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The flea beetle fauna of Mêdog, China, with description of three new species (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae: Alticitae)

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Abstract

Based on the study of specimens from China's two largest flea beetle collections (SZPU and IZCAS), this paper reviews the flea beetle fauna (Alticitae) of Mêdog, Xizang, China. In addition to a catalogue and photographs for most species, three new species from Mêdog are described: *Sinocrepis medogensis* **sp. nov.**, *Longitarsus acutus* **sp. nov.**, and *Longitarsus gracilicallus* **sp. nov.** Keys to *Sinocrepis* species of China and to *Longitarsus* species of Mêdog are provided. Moreover, *Longitarsus yangsoensis* Chen, 1939 **syn. nov.** is proposed as a junior synonym of *Longitarsus championi* Maulik, 1926; and *Longitarsus ochraceicornis* Maulik, 1926 is recorded from China for the first time.

Key words: Mêdog, Galerucinae, Alticitae, taxonomy, Xizang

Introduction

The Xizang Autonomous Region is known for its dramatic elevational gradients ranging from tropical to frigid conditions and complex terrains formed by intense geological uplift. These unique conditions have fostered exceptionally diverse biological communities and established the region as one of the world's most active centers for speciation and differentiation (Huang *et al*. 2001). Mêdog County is situated in the southeastern part of Xizang along the middle and lower reaches of the Yarlung Tsangpo River, characterized by steep terrain with an average elevation of 1200 m across the county (Jing *et al*. 2024).

Mêdog is well known for hosting exceptionally rich wildlife resources, with new species continually being discovered in recent years (e.g., Jiang *et al*. 2024, 2025). According to a government report, over 2000 species of insects have been documented in Mêdog to date (http://www.motuo.gov.cn). To the northwest of Mêdog, Namjag Barwa reaches an elevation of 7782 m, whereas Pasighat at the Yarlung Tsangpo River's exit is at a mere 154 m (Fig. 1). This extreme altitudinal range leads to dramatic variations in altitude and climate (http://www.motuo.gov.cn). As a result, the forest vegetation exhibits distinct vertical zonation, with woodland coverage reaching 69.23% (Fu *et al*. 2015). The vegetation types span from tropical monsoon forests at 500 m to alpine shrublands at 4200 m, above which the area primarily comprises bare rock, scree, and ice (Li *et al*. 2021). These encompass seven principal vegetation types according to Li (2025): tropical rainforest, evergreen broadleaf forest, coniferous-broadleaf mixed forest, dark coniferous forest, shrubland, alpine meadow, and ice-margin vegetation. This favorable natural environment provides flea beetles with abundant ecological resources.

Alticitae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) (Bezděk & Sekerka 2024) comprises approximately 12000 described species worldwide (Konstantinov *et al*. 2013), with over 861 species recorded in China (Yang *et al*. 2015; Ruan *et al*. 2017; Zhang *et al*. 2024; Ruan *et al*. 2025). Most flea beetles are small in size, and many of them represent economically significant pests of fruit trees, forest trees, crops, and vegetable plants (Chen & Wang 1988). In this

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study, we present a comprehensive review of the flea beetle fauna of Mêdog. A total of 23 genera and 48 species are recorded, including one new species of *Sinocrepis* Chen, 1933 and two new species of *Longitarsus* Latreille, 1829 based on the study of specimens deposited in Plant Protection Research Center, Shenzhen Polytechnic University and Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and other museums.

Sinocrepis is a small genus comprising only three species. *Sinocrepis fulva* (Kimoto, 1996) is endemic to China, *S. obscurofasciata* (Jacoby, 1892) is found in both China and Myanmar, while *S. nigripennis* Chen, 1936 is distributed across China and Sri Lanka (Yang *et al*. 2015). Prior to this study, the genus had never been documented in Xizang.

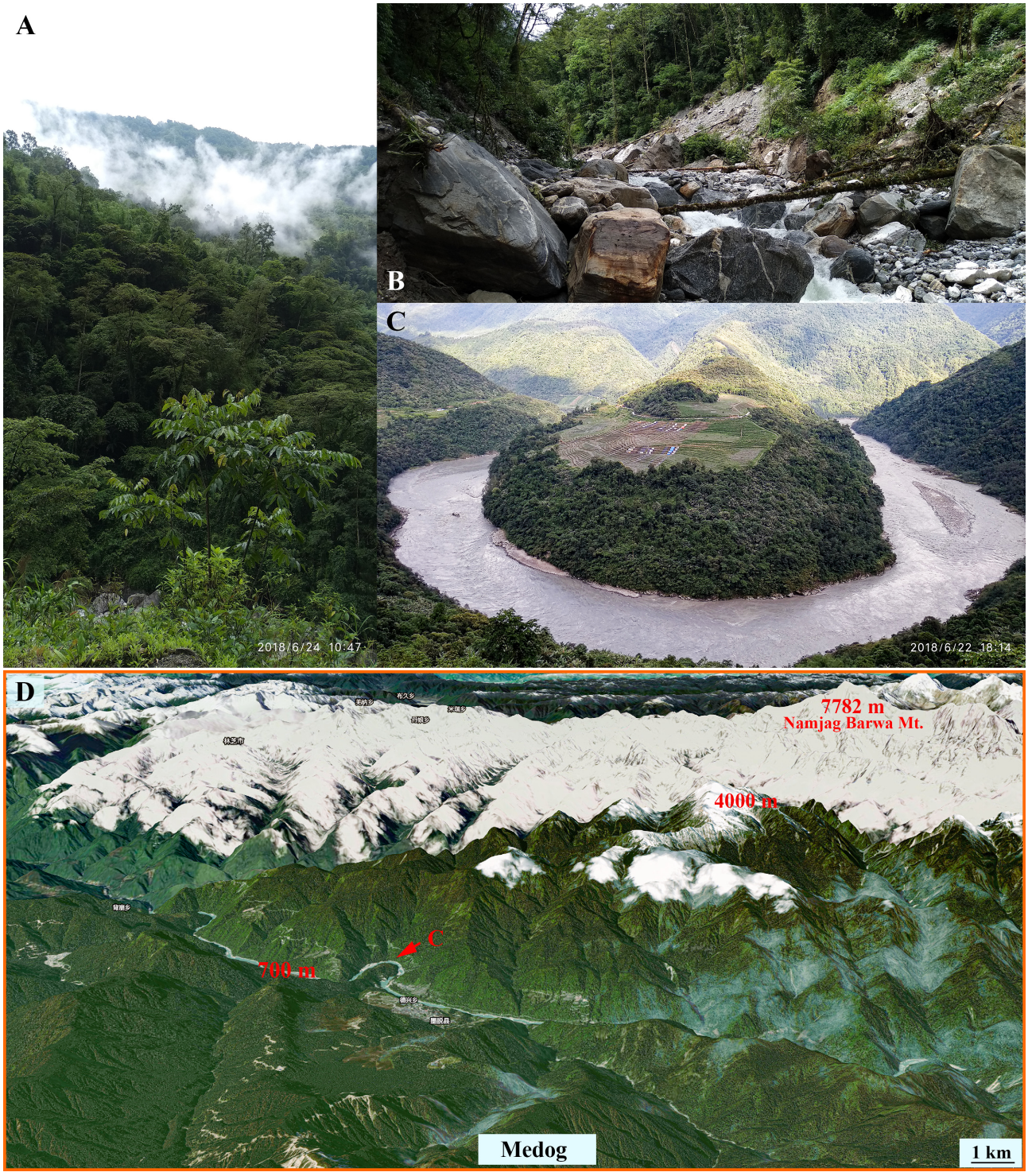

FIGURE 1. The landscape of Mêdog. **A–C.** Rainforests of Mêdog along the lower reaches of the Yarlung Tsangpo River. **D.** A 3D map showing the great altitude variation occurs in Mêdog. The map was downloaded from https://map.tianditu.gov.cn/

Longitarsus is a cosmopolitan group comprising approximately 660 valid species worldwide (Konstantinov 2025), with 73 species currently recorded from China (Bezděk & Sekerka 2024; Liang *et al*. 2023). For the Xizang region specifically, Early faunal studies documented six species (Chen & Wang 1981), with four additional species were subsequently recognized by Yang *et al*. (2015). The most recent checklist records a total of twelve species for Xizang (Bezděk & Sekerka 2024). Despite this regional diversity, the fauna of Mêdog remains poorly understood, with only two species recorded from the area during the Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon expedition (Wang & Li 2004).

Material and Methods

Observations of the habitus and diagnostic characters of flea beetles were made using the Nikon SMZ645 stereomicroscope. Genitalia and the last few abdominal tergites were separated using sharp insect pins attached to plastic sticks. The tissues surrounding the aedeagus were cleared. Female genitalia and accessory structures (the last tergites) were immersed in a hot 10% NaOH solution for 30 s (or the appropriate time required to soften irrelevant tissue). The extra tissues surrounding the genitalia were carefully removed using insect pins. For photography, the female genitalia were mounted on slides with glycerine; male genitalia were glued to paper card points. Images of the habitus and male genitalia were taken by a Sony® A7r3 camera attached to a composite DIY lens consisting of a 170 mm extension tube, a Raynox DCR 150 lens (Raynox Inc., Tokyo, Japan), and objective lenses (either 5x, 10x, or 20x). Images of the female genitalia were taken using a camera attached to the Jiangnan NE620 microscope (Nanjing Jiangnan Yongxin Optical Inc., Nanjing, China). Images of *Longitarsus acutus* **sp. nov.** were taken by Zeiss AXIO Zoom V16 microscope. All images were processed in Adobe Photoshop® CC2020. Morphological terminology follows Ruan *et al*. (2025) and Liang *et al*. (2023).

Specimen labels are cited verbatim. Abbreviations are as follow. **TL**—type locality; **TD**—type depository; **BMNH**—The Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum), London, United Kingdom; **ISNB**—Institut Royal des Sciences Nature de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium; **IZCAS**—Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China; **KMNH**—Kitakyushu Museum and Institute of Natural History, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan; **MNHN**—Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; **MSNG**—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy; **NHRS**—Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden; **NMB**—Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland; **SZPU**—Plant Protection Research Center, Shenzhen Polytechnic University, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China; **ZIN**—Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; **ZMB**—Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany; **ZMMU**—Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

Taxonomy

Description of new species

Genus *Sinocrepis* Chen, 1933

Sinocrepis Chen, 1933: 218, 232. Type species: *Sinocrepis micans* Chen, 1933 [=*Sinocrepis obscurofasciata* (Jacoby, 1892)], by original designation.

Distribution. China, Sri Lanka, Myanmar.

Key to Chinese species

1	Lateral longitudinal impressions at base of pronotum obsolete	***S. medogensis* sp. nov.**
–	Lateral longitudinal impressions at base of pronotum prominent	2
2	Body uniformly yellowish-brown	***S. fulva*** Kimoto, 1996
–	Body not uniformly yellowish-brown	3
3	Pronotum brownish, elytra reddish-brown	***S. obscurofasciata*** (Jacoby, 1892)
–	Pronotum brownish, elytra blackish-blue	***S. nigripennis*** Chen, 1936

***Sinocrepis medogensis* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 2)

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from Mêdog, the type locality of the new species.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂ (IZCAS) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 800–900 m, 1983.V.15, Leg. Yinheng Han. 2) HOLOTYPE *Sinocrepis medogensis* sp. nov. Des. Peng *et al*. 2025. **PARATYPES** (9 specimens)**: CHINA:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (IZCAS) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 700–800 m, 1983.VI.31 (verbatim [*sic*!]), Leg. Yinheng Han. 2) PARATYPE *Sinocrepis medogensis* sp. nov. Des. Peng *et al*. 2025. 1 ♂ (IZCAS) labels: 1) Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 800–900 m, 1983.V.15, Leg. Yinheng Han. 2) PARATYPE *Sinocrepis medogensis* sp. nov. Des. Peng *et al*. 2025. 1 ♀ (IZCAS) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 850 m, 1983.V.17, Leg. Yinheng Han. 2) PARATYPE *Sinocrepis medogensis* sp. nov. Des. Peng *et al*. 2025. 1 ♂ (IZCAS) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 1423.92 m, 2024.VII.24. 2) 29.26578°N, 95.15769°E, Leg. Hongbin Liang. 3) PARATYPE *Sinocrepis medogensis* sp. nov. Des. Peng *et al*. 2025. 1 ♂ (SZPU) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 135 m, 29.24403°N, 95.19070°E, 2017. VIII.9, Leg. Xiaolong Wang. 2) PARATYPE *Sinocrepis medogensis* sp. nov. Des. Peng *et al*. 2025. 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SZPU) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Gandeng (西藏墨脱甘登), 793 m, 29.35180°N, 95.34214°E, 2017.VIII.15, Leg. Xiaolong Wang. 2) PARATYPE *Sinocrepis medogensis* sp. nov. Des. Peng *et al*. 2025.

