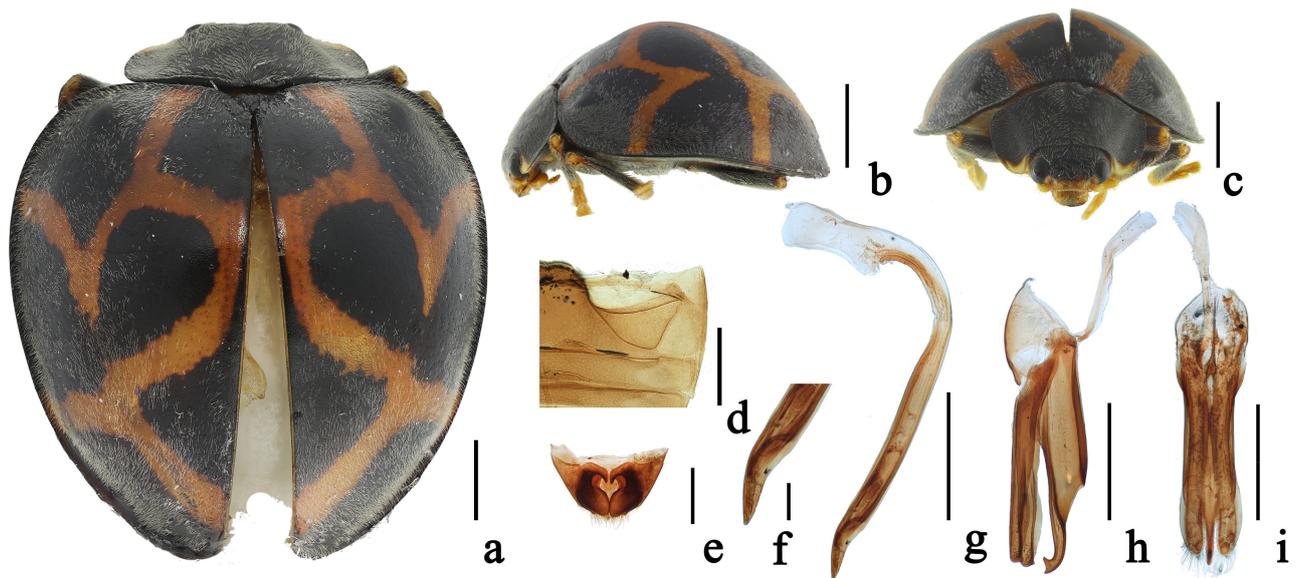


FIGURE 6. *Henosepilachna horniformis* Ye, Chen & Wang, *sp. nov.* **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. **f.** Penis apex. **g.** Penis. **h.** Tegmen, lateral view. **i.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

Male genitalia: penis stout, slightly concave subdistally (Fig. 6g). Penis guide symmetrical and robust; in lateral view, broad on proximal 3/4 and abruptly narrowed on distal 1/4, proximally with ridge extending 1/4 length of outer edge, and distally curved and bifid (Fig. 6h); in inner view long and stout, with both sides almost parallel-sided on basal 1/4, tapering at apex (Fig. 6i). Parameres slightly shorter than penis guide, distally with long, dense setae (Fig. 6h).

Female genitalia: coxites reniform, inner side deeply emarginate, with pair of pointed projections; apically bearing dense setae. Styli distinct, with long terminal setae (Fig. 6e).

Etymology. The name is an arbitrary combination of the English noun "*horn*" and the Latin suffix "*formis*", referring to the penis guide of this species have angular projection at the apex.

Distribution. China (Guizhou, Yunnan).

Remarks. For differentiation, see Remarks under *H. bellatula sp. nov.*

Henosepilachna indica (Mulsant, 1850)

(Fig. 7)

Epilachna indica Mulsant, 1850: 776.

Epilachna indica var. *ceylonica* Weise 1901: 418.

Epilachna tertia Dieke 1947: 66. Synonymized by Kapur, 1961: 135.

Henosepilachna indica: Pang & Mao 1979: 114; Cao 1992: 217; Ren *et al.* 2009: 304; Wang & Chen 2022: 486; Iqbal *et al.* 2025: 92.

Material examined. China: Guangxi: 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Longgang National Nature Reserve, Longzhou County, 3.VIII.2005, Wang XM & Qin ZQ leg. **Yunnan:** 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Tongbiguan Nature Reserve, Yingjiang County, 21.IX.2006, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Hekou County, 19. X. 2006, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Jinghong City, 14.X.2006, Wang XM leg.; 2 ♂♂, Mengla County, 7.V.2009, Ren SX *et al.* leg.; 1 ♂, Menglian County, 7.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mengla County, 3.V.2008, Wang XM *et al.* leg.; 1 ♂, Dadugang Township, 15.X.2006, Wang XM leg. **Hainan:** 1 ♀, Yinggen Town, 15.VII.1997, Peng ZQ leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other species by penis guide sickle-shaped with inner margin arcuate; parameres about equal in length to penis guide with apex angular and curved inwardly; penis curved near middle with small projection on outer side before apex (Fig. 7f–i).

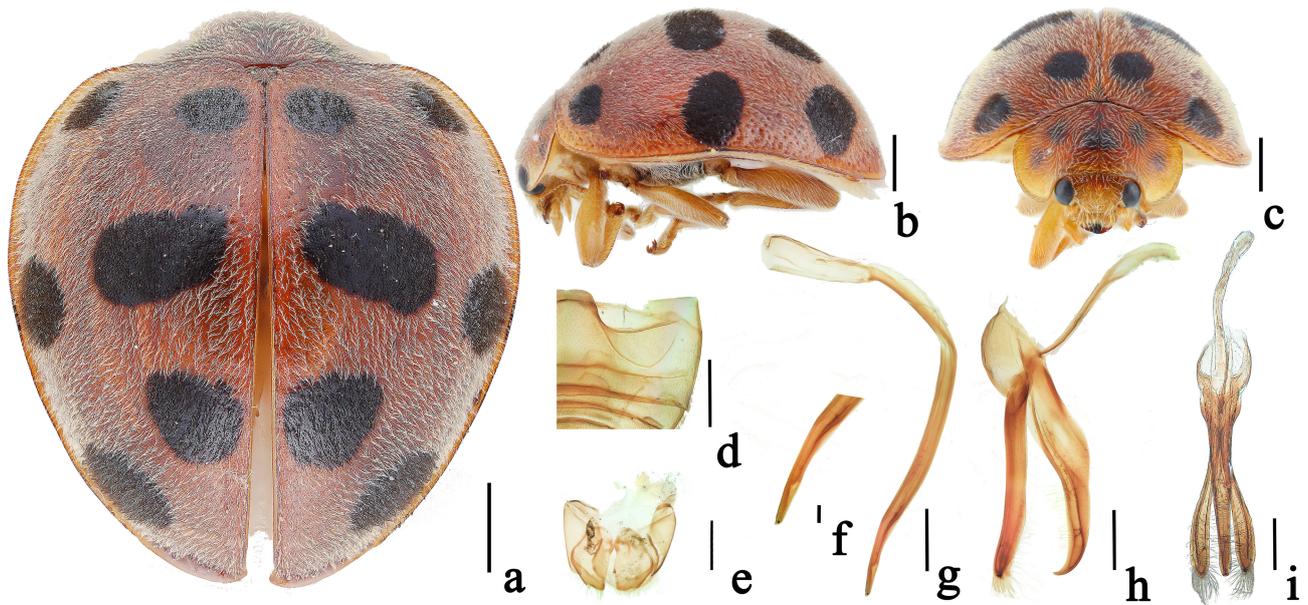


FIGURE 7. *Henosepilachna indica* (Mulsant, 1850). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. **f.** Penis apex. **g.** Penis. **h.** Tegmen, lateral view. **i.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

Description. TL: 7.0–8.3 mm, TW: 6.3–7.5 mm, TH: 3.1–3.5 mm, TL/TW: 1.11–1.12; PL/PW: 0.50–0.53; EL/EW: 0.92–0.93.

Body dorsum with ground color reddish-brown. Head without black spot or with one large black spot. Pronotum with seven black spots; in dark individuals, black spots larger, connected, one large spot, anterior angles pale; in pale individuals, black spots reduced or absent (Fig. 7a–c).

Elytra with six basal spots; in pale individuals, spots separated; in dark individuals, spots confluent, forming pale maculae, scutellar shield and shoulder margin black. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete (Fig. 7d).

Male genitalia: penis strongly curved near middle; on side facing outer margin subapically with small projection (Fig. 7f, g). Penis guide falcate; basal ridge highest at basal 1/4; outer margin at about distal 3/4 with tuft of setae, also with fine setae near apex; inner margin arcuate; apex slightly curved outwardly (Fig. 7h). Parameres nearly as long as penis guide, apices angularly incurved (Fig. 7i).

Female genitalia: inner edge of coxites simple-straight, rounded or weak emarginated; apically bearing dense setae (Fig. 7e).

Distribution. China (Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan, Taiwan); India; Indonesia; Myanmar; Pakistan; Sikkim; Sri Lanka; Vietnam.

Henosepilachna intrigibbera Yu & Pang, 1993

(Fig. 8)

Henosepilachna intrigibbera Yu & Pang, 1993: 501. —Zeng 1995: 4, Ren *et al.* 2009: 304, Wang & Chen 2022: 486.

Material examined. **China: Guangdong:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nanling National Forest Park, Ruyuan County, 30.IX.2004, Chen JJ leg.; 1 ♀, Tianjingshan National Forest Park, Ruyuan County, 17.VII.2005, Wang XM leg. **Guangxi:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mao'ershan National Nature Reserve, Xing'an County, 20.X.2004, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by sickle-shaped penis guide in which basal blade is highest at base and distinctly protrudes outward at two-thirds from apex, bearing tuft of setae, and by parameters that have truncate apex and blade-like projection at inner half (Fig. 8f–i).



FIGURE 8. *Henosepilachna intriogibbera* Yu & Pang, 1993. **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. **f.** Penis apex. **g.** Penis. **h.** Tegmen, lateral view. **i.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

Description. TL: 6.8–7.5 mm, TW: 6.2–7.0 mm, TH: 3.0–3.6 mm, TL/TW: 1.07–1.1; PL/PW: 0.47–0.49; EL/EW: 0.93–0.94.

Body large, short oval, strongly convex; dorsum reddish-brown. Pronotum with large central black spot not touching margins. Elytra with six black spots in 2-2-1-1 arrangement (Fig. 8a–c). Ventral surface reddish-brown, but lateral sides of mesoventrite and metaventrite black; most parts of femora and outer middle part of elytral epipleura blackish-brown. Abdominal postcoxal lines nearly complete (Fig. 8d), about 4/5 length of ventrite 1. Ventrite 5 of male with posterior margin nearly straight, ventrite 6 with posterior margin broadly concave.

Male genitalia: penis with apical half blackish-brown, apex black. Penis guide with basal blade highest at base, projection at 2/3 from apex with tuft of setae. Parameres almost equal in length to penis guide, apex truncate, with blade-like projection at inner 1/2 (Fig. 8f–i).

Female genitalia: inner edge of coxites deeply emarginated, with pair of pointed projections; apically bearing dense setae. Styli distinct, with long terminal setae (Fig. 8e).

Distribution. China (Guangxi, Guangdong).

Remarks. This species is similar to *H. freudei* (Fürsch, 1959) in male genitalia but can be easily distinguished by the absence of a hook at the end of penis apex, truncate ends of parameres, and non-connected black spots on elytra.

Henosepilachna kaszabi (Bielawski & Fürsch 1960)

(Fig. 9)

Epilachna kaszabi Bielawski & Fürsch, 1960: 68.

Henosepilachna kaszabi: Bielawski 1965b: 538. —Pang & Mao 1979: 113, Cao 1992: 211, Ren *et al.* 2009: 304, Wang & Chen 2022: 486.

Henosepilachna tonkinensis: Cao & Pu 1985, Cao 1992: 211 [nec. Bielawski, 1957].

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Xishuangbanna Botanical Garden, 22.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Jinghong City, 25.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 3 ♀♀, Mang City, 28.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 4 ♀♀, Lancang City, 26.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Ruili City, 25.IX.2006, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Ailaoshan Mountains National Nature Reserve, Jingdong County, 3.X.2006, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Dadu Gang Township, Jinghong City,

15.VII.2006, Wang XM leg. **Guangdong**: 1 ♀, Heishiding Nature Reserve, Fengkai County, 5.VII.1987, Jia FL leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nankunshan Nature Reserve, Huizhou City, 13.VII.2005, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species is characterized by penis guide with long basal margin, that extends approximately two-thirds of its total length (Fig. 9g).

Description. TL: 5.6–7.8 mm, TW: 4.8–6.0 mm, TH: 2.8–3.5 mm, TL/TW: 1.17–1.30; PL/PW: 0.44–0.47; EL/EW: 1.00–1.03.

Body oval to heart-shaped, broader at shoulder region, dorsum moderately convex. Entire body covered with yellowish-white pubescence, including black spots. Head reddish-yellow. Pronotum with lateral margins reddish-yellow, central and basal areas reddish-brown, central area variable with black spot (Fig. 9a–c); in dark individuals, black spot enlarged, most central area dark, posterior margin black. Scutellar shield reddish-brown.

Elytra reddish-brown with ten black spots. Ventral surface yellowish brown except metaventricle black. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete (Fig. 9d), extending to about 3/4 length of ventrite 1.

Male genitalia: penis abruptly bent at basal 1/5 length, thereafter almost straight (Fig. 9g); subapically slightly swollen, apex gradually narrowed and tapered (Fig. 9f). Penis guide with basal ridge long, occupying about 1/2 length of penis guide; apical portion upcurved; on side facing outer margin subapically with 3–4 fine setae (Fig. 9h). Parameres slightly shorter than penis guide, apices angularly incurved and curved toward penis guide (Fig. 9i).

Female genitalia: inner edge of coxites deeply emarginated, with pair of pointed projections; apically bearing dense setae. Styli distinct, with long terminal setae (Fig. 9e).

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan); India; Myanmar; Philippines; Thailand.

