

THE GENUS *COELOCRANIA* AND THE  
RESURRECTION OF THE GENUS *PSEUDOSAISTRA*  
(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: GALERUCINAE)

BY MOHAMED S. MOHAMEDSAID

Centre for Insect Systematics  
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia,  
43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The genus *Coelocrania* Jacoby is reviewed, with the resurrection of the genus *Pseudosastra* Jacoby. Four new species are herein described from Malaysia: *Pseudosastra depressa*, *P. ghazallyi*, *P. indah*, and *P. latiffi*. Keys to the species of *Coelocrania* and *Pseudosastra* are provided.

INTRODUCTION

Both the genera *Coelocrania* and *Pseudosastra* were erected by Jacoby, in 1886 and 1904, respectively. The type species for *Coelocrania* is *Coelocrania terminata* Jacoby (by monotypy). The type species for *Pseudosastra* is *Sastra sulcicollis* Jacoby (by monotypy). Maulik (1936) did not recognize *Pseudosastra*, but the species he described as *Sastra dohertyi* was transferred to the genus *Pseudosastra* by Aslam (1972). Wilcox (1975) also did not recognize *Pseudosastra* but synonymized it with *Coelocrania*, transferring *Sastra dohertyi* to *Coelocrania*. Recently, Shute (1983) transferred another of Maulik's species, *Sastra rubya*, to *Coelocrania*. Presently, *Coelocrania* is represented by six species (Wilcox, 1971, 1975; Shute, 1983).

The genus *Coelocrania* as recognized by Jacoby (1886, 1894), Wilcox (1971, 1975) and Shute (1983) is the one with the frons concave and never forming a transverse ridge. In my opinion, this is not a distinctive character for it is also shared with several other genera. From the key to the genera of galerucine beetles of New Guinea provided by Shute (1983), there are ten genera having the frons without a transverse ridge.

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This paper aims to resurrect the genus *Pseudosastra* Jacoby as a valid name as perceived by Jacoby (1904) and Aslam (1972). The following couplet separates the genus *Coelocrania* from *Pseudosastra*.

Elytra parallel-sided, elongate-oblong. Antennae robust, with first segment slightly longer than third. Posterior tarsus with the first segment not longer than segments 2 and 3 combined. Tarsal claws entirely appendiculate. New Guinea.....*Coelocrania* Jacoby

Elytra rather pyriform, its lateral sides becoming broader in apical half. Antennae slender, with first segment shorter than third. Posterior tarsus with the first segment longer than segments 2 and 3 combined. Tarsal claws bifid, at least for the fore- and midtarsus. Oriental Region.....*Pseudosastra* Jacoby

From the presently known six species under the genus *Coelocrania*, only two are retained and belong to the genus *Coelocrania* sensu stricto: *Coelocrania terminata* Jacoby and *Coelocrania sulcicollis* (Baly). The other four species are herein transferred to the genus *Pseudosastra* Jacoby.

For the past eight years of my collecting trips throughout Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo (Sabah and Sarawak), I could not find any specimen that can be considered to belong to the genus *Coelocrania*. What have been discovered are six species which belong to the genus *Pseudosastra*, including four herein described as new.

Holotypes are deposited in the Insect Collection, Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi (UKM). The following abbreviations are used in the text:

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|-----|---|
| NMH | The Natural History Museum, London.                     |
| MCZ | Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, USA. |
| UKM | Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi.                  |

#### SYSTEMATICS

##### *Coelocrania* Jacoby

*Coelocrania* Jacoby, 1886, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova 24:120.–1894, Novit. Zool., 1:307.– Wilcox, 1971, Coleopt. Cat. Suppl. Pars 78:67.– Shute, 1983, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Ent.), 46:207,

256. Type species: *Coelocrania terminata* Jacoby, examined, MCZ, Harvard University.

Key to the species of *Coelocrania*

1. Head brown, the interocular space 1.8 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus. Pronotum entirely brown. Elytra brown, with apical one-fifth black. Length 8.4 mm .....*terminata* Jacoby

Head black, the interocular space as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus. Pronotum black with basal border dark brown. Elytra brown, the apical one-half, with a narrow patch along the suture bluish black. Length 8.2 mm .....*sulcicollis* (Baly)

1. *Coelocrania terminata* Jacoby

*Coelocrania terminata* Jacoby, 1886, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 24: 120 (New Guinea). Type examined, MCZ.