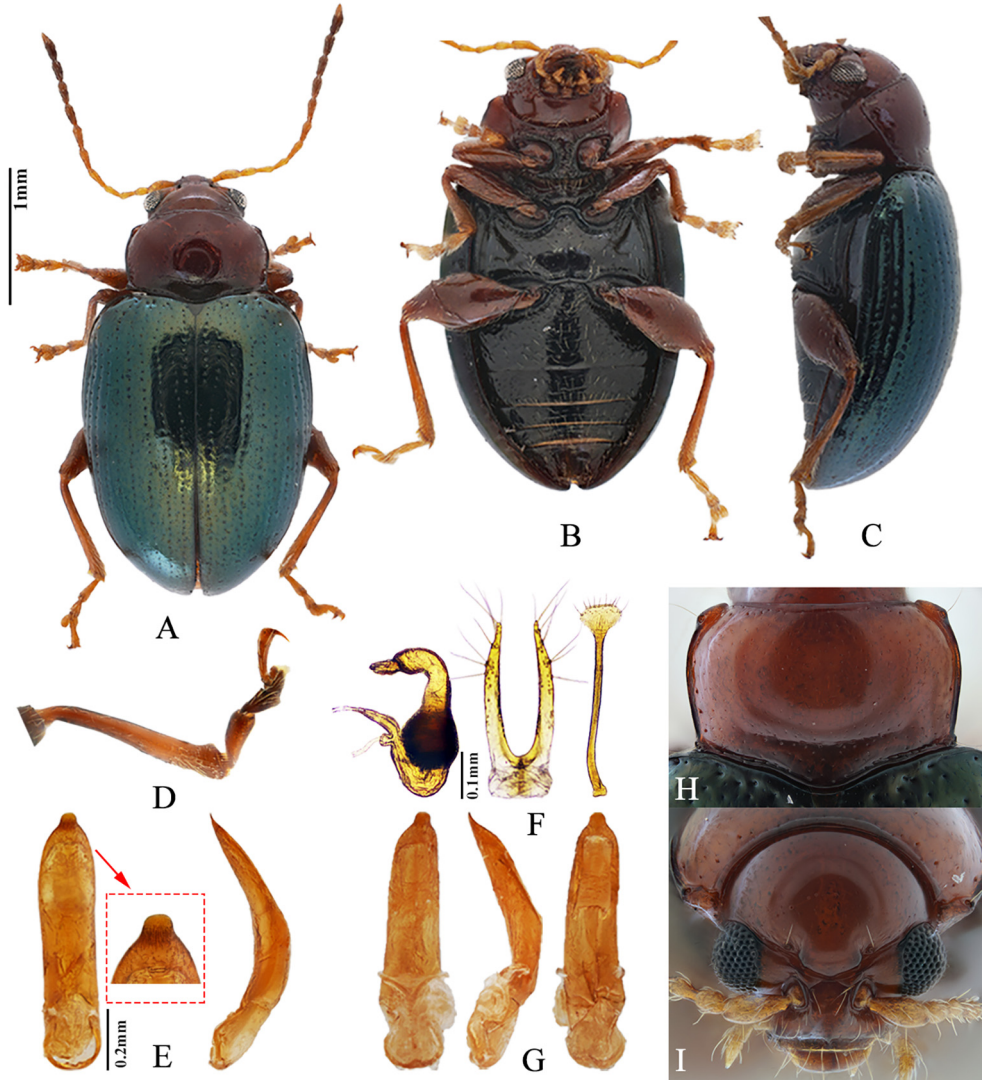

FIGURE 2. Adult morphology of *Sinocrepis medogensis* **sp. nov. A–C.** Dorsal, ventral, and lateral views. **D.** Hindtarsus and tibia. **E.** Median lobe of aedeagus (Holotype), ventral and lateral views, with emphasis of the apical part. **F.** Spermatheca, vaginal palpi, and tignum. **G.** Aedeagus, ventral, lateral and dorsal views. **H.** Pronotum. **I.** Head.

Differential diagnosis. This new species can be distinguished from other known species of *Sinocrepis* by the following combination of characters: head and pronotum chestnut-brown, elytra blue-green with metallic lustre; antennal calli moderately developed; lateral longitudinal impressions on pronotum obsolete; base of pronotum in middle extended posteriorly.

This new species is similar to *S. obscurofasciata*, but differs in slightly larger body size, blue-green elytra with metallic lustre, and the strongly reduced lateral longitudinal impressions at base of pronotum.

Description. Male body length 2.47–2.61 mm, width 1.39–1.50 mm; female body length 2.81–3.05 mm, width 1.47–1.67 mm (measured for all type specimens). Ratio of body length to body width: 1.78–1.84 (measured in one male and one female). Ratio of antenna length to body length: 0.58. Head and pronotum chestnut-brown, elytra blue-green with metallic lustre, antennae yellow-brown in antennomeres I–V; chestnut-brown in antennomeres VI–XI. Legs chestnut-brown, with tarsi yellow-brown. Ventral surface nearly black. Antennae, legs and ventral side covered with yellow setae.

Head. Head hypognathous. Vertex smooth, without punctures. Antennal calli well-developed, triangular. Supracallinal sulcus well-developed, supraantennal and supraorbital sulci well-developed, a large setiferous pore present above supraorbital sulci on each side. Proportionate length of antennomeres 1–11: 100: 77: 68: 66: 86: 86: 94: 87: 87: 92: 138 (measured in one individual). Interantennal space wide and flat, widest between antennal sockets, delimited by a deep sulcus at both lateral sides.

Thorax. Pronotum convex, widest at middle. Lateral margin of pronotum moderately explanate laterally. Anterolateral callosity strongly developed, long and slightly oblique, setiferous pore at its posterior end; posterolateral callosity poorly developed, with setiferous pore at middle. Pronotum extended backwards mesally, with one long and deep transverse ante-basal impression, ratio of transverse impression width to pronotal width: 0.62. Lateral longitudinal impressions obsolete. Pronotum surface bears extremely fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra. Elytra convex, basally strongly wider than pronotum, humeral calli and hind wings present. Elytra with punctures arranged in nine regular striae.

Leg. Length of metatibia to first metatarsomere in male ratio: 100: 27. Proportions of male metatarsomere lengths: 100: 64: 50: 110. First male protarsomere as large as that of female.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus rather robust, flattened dorso-ventrally, strongly curved ventrad. Apex rounded, protruding outwards medially; lateral sides parallel.

Female genitalia. Spermathecal receptacle spherical; spermathecal pump L-shaped, flattened at apex, longer than receptacle. Vaginal palpi distantly separated from each other, fused at base. Tignum spade-shaped, with truncate apex.

Genus *Longitarsus* Latreille, 1829

Longitarsus Latreille, 1829: 155. Type species: *Chrysomela atricilla* Linnaeus, 1761, designated by Maulik 1926: 333.

Thyamis Stephens, 1831: 307. Type species: *Altica quadripustulata* Fabricius, 1775, designated by Konstantinov & Vandenberg 1996: 311. Synonymized by Wollaston 1862: 7.

Teinodactyla Chevrolat, 1833: 392. Type species: *Haltica echii* Koch, 1803, designated by Konstantinov & Vandenberg 1996: 311. Synonymized by Weise 1893: 922.

Inopelonia Broun, 1893: 1392. Type species: *Phyllotreta testacea* Broun, 1880, by original designation. Synonymized by Samuelson 1973: 56.

Testergus Weise, 1893: 1013, as subgenus of *Longitarsus*. Type species: *Longitarsus lederi* Weise, 1889, subsequently designated by Bechyné 1957: 2.

Truncatus Palij, 1970: 10. Type species: *Longitarsus zeravshanicus* Palij, 1970 (= *Longitarsus tmetopterus* Jacobson, 1893), by original designation. Synonymized with *Testergus* by Lopatin 1977: 210.

Distribution. Worldwide.

Key to species of Mêdog

1	Head with orbital sulci absent or very shallow; supracallinal sulci broad and deep	***L. gracilicallus* sp. nov.**
–	Head with orbital sulci developed; supracallinal sulci narrow or very obscure	2
2	Antennal calli well delimited from vertex by supracallinal sulci	3
–	Antennal calli hardly delimited from vertex	4

3 Dorsum dark brown with metallic lustre . . . . . ***L. acutus* sp. nov.**
– Dorsum yellowish brown, without metallic lustre . . . . . ***L. championi*** Maulik, 1926

4 Dorsum brown 5
– Dorsum black 6
5 Body small, less than 1.75 mm; hind femur testaceous; elytra without black stripe along suture . . . . . ***L. ochraceicornis*** Maulik, 1926
– Body larger, more than 2.2 mm; hind femur black; elytra with a black stripe along suture . . . ***L. birmanicus*** Jacoby, 1892
6 Antennae longer than 0.85 times body length; hind angles prominent 7
– Antennae shorter than 0.80 times body length; hind angles not prominent . . . . . ***L. gressitti*** Scherer, 1969
7 Median lobe of aedeagus distinctly constricted near base . . . . . ***L. warchalowskii*** Scherer, 1969
– Median lobe of aedeagus not constricted near base 8
8 Vertex with transverse depression above antennal calli . . . . . ***L. bryanti*** Liang & Konstantinov, 2026
– Vertex without transverse depression above antennal calli 9
9 Aedeagus short and stout, apex with apical denticle . . . . . ***L. latipenis*** Liang & Konstantinov, 2026
– Aedeagus slender and elongate, apex rounded, without apical denticle . . . . . ***L. medogensis*** Liang & Konstantinov, 2026

Longitarsus acutus sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin adjective “acutus” (sharp), which refers to the pointed apex of the aedeagus.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog County, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 850 m, 1983.VIII.11, leg. Han Yinheng. **PARATYPES: CHINA:** 8 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (IZCAS, SZPU) same data as holotype; 2 ♀♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog County, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 800–1000 m, 1983.VIII.28, leg. Han Yinheng; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog County (西藏墨脱), 800–1100 m, 1983.VIII.28, leg. Han Yinheng; 1 ♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog County, Jiaresa (西藏墨脱加热萨), 1200 m, 1982.XI.15, leg. Han Yinheng; 2 ♂♂ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog County, Gedang (西藏墨脱格当), 1700 m, 1982.IX.24, leg. Han Yinheng; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Zayü County, Pine tree path beside Lower Zayü Hotel (西藏察隅县下察隅宾馆旁松树小路), 28.7193°N, 96.7809°E, 1948 m, 2019.VIII.06, leg. Zhang Renjie; 4 ♀♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Zayü County, Pine tree path beside Lower Zayü Hotel (西藏察隅县下察隅宾馆旁松树小路), 28.7193°N, 96.7809°E, 1948 m, 2019.VIII.06D2, leg. Liang Jingyu & Jiang Kun.

Differential diagnosis. This new species resembles *Longitarsus gressitti* in its overall black coloration, poorly developed hind angles, and reduced hindwings. However, it can be separated by its well-developed antennal calli, finer pronotal and elytral punctures, and slenderer antennae. Additionally, compared to that of *L. gressitti*, the aedeagus of the new species lacks a medial constriction and has a more acute apex, and with spermathecal pump and slenderer receptacle.

Description. Body elongate-oval, dorsum convex. Body length 1.56–1.81 mm, width 0.77–0.93 mm, female slightly larger. Maximum width of elytra 1.40 times as that of pronotum; humeral width 1.24 times as basal width of pronotum. Dorsum dark brown to piceous, shiny, with strong brassy metallic lustre. Antennae testaceous, antennomeres II–III paler. Legs yellowish brown to reddish brown, metafemora piceous. Ventral surface piceous or black.

Head. Vertex impunctate, surface with transverse wrinkles; a shallow transverse depression present behind antennal calli; antennal calli rather well-defined, surface smooth; supraorbital and orbital sulci well-developed, extending from upper eye margin to antennal socket; postcallinal sulcus shallow but well delimited from vertex. Frontal ridge slightly raised between antennae, not forming a sharp ridge. Antennae about 0.92 time as body length; female 0.75 time; antennomere III as long as II, antennomere IV longer than III, apical antennomeres slightly thickened.

Thorax. Pronotum subquadrate, 1.22 times as wide as long; anterior margin slightly convex, posterior margin convex, with maximum width in the middle; anterior angles obliquely truncate, edges moderately thickened. Anterolateral callosity moderately developed, not protruded. Posterolateral callosity weakly developed. Punctures fine and shallow, denser at base, sparser apically, interspaces smooth. Scutellar shield obtusely triangular, surface shagreened.