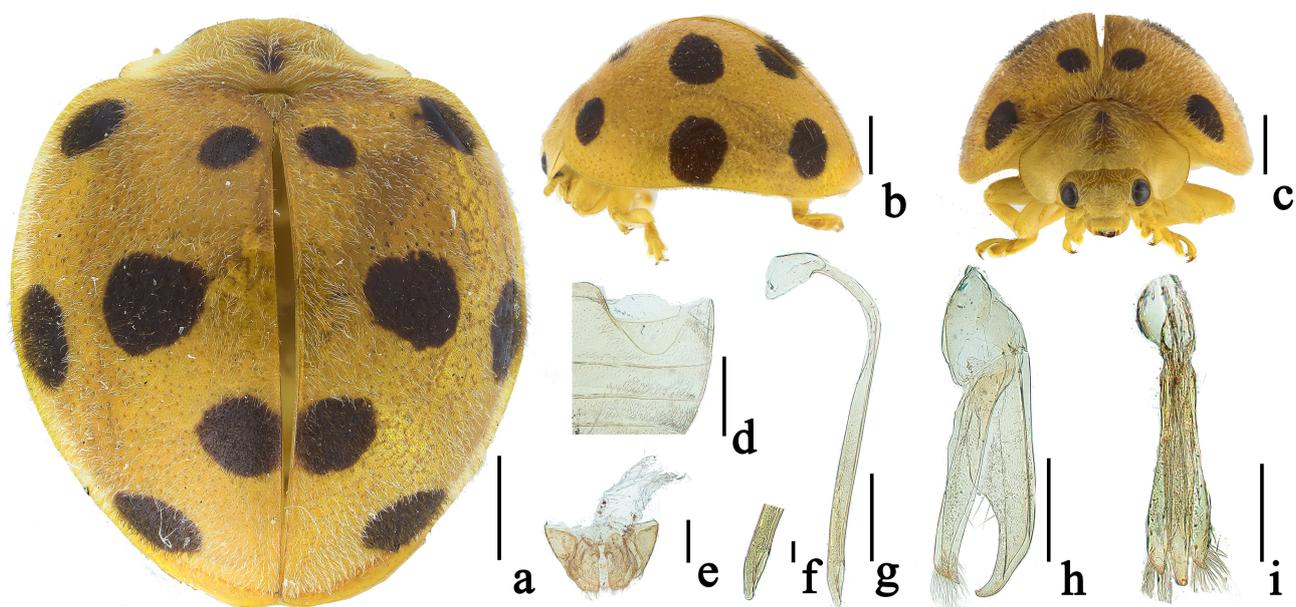


FIGURE 9. *Henosepilachna kaszabi* (Bielawski & Fürsch 1960). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. **f.** Penis apex. **g.** Penis. **h.** Tegmen, lateral view. **i.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

***Henosepilachna laokayensis* Hoàng, 1977**
(Fig. 10)

Henosepilachna laokayensis Hoàng 1977: 133. —Wang & Chen 2022: 486.

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nuozhadu Nature Reserve, Pu'er City, 12.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Banlao Township, Cangyuan County, 16.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Longtan Nature Reserve, Ximeng County, 10.V.2008, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by its robust penis guide, which has a sharply upturned apex and lacks long fine setae on outer side before apex, in combination with parameres that are longer than penis guide (Fig. 10f–h).

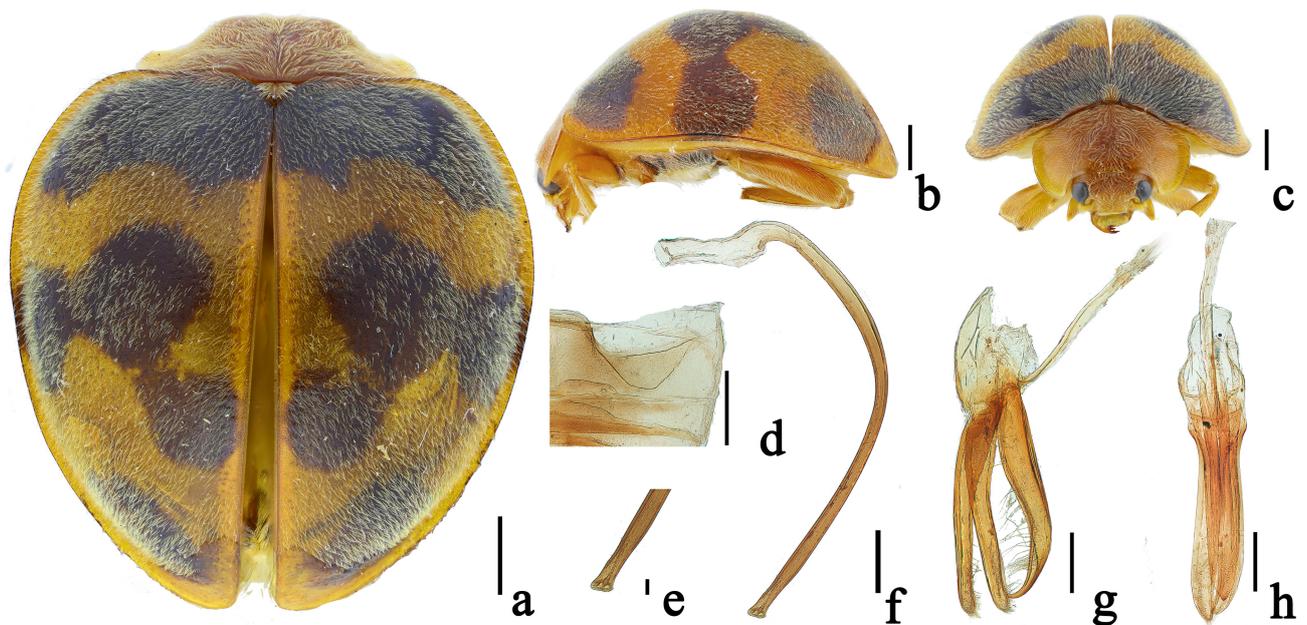


FIGURE 10. *Henosepilachna laokayensis* Hoàng, 1977. **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis. **g.** Tegmen, lateral view. **h.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f–h; 0.1 mm in e.

Description. TL: 7.5–8.0 mm, TW: 6.2–6.5 mm, TH: 2.8–3.0 mm, TL/TW: 1.21–1.23; PL/PW: 0.44–0.46; EL/EW: 1.00–1.06.

Body large, cordiform, strongly convex, with lateral margins distinctly explanate; dorsum densely covered with short, fine white pubescence (Fig. 10a).

Head relatively small; frons flat, punctation distinct, fine and dense, interstices smooth, bearing short pale yellowish setae; eyes moderately large, strongly protruding, facets coarse and distinct (Fig. 10c).

Pronotum transverse, lateral margins arcuate, anterior angles prominent, anterior margin medially emarginated, posterior angles rounded, posterior margin closely fitting elytral bases; punctation slightly finer than that on head, fine, dense and evenly distributed.

Abdomen with abdominal postcoxal line incomplete, extending about 7/8 length of ventrite 1 posteriorly before curving forward and ending at about 1/4 length of same ventrite (Fig. 10d).

Male genitalia: penis long and stout; basal half arcuately curved, distal half straight; apex truncate (Fig. 10e, f). Penis guide in lateral view robust (Fig. 10g); basal ridge occupying about 1/3 length of penis guide; apical portion acute and upcurved; on side facing outer margin subapically without long fine setae. In inner view (Fig. 10h), penis guide with both sides parallel, gradually narrowed apically; apex acute, not cleft. Parameres distinctly longer than penis guide.

Distribution. China (Yunnan); Vietnam.

Henosepilachna libera (Dieke, 1947)

(Fig. 11)

Epilachna libera Dieke, 1947: 85.

Henosepilachna libera: Pang & Mao 1979: 115, Jing 1992: 571, Cao 1992: 217, Zeng 1995: 4, Ren *et al.* 2009: 30, Wang & Chen 2022: 486.

Material examined. China: Guizhou: 3 ♀♀, Leigong Mountain National Forest Park, Leishan County, 11.VIII.2006, Wang XM leg.; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Xianheping National Forest Park, Anlong County, 14.IX.2006, Wang XM leg. **Yunnan:** 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tongbiguan Nature Reserve, Yingjiang County, 24.IX.2006, Wang XM leg. **Guangxi:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mao'ershan National Nature Reserve, Xing'an County, 19.X.2004, Lv XB leg.

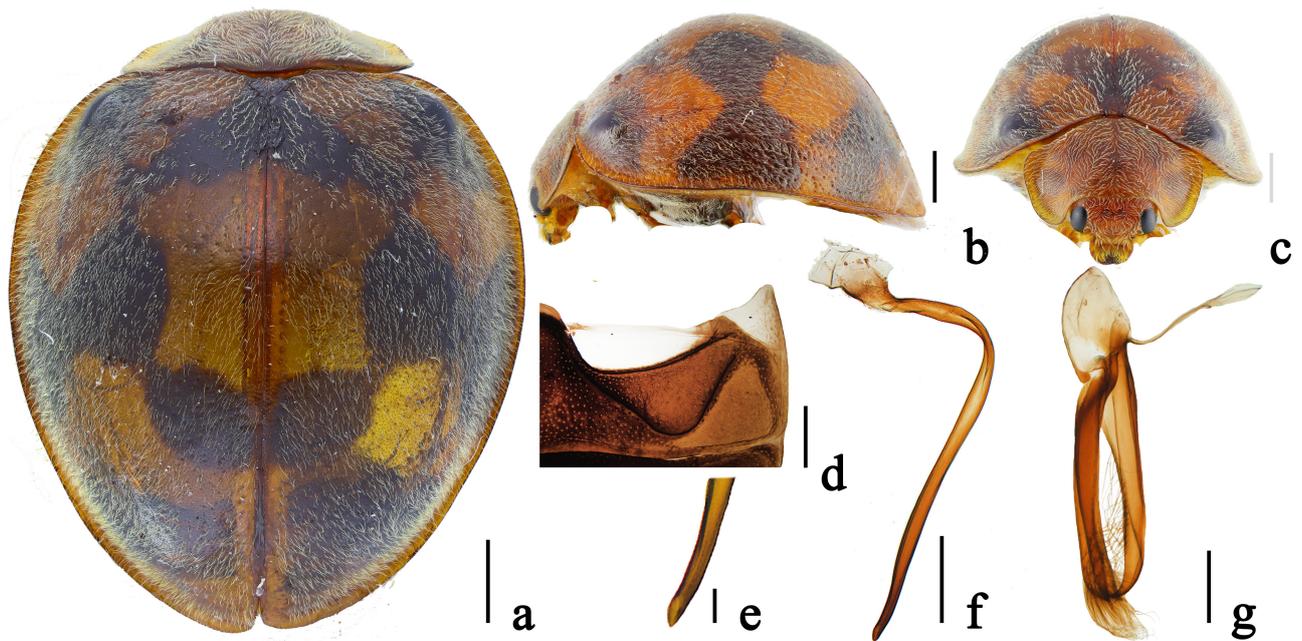


FIGURE 11. *Henosepilachna libera* (Dieke, 1947). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis. **g.** Tegmen, lateral view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f–g; 0.1 mm in e.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by pronotum with large central black spot, leaving only narrow pale lateral margins (Fig. 11c), as well as by male genitalia in which penis guide possesses distinct basal blade and apex that abruptly curves outward to form angular process. Meanwhile, the parameres are nearly as long as penis guide, bearing dense, long setae apically (Fig. 11e–g).

Description. TL: 7.5–8 mm, TW: 6.2–6.5 mm, TH: 2.8–3 mm, TL/TW: 1.21–1.23; PL/PW: 2.17–2.27; EL/EW: 1–1.06.

Body oval, dorsum convex. Pronotum reddish-brown with large central black spot, leaving narrow pale outer margins. dorsum reddish-brown. Elytra with six basal spots and several variable spots, basal spots larger than variable spots. Apical angle of elytra with angular projection at its connection with suture (Fig. 11a–c).

Pronotal punctures fine; prosternum and ventral surfaces mostly black; legs reddish brown, femoral bases darkened. Ventral surface mostly black; abdominal postcoxal lines complete (Fig. 11d), recurved, reaching about 4/5 length of ventrite 1; posterior margin of ventrite 5 in males truncate, while posterior margin of ventrite 6 broadly arcuate; posterior margin of ventrite 5 in females slightly produced, while ventrite 6 with median longitudinal slit.

Male genitalia: penis narrowed near base; opening on side facing outer margin at proximal portion; distal to opening forming narrower, slender apical part (Fig. 11e, f). Penis guide with distinct basal ridge; posterior to ridge with fine setae, without teeth; inner margin straight, extending apically, then abruptly upcurved near apex to form outwardly curved, angular process. Parameres nearly as long as penis guide, apices with dense and long setae (Fig. 11g).

Distribution. China (Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan); Vietnam.

Henosepilachna maunsonica Jadwyszczak & Węgrzynowicz, 2003

(Fig. 12)

Epilachna freudei Fürsch, 1959: 7.

Henosepilachna freudei Hoàng 1978: 143.

Henosepilachna maunsonica Jadwyszczak & Węgrzynowicz, 2003: 158. Replacement name for *E. freudei*.

Material examined. China: Guangxi: 2 ♂♂, Laibin City, 4.VI.1994, Zeng T leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by its short and stout penis guide with a hooked curvature at apex.

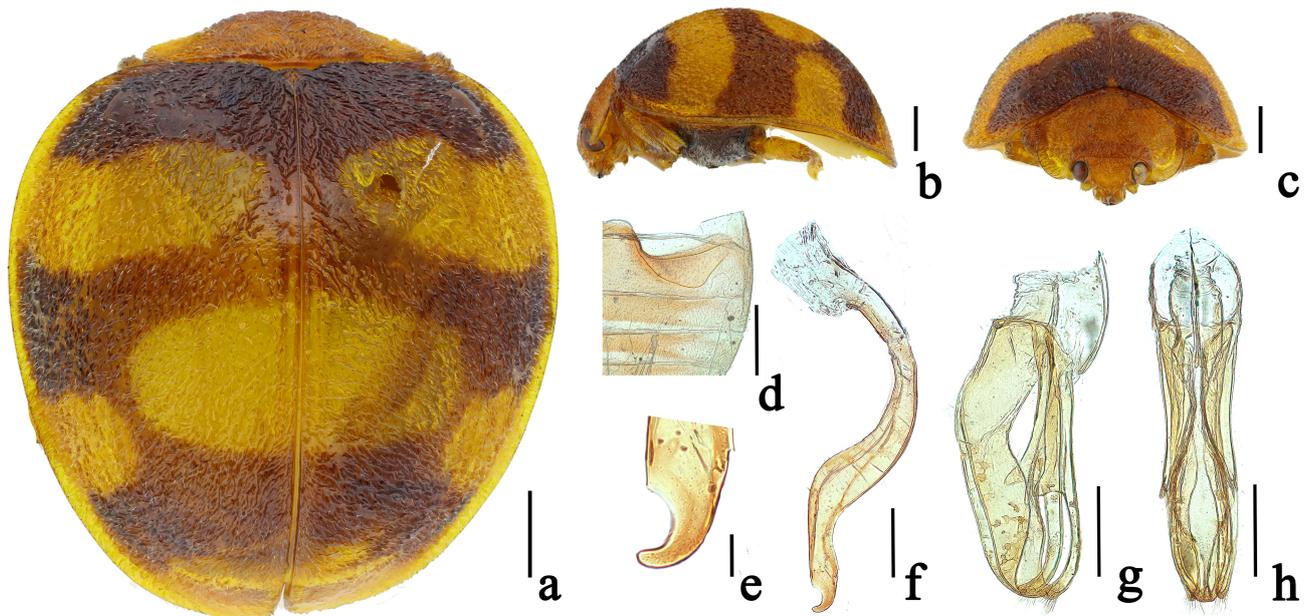


FIGURE 12. *Henosepilachna maunsonica* Jadwyszczak & Węgrzynowicz. **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis. **g.** Tegmen, lateral view. **h.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

Description. TL: 7.5–7.8 mm, TW: 6.3–6.6 mm, TH: 2.8–3 mm, TL/TW: 1.19–1.21; PL/PW: 2.15–2.25; EL/EW: 1.03–1.06.