2. *Coelocrania sulcicollis* (Baly)

*Atyssa sulcicollis* Baly, 1886, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1886: 32 (Malay Archipelago). Type examined, NHM.

*Coelocrania sulcicollis*: Wilcox, 1971, Coleopt. Cat. Suppl. Pars 78: 67.

*Pseudosastra* Jacoby, gen. rev.

*Pseudosastra* Jacoby, 1904, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 41: 504.–Aslam, 1972, J. Nat. Hist., 6: 501. Type species: *Sastra sulcicollis* Jacoby.

Key to the species of *Pseudosastra*

1. Sutural angle of elytron rounded .....2  
Sutural angle of elytron angulate .....6
2. Elytra entirely brownish or yellowish .....3  
Elytra with black markings, not entirely brownish or yellowish .....4

3. Head with the interocular space 1.8 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus. Pronotum oblong, slightly broader than long. Ventral surface and legs dark brown. Length 5.5 mm (Burma) .....*dohertyi* (Maulik)

Head with the interocular space 0.8 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus. Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times as broad as long. Ventral surface and legs yellowish. Length 5.5–6.0 mm .....*malayana* (Jacoby)

4. Elytron largely black, with median transverse band yellow. Head with the interocular space 1.2 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus. Ventral surfaces of metathorax and abdomen black. Length 5 mm (Burma) .....*rubya* (Maulik)

Elytron largely brown, with black stripes .....5

5. Elytron yellowish, with two longitudinal black stripes, on lateral and sutural margins. Head with the interocular space 1.2 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus. Pronotum oblong, 1.3 times as broad as long, broadest at apical one-third; posterior angles tuberculate. Length 6.5 mm .....

.....*indah* Mohamedsaid, new species

Elytron with one longitudinal black stripe on lateral margin, sutural margin brownish. Head with the interocular space 0.75 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus. Pronotum transverse, 1.6 times as broad as long, broadest at middle; posterior angles not tuberculate. Length 4.8 mm .....

.....*latiffi* Mohamedsaid, new species

6. Pronotum transverse .....7

Pronotum oblong 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest at middle, reddish brown, blackened on lateral margins. Head with interocular space 1.2 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus. Anterior and middle legs brown, except tibiae black; posterior legs largely black. Length 6.0 mm .....

.....*ghazallyi* Mohamedsaid, new species

7. Ventral surface and legs generally yellowish or brownish. Head with the interocular space 1.2 times as broad as the trans-

verse diameter of each oculus. Pronotum 1.6 times as broad as long, broadest at middle. Length 7.8 mm.....*sulcicollis* (Jacoby)

Ventral surface and legs generally black. Head with the interocular space 1.4 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus. Pronotum 1.8 times as broad as long, broadest at apical one-third. Length 6.5 mm .....*depressa* Mohamedsaid, new species

1. *Pseudosastra depressa* Mohamedsaid, n sp.

(Figs. 1, 7)

Head reddish brown, elongate, interocular space 1.4 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus, longitudinal median furrow distinct from occiput to interantennal space; vertex smooth, almost impunctate; frontal tubercles elevated, subquadrate; vertex finely rugose; frons concave, sides convex, longer than antennal socket; maxillary palpi robust, apical segment conical, smaller than preceding segment. Eyes large, protuberant. Antennae brown, segments 1 club-shaped; 2 shortest, twice as long as broad; 3 longest, 2.3 times as long as 2, 1.2 times as long as 4; 5–7 shorter than 4, subequal in length; 8–10 shorter than 7, subequal in length; 11 longer than 10, pointed. Pronotum brown, shiny, glabrous, transverse, 1.8 times as broad as long; sides broadest at apical one-third; anterior and lateral borders margined; posterior border unmargined; anterior border straight, slightly sinuate in middle; primary setal pore tuberculate; surface broadly and very deeply depressed from apical one-third to the base. Scutellum triangular, pubescent. Elytron reddish brown; surface densely covered with pubescence and small punctures; sutural angle sharply curved and pointed. Ventral surface black. Legs black, except posterior tarsus dark brown; first segment of hind tarsus 1.7 times as long as 2 and 3 combined. Male apical sternite moderately deeply emarginate. Length 6.5–6.8 mm.