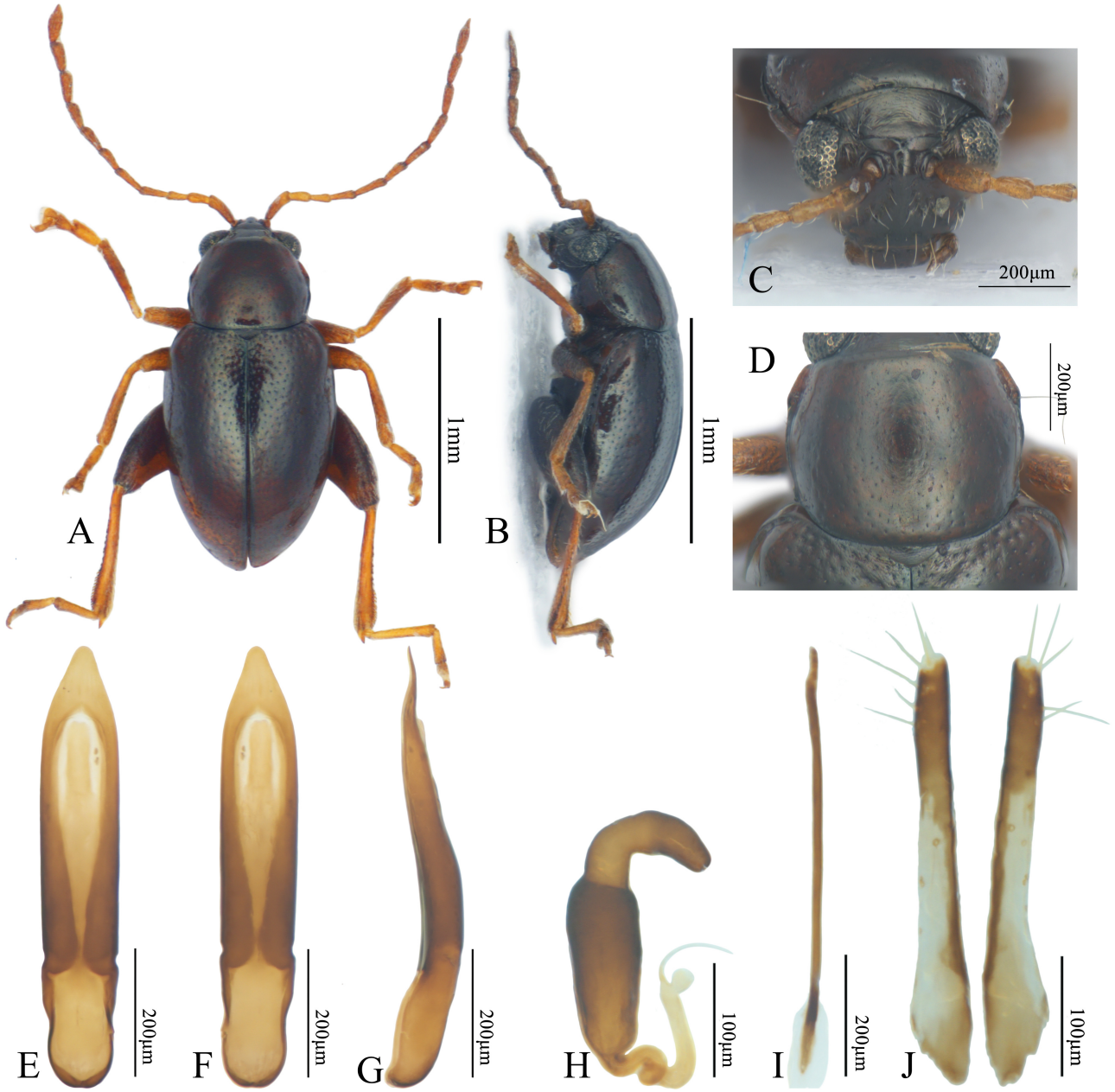

FIGURE 3. Adult morphology of *Longitarsus acutus* **sp. nov. A–B.** Dorsal and lateral habitus. **C.** Head. **D.** Pronotum. **E–G.** Aedeagus (Holotype), ventral, dorsal and lateral views. **H–J.** Spermatheca, tignum and vaginal palpi.

Elytra. Each elytron 2.84 times as long as wide, lateral margins rounded; humeral callus slightly prominent. Punctures confused, shallow and dense, slightly coarser than those on pronotum. Hind wings moderately developed.

Legs. Protarsomere I of male dilated, elongate-oval, slightly narrower than tibia. Metatibia slender, straight. Metatarsomere I of male 0.54 time as long as metatibia, 1.18 times as long as metatarsomeres II–IV combined. Metatibial spur 0.53 times as long as width of metatibia.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus slender, sides nearly parallel, apex spearhead-shaped, tip strongly prominent. Ventral groove wider apically, gradually narrowed basally, almost closed, extending to basal opening. Lateral view slightly curved above basal opening, evenly narrowed towards apex, apex acute, sinuate.

Female genitalia. Receptacle of spermatheca cylindrical, slender; spermathecal pump reniform, apex obtusely rounded; neck well developed, as long as apical part; spermathecal duct with 2–3 hairpin-like coils at base. Tignum very slender, slightly curved, not dilated anteriorly. Vaginal palpi slender, straight apically, apex rounded.

***Longitarsus gracilicallus* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 4)

Etymology. The specific epithet of the new species consists of the prefix “gracilis” and suffix “callus”, referring to the long and narrow antennal calli.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂ (SZPU) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog County, Za-mo Road (西藏墨脱扎墨公路), 2017.VIII.6N, 29.66570°N, 95.49577°E, 2104 m; 2) HOLOTYPE, 长瘤长跗跳甲, *Longitarsus gracilicallus* sp. nov., det. Zulong Liang, 2025.

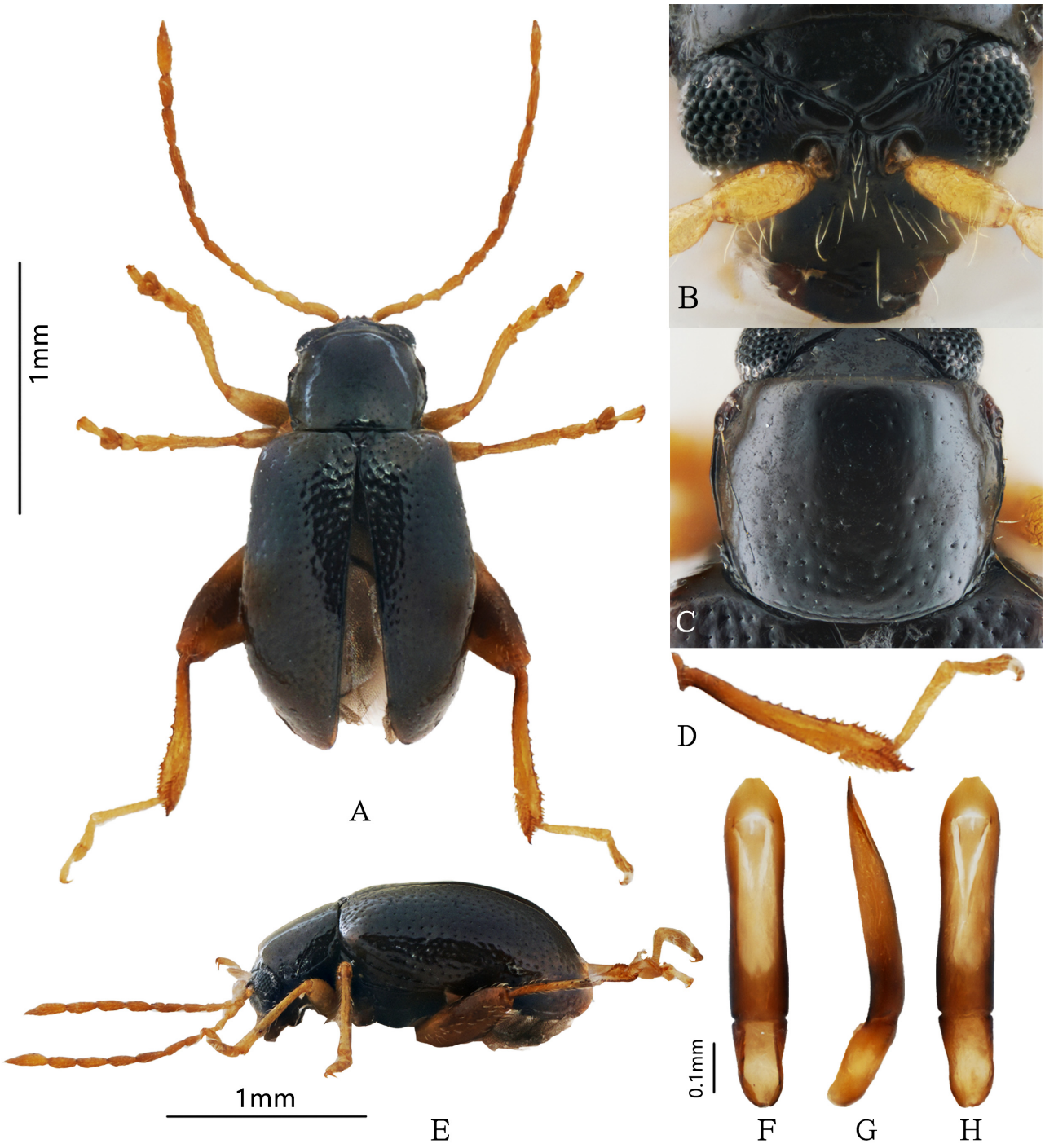

FIGURE 4. Adult morphology of *Longitarsus gracilicallus* **sp. nov. A.** Dorsal habitus. **B.** Head. **C.** Pronotum. **D.** Hindtarsus and tibia. **E.** Lateral habitus. **F–H.** Aedeagus, ventral, lateral and dorsal views (Holotype).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Longitarsus almorae* in its overall black coloration, well-developed and transverse antennal calli. However, the new species is smaller in size and less slender in shape. The punctures on the elytra are confused in this species, while they tend to arrange into regular lines in *L. almorae*. Besides, the aedeagus of this species is much slenderer than that of *L. almorae.*

Description. Body elongate-oval, dorsum convex. Male body length 1.70 mm, width 0.86 mm. Maximum width of elytra 1.50 times as that of pronotum; humeral width 1.35 times as basal width of pronotum. Dorsum black. Antennae light brown, with basal 3–4 antennomeres pale yellow. Legs light brown to brown, metafemora testaceus. Ventral surface piceous.

Head. Vertex impunctate, surface smooth, with well-developed supraorbital punctures near orbital sulcus. Antennal calli well-developed, oblong-oval, surface smooth; supraorbital and supracallinal sulcus well-developed, extending from upper eye margin to inner margin of antenna. Orbital sulcus absent. Midfrontal and suprafrontal sulci well-developed. Frontal ridge strongly raised. Antennae slender, 1.02 times as long as body length; antennomere III shorter than II, antennomere IV distinctly longer than III.

Thorax. Pronotum subquadrate, 1.21 times as wide as long; anterior margin near straight, posterior margin rounded, lateral margins slightly convex, with maximum width in the middle; anterior angles obliquely truncate, edges slightly thickened. Anterolateral callosity well-developed, not protruded. Lateral margin narrowly explanate. Posterolateral callosity strongly prominent. Punctures fine and deep. Interspaces smooth. Scutellar shield triangular, surface weakly shagreened.

Elytra. Each elytron 3.04 times as long as wide, with well-developed humeral callus; lateral margins sub-parallel, apex broadly rounded; maximum width in the middle. Punctures confused, coarse and dense, distinctly larger than those on pronotum. Hind wings fully developed.

Legs. Protarsomere I dilated, slightly narrower than tibia. Metatibia slender, curved outwards. Metatarsomere I of male 0.50 time as long as metatibia, 1.30 times as long as metatarsomeres II–IV combined. Metatibial spur 0.58 time as long as width of metatibia.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus slender, parallel-sided, apex with small denticle. Ventral side with wide groove that extending to basal opening. Lateral view slightly curved above basal opening; dorsal side convex, ventral side nearly straight in apical 2/3.

Catalogue of flea beetles from Mêdog

1. *Aphthona chayuana* Chen & Yu, 1976 察隅侧刺跳甲

Aphthona splendida chayuana Chen & Yu, 1976 in Chen *et al*. 1976: 221. TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.
Aphthona chayuana: Konstantinov 1998: 75.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

2. *Aphthonoides tuberifrons* Wang, 2004 瘤额刀刺跳甲

Aphthonoides tuberifrons Wang, 2004 in Wang & Li 2004: 78. TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: 1 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Damu (西藏墨脱达目), 800 m, 1998.XI.17, Leg. Jian Yao.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

3. *Bhamoina acutangula* (Jacoby, 1892) 黑褐角球跳甲

Sphaeroderma acutangulum Jacoby, 1892: 927.
Bhamoina acutangula: Chen & Wang 1988: 352.

Distribution. China: Xizang; Northern Vietnam; Myanmar.

4. *Chaetocnema melonae* Chen, 1934 (Figs 5A, 12A) 黑蓝凹胫跳甲

Chaetocnema melonae Chen, 1934b: 252. TL: Vietnam, Tonkin; TD: MNHN or IZCAS.
Chaetocnema himalayana Medvedev, 1993b: 372. Synonymized by Ruan *et al*. 2019: 75.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Bangxin (西藏墨脱邦兴), 1200–1400 m, 1982. XI.28, leg. Yinheng Han.

Distribution. China: Xizang; Vietnam; India.