Body oval, strongly convex; greatest convexity slightly before middle of elytra. Dorsal outline nearly straight anteriorly, posteriorly evenly rounded (Fig. 12a–c).

Head yellowish red, covered with fine golden hairs; punctures fine, sparsest at middle of frons and along inner margin of eyes. Pronotum concolorous with head, bearing similar pubescence; punctures finer and denser than those on head; lateral margins broadly elevated. Scutellar shield concolorous with pronotum, narrowly black-margined, very finely punctured. Elytra black with reddish-yellow spots. Ventral surface black; reddish yellow on mouthparts except mandibular apices, legs entirely reddish-yellow, sides of prosternum black. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete (Fig. 12d).

Male genitalia: penis short and stout, penis apex forming hooked curvature. Penis guide and parameres subequal in length (Fig. 12E–h).

Distribution. China (Guangxi); Vietnam.

***Henosepilachna megista* Ye, Chen & Wang, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 13)

Type material (3 exx.). **HOLOTYPE:** CHINA: ♂: ‘China: Xizang, Mêdog County, 113K, 940 m, 21.X.2009, Wang XM leg.’ (SCAU). **PARATYPES:** CHINA: 1 ♂, **Xizang:** Mêdog County, 113K of Zhamo Highway 113K, 835 m, 30.X.2007, Wang XM leg. (SCAU); 1 ♀, Beibeng-Hanmi, 800–2100 m, 5.X.2011, Huo LZ leg. (SCAU).

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other *Henosepilachna* species by its significantly large body size and special elytral color pattern, which is present as irregularly reticulate markings on posterior half of elytra.

Description. TL: 9.5–10.0 mm, TW: 8.0–8.5 mm, TH: 4.2–4.5 mm, TL/TW: 1.18–1.19; PL/PW: 2.05–2.1; EL/EW: 1–1.01.

Body elongated cordate, densely pubescent; dorsum strongly convex. Head yellow. Pronotum yellow, lateral margin brown. Prosternum yellowish-brown, posterior margin black. Scutellar shield reddish-brown. Elytra reddish-brown, markings irregularly reticulate; one M-shaped transverse stripe along anterior margin, extending longitudinally along lateral margin to apical region; one transverse stripe at mid-lateral margin, posteriorly curved to distal fourth of suture, semicircular medially; two triangular markings at posterior region, connected with

semicircular marking (Fig. 13a, b). Legs yellowish-brown. Elytral epipleuron yellowish-brown, middle part black. Abdomen brown (Fig. 13d).

Head small; frons flat to slightly concave. Labrum transverse, anterior margin deeply concave. Eyes finely faceted (Fig. 13c). Antenna with scape swollen, twice as wide as pedicel; antennal club flattened, widened apically.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base and tapering gradually towards posterior margin; lateral margins arcuate; anterior angles rounded. Prosternal process smooth, carinae absent. Elytral epipleuron smooth, without cavities for femoral apices.

Legs slender. Trochanter subtriangular, connecting with triangular projection of femur; femur distinctly broad at 3/5, with apices of mid and hind femora slightly protruding from outer margin of elytral epipleuron; tibia gradually widened apically; femur and tibia with ventral depressions for receiving tibia and tarsus; tarsi pseudotrimerous; tarsal claws bifid, basal tooth large, base smooth.

Abdomen densely pubescent. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, extending to 5/6 length of ventrite 1; anterior margin of ventrites 2–4 barely protruding, with posterior margin slightly concave; apical margin of ventrite 5 truncate; ventrite 6 apical margin arcuate and emarginated at middle (Fig. 13d). Female ventrite 5 with posterior margin slightly arcuate, and anterior margin prominently arcuate; ventrite 6 with posterior margin arcuate and divided longitudinally into two halves from middle.

Male genitalia: penis slender, apically tapering (Fig. 13f, g). Penis guide symmetrical, robust and curved; in lateral view broad on proximal half and abruptly narrowed on distal half, proximally with ridge extending to half-length of outer edge, and tapering from middle to pointed apex, subdistally bearing long setae (Fig. 13h); in inner view long and stout, with both sides almost parallel on basal 1/4, tapering to obtuse apex (Fig. 13i). Parameres slightly longer than penis guide, distally with short, dense setae (Fig. 13i).

Female genitalia: coxites reniform, posterior margin arcuate, and bearing dense setae at apex; inner edge slightly emarginated, with tiny projection present at emargination. Styli distinct, distally with long terminal setae (Fig. 13e).

Etymology. The name is derived from the Greek adjective “*megista*”, referring to the large size of the adults of this species.

Distribution. China (Xizang).

Remarks. The new species closely resembles *Henosepilachna processa* (Weise, 1908) in having similar shape of elytra and penis, with elongated cordate body and slender penis that tapers apically. However, the new species can be distinguished from the latter by the absence of markings on pronotum and the presence of a reticulate pattern on elytra (Fig. 13a). In contrast, *H. processa* is characterized by the presence of four black spots on the pronotum (Li & Cook 1961).

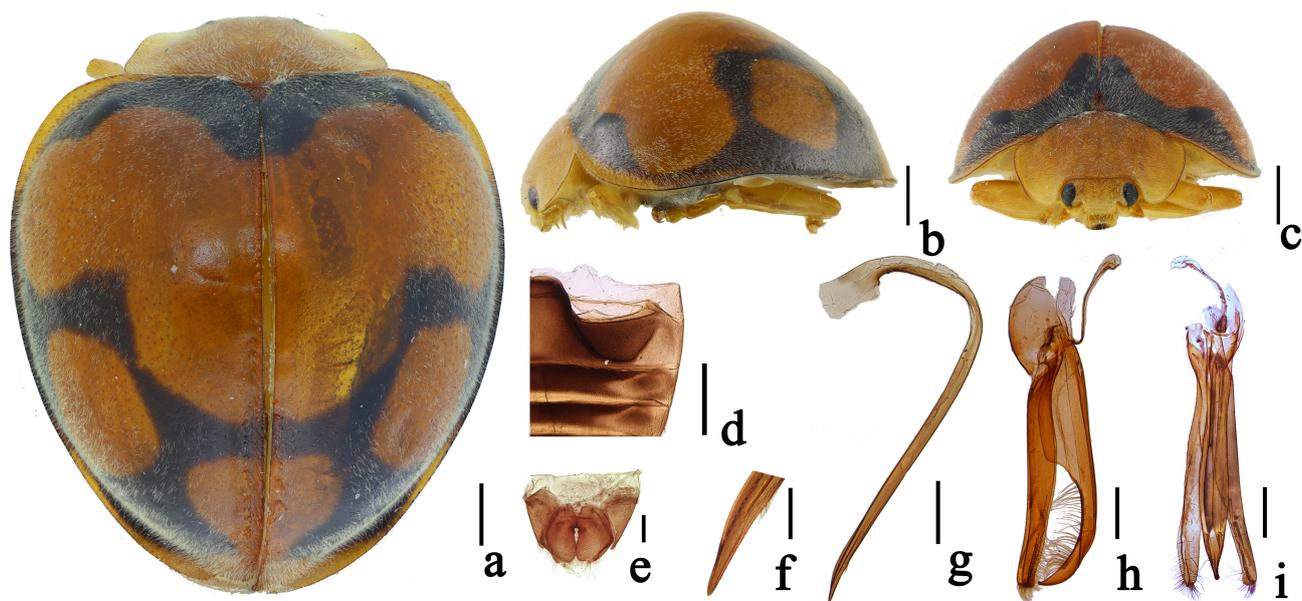


FIGURE 13. *Henosepilachna megista* Ye, Chen & Wang, sp. nov. a. Dorsal view. b. Lateral view. c. Frontal view. d. Abdomen. e. Female genitalia. f. Penis apex. g. Penis. h. Tegmen, lateral view. i. Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

***Henosepilachna ocellata* (Redtenbacher, 1844)**

(Fig. 14)

Epilachna ocellata Redtenbacher in Kollar & Redtenbacher, 1844: 563; Liu, 1963: 29.

Epilachna ocellata Mulsant 1850: 791. Synonymized by Crotch, 1874: 87.

Epilachna ocellata [var.] *retexta* Mulsant 1850: 793.

Henosepilachna ocellata: Pang & Mao 1979: 112, Cao 1992: 210, Ren *et al.* 2009: 306, Wang & Chen 2022: 488, Iqbal *et al.* 2025: 90.

Material examined. China: Xizang: 1 ♂, Nyalam, 18.V.1966, Wang SY leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by its male genitalia, in which parameres gradually expand beyond basal half and then narrow before apex to form hook-shaped incurvation. Meanwhile, penis is characterized by elongate capsule, stout shaft with concave subapical portion, and blunt apex (Fig. 14f).

Description. TL: 6.9–7.0 mm, TW: 6.1–6.3 mm, TH: 3.0–3.1 mm, TL/TW: 1.11–1.13; PL/PW: 1.74–1.75; EL/EW: 1.05–1.06.

Body oval, dorsum convex. Dorsum reddish-brown to purplish-brown; pronotum with variable black maculae: either one large median plus two lateral pairs, or one large macula on each side, or expanded maculae with pale median stripe and margins remaining; elytra with six ocellate black maculae, arranged 2,2,1,1, subequal in size, sometimes fourth macula extending to margin (Fig. 14a–c); venter dark, with prosternum, legs, and epipleura reddish-brown. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete (Fig. 14d).

Male genitalia: penis stout; penis capsule large and elongate; inner margin subapically with distinct concavity; apex obtuse (Fig. 14e). Penis guide with basal ridge not arcuately produced, highest at base and gradually lower toward apex; on side facing outer margin subapically with fine setae. Parameres broadened gradually beyond basal 1/2, narrowed before apex and forming inwardly curved, hook-shaped tip (Fig. 14f).

Distribution. China (Xizang, Yunnan); India; Nepal; Pakistan.

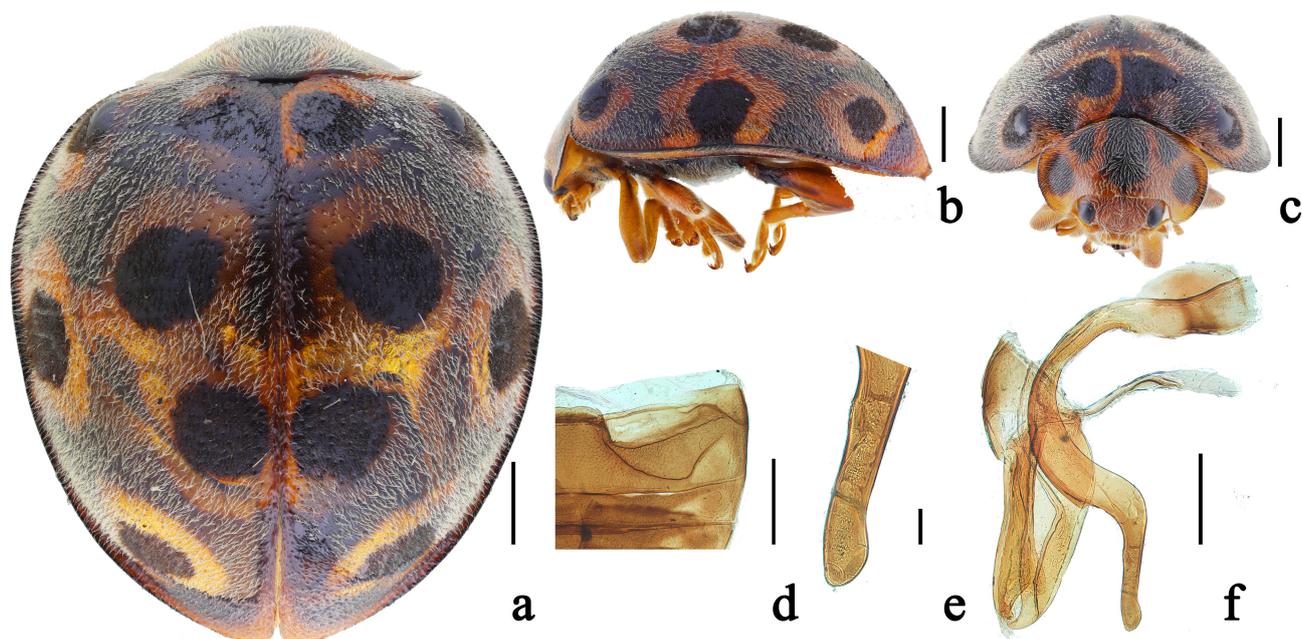


FIGURE 14. *Henosepilachna ocellata* (Redtenbacher, 1844). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **d.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis & tegmen. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f; 0.1 mm in e.

***Henosepilachna operculata* (Liu, 1950)**

Epilachna operculata Liu, 1950: 162.

Henosepilachna operculata: Pang & Mao, 1979: 110, Huang & Pang 1991: 355.

Material examined. Not examined.

Diagnosis. This species can be identified by its external morphology: brownish-red dorsum, pronotum with seven black spots, and ventrites 1–5 each bearing pair of circular black lateral spots, along with angular projection at elytral apex. Male genitalia are also diagnostic, characterized by penis tube with setose, forward-projecting, lip-like lobe that forms distinctive shape.