Female. Unknown.

HOLOTYPE. Male, MALAYSIA, Pahang, Kuala Lompat, 31.i.1993, Salleh, Ismail. Ruslan (UKM).

PARATYPES. MALAYSIA, Pahang, Kuala Lompat, 24–26.v.1990, Zaidi, Ismail & Ruslan, 1 male (UKM). MALAYSIA, Johor, Kukup, S. W. Johor, H. N. Ridley, 1908–199, 1 female (NHM).

The new species resembles *Pseudosastra sulcicollis* (Jacoby), but differs in having the ventral surface and legs generally black and in the first segment of hind tarsus less than twice as long as segments 2 and 3 combined.

2. *Pseudosastra ghazallyi* Mohamedsaid, n. sp.

(Figs. 2, 8)

Head reddish brown, elongate, interocular space 1.2 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus, longitudinal median furrow distinct from occiput to the anterior frons; vertex finely rugose; frontal tubercles elevated, subquadrate; frontoclypeus concave, sides convex, longer than antennal socket; maxillary palpi robust, apical segment conical, smaller than preceding segment. Eyes large, protuberant. Antennae yellowish, nearly two-thirds of the body length; segment 1 club-shaped, shorter than 3; 2 shortest, twice as long as broad; 3 longest, 2.3 times as long as 2, 1.2 times as long as 4; 5–8 shorter than 4, subequal in length; 9–10 shorter than 8, subequal in length; 11 longer than 10, pointed. Pronotum reddish brown, shiny, glabrous, oblong, 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest at middle; margins black; anterior and lateral borders margined, posterior border unmargined; anterior border broadly rounded anteriorly; primary setal pore tuberculate; surface broadly and deeply depressed from apical one-third to the base. Scutellum triangular, pubescent. Elytron reddish brown, blackened on sutural, lateral margins; sutural angle truncate; surface densely covered with pubescence and small punctures. Ventral surfaces of metathorax and abdomen black. Anterior and middle legs brown, except tibiae black; posterior legs entirely black; first segment of hind tarsus 1.2 times as long as 2 and 3 combined. Male apical sternite broadly and deeply emarginate. Length 6.0 mm.

Female. Unknown.

HOLOTYPE. Male, MALAYSIA, Sabah, Lembah Danum, 3.iv.1989, Salleh, Ismail & Nor (UKM).

PARATYPE. MALAYSIA, Sabah, Lembah Danum, 5.iv.1989, Salleh, Ismail & Nor, 1 male (UKM).

The species name, *ghazallyi*, is named after Dr. Ghazally, former Chairman of the Danum Valley Management Committee, Sabah.

The new species resembles *Pseudosastra depressa*, n. sp., but differs in having the sutural angle of elytron truncate, not sharply curved.

3. *Pseudosastra indah* Mohamedsaid, n. sp.

(Figs. 4, 10)

Head reddish brown, elongate, interocular space 1.2 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus, longitudinal median furrow distinct from vertex to the anterior frons; vertex finely rugose, slightly depressed in middle; frontal tubercles elevated, subquadrate; fronto-clypeus concave, sides convex, longer than antennal socket; maxillary palpi robust, apical segment conical, smaller than preceding segment. Eyes large, protuberant. Antennae yellowish, nearly two-thirds of the body length; segment 1 club-shaped, shorter than 3; 2 shortest, 2.5 times as long as broad; 3 longest, 2.5 times as long as 2, 1.3 times as long as 4; 5–7 shorter than 4, subequal in length; 8–10 shorter than 7, subequal in length; 11 longer than 10, pointed. Pronotum reddish brown, shiny, glabrous, oblong 1.3 times as broad as long, broadest at apical one-third; anterior, lateral and posterior borders margined; anterior border straight; primary setal pore tuberculate; surface broadly and deeply depressed from apical one-third to base. Elytron yellowish, with two longitudinally black stripes, along sutural and lateral margins; sutural angle rounded; surface densely covered with pubescence and small punctures. Ventral surface black. Legs yellowish; first segment of hind tarsus 1.4 times as long as 2 and 3 combined. Male apical sternite broadly deeply emarginate. Length 6.5–6.8 mm.