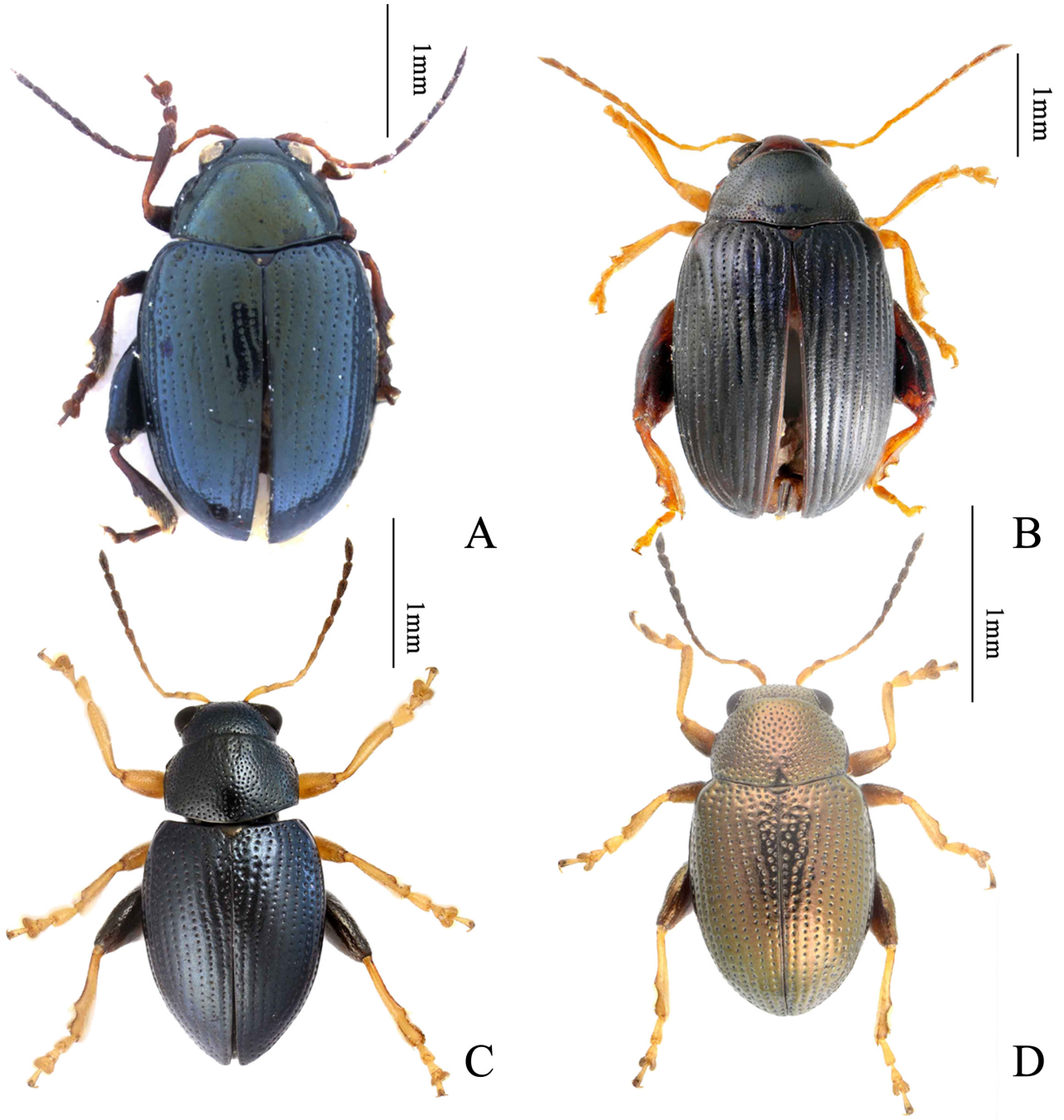

FIGURE 5. Flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Chaetocnema melonae* Chen, 1934. **B.** *Chaetocnema tristis* Allard, 1889. **C.** *Chaetocnema bella* (Baly, 1876). **D.** *Chaetocnema concinnicollis* (Baly, 1874).

5. *Chaetocnema nigrica* Motschulsky, 1858 黑凹胫跳甲

Tlanoma nigrica Motschulsky, 1858: 106. TL: Myanmar; TD: ZMMU.
Chaetocnema basalis Baly, 1877: 310. Synonymized by Medvedev 1993a: 49.
Chaetocnema parvula Baly, 1877: 310. Synonymized by Heikertinger 1951: 214.
Chaetocnema nitens Baly, 1877: 312. Synonymized by Ruan *et al*. 2019: 80.
Chaetocnema gestroi Jacoby, 1889: 174. Synonymized by Heikertinger 1951: 214.
Chaetocnema geniculata Jacoby, 1896a: 270. Synonymized by Heikertinger 1951: 214.
Chaetocnema loriae Jacoby, 1904: 489. Synonymized by Ruan *et al*. 2019: 80.
Chaetocnema nigrica: Maulik 1926: 219.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Taiwan, Hainan, Sichuan; Vietnam; Thailand; Myanmar; Singapore; Malaysia; Sumatra; Indonesia; Bhutan; Bangladesh; India; Sri Lanka.

6. *Chaetocnema tristis* Allard, 1889 (Figs 5B, 12B) 红头凹胫跳甲

Chaetocnema tristis Allard, 1889: 307. TL: Vietnam, Saigon; TD: MNHN.
Chaetocnema tristis (var.) *fulvocostata* Chen, 1933: 229.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 ♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Gelin (西藏墨脱格林), 1983.V.19, leg. Zai Lin.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Guangxi, Yunnan; Vietnam; Thailand; Indonesia.

7. *Chaetocnema bella* (Baly, 1876) (Figs 5C, 12C) 尖尾凹胫跳甲

Plectroscelis bella Baly, 1876: 595. TL: China, Xinjiang; TD: BMNH.
Chaetocnema placida Jacoby, 1896b: 441. Synonymized by Ruan *et al*. 2019: 135.
Chaetocnema bella: Chen 1934b: 245, 247.
Chaetocnema formosensis Chûjô, 1935: 471. Synonymized by Kimoto 2000: 214.
Chaetocnema shanensis Bryant, 1939: 16. Synonymized by Ruan *et al*. 2019: 135.
Chaetocnema nepalensis Scherer, 1969: 158. Synonymized by Ruan *et al*. 2019: 135.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 ♂ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Madi (西藏墨脱马迪), 1100 m, 1998.IX.14, leg. Yao Jian, Det. Shuyong Wang.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Xinjiang, Zhejiang, Hubei, Jiangxi, Fujian, Taiwan, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan; Vietnam; Thailand; Myanmar; India; Nepal; Bhutan; Indonesia; Philippines; Japan; Pakistan.

8. *Chaetocnema concinnicollis* (Baly, 1874) (Figs 5D, 12D) 古铜凹胫跳甲

Plectroscelis concinnicollis Baly, 1874: 208. TL: Japan, "Nagasaki"; TD: BMNH.
Plectroscelis philoxena Baly, 1876: 595. Synonymized by Heikertinger 1951: 215.
Chaetocnema concinnicollis: Chen 1934b: 248.
Chaetocnema concinnicollis kaibarensis Madar, 1960: 48. Synonymized by Kimoto & Takizawa 1994: 320.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Zhejiang, Fujian, Taiwan, Hainan; Vietnam; Thailand; India; Nepal; Russia; North Korea; Japan; Saudi Arabia.

9. *Demarchus nigriceps* Chen & Wang, 1988 (Figs 6A, 12E) 黑头毛翅跳甲

Demarchus nigriceps Chen & Wang, 1988: 350. TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: 1 ♀ (IZCAS), labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 800–1000m. 2) 1983.V.15, Leg. Yinheng Han. 3) HOLOTYPE. 4) *Demarchus nigriceps* Det. Shixiang Chen.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

10. *Eudolia rufipes* Wang, 2004 (Figs 6B, 12F) 红足优跳甲

Eudolia rufipes Wang, 2004 in Wang & Li 2004: 77. TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: 1 ♂ (IZCAS), labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Maniweng (西藏墨脱马尼翁), 800–1020 m. 2) 1983.VI.17, Leg. Zai Lin. 3) ♂. 4) HOLOTYPE. 5) *Eudolia rufipes* sp. nov. **ALLOTYPE: CHINA:** 1 ♀ (IZCAS), labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Maniweng (西藏墨脱马尼翁), 800–1020 m. 2) 1983.VI.17, Leg. Zai Lin. 3) ALLOTYPE.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

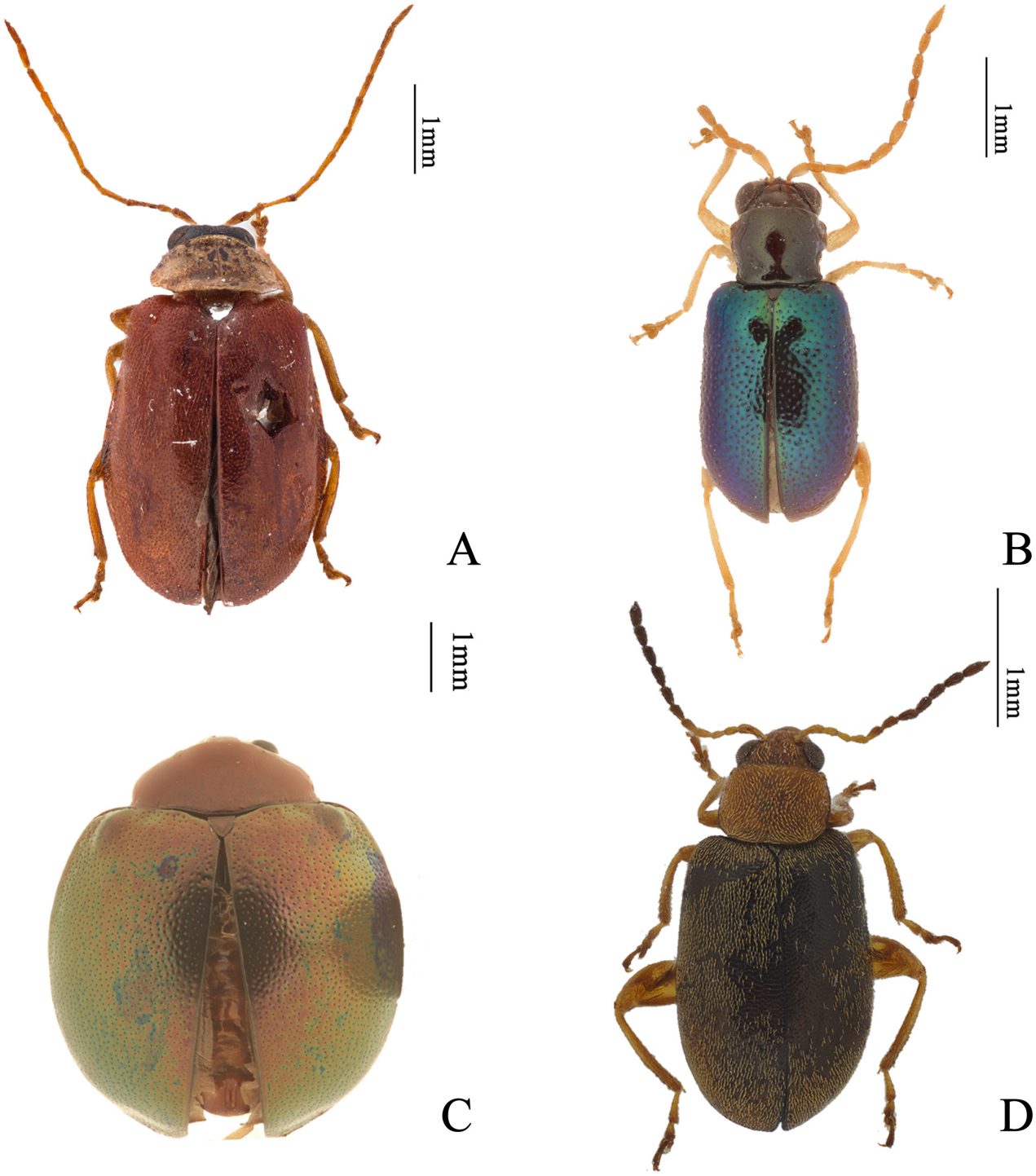

FIGURE 6. Flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Demarchus nigriceps* Chen & Wang, 1988 (Holotype). **B.** *Eudolia rufipes* Wang, 2004 (Holotype). **C.** *Euphitrea micans* Baly, 1875. **D.** *Hespera aurisericea* Chen & Yu, 1976 (Paratype).

11. *Euphitrea mandibula* Wang & Zhang, 2006 大颚凸顶跳甲

Euphitrea mandibula Wang & Zhang, 2006 in Zhang *et al*. 2006: 853; TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 1979.X.31, Leg. Gentao Jin, Jianyi Wu.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

12. *Euphitrea micans* Baly, 1875 (Figs 6C, 12G) 红铜凸顶跳甲

Euphitrea micans Baly, 1875: 28. TL: Indonesia; TD: BMNH.
Euphitrea assamensis Baly, 1879: 443.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 spec. (SZPU) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng, Gelin Village (西藏墨脱背崩格林村), 135 m, 2017.VIII.9, Leg. Xiaolong Wang; 1 spec. (SZPU) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng, Gelin Village (西藏墨脱背崩格林村), 135 m, 2017.VIII.10, Leg. Xiaolong Wang; 1 spec. (SZPU) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng, Gelin Village (西藏墨脱背崩格林村), 1235 m, 2017.VIII.11, Leg. Xiaolong Wang; 1 spec. (SZPU) Xizang, Mêdog, southeast of Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩东南), 780 m, 2017.VIII.10, Leg. Xiaolong Wang; 1 spec. (SZPU) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 800 m, 2017.VIII.7, Leg. Xiaolong Wang.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Hubei, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan; Vietnam; Myanmar; India; Indonesia.