Description. Body nearly heart-shaped to short oval, dorsum convex. Dorsum brownish red. Pronotum with seven black spots. Apical angle of elytra with angular projection at connection with suture. Apical end of mandible, antennal club, posterior half of mesoventrite, most of posterior half of metaventrite black. Central part of ventrites 1–4 black. Ventrites 1–5 each with pair of circular black spots on sides, but two black spots on ventrite 5 moved inward closer to sides of midline. Legs yellowish red.

Abdominal postcoxal lines with outer margin abruptly bent then extending obliquely forward. Abdominal ventrite 5 in male with posterior margin even, ventrite 6 with posterior margin shallowly arcuately concave. Ventrite 5 in female with posterior margin even, ventrite 6 with central longitudinal split.

Male genitalia: penis short, arcuately curved; apex with opening, bearing setose, lip-like lobe directed inward (toward inner side). Penis guide in lateral view curved outwardly at about 6/7 from base; apex sharp; outer side without tooth-like projections. Parameres equal in length to penis guide.

Remarks. The description of this species is based on the text and illustrations provided in Pang & Mao (1979).

Distribution. China (Beijing, Fujian).

***Henosepilachna processa* (Weise, 1908)**

(Fig. 15)

Epilachna wissmanni ab. *processa* Weise, 1908: 217. Note: Infrasubspecific name, unavailable in zoological nomenclature, validated by Li & Cook 1961.

Henosepilachna processa: Li & Cook 1961: 45, Pang & Mao 1979: 116, Cao 1992: 214, Yu & Wang 1999: 166, Ren *et al.* 2009: 306, Yu 2011: 79, Wang & Chen 2022: 488.

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Gongxin Township, Menglian County, 8.V.2008, Wang XM *et al.* leg.; 1 ♂, Lancang County, 11.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Tongbiguan Nature Reserve, Yingjiang County, 22.V.2008, Wang XM *et al.* leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other species by its subapical opening of penis, which has setose lip-like lobe (Fig. 15f).

Description. TL: 7.5–7.9 mm, TW: 6.5–6.7 mm, TH: 3.0–3.2 mm, TL/TW: 1.15–1.17; PL/PW: 1.57–1.60; EL/EW: 1.03–1.06.

Dorsum reddish-brown; pronotum with indistinct median macula; elytra with six basal maculae, 2 isolated above humeral callus, 1+3+4 fused, extending to suture and margin; 5+6 fused, close to margin; in some individuals maculae independent or with additional chip-like spots or variants (Fig. 15a–c). body nearly oval, widest at humeral region, dorsum convex; elytral apices angulate at suture. Abdominal postcoxal lines complete (Fig. 15d), extending to about 8/9 length of ventrite 1.

Male genitalia: penis apically with opening on side facing outer margin; distal to opening bearing setose, lip-like lobe (Fig. 15e, f). Penis guide with basal ridge arcuately produced outwardly behind base; posterior to ridge with several irregular serrate (saw-like) projections; beginning to curve outward at about apical 2/3, apex forming outwardly curved angular process (Fig. 15g, h). Parameres equal in length to penis guide, apices with distinct angular projection directed inward (Fig. 15g).

Distribution. China (Taiwan, Yunnan); India; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand.

Remarks. This species was elevated from *Epilachna wissmanni* ab. *processa* Weise (1908) to species status by Li & Cook (1961), distinguished primarily by presence of setose lip-like lobe before opening at apex of penis. However, Li & Cook (1961) did not mention irregular serrate projections on outer side of penis guide in their description. Kapur (1967) described specimens from Andaman Islands (India), Malaysia, and Myanmar, with this character completely consistent with specimens from Yunnan.

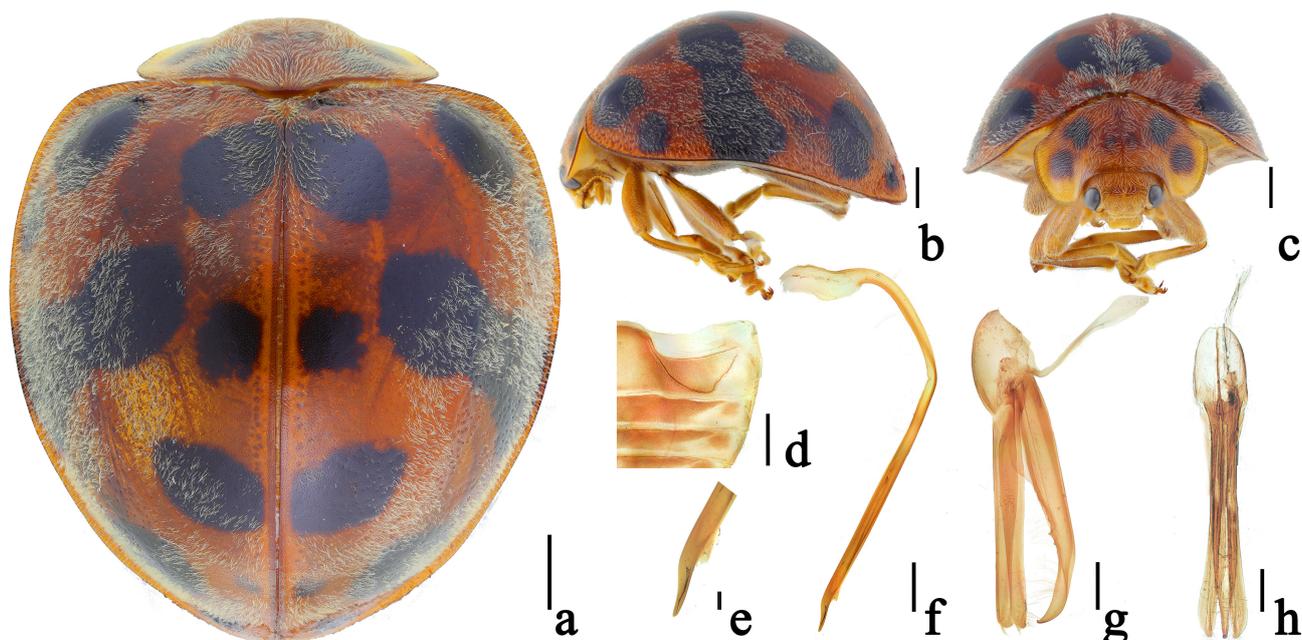


FIGURE 15. *Henosepilachna processa* (Weise, 1908). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis. **g.** Tegmen, lateral view. **h.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f–h; 0.1 mm in e.

Henosepilachna pytharga (Dieke, 1947)

Epilachna pytharga Dieke, 1947: 74.

Henosepilachna pytharga: Jadwiszczak & Węgrzynowicz 2003: 165.

Material examined. Not examined.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by characters of female abdomen, wherein ventrite 5 is truncate and ventrite 6 is split into distinct parts with prominent apical angles. Moreover, elytral apices are either rounded or form indistinct angles.

Description. For detailed descriptions and illustrations see Dieke (1947).

Distribution. China (Taiwan); Philippines.

Henosepilachna pusillanima (Mulsant, 1850)

(Fig. 16)

Epilachna pusillanima Mulsant, 1850: 784.

Epilachna pusillanima [var.] *languens* Mulsant 1850: 786.

Epilachna dentulata Dieke 1947:46. Synonymized by Li & Cook 1961: 42.

Epilachna dentulata parvinoxata Dieke 1947: 47.

Henosepilachna pusillanima: Li & Cook 1961: 42, Pang & Mao 1979: 116, Miyatake 1985: 22, Cao 1992: 214, Zeng 1995: 4, Yu & Wang 1999: 170, Ren *et al.* 2009: 308, Yu 2011: 80, Wang & Chen 2022: 488.

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 1 ♂, Jinghong City, 18.IV.2002, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♀, Manhan Town, Jinghong City, 24.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Pingbian County, Hekou County, 19.VIII.2005, Qin ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, Anban Town, Zhenyuan County, 4.X.2006, Wang XM leg.; 2 ♂♂, Molun Nature Reserve, Mengla County, 13.X.2006, Wang XM leg.; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Hekou County, 19.X.2006, Wang XM leg. **Hainan:** 1 ♂, Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve, Wuzhishan City, 3.V.1996, Peng ZQ leg.; 3 ♂♂, Yinggen Town, 15.VII.1999, Peng ZQ leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by male abdomen, which has slightly emarginated ventrite 5 and truncate ventrite 6. Additionally, it is characterized by penis guide with basal margin that is arcuately produced and

apex that curves successively outward to form angulate tip. Meanwhile, parameres are subequal in length to penis guide and have inwardly directed angle at their apices (Fig. 16f–i).

Description. TL: 6.3–7.8 mm, TW: 5.2–6.5 mm, TH: 2.8–3.0 mm, TL/TW: 1.2–1.21; PL/PW: 0.46–0.48; EL/EW: 1.00–1.02.

Body oval, dorsum convex. Dorsum brownish-red. Pronotum without black spots or with 1–4 weak black spots. Each elytron with six black basal spots. Some individuals with additional variable spots besides six basal spots. Elytral suture and inner margin of apical angle tangential, without angular projection (Fig. 16a–c). Ventral surface dark brownish-red. Apical end of mandibles, posterior angles of metaventrite, and margins of ventrites 3–5 black. Elytral epipleura with black spot connected to elytral spot 4 extending to 1/2–3/4 length.

Abdominal postcoxal lines complete (Fig. 16d), extending to about 5/6 length of ventrite 1, upward bend angular. Ventrite 5 in males with posterior margin slightly concave, ventrite 6 with posterior margin nearly truncate. Ventrite 5 in females with posterior margin truncate and centrally protruding, ventrite 6 with central longitudinal split.

Male genitalia: penis with apex slender and acute (Fig. 16f, g). Penis guide with basal ridge arcuately produced outward; on outer side posterior to ridge with eight transverse ridges, appearing as dentiform projections in lateral view; apical portion gradually curved outward, apex forming angular process (Fig. 16h). Parameres nearly as long as penis guide (Fig. 16i), apices with inwardly directed angular projection (Fig. 16h). Female genitalia: coxites nearly heart-shaped in combination, inner margin with deep incision near base, outer margin arcuately curved, narrowing toward apex, apical margin with setae and apical projection; inner margins of both coxites contiguous (Fig. 16e).

Distribution. China (Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, Yunnan); Australia; India; Indonesia; Nepal; Philippines; Thailand; Vietnam.

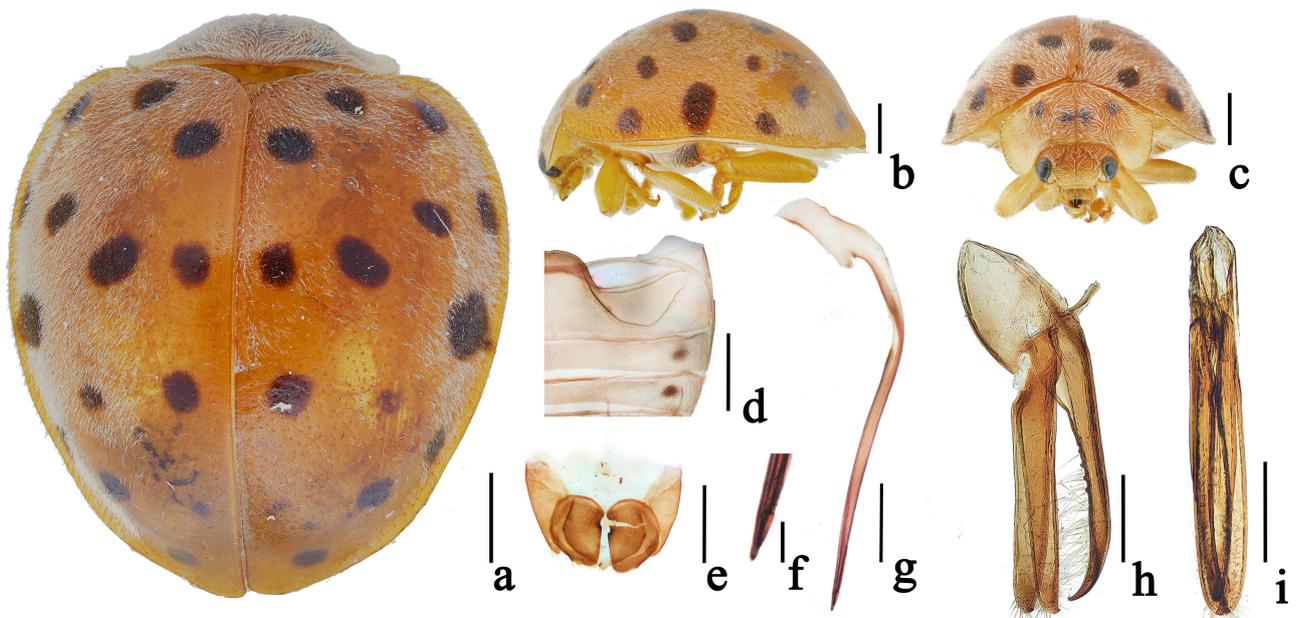


FIGURE 16. *Henosepilachna pusillanima* (Mulsant, 1850). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. **f.** Penis apex. **g.** Penis. **h.** Tegmen, lateral view. **i.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

Henosepilachna quadriplagiata Pang & Mao, 1977

(Fig. 17)

Henosepilachna quadriplagiata Pang & Mao, 1977: 327; Wang & Chen 2022: 488.

Material examined. China: Xizang: 1 ♀, Mêdog County, 29.X.2007, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by its coloration, which is marked by black scutellar shield, elytral suture, as well as basal and lateral margins. Additionally, elytra with central black transverse band that forms two

reddish-brown spots on each side. Moreover, it has narrowed pronotum with nearly parallel lateral margins and distinctly concave anterior margin (Fig. 17a–c).

Description. TL: 7.0–7.2 mm, TW: 5.8–6.0 mm, TH: 2.1–2.2 mm, TL/TW: 1.20–1.21; PL/PW: 1.60–1.63; EL/EW: 1.18–1.20.

Body nearly heart-shaped, covered in short greyish-white pubescence with black spots (Fig. 17a–c). Dorsum reddish-brown. Head reddish-brown except eyes and apical end of mandibles black. Pronotum narrow, lateral margins nearly parallel, anterior margin distinctly concave, lateral margins yellowish-brown. Punctures on head and pronotum moderate in size, very dense. Scutellar shield black.