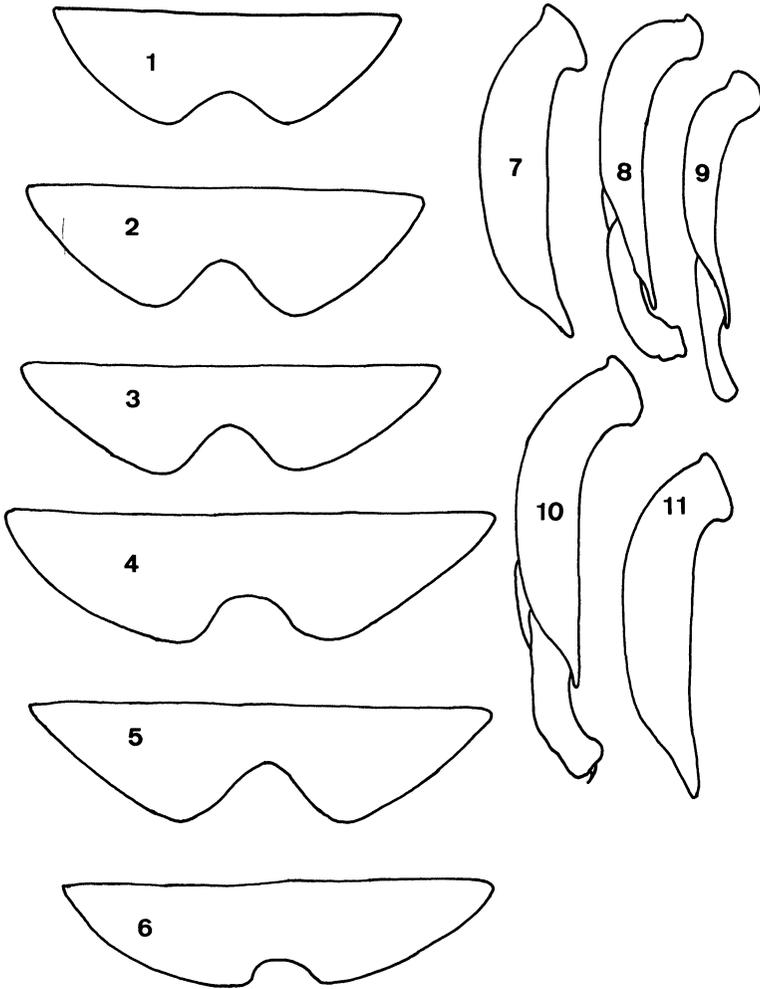
Female. Externally identical to male, except apical sternite entire. Length 6.5 mm.

HOLOTYPE. Male, MALAYSIA, Sabah, Taman Kinabalu, 13–15.xii.1990, Zaidi, Ismail & Ruslan (UKM).

PARATYPES. MALAYSIA, Sabah, Taman Kinabalu, 13–15.xii.1990, Zaidi, Ismail & Ruslan, 2 females (UKM).

The species name, *indah*, is derived from a Malay word meaning beautiful. This is the most beautiful species of *Pseudosastra*.

The new species differs from other species of *Pseudosastra* by its distinctive elytron with two longitudinal black stripes on the yellowish background.



Figs. 1–6. Male apical sternite of *Pseudosastra*. 1. *Pseudosastra depressa*. 2. *Pseudosastra ghazallyi*. 3. *Pseudosastra latiffi*. 4. *Pseudosastra indah*. 5. *Pseudosastra malayana*. 6. *Pseudosastra sulcicollis*.

Figs. 7–11. Aedeagi of *Pseudosastra*, lateral view. 7. *Pseudosastra depressa*. 8. *Pseudosastra ghazallyi*. 9. *Pseudosastra latiffi*. 10. *Pseudosastra indah*. 11. *Pseudosastra sulcicollis*.

4. *Pseudosastra latiffi* Mohamedsaid, n. sp.