13. *Hemipyxis fulvipennis* (Illiger, 1807) 褐翅沟胫跳甲

Haltica fulvipennis Illiger, 1807: 156.
Hemipyxis fulvipennis: Chen & Wang 1988: 352.

Distribution. China: Xizang, South China; Northern Vietnam; Myanmar; Nepal; North India.

14. *Hemipyxis bipustulata* (Jacoby, 1894) 双斑沟胫跳甲

Sebaethe bipustulata Jacoby, 1894: 291. TL: India; TD: BMNH.
Hemipyxis bipustulata: Chûjô & Kimoto 1961: 179.

Material examined. CHINA: 2 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 1100 m, 1982.I.21, Leg. Yinheng Han; 1 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 1000–1200 m, 1983.I.11, Leg. Yinheng Han; 1 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 820 m, 1983.II.2, Leg. Yinheng Han.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Yunnan; India.

15. *Hemipyxis troglodytes* (Olivier, 1808) 黄翅沟胫跳甲

Altica troglodytes Olivier, 1808: 700. TL: Bengal; TD: MNHN.
Sebaethe fulvipennis Baly, 1877: 164. Synonymized by Scherer 1969: 190.
Sebaethe pallidipennis Baly, 1879: 442. Synonymized by Scherer 1969: 190.
Sebaethe bicolor Weise, 1922: 114. Synonymized by Scherer 1969: 190.
Hemipyxis troglodytes: Gressitt & Kimoto 1963: 850.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 1000–1150 m, 1983.IV.28, Leg. Zai Lin; 1 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Xijiang (西藏墨脱西江), 1000–1200 m, 1983.X.28, Leg. Yinheng Han.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Gansu, Yunnan; Vietnam; Myanmar; India; Bengal.

16. *Hespera aurisericea* Chen & Yu, 1976 (Figs 6D, 12H) 金丝跳甲

Hespera aurisericea Chen & Yu, 1976 in Chen *et al*. 1976: 211. TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: 1 ♂ (IZCAS) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 860–900 m. 2) 1983.VIII.26–27, Leg. Yinheng Han. 3) HOLOTYPE. 4) *Hespera aurisericea Mêdogana*, Det. Shixiang Chen. **ALLOTYPE: CHINA:** 1 ♀ (IZCAS) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Xijiang (西藏墨脱西江), 1000 m. 2) 1983.IV.16, Leg. Yinheng Han. 3) ALLOTYPE. **PARATYPES: CHINA:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (IZCAS) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog, Xijiang (西藏墨脱西江), 1000m. 2) 1983.IV.16, Leg. Yinheng Han. 3) PARATYPES.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

17. *Hespera cyanea* Maulik, 1926 (Fig. 7A) 绿背丝跳甲

Hespera cyanea Maulik, 1926: 140. TL: Myanmar; TD: BMNH.
Hespera viridis Chen, 1936b: 597. Synonymized by Scherer 1969: 43.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE: 1 spec. (BMNH) Birmah Rubym, 1905, 100 m, Leg. Doheity.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Sichuan, Yunnan; Vietnam; Myanmar; Bhutan; India; Nepal.

18. *Hespera medogana* Chen & Wang, 1986 墨脱丝跳甲

Hespera medogana Chen & Wang, 1986: 294. TL: China, Yunnan; TD: IZCAS.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Yunnan.

19. *Hespera melanoptera* Chen & Wang, 1986 黑鞘丝跳甲

Hespera melanoptera Chen & Wang, 1986: 295. TL: China, Yunnan; TD: IZCAS.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Yunnan.

20. *Hespera melanosoma* Chen & Wang, 1984 (Figs 7B, 12I) 黑体丝跳甲

Hespera melanosoma Chen & Wang, 1984: 317. TL: China; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. CHINA: 2 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Bangxin (西藏墨脱邦辛), 1300–1500 m, 1982.VII.2, Leg. Yinheng Han. 2 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Bangxin (西藏墨脱邦辛), 1300 m, 1982.VI.27, Leg. Yinheng Han. 2 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Bangxin (西藏墨脱邦辛), 900–1200 m, 1982.II.9, Leg. Yinheng Han.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Yunnan.

21. *Hespera sericea* Weise, 1889 (Figs 7C, 13A) 裸顶丝跳甲

Hespera sericea Weise, 1889: 639. TL: China, Gansu; TD: ZMB.

Material examined. CHINA: 5 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Bangxin (西藏墨脱邦辛), 1300–1500 m, 1982.VII.2, Leg. Yinheng Han.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Gansu, Qinghai, Beijing, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan; Vietnam; India; Nepal; Sri Lanka.

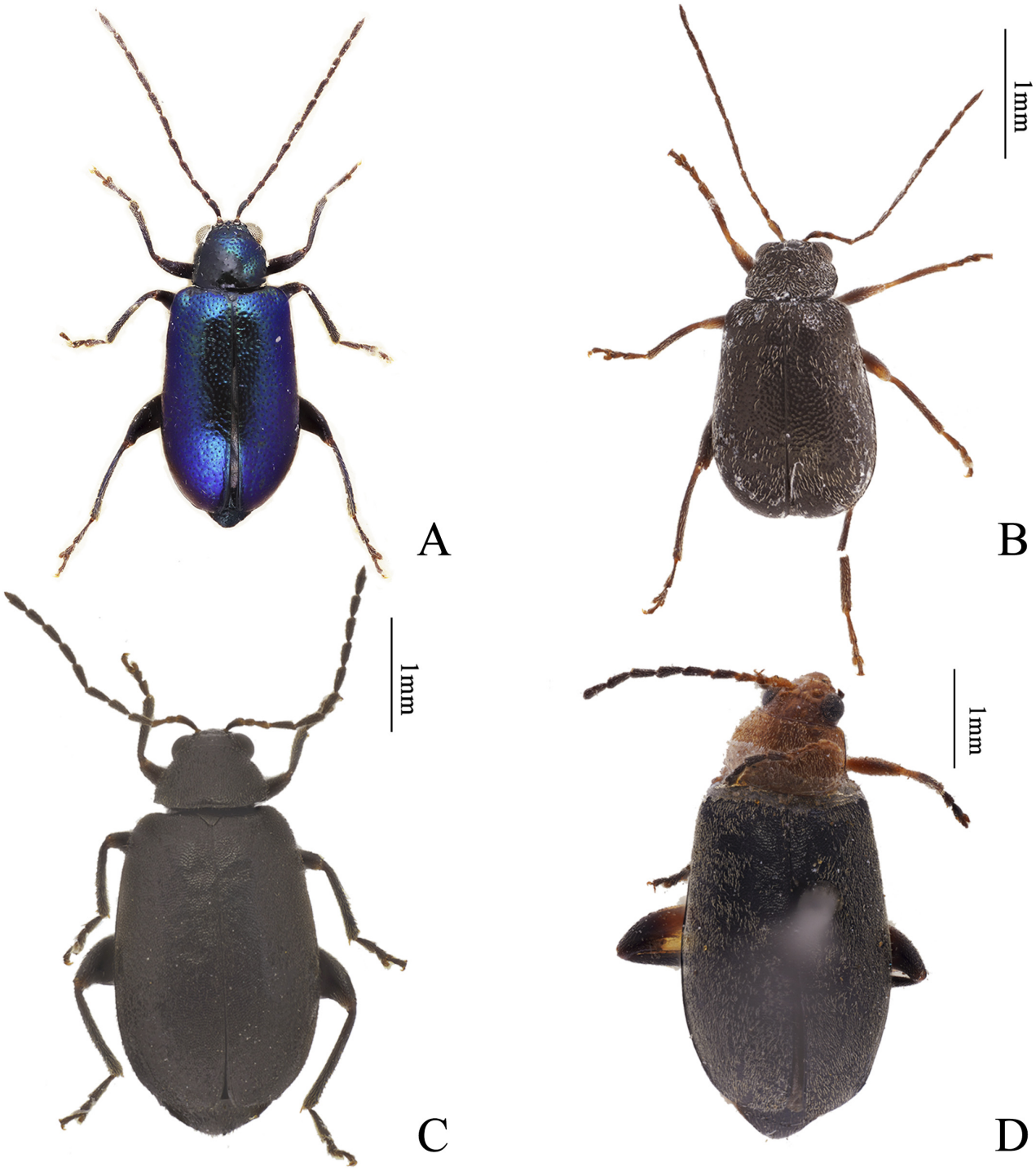

FIGURE 7. Flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Hespera cyanea* Maulik, 1926. **B.** *Hespera melanosoma* Chen & Wang, 1984. **C.** *Hespera sericea* Weise, 1889. **D.** *Hespera tibetana* Chen & Yu, 1976.

22. *Hespera tibetana* Chen & Yu, 1976 (Fig. 7D) 西藏丝跳甲

Hespera tibetana Chen & Yu, 1976 in Chen *et al*. 1976: 212. TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 750 m, 1982.VIII.19, collected by rotting trap, Leg. Yinheng Han.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Yunnan.

23. *Lanka regularia* Wang & Ge, 2012 (Figs 8A, 13B) 律点突顶跳甲

Lanka regularia Wang & Ge, 2012 in Wang *et al*. 2012: 331. TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: 1 ♂ (IZCAS) labels: 1) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 1100m. 2) 1982. I.21, Leg. Yinheng Han. 3) HOLOTYPE. 4) *Lanka regularia* sp. nov., Det. Shuyong Wang.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

24. *Longitarsus acutus* sp. nov. (Fig. 3) 锐茎长跗跳甲

Longitarsus acutus **sp. nov.** TL: China, Xizang, Mêdog; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. see above.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

25. *Longitarsus birmanicus* Jacoby, 1892 (Figs 8B, 13C) 缅甸长跗跳甲

Longitarsus birmanicus Jacoby, 1892: 921. TL: Myanmar, Karen Hills; TD: BMNH.
Longitarsus belgaumensis Jacoby, 1896a: 260. Synonymized by Warchalowski 1970: 108.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 ♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 850 m, 1983.III.11, leg. Han Yinheng.

Distribution. China: Xizang; India; Nepal; Myanmar; Vietnam.

26. *Longitarsus bryanti* Liang & Konstantinov, 2026 布氏长跗跳甲

Longitarsus bryanti Liang & Konstantinov in Liang *et al*. 2026. TL: China, Sichuan, Garzê; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined: see Liang *et al*. 2026.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Gansu, Qinghai, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan; India; Bhutan; Nepal; Pakistan; Vietnam; Philippines.

27. *Longitarsus championi* Maulik, 1926 (Figs 8C, 13D) 钱氏长跗跳甲

Longitarsus championi Maulik, 1926: 358. TL: India: W. Almora; TD: BMNH.
Longitarsus yangsoensis Chen, 1939: 47. TL: China, Guangxi. TD: IZCAS. **syn. nov.**
Longitarsus rufotestaceus (nec. Chen, 1933, misident.): Wang & Li 2004: 80 (Xizang, Mêdog).

Material examined. CHINA: 2 ♂♂ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 1100 m, 1998.XI.12, leg. Yao Jian; 1 ♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Damu (西藏墨脱达木), 850 m, 1998.XI.17, leg. Yao Jian; 1 ♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Madi (西藏墨脱马迪), 1100 m, 1998.XI.14, leg. Yao Jian.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Jiangxi, Guangxi; Vietnam; Myanmar; India. **New for Xizang, Vietnam and Myanmar.**

Remarks. The type locality of *Longitarsus championi* is India. In this study, we examined the type specimen of this species at BMNH and specimens from Vietnam and Myanmar in the collections of BMNH and NHRS. Morphological comparisons revealed no significant external morphological differences between *L. yangsoensis* **syn. nov.** and *L. championi*, apart from the coloration of the frontoclypeal region. The aedeagus morphology also showed high consistency. Therefore, we propose *L. yangsoensis* as a junior synonym of *L. championi*.