Elytra with suture, basal and lateral margins black; central black transverse band present, forming two reddish brown spots on each elytron. Elytral punctures consisting of sparse, coarse punctures interspersed with dense, fine punctures. Abdominal postcoxal lines complete (Fig. 17d), terminal end directed toward anterior angle of ventrite. Female genitalia: coxites reniform, inner side with notch near anterior part, darker colored below notch (Fig. 17e).

Distribution. China (Xizang).

Remarks. Male genitalia not studied

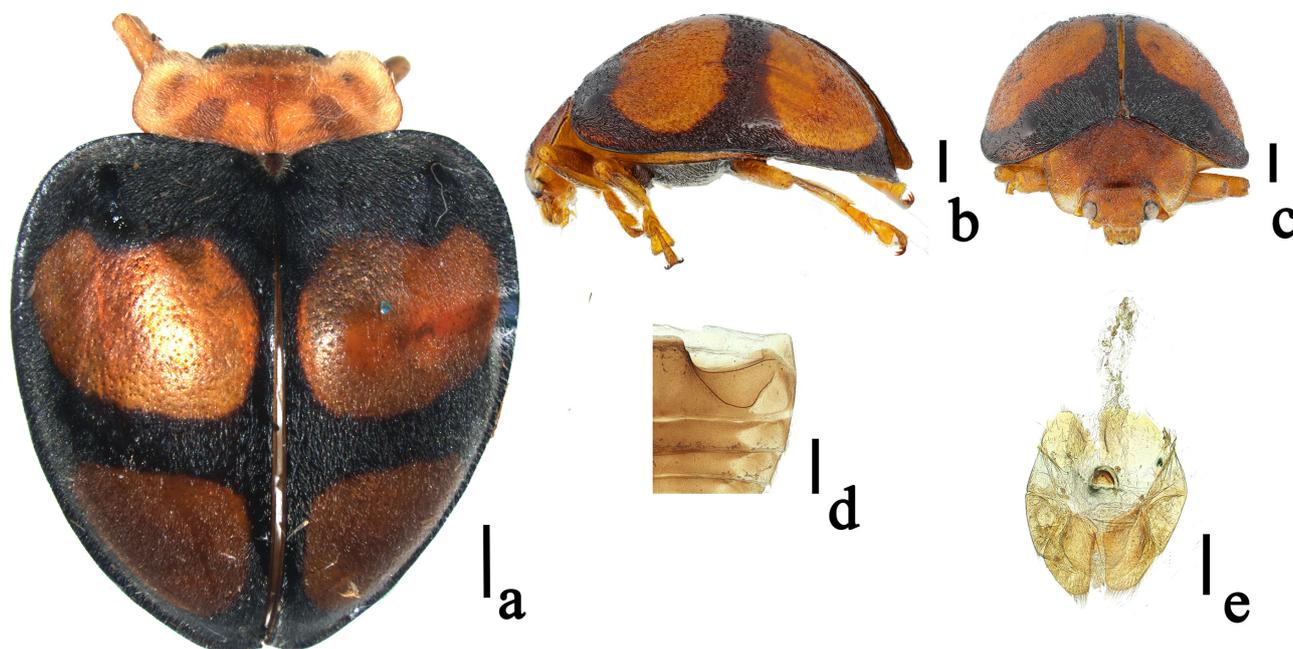


FIGURE 17. *Henosepilachna quadriplagiata* Pang & Mao, 1977. **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e.

Henosepilachna septima (Dieke, 1947)

(Fig. 18)

Epilachna septima Dieke, 1947: 58.

Epilachna keiseri Bielawski 1957: 73. Synonymized by Kapur 1967: 157.

Henosepilachna septima: Pang & Mao 1979: 110; Ren *et al.* 2009: 308; Wang & Chen 2022: 490; Iqbal *et al.* 2025: 86.

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 1 ♀, Funing County, 16.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Molun Nature Reserve, Mengla County, 12–13.X.2006, Wang XM leg. **Hainan:** 1 ♂, Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve, Wuzhishan City, 13.VIII.1995, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, Yangjiang Farm, Qiongzong County, IX.1995, Peng ZQ leg. **Guizhou:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Wangmo County, 21.VIII.2006, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by its penis guide, which has distinct basal margin that reaches its highest point near basal one-fourth, broadly arcuate inner edge that is strongly upturned at apical one-fifth to form outwardly curved apical hook, and two rows of fine setae on outer side beyond basal margin (Fig. 18g–i).

Description. TL: 6.5–7.5 mm, TW: 6.0–6.5 mm, TH: 3.0–3.8 mm, TL/TW: 1.08–1.15; PL/PW: 0.54–0.56; EL/EW: 0.92–1.0.

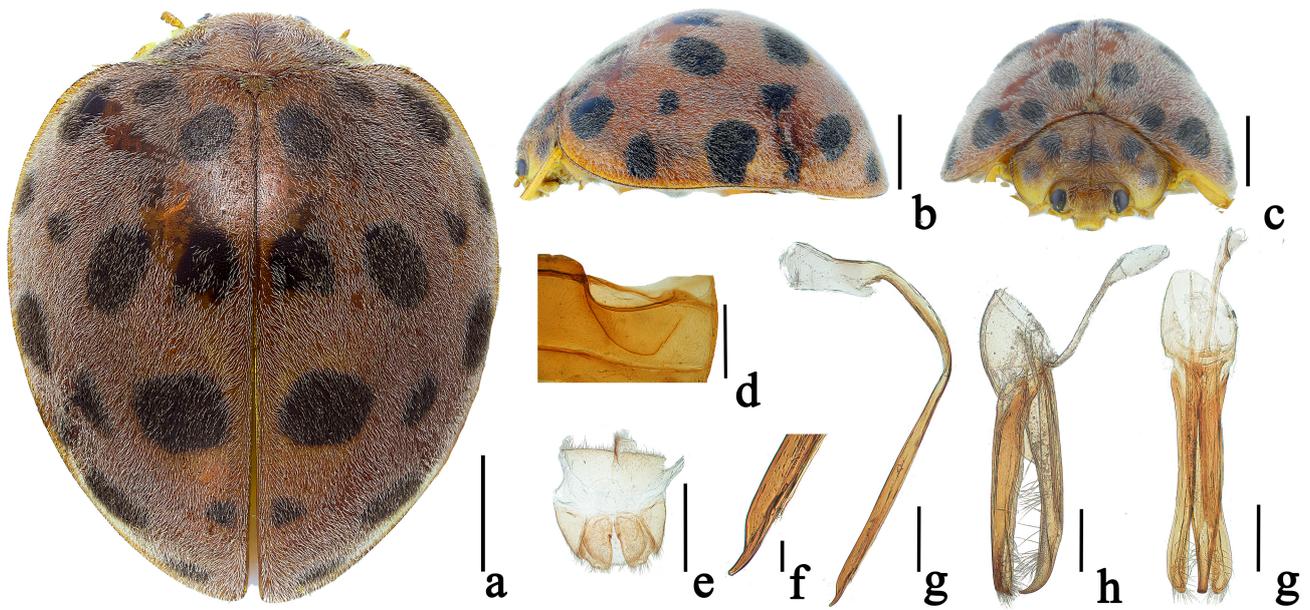


FIGURE 18. *Henosepilachna septima* (Dieke, 1947). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. **f.** Penis apex. **g.** Penis. **h.** Tegmen, lateral view. **i.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

Body nearly heart-shaped, dorsum convex. Body yellowish-brown. Pronotum with seven black spots, most indistinct or absent. Elytra with large basal spots and small variable spots but often showing all basal and variable spots present; all spots separate from elytral suture and lateral margins. Apical angle of elytra not forming angular projection at connection with suture (Fig. 18a–c).

Abdominal postcoxal lines with posterior margin reaching 7/8 of ventrite 1, arcuately curved upward extending toward anterior angle (Fig. 18d). Ventrite 5 in males with posterior margin truncate, ventrite 6 with posterior margin protruding.

Male genitalia: penis apically narrowed along inner margin in lateral view, forming acute tip (Fig. 18f, g). Penis guide with distinct basal blade, highest at basal 1/4; inner margin broadly arcuately extended, then abruptly curved upward at about 4/5 from base to form outwardly curved apical hook; outer side posterior to basal blade with two rows of fine setae (Fig. 18h). Parameres slightly longer than penis guide (Fig. 18i).

Female genitalia: coxites nearly heart-shaped in combination, inner margin with deep incision near base, outer margin arcuately curved, narrowing toward apex, apical margin with setae and apical projection; inner margins of both coxites contiguous (Fig. 18e).

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan); Australia; Cambodia; India; Laos; Myanmar; Pakistan; Thailand; Vietnam.

Henosepilachna sexta (Dieke, 1947)

Epilachna sexta Dieke, 1947: 84.

Henosepilachna sexta: Cao & Xiao 1984: 95; Cao 1992: 213; Jadwiszczak & Węgrzynowicz 2003: 171.

Material examined. Not examined.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by its unspotted head and pronotum, scutellar shield concolorous with dorsum, black mandibular apices, and six-spotted elytra, in combination with male genitalia in which penis guide is widest at base and narrows apically, parameres is slightly longer than penis guide, and penis is slender and elongate.

Description. Body oval in outline, dorsum semicircular and strongly convex. Dorsal surface reddish brown. Head and pronotum without spots; scutellar shield concolorous with dorsum; apices of mandibles black. Elytra each with six spots. In dark form: first and fifth spots in contact with suture; second rounded; fourth reaching lateral margin. In pale form: first and fifth spots not in contact with suture; second and fourth reaching lateral margin. Sixth spot positioned at apical angle. Prosternum and mesoventrite yellowish brown; metaventrite and abdominal ventrites black, entirely yellowish brown in pale individuals.

Abdominal postcoxal lines nearly complete. Ventrite 5 in male truncate or slightly emarginated at posterior margin; ventrite 6 slightly emarginated. Ventrite 5 in female posteriorly produced; ventrite 6 posteriorly arcuately produced.

Male genitalia: penis slender and elongate. Penis guide in lateral view widest at base; basal margin indistinct; basal portion with fine setae; from base to apical 2/3 nearly straight, then narrowed and arcuately bent, apex forming angular tip. Parameres slightly longer than penis guide.

Distribution. China (Yunnan); Indonesia.

Remarks. The description of this species is based on the text and illustrations provided in Cao & Xiao (1984).

Henosepilachna subfasciata (Weise, 1923)

(Fig. 19)

Epilachna subfasciata Weise, 1923: 182.

Epilachna semifasciata Dieke, 1947: 103.

Henosepilachna semifasciata Li & Cook 1961: 50; Wang & Chen 2022: 488. Synonymized by Bielawski 1965a: 213.

Henosepilachna subfasciata: Bielawski 1965a: 213; Yu 2011: 83.

Material examined. China: Taiwan: 1 ♂, Pingdong County, 27.X.2012, Ren SX *et al.* leg

Diagnosis. This species is characterized by its elytral pattern with six black spots that are coalescent into transverse fasciae (Fig. 19a), while male genitalia possess stout tegmen bearing subsemicircular laminate process dorsally and laterally, slender parameres with dense apical setae, and penis that features basal laminate process and apically constricted portion with median ridge (Fig. 19e–h).

Description. TL: 7.0–7.3 mm, TW: 6.1–6.3 mm, TH: 3.5–3.6 mm, TL/TW: 1.14–1.15; PL/PW: 1.70–1.72; EL/EW: 1.03–1.05.

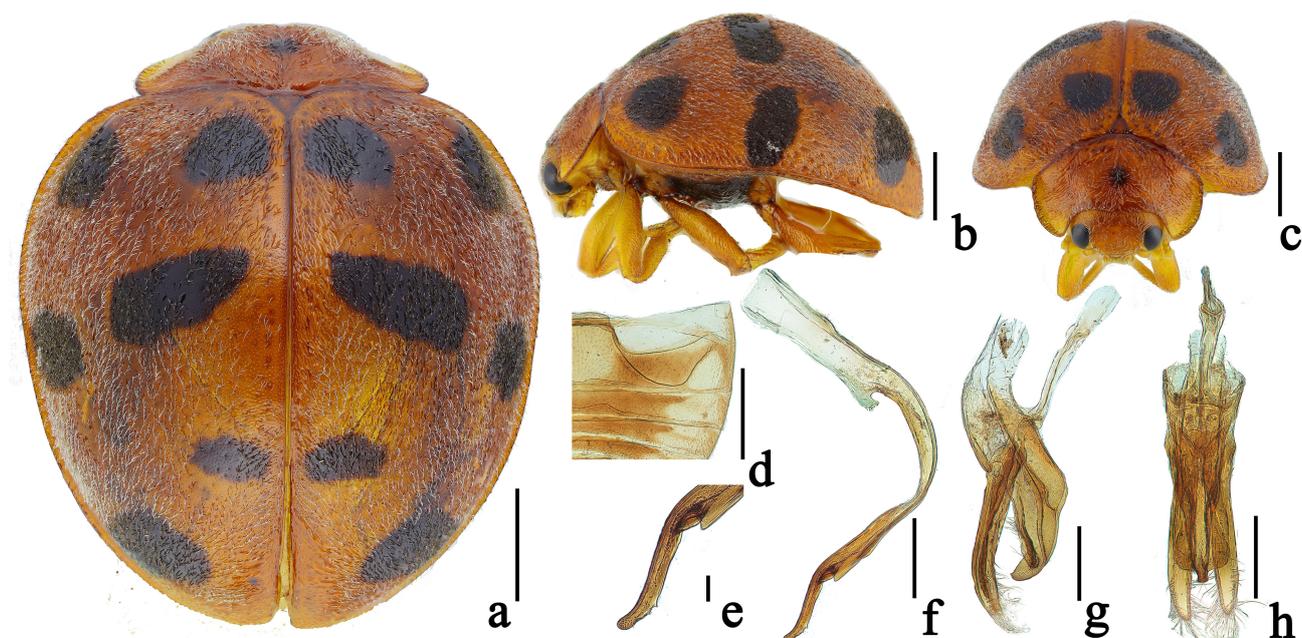


FIGURE 19. *Henosepilachna subfasciata* (Weise, 1923). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis & tegmen. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f; 0.1 mm in e.

Upper side brick red. Pubescence light gray, appearing darker on dark spots. Under side partly darkened (Fig. 19a). Consistent with overall dorsal brick-red coloration; appendages light, except for dark tip of mandibles (Fig. 19c).

