



Revision of the New Caledonian endemic genus *Bohumiljanina* Monrós (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Spilopyrinae)

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Abstract

The chrysomelid genus *Bohumiljanina* Monrós, 1958, is revised, with nine species, seven new: *B. aoupinie* **sp. nov.**, *B. caledonica* (Jolivet, 1957), *B. lafoa* **sp. nov.**, *B. humboldti* Jolivet, Verma & Mille, 2005, *B. mandjelia* **sp. nov.**, *B. tango* **sp. nov.**, *B. xanthogramma* **sp. nov.**, *B. xaracuu* **sp. nov.**, *B. yuaga* **sp. nov.** All species are described. The type species, *B. caledonica*, is shown to have been misidentified in recent literature. The original description of the other described species, *B. humboldti*, is shown to include at least three species. A key is provided for identification of *Bohumiljanina* species, all of which are endemic to the main island of New Caledonia. Six of the species are known from just 14 specimens, suggesting that further species remain to be discovered. The morphology and biology of *Bohumiljanina* is reviewed, including description of the larva.

Key words: fiery leaf beetle, morphology, taxonomy, Pacific Region

Introduction

The current classification of Chrysomelidae recognises at least 11 subfamilies, one of which, Spilopyrinae Chapuis, 1874, was recently elevated from tribal status within the Eumolpinae (Reid 2000). The status of the Spilopyrinae as an independent subfamily has been disputed (Jolivet & Verma 2010, and references therein), but is corroborated by molecular studies as sister to a taxon larger than Eumolpinae only (Gomez-Zurita *et al.* 2007), as was originally proposed (Reid 2000). The subfamily Spilopyrinae is small, including only 7 genera and approximately 35 species, confined to fragments of the ancient supercontinent Gondwana (Reid 2000; Reid & Beatson 2010a, 2010b). One of these genera is *Bohumiljanina* Monrós, 1958, which is endemic to New Caledonia.