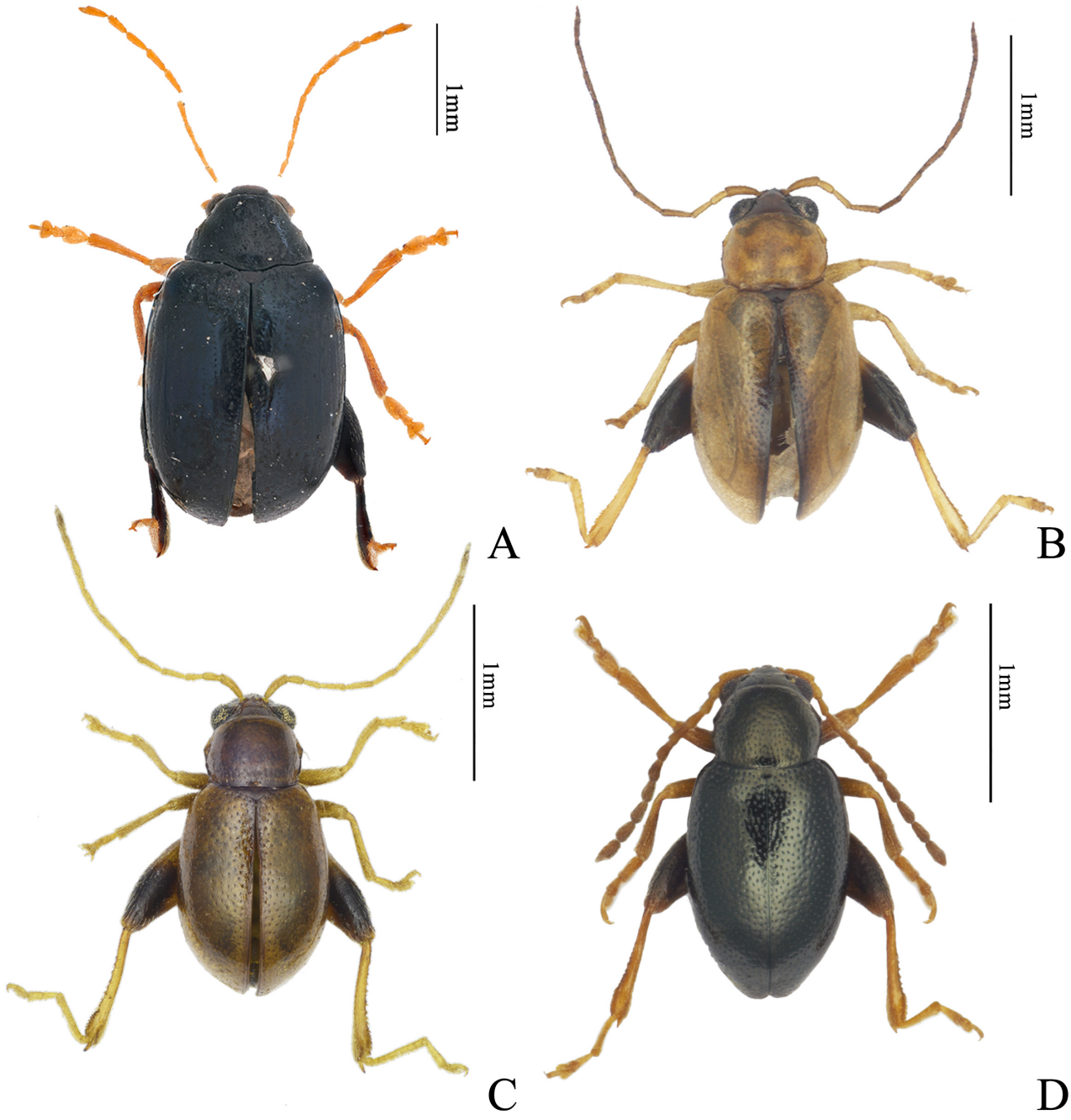

FIGURE 8. Flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Lanka regularia* Wang & Ge, 2012 (Holotype). **B.** *Longitarsus birmanicus* Jacoby, 1892. **C.** *Longitarsus championi* Maulik, 1926. **D.** *Longitarsus gressitti* Scherer, 1969.

28. *Longitarsus gracilicallus* sp. nov. (Fig. 4) 长瘤长跗跳甲

Longitarsus gracilicallus **sp. nov.** TL: China, Xizang, Mêdog; TD: SZPU.

Material examined. see above.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

29. *Longitarsus gressitti* Scherer, 1969 (Figs 8D, 13E) 嘉氏长跗跳甲

Longitarsus gressitti Scherer, 1969: 63. TL: Nepal; TD: NMB.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 ♂ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Bangxin (西藏墨脱邦辛), 1200 m, 1982.XI.29, leg. Han Yinheng.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Sichuan, Yunnan; India; Nepal.

30. *Longitarsus latipenis* Liang & Konstantinov, 2026 宽茎长跗跳甲

Longitarsus latipenis Liang & Konstantinov in Liang *et al*. 2026. TL: China, Xizang, Mêdog; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. see Liang *et al*. 2026.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

31. *Longitarsus medogensis* Liang & Konstantinov, 2026 墨脱长跗跳甲

Longitarsus medogensis Liang & Konstantinov in Liang *et al*. 2026. TL: China, Xizang, Mêdog; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. see Liang *et al*. 2026.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

32. *Longitarsus ochraceicornis* Maulik, 1926 (Figs 9A, 13F) 黄角长跗跳甲

Longitarsus ochraceicornis Maulik, 1926: 353. TL: Sri Lanka; TD: BMNH.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 ♂ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Bangxin (西藏墨脱邦辛), 1400 m, 1998.XI.20, leg. Yao Jian; 1 ♂ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 820 m, 1998.XI.2, leg. Yao Jian; 2 ♀♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Didong (西藏墨脱地东), 800 m, 1998.XI.4, leg. Yao Jian; 1 ♂ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Chengguan (西藏墨脱城关), 1100 m, 1998.XI.11, leg. Yao Jian; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 800–1100 m, 1983.I.29, leg. Han Yinheng.

Distribution. China: Xizang; India; Sri Lanka. **New for China.**

33. *Longitarsus warchalowskii* Scherer, 1969 金绿长跗跳甲

Longitarsus warchalowskii Scherer, 1969: 60. TL: India. TD: NMB. Synonymized with *Longitarsus indigonaceus* Lopatin, 1963 by Lopatin 1984: 337. Removed from synonymy by Liang *et al*. 2026 (in press).

Material examined. see Liang *et al*. 2026.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Sichuan, Yunnan; India; Nepal.

34. *Manobia cheni* Scherer, 1969 (Fig. 9B) 陈氏玛跳甲

Manobia castanea Chen, 1939: 44 (*nec*. Jacoby 1893). TL: Vietnam; TD: IZCAS.
Manobia cheni: Scherer 1969: 106 (new name for *M. castanea* Chen, 1939).

Material examined. PARATYPES: 1 spec. (IZCAS) Vietnam, Hoa Binh (越南和平).

Distribution. China: Xizang, Sichuan; Vietnam.

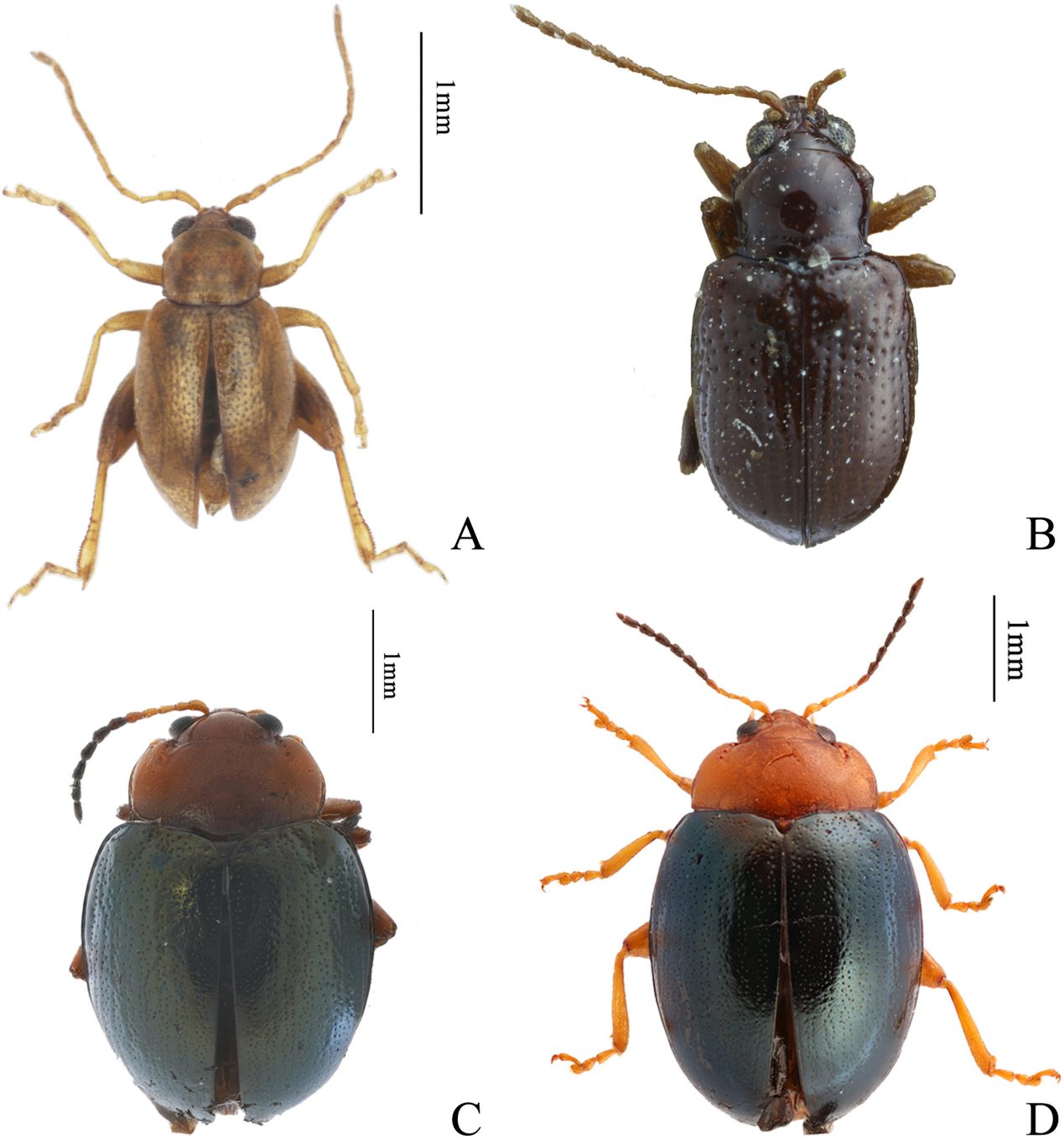

FIGURE 9. Flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Longitarsus ochraceicornis* Maulik, 1926. **B.** *Manobia cheni* Scherer, 1969 (Paratype). **C.** *Nisotra chrysomeloides* Jacoby, 1885. **D.** *Nisotra gemella* (Erichson, 1834).

35. *Mandarella flaviventris* (Chen, 1942) 黄腹瘦跳甲

Stenoluperus flaviventris Chen, 1942: 67. TL: China: Jiangsu; TD: IZCAS.
Stenoluperus esakii Kimoto, 1969: 40. Synonymized by Lee *et al*. 2016: 40.
Stenoluperus matsumurai Takizawa, 1978: 128. Synonymized by Lee *et al*. 2016: 40.
Mandarella flaviventris: Medvedev 2012: 427.
Mandarella taiwanensis Medvedev, 2012: 427 (replacement name for *Stenoluperus itoi* Kimoto, 1991). Synonymized by Lee *et al*. 2016: 40.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Hunan, Fujian, Taiwan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan.

36. *Nisotra chrysomeloides* Jacoby, 1885 (Figs 9C, 13G) 丽色四线跳甲

Nisotra chrysomeloides Jacoby, 1885: 36. TL: Borneo; TD: MSNG.

Material examined. CHINA: 3 spec. (SZPU) Xizang, Mêdog, Bari Village (西藏墨脱巴日村), 1457 m, 2017.VIII.14, Leg. Xiaolong Wang.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Sichuan, Hong Kong, Hainan, Yunnan; Vietnam; Myanmar; Laos; Thailand; Cambodia; Philippines; Malaysia; Indonesia; India; Nepal.

37. *Nisotra gemella* (Erichson, 1834) (Figs 9D, 13H) 麻四线跳甲

Haltica gemella Erichson, 1834: 275. TL: Indonesia, Sumatra; TD: ZMB.
Sphaeroderma orbiculata Motschulsky, 1866: 421. Synonymized by Scherer 1969: 149.
Sphaeroderma javana Motschulsky, 1866: 421. Synonymized by Medvedev 2006: 415.
Nisotra bowringi Baly, 1876: 584. Synonymized by Ogloblin 1930: 106.
Nisota gemella: Jacoby 1885: 34.
Nisotra gemellata Duvivier, 1885: 29: 49.
Podagrica hibisci Bryant, 1941: 286. Synonymized by Scherer 1969: 149.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Taiwan, Hongkong, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou; Vietnam; Myanmar; Laos; Thailand; Cambodia; Philippines; Malaysia; Indonesia; Singapore; Papua New Guinea; India; Nepal.

38. *Nonarthra variabilis* Baly, 1862 (Fig. 10A) 异色九节跳甲

Nonarthra variabilis Baly, 1862: 456. TL: India; TD: BMNH.
Enneamera ceylonensis Jacoby, 1887: 84. Synonymized by Scherer 1969: 239.
Enneamera apicalis Jacoby, 1889: 200. Synonymized by Scherer 1969: 239.
Nonarthra albofasciata Duvivier, 1892: 424. Synonymized by Maulik 1926: 116.
Enneamera scutellata Jacoby, 1900: 126. Synonymized by Maulik 1926: 116.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 spec. (SZPU) Xizang, Mêdog, Bari Village (西藏墨脱巴日村), 1457 m, 2017.VIII.14, Leg. Xiaolong Wang.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Gansu, Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan, Zhejiang, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan; Japan; Vietnam; Myanmar; India.