Pronotum. All seven spots faintly present with hazy outlines; middle three spots are coalescent. Legs concolorous with appendages, light overall. Abdominal postcoxal lines complete, subterminal, outside straight. Male genitalia: penis wide tube-like in inner view (Fig. 19f); basal completely closed; following narrow median longitudinal slit (Fig. 19e), ovals widened near base; distal to this with deep, narrow trench, ending near blunt apical point forming apex of penis (Fig. 19h). In lateral view, penis guide with small basal blade, not extending beyond base of parameres (Fig. 19g). Parameres slightly curved ventrally.

Distribution. China (Taiwan).

Henosepilachna tamdaoensis Hoàng, 1977

(Fig. 20)

Henosepilachna tamdaoensis Hoàng, 1977: 137, 1983: 134; Ren *et al.* 2009: 308; Wang & Chen 2022: 490.

Material examined. **China: Yunnan:** 1 ♀, Jiuoshan Mountain Nature Reserve, Jinghong City, 14.X.2006, Wang XM leg. **Guizhou:** 1 ♂, Rongjiang County, 9.VIII.2006, Liang HB leg. **Guangdong:** 1 ♂, Shimengtai National Nature Reserve, Yingde City, 5.X.2004, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by elytra bearing fourteen spots which never touch suture or margins (Fig. 20a), and by male genitalia featuring penis guide that is strongly curved at two-thirds of its length and has a distinctly elevated basal margin that does not surpass midlength (Fig. 20e–h).

Description. TL: 5.2–5.9 mm, TW: 4.6–5.0 mm, TH: 2.5–3.0 mm, TL/TW: 1.13–1.18; PL/PW: 0.40–0.44; EL/EW: 0.98–1.02.

Body outline subcordate, dorsum convex; elytral apices meeting suture without angular projection; general coloration yellowish-brown; pronotum with up to seven black spots, often partly expressed or absent; elytra with large basal spots and smaller accessory spots; ventral side concolorous with dorsum, metasternum with two rounded black spots; head anteriorly prolonged, labrum rectangular, twice as wide as long; pronotum dark brown with black spots; scutellar shield small, triangular; elytra dark brown, each with fourteen black spots (Fig. 20a–c); abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete (Fig. 20d).

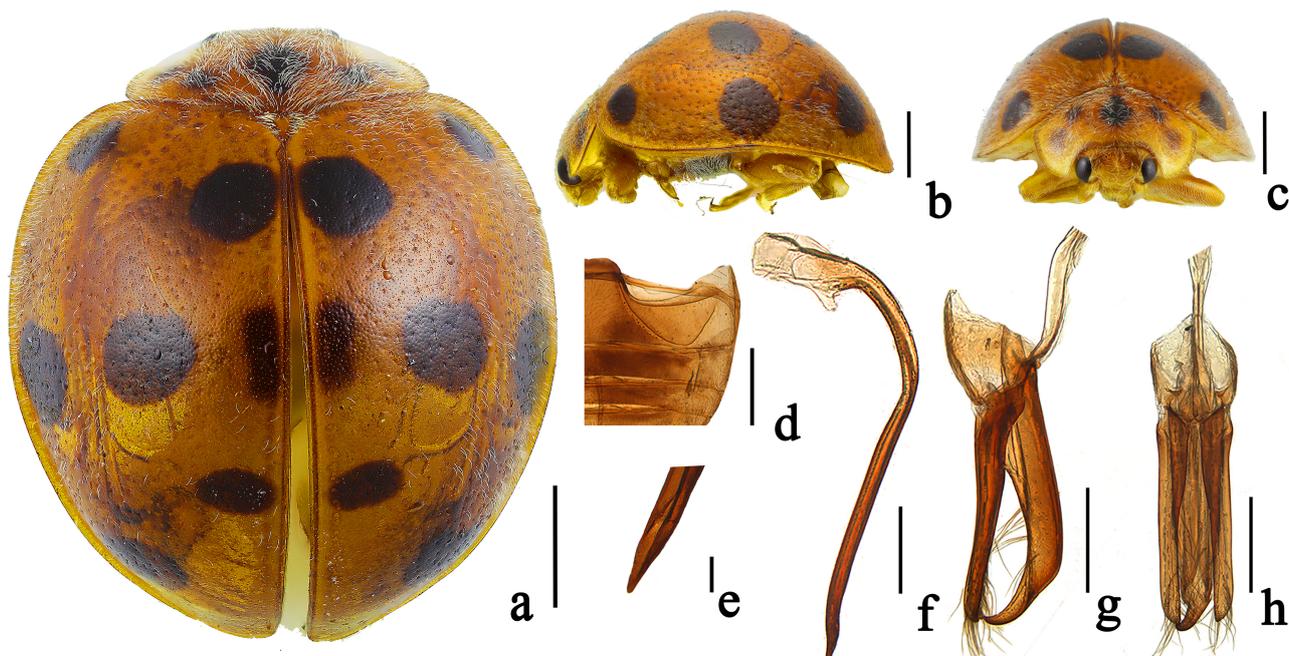


FIGURE 20. *Henosepilachna tamdaoensis* Hoàng, 1977. **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis. **g.** Tegmen, lateral view. **h.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f–h; 0.1 mm in e.

Male genitalia: penis slender (Fig. 20f). Tegmen: penis guide with basal margin distinctly elevated, not extending beyond midlength; at about apical 2/3 abruptly curved outwardly (Fig. 20G, h).

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan); Vietnam.

***Henosepilachna tenuis* Ye, Chen & Wang, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 21)

Type material (2 exx.). **HOLOTYPE: CHINA:** ♂: ‘China: Xizang, Mêdog County, 113K, 940 m, 21.X.2009, Wang XM leg.’ (SCAU). **PARATYPE: CHINA:** 1 ♀, Mêdog County, 113K of Zhamo Highway, 835 m, 30.X.2007, Wang XM leg. (SCAU).

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other *Henosepilachna* species by its penis with fin-like apex and penis guide with five teeth present on outer edge.

Description. TL: 7.5–8.3 mm, TW: 6.0–7.0 mm, TH: 3.2–3.9 mm, TL/TW: 1.19–1.25; PL/PW: 2.11–2.33; EL/EW: 0.98–1.0.

Body oval, densely pubescent, dorsum strongly convex. Head black. Pronotum black, with anterior and lateral margin reddish-brown. Prosternum yellow, while margin and prosternal process black. Scutellar shield black. Mesoventrite black, with mesoventral process yellowish brown. Metaventrite black (Fig. 21a, b). Legs reddish-brown. Elytral epipleuron black while yellowish brown at base. Abdomen brown (Fig. 21d).

Head relatively small, densely pubescent. Frons flat and slightly concave, with distinct punctures. Labrum transverse, anterior margin distinctly concave. Eyes coarsely faceted (Fig. 21c). Antenna with scape swollen, about twice as wide as pedicel; antennomere 3 elongate; antennal club flattened and widened apically.

Pronotum transverse, with distinct, evenly distributed punctures, which are slightly larger than those on head; pronotum widest at base and tapering gradually towards posterior margin; anterior angles prominently protruding and pointed. Prosternal process smooth, without carinae. Punctures on elytra sparse and distinctly larger than those on pronotum. Elytral epipleuron smooth, without cavities for receiving tips of femora.

Legs slender and long. Trochanter subtriangular, with small projection on outer margin, connected with triangular projection of femur; femur and tibia with distinct depressions on inner view, accommodating tibia and tarsus when leg is folded. tarsi pseudotrimerous; tarsal claws bifid, with subtriangular basal tooth and smooth base.

Abdomen. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, reaching 6/7 length of ventrite 1; posterior margin of ventrites 2–4 concave, with anterior margin slightly protruding; apical margin of ventrite 5 truncate; ventrite 6 apical margin arcuate and emarginated at middle; 8th abdominal tergite with posterior margin arcuate, emarginated medially (Fig. 21d). Female ventrite 5 with posterior margin slightly arcuate and anterior margin prominently arcuate; ventrite 6 with posterior margin arcuate and divided longitudinally into two halves from middle.

Male genitalia: penis slender, with fin-like projection present at 1/5 of apex (Fig. 21g). Penis guide symmetrical, slender and curved; in lateral view proximally with ridge extending to 1/5 length of outer edge and tapering and curving from proximal 3/4 to apex, five teeth longitudinally present on distal half; in inner view long and stout, both sides almost parallel, with obtuse apex (Fig. 21i). Parameres slightly longer than penis guide, distally with short, dense setae (Fig. 21h).

Female genitalia: coxites reniform, inner edge feebly emarginate, apically bearing dense setae. Styli distinct, distally with long terminal setae (Fig. 21e).

Etymology. The name is derived from the Latin adjective “*tenuis*”, referring to the fact that the tegmen of this species are slender.

Distribution. China (Xizang).

Remarks. The new species resembles *H. vigintioctomaculata* (Weise, 1908) in having similar elytral pattern and presence of several teeth along outer edge of penis guide. However, the new species can be distinguished from latter by penis with fin-like projection at apex (Fig. 21e), slender parameres (Fig. 21f) and abdominal postcoxal lines extending forwards in right angle. In contrast, *H. vigintioctomaculata* is characterized by penis slightly expanded and tapering at apex, and abdominal postcoxal lines extending forwards in arcuate.

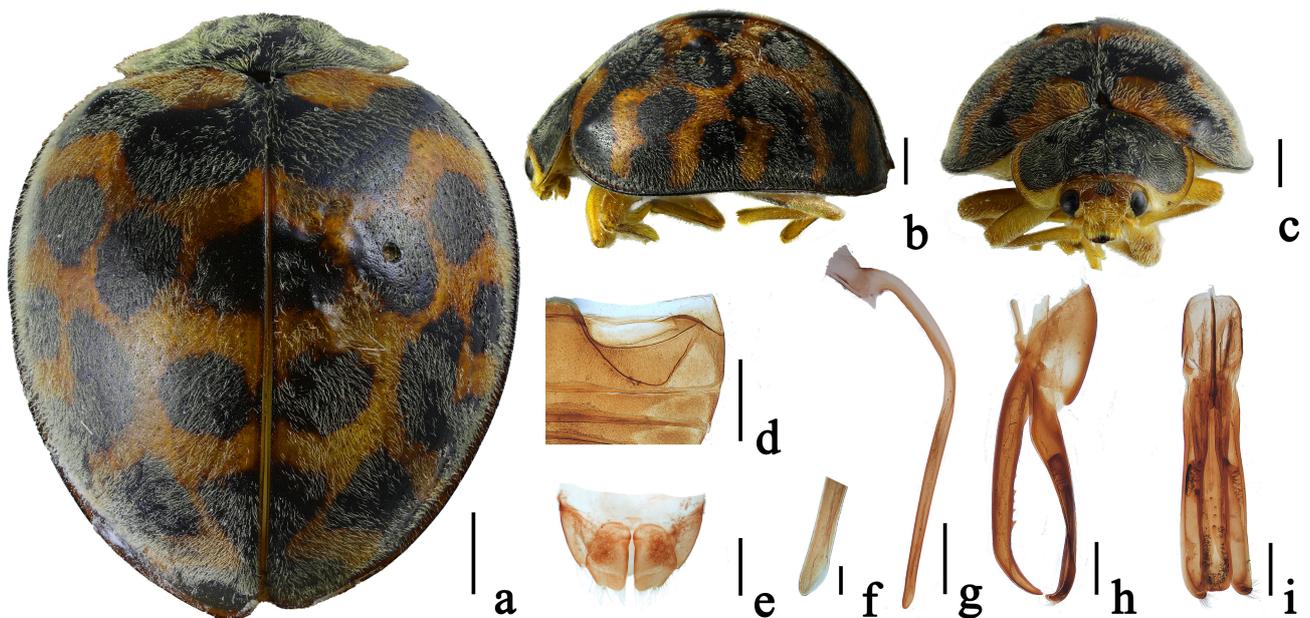


FIGURE 21. *Henosepilachna tenuis* Ye, Chen & Wang, **sp. nov.** **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. **f.** Penis apex. **g.** Penis. **h.** Tegmen, lateral view. **i.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

***Henosepilachna tonkinensis* (Bielawski, 1957)**

(Fig. 22)

Epilachna tonkinensis Bielawski, 1957: 91; Fürsch 1959: 3.

Henosepilachna tonkinensis: Hoàng 1978: 133; Cao 1992: 205; Ren *et al.* 2009: 310; Wang & Chen 2022: 490.

Material examined. **China:** **Guangxi:** 1 ♂, Tongling Canyon, Jingxi County, 5.VIII.2005, Qin ZQ leg.; 1 ♀, Longgang National Nature Reserve, Longzhou County, 3.VIII.2005, Qin ZQ leg. **Yunnan:** 2 ♂♂, Funing County, 16.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Maguan County, 18.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Nansan Town, Zhenkang County, 28.X.2000, Peng ZQ leg. **Xizang:** 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Mêdog County, 24.X.2007, Wang XM *et al.* leg.

Diagnosis. The species is characterized by its male genitalia, featuring penis guide with long basal margin that reaches half the lobe length and upcurved apex bearing four setae; parameres curved inwardly, shorter than penis guide, and penis bent at its basal fifth and narrows apically (Fig. 22f–i).

Description. TL: 5.7–6.7 mm, TW: 5.1–5.9 mm, TH: 2.6–3.3 mm, TL/TW: 1.12–1.14; PL/PW: 0.47–0.50; EL/EW: 0.97–0.98.

Dorsum yellowish-brown, covered with pale yellowish-gray fine pubescence. Ventral side with metaventrite and abdominal ventrites black (Fig. 22a). Mouthparts yellowish-brown except for dark brown apices of mandibles (Fig. 22c).

Pronotum concolorous with dorsum, narrower than elytral base. Elytra with five black spots: large rectangular central spot (broader anteriorly), flanked by two spots on each side. In some case, spots fuse, pronotum entirely black with pale margin only (Fig. 22a, b).

Abdominal postcoxal lines complete (Fig. 22d), reaching 2/3 length of ventrite 1; ventrite 5 in males slightly emarginated, ventrite 6 truncate; ventrite 5 in females slightly produced, ventrite 6 deeply longitudinally divided.

Male genitalia: penis abruptly bent at basal 1/5, thereafter almost straight; subapically slightly swollen, apex gradually narrowed and tapered (Fig. 22f, g). Penis guide with basal ridge long, occupying about 1/2 length of penis guide; apical portion upcurved; on side facing outer margin subapically with setae (Fig. 22h). Parameres slightly shorter than penis guide, apices curved toward penis guide (Fig. 22i).

Female genitalia: coxites with inner margin concave, apex slightly emarginated; surface almost entirely setose, apex with apical projection. (Fig. 22e).