(Figs. 3, 9)

Head brownish, elongate, interocular space 0.75 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus, longitudinal median furrow distinct from occiput to the interantennal space; vertex rugose, with a triangular depression on each side of the longitudinal median furrow; frontal tubercles elevated, oblong; fronto-clypeus concave, sides convex, longer than antennal socket; maxillary palpi robust, apical segment conical, smaller than preceding segment. Eyes large, protuberant. Antennae extending two-thirds of body length, brownish, with apical segments blackened, nearly two-thirds of the body length; segment 1 club-shaped, shorter than 3; 2 shortest, twice as broad as long; 3 longest, 2.5 times as long as 2, 1.5 times as long as 4; 5–8 shorter than 4, subequal in length; 9–10 shorter than 8, subequal in length; 11 longer than 10, pointed. Pronotum brown, shiny, glabrous, transverse, 1.6 times as broad as long, broadest at middle; anterior, lateral and posterior borders margined; anterior border straight; primary setal pore tuberculate; surface moderately deeply depressed from apical one-third to base. Scutellum oblong, pubescent. Elytron brown, with blackened areas on base and from humerus to apical one-fifth along lateral margin; sutural angle rounded; surface densely covered with pubescence and small punctures. Ventral surface dark brown. Legs brown; first segment of hind tarsus 1.5 times as long as 2 and 3 combined. Male apical sternite broadly and deeply emarginate. Length 4.8 mm.

Female. Externally identical to male, except apical sternite entire.

HOLOTYPE. Male, MALAYSIA, Pahang, Ekspedisi Rompin-Endau, 25–27.vii.1989, Salleh, Ismail & Nor (UKM).

PARATYPES. MALAYSIA, Pahang, Kuala Lompat, 24–26.v.1990, Zaidi, Ismail & Ruslan, 1 female; 18–20.viii.1990, Zaidi & Ruslan, 1 male (UKM). Perak, Pondok Tanjung, 12.vi.1991, Ismail & Yusuf, 1 male (UKM).

The species name, *latiffi*, is named after Dr. A. Latiff, Programme Leader of the IRPA Project No. 04-07-03-007.

The new species resembles *Pseudosastra indah*, n. sp., but differs in having the pronotum distinctly transverse, 1.6 times as broad as long.

5. *Pseudosastra malayana* (Jacoby), comb. n.

(Fig. 5)

*Coelocrania malayana* Jacoby, 1894, Novit. Zool., 1: 307  
(Celebes). Cotype examined, MCZ, Harvard University.

Specimens examined. Malaysia, Terengganu, Jambu Bongkok,  
22.ix.1991, Ismail, Yusuf & Jainuddin, 3 (UKM).

Remarks. This is a new record for Malaysia.

6. *Pseudosastra sulcicollis* (Jacoby)

(Figs. 6, 11)

*Sastra sulcicollis* Jacoby, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 36: 464  
(Sumatra). Cotype examined, NHM, London.

*Pseudosastra sulcicollis*: Jacoby, 1904, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova,  
41: 504.

*Coelocrania scolopaca* Wilcox, 1971, Col. Cat. Suppl. Pars 78: 67  
(new name for *Sastra sulcicollis* Jacoby, 1904, not *Atysa sulci-*  
*collis* Baly, 1886, both are *Coelocrania*).

Comments: *Atysa sulcicollis* Baly is neither an *Atysa* Baly nor a *Pseudosastra* Jacoby but a *Coelocrania* Jacoby. *Atysa* differs from both genera in having frons with a transverse ridge and the anterior coxal cavity closed behind. *Atysa sulcicollis* bears the characteristic of *Coelocrania* as provided in the couplet separating both genera (see Introduction).

The replacement name, *Coelocrania scolopaca* Wilcox, as proposed by Wilcox (1971) for *Sastra sulcicollis* Jacoby is no longer valid because *Sastra sulcicollis* is treated herein under *Pseudosastra*. *Pseudosastra sulcicollis* (Jacoby) as proposed by Jacoby (1904) is herein reinstated, although it was treated as a junior synonym by Wilcox (1971).

Specimens examined: MALAYSIA, Pahang, Kuala Lompat,  
18–20.viii.1990, Zaidi & Ruslan, 1 (UKM). Terengganu, Jambu  
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Remarks. This is a new record for Peninsula Malaysia, Borneo and Thailand.

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