39. *Parathrylea apicipennis* Duvivier, 1892 (Figs 10B, 13I) 黄尾宽额跳甲

Parathrylea apicipennis Duvivier, 1892: 421. TL: India, Kurseong; TD: ISNB?.

Material examined. CHINA: 15 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng Township, Gelin Road (西藏墨脱背崩乡格林公路), 1442 m, 2020.IX.8, Leg. Hongbin Liang.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Guangdong; India; Nepal.

40. *Parathrylea septempunctata* (Jacoby, 1892) (Figs 10C, 14A) 七点宽额跳甲

Argopistoides septempunctata Jacoby, 1892: 932. TL: Myanmar; TD: MSNG.
Parathrylea septempunctata: Chen 1934b: 338.

Material examined. CHINA: 1 spec. (SZPU) Xizang, Mêdog (西藏墨脱), 1116.91 m, 2024.VII.20, Leg. Hongbin Liang, Neng Zhang.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Fujian, Guangdong, Yunnan; Vietnam; Thailand; Myanmar; Singapore.

41. *Phyllotreta striolata* (Fabricius, 1801) (Figs 10D, 14B) 黄曲条菜跳甲

Crioceris vittata Fabricius, 1801: 469 (*nec*. Fabricius 1775). TL: Europe; TD: BMNH.
Crioceris striolata Fabricius, 1803: 38 (new name for *C. vittata* Fabricius, 1801).
Haltica sinuata Redtenbacher, 1849: 532.
Altica strigula Montrouzier, 1864 in Perroud & Montrouzier 1864: 202.
Phyllotreta sinuata var. *monticola* Weise, 1888: 871. Synonymized by Smith 1985: 39.
Phyllotreta sinuata var. *discedens* Weise, 1888: 871. Synonymized by Smith 1985: 39.
Phyllotreta vittata var. *atrivitta* Chittenden, 1927: 26. Synonymized by Smith 1985: 39.
Phyllotreta vittata var. *lineolata* Chittenden, 1927: 25. Synonymized by Smith 1985: 39.
Phyllotreta vittata var. *vernicosa* Chittenden, 1927: 25. Synonymized by Smith 1985: 39.
Phyllotreta striolata: Chen 1934a: 184.

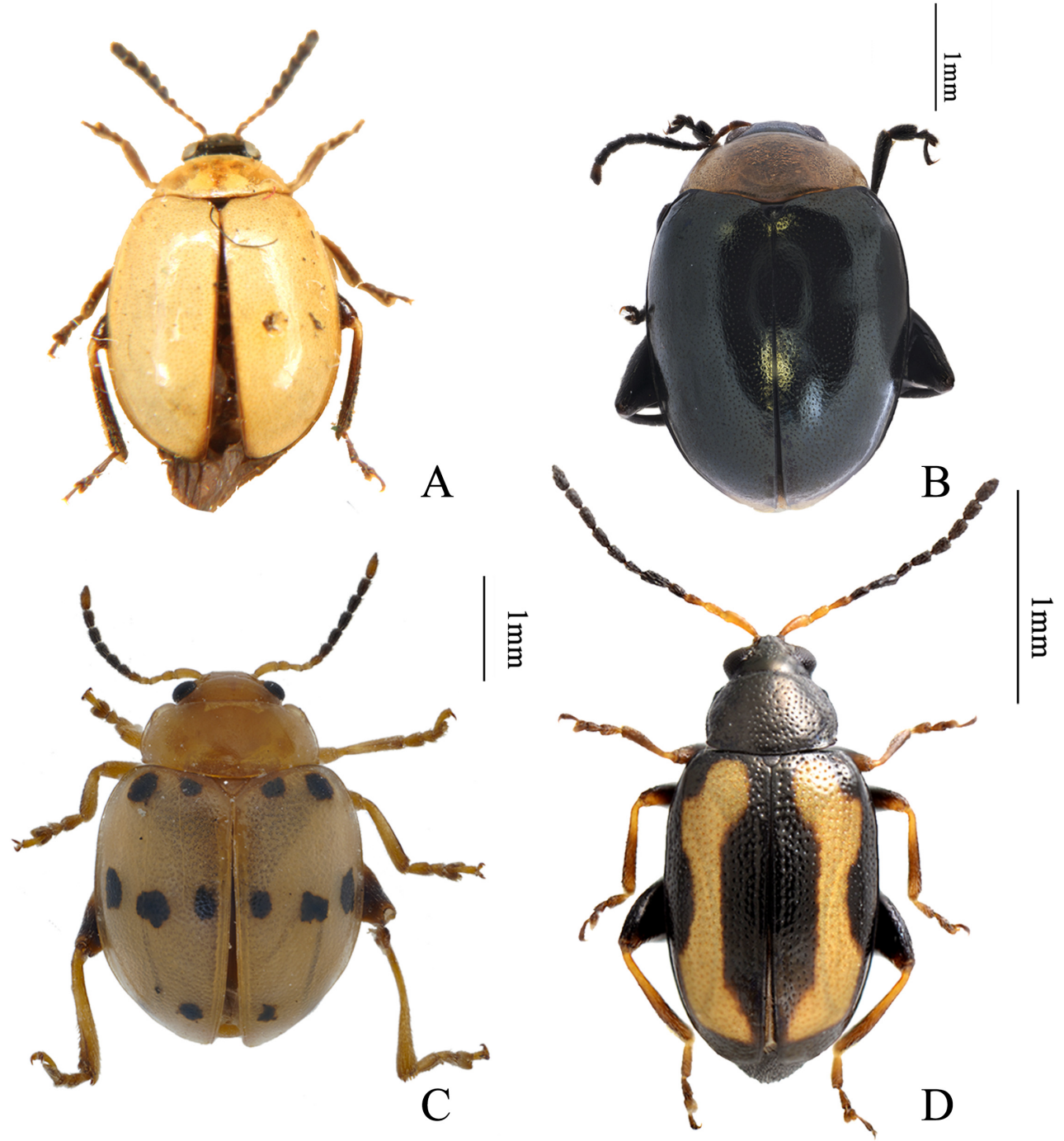

FIGURE 10. Flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Nonarthra variabilis* Baly, 1862. **B.** *Parathrylea apicipennis* Duvivier, 1892. **C.** *Parathrylea septempunctata* (Jacoby, 1892). **D.** *Phyllotreta striolata* (Fabricius, 1801).

Distribution. China: Xizang, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Beijing, Shaanxi, Gansu, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Sichuan; Mongolia; Russia; Korean Peninsula; Japan; Vietnam; Cambodia; Thailand; India; Nepal; Central Asia; Europe; North America.

42. *Podagricomela nigripes* Medvedev, 1993 (Fig. 11A) 黑足潜跳甲

Podagricomela nigripes Medvedev, 1993b: 372. TL: India; TD: NMB.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE: 1 spec. (NMB) Darjeeling D., India Bhaktab, Magghal Dhara, 1200 m, 1983. IV.26.

Distribution. China: Xizang; India; Bhutan.

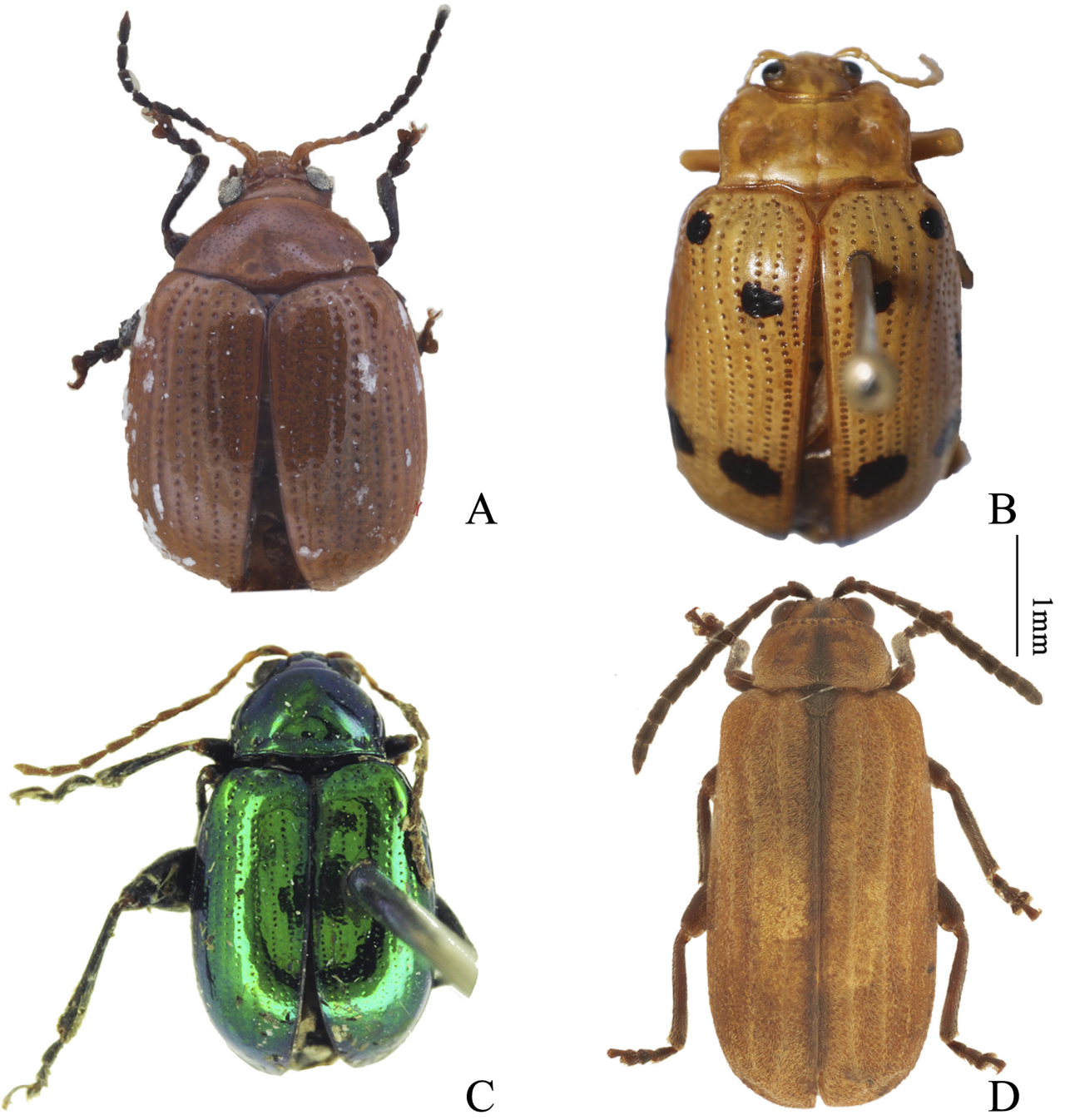

FIGURE 11. Flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Podagricomela nigripes* Medvedev, 1993 (Holotype). **B.** *Podontia quatuordecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1767). **C**. *Xuthea laticollis* Chen & Wang, 1981 (Holotype). **D.** *Yunotrichia mediovittata* Chen & Wang, 1980.