Distribution. China (Guangxi, Guizhou, Xizang, Yunnan); Vietnam.

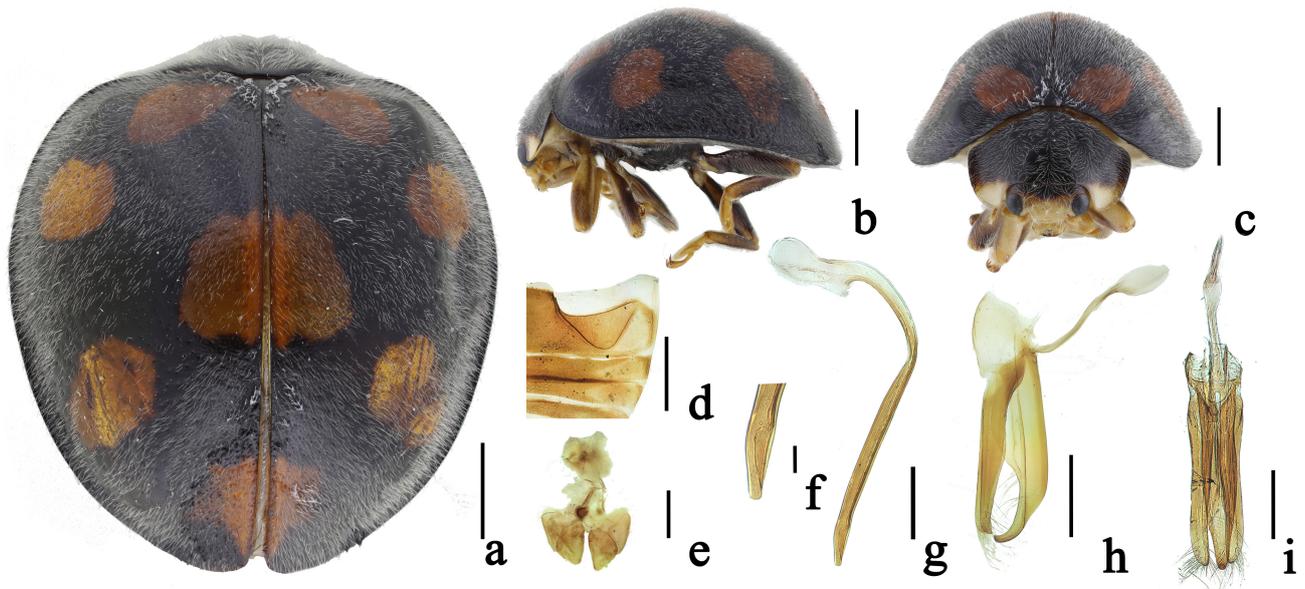


FIGURE 22. *Henosepilachna tonkinensis* (Bielawski, 1957). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Female genitalia. **f.** Penis apex. **g.** Penis. **h.** Tegmen, lateral view. **i.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in e, g–h; 0.1 mm in f.

***Henosepilachna umbonata* Pang & Mao, 1979**

(Fig. 23)

Henosepilachna umbonata Pang & Mao, 1979: 118; Ren *et al.* 2009: 310.

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 1 ♂, Daweishan Mountains National Nature Reserve, Pingbian County, 22.V.1956, Huang KR *et al.* leg.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by its male genitalia, which are characterized by large, molar tooth-like projection at middle of the penis guide, while parameres are slightly longer than penis guide and bear triangular inward projection (Fig. 23d–f).

Description. TL: 6.4–6.6 mm, TW: 5.4–5.5 mm, TH: 2.9–3.0 mm, TL/TW: 1.17–1.18; PL/PW: 1.80–1.82; EL/EW: 1.01–1.02.

Body nearly oval, dorsum convex, reddish brown; head without black spots; pronotum spotless; scutellar shield black; elytra with six basal spots, elytral suture tangentially joining inner margin of apical angle without angular projection (Fig. 23a–c).

Ventral surface concolorous with dorsum; mandibles black; pro-, meso-, and metaventrite black; mesepisternum reddish-brown, metepisternum black; ventrites 1–4 basally black; legs reddish-brown, coxae and basal half of femora darker.

Abdominal postcoxal lines complete, posterior margin reaching 5/6 length of ventrite 1, outer margin arcuately toward basal margin; tarsal claws bifid with basal tooth. Ventrite 5 in male truncate, ventrite 6 slightly concave centrally; ventrite 6 in female with central longitudinal split.

Male genitalia: penis moderately curved at middle (Fig. 23e). Penis guide with basal ridge not arcuately produced, highest at base; on outer side at midlength with one large molar-like projection. Penis guide with smaller dentiform projections anterior to, and dorsally above, large projection, bearing several fine setae; subapically also with several fine setae. Inner margin straight from base to near apex; apical portion curved outwardly to form outwardly projecting angular process. Parameres slightly longer than penis guide; inner margin of apex with distinct triangular projection directed inward (Fig. 23f).

Distribution. China (Yunnan).



FIGURE 23. *Henosepilachna umbonata* Pang & Mao, 1979. **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Penis apex. **e.** Penis. **f.** Tegmen, lateral view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–c; 0.5 mm in e–f; 0.1 mm in d.

Henosepilachna verriculata Pang & Mao, 1979

(Fig. 24)

Henosepilachna verriculata Pang & Mao, 1979: 117; Cao 1992: 215; Ren *et al.* 2009: 310; Janakiraman & Thangjam 2019: 557; Wang & Chen 2022: 490; Iqbal *et al.* 2025: 87.

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 1 ♂, Gaoligongshan Mountains National Nature Reserve, Tengchong City, 31.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by following combination of characters: head lacks black spots, while pronotum bears seven black spots that are connected to form irregular dark marking (Fig. 24c). In male genitalia, penis guide exhibits basal blade forming arcuate projection; outer margin curves inward behind this basal blade and bears tuberculate projection with tuft of setae before apex (Fig. 24e–h).

Description. TL: 7.0–7.2 mm, TW: 5.5–6.0 mm, TH: 3.0–3.2 mm, TL/TW: 1.18–1.2; PL/PW: 0.47–0.49; EL/EW: 1.01–1.02.

Body oval, dorsum convex. Dorsum reddish-brown. Head without black spots. Pronotum with seven black spots connected forming irregular black spot. Scutellar shield reddish-brown. Elytra with six basal spots (Fig. 24a–c). Ventral surface with same ground color as dorsum. Mandible black. Prosteronum darker colored. Meso- and metaventrite black. Meso- and metepisternum same color as ground color. Ventrites 1–4 with basal parts black.

Abdominal postcoxal lines with posterior margin extending to 5/6 length of ventrite 1 (Fig. 24d); outer margin straight, extending obliquely toward anterior margin of ventrite 1. Tarsal claws bifid with basal tooth. Ventrite 5 in male with posterior margin even and slightly concave centrally, ventrite 6 with posterior margin slightly concave centrally. Ventrite 5 in female with central longitudinal depression, posterior margin concave centrally; ventrite 6 with central longitudinal split.

Male genitalia: penis distinctly angled at middle (Fig. 24e, f). Penis guide with basal ridge arcuately produced outward; outer margin posterior to ridge arcuately incurved, subapically with nodular projection bearing tuft of setae, and with another tuft of setae between nodule and apex (Fig. 24g); inner margin arcuately incurved; apex forming outwardly projecting angular process. Parameres slightly longer than penis guide, apical inner margin with angular projection directed inward (Fig. 24h).

Distribution. China (Yunnan); India; Pakistan.

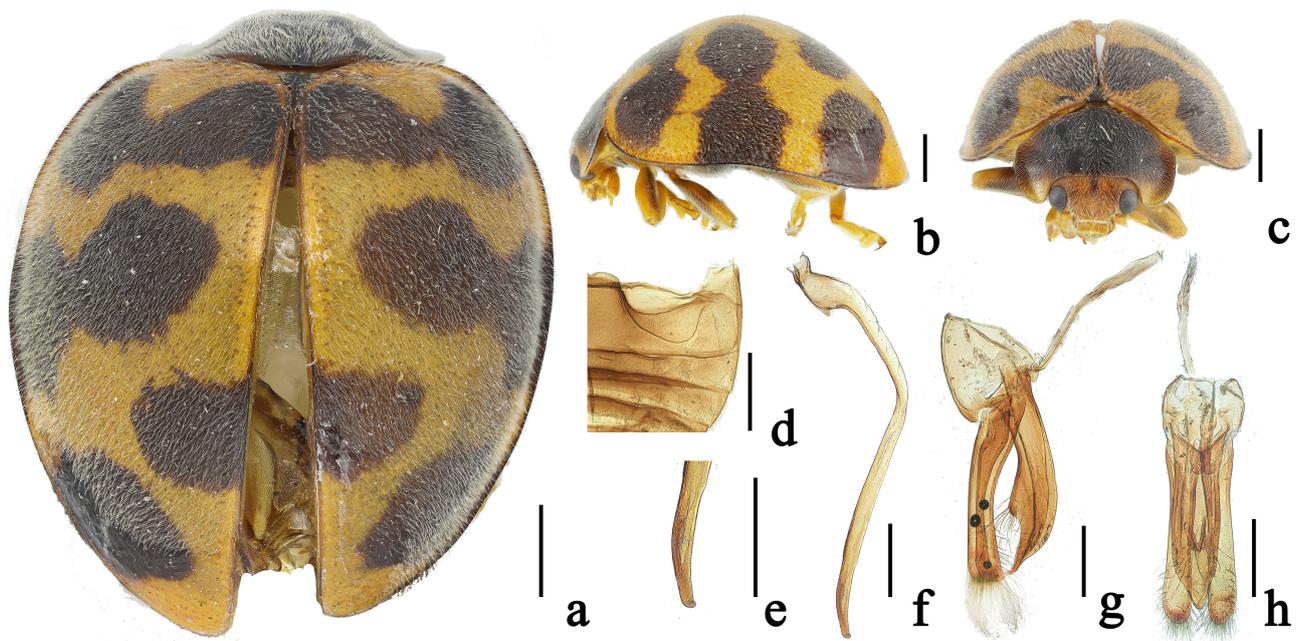


FIGURE 24. *Henosepilachna verriculata* Pang & Mao, 1979. **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis. **g.** Tegmen, lateral view. **h.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f–h; 0.1 mm in e.

***Henosepilachna vigintioctomaculata* (Motschulsky, 1857)**

(Fig. 25)

Epilachna 28-maculata Motschulsky, 1857: 40; Weise 1892: 28; Mader 1926–1937: 35; Liu 1963: 23.

Epilachna 28-maculata a. *incompleta* Mader 1930: 184.

Epilachna 28-maculata a. *coalescens* Mader 1930: 184.

Epilachna vigintioctomaculata solanivora Chûjô 1968: 52 (nomen nudum).

Epilachna pustulosa Kôno 1937: 99. Synonymized by Li & Cook 1961: 48.

Epilachna niponica subsp. *coalescens*: Dieke 1947: 54

Henosepilachna vigintioctomaculata: Li & Cook 1961: 48, Sasaji 1971: 311, Pang & Mao 1979: 111, Huang & Pang 1991: 356, Jing 1992: 572, Cao 1992: 207, Zeng 1995: 4, Zhang & Yu 1997: 430, Yu & Wang 1999: 174, Ren *et al.* 2009: 312, Yu 2011: 81, Wang & Chen 2022: 490.

Epilachna vigintioctomaculata coalescens: Liu 1963: 24.

Material examined. China: Henan: 2 ♀♀, Jigongshan National Nature Reserve, Xinyang City, 11.VII.1997, Peng ZQ leg. **Guizhou:** 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve, Tongren City, 2.VIII.1997, Peng ZQ leg. **Yunnan:** 1 ♀, Lushui County, 1.IX.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Jianchuan County, 2.IX.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Daheishan Town, Jiangcheng County, 17.V.2009, Ren SX leg.; 1 ♂, Gaoligongshan Mountains National Nature Reserve, Tengchong City, 31.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Daweishan Mountains National Nature Reserve, Pingbian County, 21.IV.2008, Wang XM leg. **Hubei:** 1 ♂, Shennongjia National Nature Reserve, 19.VII.1997, Peng ZQ leg. **Guizhou:** 1 ♂, Xianheping National Forest Park, Anlong County, Anlong County, 15.IX.2006, Wang XM leg. **Xizang:** 1 ♂, Nielamu County, 5.VI.1981, Hu SC leg. **Sichuan:** 1 ♂, Qingchengshan Mountains, Chengdu City, X.1987, Tong XL leg.; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Shimian County, 27.IX.2007, Wang XM *et al.* leg.; 2 ♂♂, Fengtongzhai National Nature Reserve, Baoxing County, 3.X.2007, Wang XM *et al.* leg.; 1 ♀, Puge County, 15.IX.2007, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Heizhugou National Nature Reserve, Ebian County, 23.IX.2007, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Gonggashan Mountains National Nature Reserve, Kangding County, 28.IX.2007, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species is characterized by elytra each bearing five distinct reddish-brown spots, of which the third forms trapezoidal marking that collectively creates large pentagonal spot across suture (Fig. 25a), along with distinctive male genitalia comprising slender penis that is slightly curved at one-third of its length, robust penis guide with a serrated basal margin, and parameres that are longer than penis guide and possess rounded apex (Fig. 25e–g).