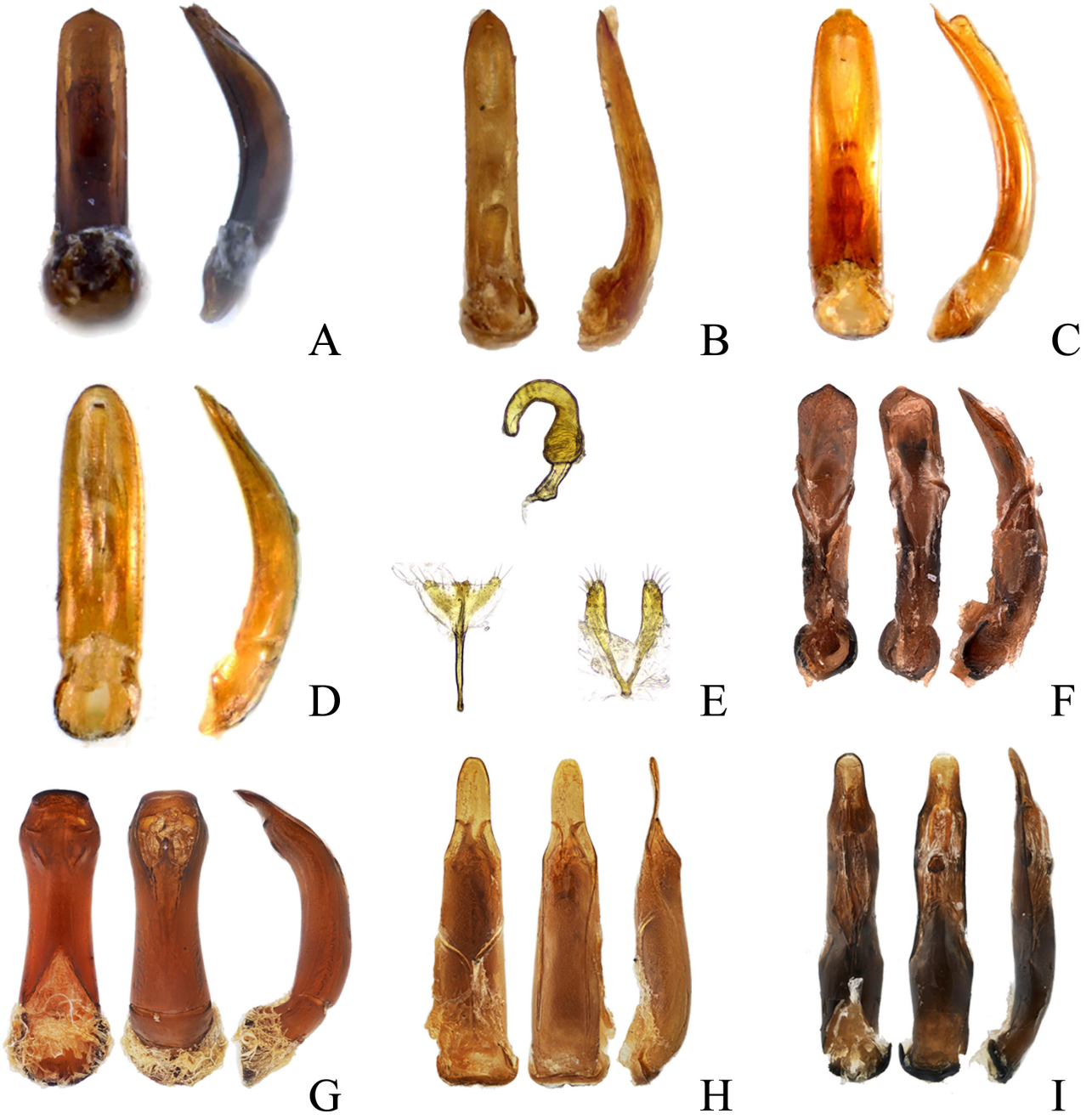

FIGURE 12. The genitalia of flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Chaetocnema melonae* Chen, 1934. **B.** *Chaetocnema tristis* Allard, 1889. **C.** *Chaetocnema bella* (Baly, 1876). **D.** *Chaetocnema concinnicollis* (Baly, 1874). **E.** *Demarchus nigriceps* Chen & Wang, 1988 (Holotype). **F.** *Eudolia rufipes* Wang, 2004 (Holotype). **G.** *Euphitrea micans* Baly, 1875. **H.** *Hespera aurisericea* Chen & Yu, 1976 (Paratype). **I.** *Hespera melanosoma* Chen & Wang, 1984.

43. *Podontia quatuordecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Fig. 11B) 十四斑凹缘跳甲

Chrysomela quatuordecimpunctata Linnaeus, 1767: 599. TL: India; TD: BMNH.
Podontia quatuordecimpunctata: Dalman 1824: 24.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Yunnan; Myanmar; India; Malaysia; Indonesia.

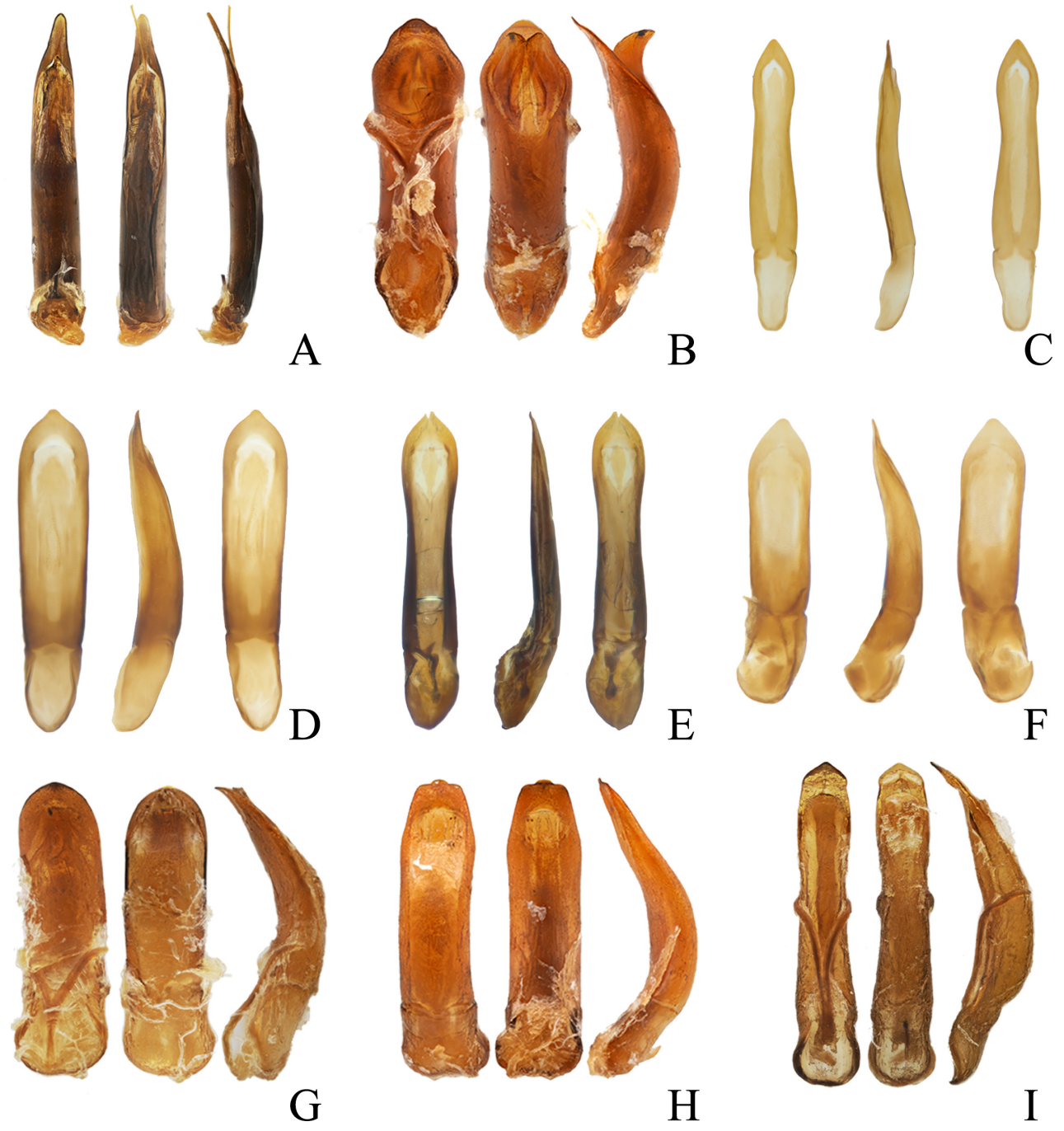

FIGURE 13. The aedeagi of flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Hespera sericea* Weise, 1889. **B.** *Lanka regularia* Wang & Ge, 2012 (Holotype). **C.** *Longitarsus birmanicus* Jacoby, 1892. **D.** *Longitarsus championi* Maulik, 1926. **E.** *Longitarsus gressitti* Scherer, 1969. **F.** *Longitarsus ochraceicornis* Maulik, 1926. **G.** *Nisotra chrysomeloides* Jacoby, 1885. **H.** *Nisotra gemella* (Erichson, 1834). **I.** *Parathrylea apicipennis* Duvivier, 1892.

44. *Sinocrepis medogensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 2) 墨脱沟基跳甲

Sinocrepis medogensis **sp. nov.** TL: China, Xizang, Mêdog; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. see above.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

45. *Sphaeroderma flavitarse* Wang & Li, 2004 黑跗球跳甲

Sphaeroderma flavitarse Wang & Li, 2004: 80, 81. TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

46. *Sphaeroderma nigrocephalum* Wang, 1992 黑头球跳甲

Sphaeroderma nigrocephalum Wang, 1992: 692. TL: China, Yunnan; TD: IZCAS.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Yunnan.

47. *Xuthea laticollis* Chen & Wang, 1981 (Fig. 11C) 阔胸沟顶跳甲

Xuthea laticollis Chen & Wang, 1981: 495. TL: China, Xizang; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: 1 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Nage (西藏墨脱拿格), 3150 m, 1974.VIII.22, Leg. Fusheng Huang.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

48. *Yunotrichia mediovittata* Chen & Wang, 1980 (Figs 11D, 14C) 黑条云毛跳甲

Yunotrichia mediovittata Chen & Wang, 1980: 22. TL: China, Yunnan; TD: IZCAS.

Material examined. CHINA: 2 spec. (IZCAS) Xizang, Mêdog, Beibeng (西藏墨脱背崩), 860–900 m, 1983. VIII.26–27, Leg. Yinheng Han.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Yunnan.

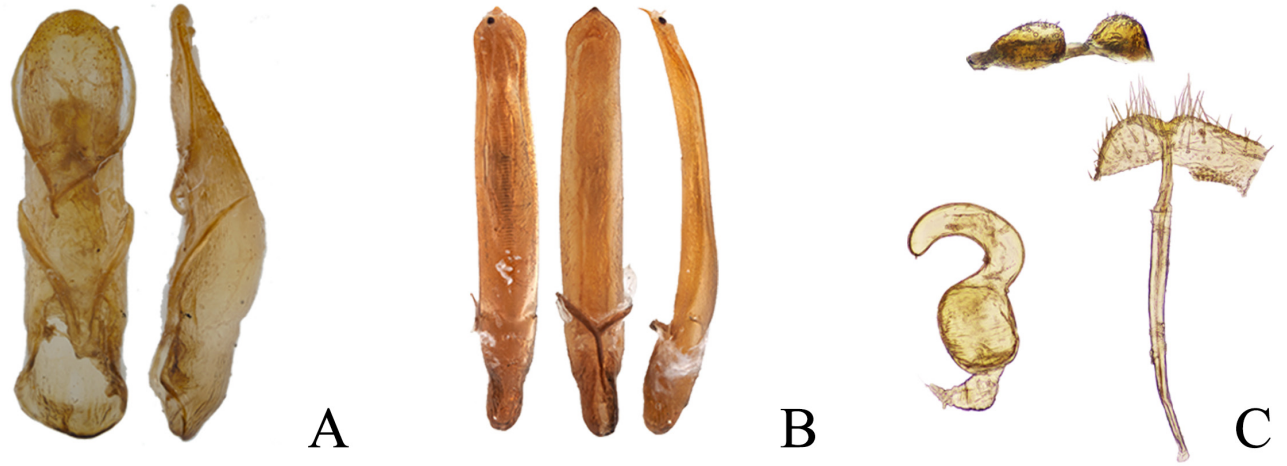

FIGURE 14. The genitalia of flea beetles from Mêdog. **A.** *Parathrylea septempunctata* (Jacoby, 1892). **B.** *Phyllotreta striolata* (Fabricius, 1801). **C.** *Yunotrichia mediovittata* Chen & Wang, 1980.

Discussion

Altica cyanea (Weber) has been excluded from the catalogue above despite its record from Mêdog by Chen & Wang (1988), due to studies indicating that Oriental and Asian records of this species are likely misidentifications of *A. aenea* (see Suenaga 2020; Reid & Beatson 2015).

Early faunal studies recorded 19 genera and 39 species of flea beetles in Xizang (Chen & Wang 1981), and the monograph "Chinese Leaf Beetles" documented 35 genera and 98 species (Yang *et al*. 2015). However, the flea beetle fauna of Mêdog has not been fully understood to date. Based on a review of relevant publications and examination of museum specimens, we conclude that the flea beetle fauna of Mêdog County currently comprises 23 genera and 48 species (Chen & Wang 1988; Wang & Li 2004; Wang & Ge 2012; Ruan *et al*. 2019; Liang *et al*. 2026). The remarkably diversity of flea beetles in this single county is probably driven by the region's significant altitudinal variation and diverse climate, which create a broad spectrum of ecological niches for the survival of various species. However, it is important to note that most examined specimens were collected from low-altitude areas, suggesting that future fieldwork in the unexplored high-altitude regions would be a compelling research direction.

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墨脱跳甲区系研究及三新种记述（鞘翅目：叶甲科：跳甲超族）

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摘要：研究了深圳职业技术大学植物保护研究中心及中国科学院动物研究所跳甲馆藏标本，对墨脱地区跳甲超族进行系统梳理，修订物种名录，并提供多数种形态照片。记述沟基跳甲属*Sinocrepis*与长跗跳甲属*Longitarsus*三新种，即墨脱沟基跳甲*S. medogensis* **sp. nov.**、锐茎长跗跳甲*L. acutus* **sp. nov.**和长瘤长跗跳甲 *L. gracilicallus* **sp. nov.**；提供沟基跳甲属和墨脱长跗跳甲属种检索表。阳朔长跗跳甲*L. yangsoensis* **syn. nov.**为钱氏长跗跳甲*L. championi*次异名。首次记录黄角长跗跳甲*L. ochraceicornis*的中国分布。

关键词：墨脱；萤叶甲亚科；跳甲超族；分类学；西藏