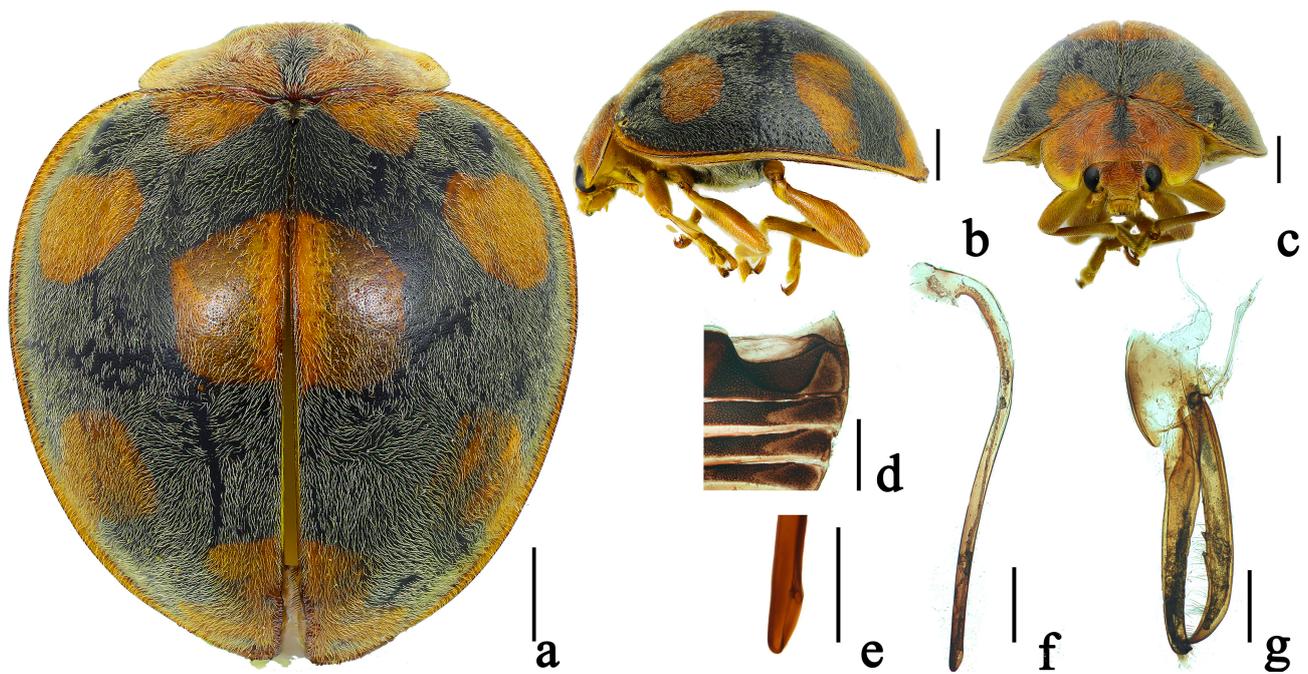


FIGURE 25. *Henosepilachna vigintioctomaculata* (Motschulsky, 1857). **a.** Dorsal view. **b.** Lateral view. **c.** Frontal view. **d.** Abdomen. **e.** Penis apex. **f.** Penis. **g.** Tegmen, lateral view. **h.** Tegmen, inner view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in a–d; 0.5 mm in f–h; 0.1 mm in e.

Description. TL: 6.2–8.2 mm, TW: 5.3–6.7 mm, TH: 2.8–3.6 mm, TL/TW: 1.17–1.22; PL/PW: 0.46–0.54; EL/EW: 0.94–1.04.

Body medium to large, oval, strongly convex dorsally, densely covered with short pubescence (Fig. 25a). Head reddish brown, labrum darker; mouthparts and antennae yellowish-brown; eyes small, black. Frons trapezoidal, with fine punctures and dense short hairs. Pronotum reddish brown, lateral margins yellowish brown at both ends, slightly concave, surface rough with dense punctures and pubescence, longer than those on head (Fig. 25c). Scutellar shield small, triangular, black. Elytra black, each with five reddish brown spots.

Ventral surface reddish-brown; prosternum reddish-brown; mesosternum reddish brown with darker brown median area; abdominal ventrites deep reddish-brown, with dense punctures; legs reddish-brown; abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, extending to 1/6 length of abdominal ventrite 1 (Fig. 25d).

Male genitalia: penis slender, bent at 1/3 length with slight curvature, evenly shaped, apex slightly swollen then narrowed to sharp tip; penis base slightly swollen, straight, without processes. Tegmen short; penis guide robust, thickest at middle, curved inwardly at 3/4, gradually narrowing to pointed apex, basal margin serrated, bearing moderately dense long setae. Parameres longer than penis guide, widest at base, gradually narrowing to bluntly rounded apex, with sparse short setae from basal 1/3 toward apex (Fig. 25e–g).

Distribution. China (Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang); Japan; North Korea; Russia.

Henosepilachna vigintioctopunctata (Fabricius, 1775)

(Fig. 1)

Coccinella 28 *punctata* Fabricius, 1775: 84.

Coccinella chrysomelina Fabricius 1775: 82. Synonymized by Fürsch 1964: 182.

Coccinella sparsa Herbst 1786: 160. Synonymized by Herbst 1793: 264.

Coccinella 24 *maculata* Fabricius 1792: 281. Synonymized by Mulsant 1850: 837.

Coccinella pubescens Hope 1831: 31, nec. Olivier 1791: 81, nec. Fabricius 1798: 77. Synonymized by Mulsant 1850: 837.

Coccinella sardalis Boisduval 1835: 596. Synonymized by Korschefsky 1931: 26.

Epilachna dodecostigma Mulsant 1850: 789. Synonymized by Booth & Pope 1989: 352.

Epilachna infausta Mulsant 1850: 786. Synonymized with *Coccinella sparsa* Herbst, 1786 by Fürsch 1959: 9.
Epilachna territa Mulsant 1850: 787. Synonymized by Richards 1983: 17.
Epilachna gradaria Mulsant 1850: 789. Synonymized with *Coccinella sparsa* Herbst, 1786 by Dieke 1947: 34.
Epilachna vigintioctopunctata (sic!): Alves & Raimundo 1971: 40.
Epilachna (*Henosepilachna*) *vigintioctopunctata* Nakane, 1963: 207.
Epilachna sparsa: Herbst 1786: 160; Mulsant 1850: 837; Korschefsky 1931: 27; Dieke 1947: 32.
Epilachna sparsa orientalis: Dieke 1947: 34.
Henosepilachna sparsa: Li & Cook 1961: 40; Bielawski 1965a: 211.
Henosepilachna vigintioctopunctata: Li & Cook 1961: 40; Sasaji 1971: 309; Pang & Mao 1979: 107; Huang & Pang 1991: 356; Jing 1992: 572; Cao 1992: 209; Yu *et al.* 1993: 500; Zhang & Yu 1997: 430; Yu & Wang 1999: 177; Ren *et al.* 2009: 312; Yu 2011: 84; Iqbal *et al.* 2025: 82.

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Jinghong City, 19.IV.2002, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♀, Gaoligongshan Mountains National Nature Reserve, Tengchong City, 31.VIII.2005, Tan ZQ leg.; 1 ♀, Ruili City, 25.IX.2006, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Lancang City, 26.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Pianma Town, Lushui City, 17.X.2000, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mang City, 24.X.2000, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♀, Chuxiong City, 7.X.2000, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, Mengla County, 23.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Ruili City, 20.X.2000, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♀, Ruili City, 22.X.2000, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, Hekou County, 19.X.2006, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Nansan Town, Zhenkang County, 28.X.2000, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jinuoshan Mountains Nature Reserve, Jinghong City, 6.V.2009, Ren SX leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Gongxin Township, Menglian County, 8.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Daheishan Town, Jiangcheng County, 17.V.2009, Ren SX *et al.* leg.; 3 ♂♂, Dadugang Township, Jinghong City, 5.V.2009, Ren SX *et al.* leg.; 1 ♂, Banlao Township, Cangyuan County, 16.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Hekou County, 23.IV.2008, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Lancang City, 11.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Longtan Nature Reserve, Ximeng County, 10.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 2 ♂♂, Jinghong City, 1.V.2008, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nangunhe National Nature Reserve, Cangyuan County, 15.V.2008, Wang XM *et al.* leg. **Henan:** 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, Jigongshan National Nature Reserve, Xinyang City, 11.VII.1997, Peng ZQ leg. **Guizhou:** 4 ♀♀, 1 ♂, Wangmo County, 21.VIII.2006, Wang XM leg.; 2 ♂♂, Maolan National Nature Reserve, Libo County, 18.X.2008, Chen XS leg.; 1 ♀, Rongjiang County, 9.VIII.2006, Tang LD leg.; 1 ♀, Luodian County, 20.VIII.2006, Wang XM leg. **Hubei:** 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Shennongjia National Nature Reserve, 19.VII.1997, Peng ZQ leg. **Guangdong:** 2 ♂♂, Chebaling National Nature Reserve, Ruyuan County, VI.1990, Pang XF leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ruyuan County, 23.IX.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nankunshan Nature Reserve, Huizhou City, 13.VII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 2 ♀♀, Tianjingshan National Forest Park, Ruyuan County, 17.VII.2005, Wang XM leg. **Hainan:** 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve, Wuzhishan City, 3.V.1996, Peng ZQ leg.; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Danzhou City, 4.V.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Bawangling National Nature Reserve, Changjiang County, 20.VII.2006, Tang LD leg.; 1 ♀, Yinggeling National Nature Reserve, 6.V.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♀, Diaoluoshan National Nature Reserve, Qiongzong County, 17.V.2000, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♀, Jianfengling National Nature Reserve, Ledong County, 9.VII.1981, Chen leg.; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Danzhou City, 14.IV.1996, Peng ZQ leg.; 2 ♀♀, Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve, Wuzhishan City, 21.XI.1997, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, Shamao Town, Danzhou City, VIII.1995, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, Haikou City, VIII.1995, Peng ZQ leg.; 2 ♀♀, Jianfengling National Nature Reserve, Ledong County, 18.VII.2006, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Danzhou City, 4.V.2005, Wang XM leg. **Anhui:** 1 ♂, Tianzhu Mountains, Wuhua County, 29.VII.2005, Wang XM leg. **Fujian:** 2 ♂♂, Fuzhou City, 8.VII.1983, Tang YQ leg. **Shaanxi:** 1 ♂, Taibai County, 28.VIII.2006, Wang XM leg. **Hunan:** 4 ♂♂, Yiyang City, 18.VIII.2001, Peng ZQ leg. **Jiangxi:** 1 ♂, Jinggangshan National Nature Reserve, Jinggangshan City, 18.IX.2004, Wang XM leg. **Guangxi:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Longgang National Nature Reserve, Longzhou County, 3.VIII.2005, Qin ZQ leg.; 2 ♀♀, Ningming County, 1.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Mao'ershan National Nature Reserve, Xing'an County, 19.X.2004, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Daqing Mountains, Pingxiang City, 2.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg. **Zhejiang:** 1 ♂, Cixi City, 30.VII.1988, Yu GY leg. **Sichuan:** 2 ♂♂, Miyi County, 30.IX.2007, Wang XM leg.; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Puge County, 15.IX.2007, Wang XM *et al.* leg.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by its metaventrite that is either entirely black or bears irregular black spots, as well as by penis that terminates in slender, pointed apex and lacks any specialized lobes around its apical opening (Fig. 1s).

Description. TL: 5.7–7.4 mm, TW: 4.8–6.3 mm, TH: 3.0–3.4 mm, TL/TW: 1.17–1.19; PL/PW: 0.43–0.44; EL/EW: 1.02–1.03.

Body nearly heart-shaped to oval, dorsum convex. Dorsum yellowish-brown. Pronotum with seven black spots; in pale individuals, spots partially to completely disappeared; in dark individuals, spots enlarged and connected;

pronotum black with only pale anterior and lateral margins remaining. Each elytron with six basal spots and eight variable spots; in some individuals variable spots partially or completely disappeared leaving only six basal spots, or basal spots enlarged and connected forming various patterns. Most individuals with 14 spots per elytron, spots nearly circular. Apical angle of elytra forming distinct angular projection at connection with suture (Fig. 1a–c).

Ventral surface yellowish brown. Apical end of mandibles, posterior angles and posterior part of metaventricle black; in some individuals black spots enlarged to entire metaventricle and abdominal base, black areas reaching basal part of posterior femora.

Abdominal postcoxal lines complete (Fig. 1q), posterior margin reaching 5/6 of ventrite then arcuately curved upward. Ventrite 5 in males with posterior margin truncate or slightly concave, ventrite 6 with posterior margin emarginate. Ventrite 5 in females with posterior margin truncate or slightly protruding centrally, ventrite 6 with central longitudinal split.

Male genitalia: penis with opening on dorsal surface; area near opening slightly arched (Fig. 1s). Penis guide with basal ridge not arcuately produced, highest at base and gradually lower toward apex; posterior to ridge with two rows of fine setae, and with 4–7 small teeth of unequal size; inner margin nearly arcuate; apex acute, forming outwardly curved apical angle (Fig. 1t). Parameres slightly exceeding apex of penis guide (Fig. 1u).

Distribution. China (Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Hong Kong, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shandong, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang); Australia; Bhutan; India; Indonesia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; New Guinea; Japan; Thailand.

Henosepilachna wissmanni (Mulsant, 1850)

Epilachna wissmanni Mulsant, 1850: 832 [TL: Celebes (Mulsant, 1850); TD: ZMUC].

Epilachna weismanni (sic!): Gorham 1901: 212.

Henosepilachna wissmanni: Li & Cook 1961: 44; Yu & Wang 1999: 168.

Material examined. Not examined.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by male genitalia in which upper edge of penis bears light yellowish setae on approximately apical half and features developed basal knife edge, while laterally compressed parameres possess distinct apical thorn and bear two rows of light yellowish setae on their apical third.

Description. Dorsal surface pale brownish-red. Pronotum without spots. Each elytron with six persistent black spots, generally rounded. Ventral surface and appendages paler than dorsum, except apices of mandibles black and hind corners of metasternum concolorous with dorsum. Abdominal postcoxal lines complete, subangulate, reaching to about 1/5 of distance from apical margin to base of ventrite 1. Ventrite 5 in male broadly emarginated posteriorly, ventrite 6 deeply emarginated. Ventrite 5 in female subtruncate with median process, ventrite 6 deeply split.

Male genitalia: penis in lateral view 3.01 mm long; dorsal margin on apical half with yellowish setae; apex pointed, slightly curved dorsad, with elongate dorsal gonopore. Penis guide with basal blade well developed. Parameres 2.63 mm long, laterally compressed; each with distinct apical thorn and two rows of yellowish setae on apical 1/3; distinct pit present between apical thorn and parameral apex.

Distribution. China (Taiwan); India; Indonesia; Philippines; Thailand.

Notes. The description of *H. wissmanni* is based on the photographs.

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中国裂臀瓢虫属*Henosepilachna* (鞘翅目: 瓢虫科) 厘订

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摘要: 对中国裂臀瓢虫属*Henosepilachna*分类进行厘订, 共收录29种, 包含4新种: 灵秀裂臀瓢虫*H. bellatula* **sp. nov.**、大裂臀瓢虫*H. megista* **sp. nov.**、细叶裂臀瓢虫*H. tenuis* **sp. nov.**和角叶裂臀瓢虫*H. horniformis* **sp. nov.**。报道1中国新纪录种: *H. genitalis*。提供各种鉴别特征、详细描述及图示, 并编制中国裂臀瓢虫属分种检索表。

关键词: 瓢虫科; 食植瓢虫族; 分类学; 新种; 新纪录