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Taxonomical changes, comments and new country records of West Palaearctic Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) with special regards to Mediterranean species

Таксономические изменения, комментарии и новые указания для различных стран западнопалеарктических Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) с особым вниманием к средиземноморским видам

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Mendel University, Department of Zoology, Fisheries, Hydrobiology and Apiculture, Zemědělská 1, CZ-613 00 Brno, Czech Republic. E-mail: bezdek@mendelu.cz
Университет Менделя, факультет зоологии, рыболовства, гидробиологии и пчеловодства, Zemědělská, 1, Брно CZ-613 00 Чешская Республика

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Abstract. Based on the study of primary type material, the following taxonomic changes in West Palaearctic Chrysomelidae are proposed: *Chilotomina moroderi moroderi* (Escalera, 1928) = *Gynandrophthalma moroderi* Cobos, 1969, **syn. n.**; *Cryptocephalus* (*Burlinius*) *macellus* Suffrian, 1860 = *C. zantensis* Pic, 1953, **syn. n.**; *Chrysolina* (*Bittotaenia*) *salviae* (Sahlberg, 1823) = *Chrysomela salviae* Germar, 1823, **syn. n.**; *Timarcha geniculata* (Sahlberg, 1823) = *Chrysomela geniculata* Germar, 1823, **syn. n.**; *Calomicrus lividus* (Joannis, 1865) = *Calomicrus trabzonus* Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013, **syn. n.**; *Euluperus azureus* (Fairmaire, 1884), **comb. n.** (from *Calomicrus*) = *Euluperus hermonensis* Lopatin, 1997, **syn. n.**; *Euluperus nairicus* (Lopatin, 1990), **comb. n.** (from *Calomicrus*); *Exosoma gaudionis* (Reiche, 1862) = *Exosoma thoracica* var. *grossepunctata* Roubal, 1931, **syn. n.**; *Exosoma lusitanicum* (Linnaeus, 1767) = *Malacosoma theryi* Guillebeau, 1897, **syn. n.**; *Monolepta syriaca* (Weise, 1924), **comb. n.** (from *Calomicrus*) = *Calomicrus volkovitshi* Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013, **syn. n.**; *Theone silphoides silphoides* (Sahlberg, 1823) = *Galleruca silphoides* Dalman, 1823, **syn. n.**; *Derocrepis rufipes* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Chrysomela caeruleostriata* DeGeer, 1775, **syn. n.** Moreover, *Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica* Frivaldszky, 1883 is confirmed as synonym of *Smaragdina salicina* (Scopoli, 1763) and *Chrysomela plantaginis* DeGeer, 1775 is confirmed as synonym of *Phaedon armoraciae* (Linnaeus, 1758). It is shown that Carolus Reginald Sahlberg published the oldest descriptions of *Chrysolina salviae* (Germar, 1823), *Timarcha geniculata* (Germar, 1823) and *Theone silphoides silphoides* (Dalman, 1823) and the authorship of these species is changed. Lectotypes are designated for *Luperus azureus* Fairmaire, 1884 and *Luperus brevicollis* Weise, 1898. New country records for West Palaearctic Chrysomelidae (with special regards to Mediterranean fauna) are presented.

Резюме. На основании изучения типового материала предложены следующие таксономические изменения для западнопалеарктических Chrysomelidae: *Chilotomina moroderi moroderi* (Escalera, 1928) = = *Gynandrophthalma moroderi* Cobos, 1969, **syn. n.**; *Cryptocephalus* (*Burlinius*) *macellus* Suffrian, 1860 = = *C. zantensis* Pic, 1953, **syn. n.**; *Chrysolina* (*Bittotaenia*) *salviae* (Sahlberg, 1823) = *Chrysomela salviae* Germar, 1823, **syn. n.**; *Timarcha geniculata* (Sahlberg, 1823) = = *Chrysomela geniculata* Germar, 1823, **syn. n.**; *Calomicrus lividus* (Joannis, 1865) = *Calomicrus trabzonus* Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013, **syn. n.**; *Euluperus azureus* (Fairmaire, 1884), **comb. n.** (from *Calomicrus*) = *Euluperus hermonensis* Lopatin, 1997, **syn. n.**; *Euluperus nairicus* (Lopatin, 1990), **comb. n.** (from *Calomicrus*); *Exosoma gaudionis* (Reiche, 1862) = *Exosoma thoracica* var. *grossepunctata* Roubal, 1931, **syn. n.**; *Exosoma lusitanicum* (Linnaeus, 1767) = *Malacosoma theryi* Guillebeau, 1897, **syn. n.**; *Monolepta syriaca* (Weise, 1924), **comb. n.** (from *Calomicrus*) = *Calomicrus volkovitshi* Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013, **syn. n.**; *Theone silphoides silphoides* (Sahlberg, 1823) = *Galleruca silphoides* Dalman, 1823, **syn. n.**; *Derocrepis rufipes* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Chrysomela caeruleostriata* DeGeer, 1775, **syn. n.** Подтверждена синонимия названий *Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica* Frivaldszky, 1883 и *Smaragdina salicina* (Scopoli, 1763), *Chrysomela plantaginis* DeGeer, 1775 и *Phaedon armoraciae* (Linnaeus, 1758). Показано, что Карл

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Рейнгольд Сальберг опубликовал старейшие описания видов *Chrysolina salviae* (Germar, 1823), *Timarcha geniculata* (Germar, 1823) и *Theone silphoides silphoides* (Dalman, 1823), поэтому авторство этих таксонов было изменено на C. Sahlberg. Обозначены лектотипы *Luperus azureus* Fairmaire, 1884 и *Luperus brevicollis* Weise, 1898. Представлены новые указания и находки западнопалеарктических Chrysomelidae для различных стран (с особым вниманием к средиземноморской фауне).

An ongoing longterm study of the primary type material of Old World Chrysomelidae revealed to some nomenclatorial changes in the West Palaearctic (particularly Mediterranean) taxa summarized in the present paper. In connection with the preparation of the new edition of the Palaearctic catalogue of Chrysomelidae, I present also some new country records of West Palaearctic Chrysomelidae.

Photographs of the specimens (except that of *Chrysomela caeruleo-striata* DeGeer, 1775 provided by NHRS) were taken with Canon EOS 550D digital camera with Canon MP-E 65 mm objective. Images of the same specimen at different focal planes were combined using Helicon Focus 5.3 software.

The examined material is housed in the following collections:

HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary, Ottó Merkl);

JBCB – Jan Bezděk collection (Brno, Czech Republic);

MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France, Antoine Mantilleri);

NHRS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Stockholm, Sweden, Johannes Bergsten);

OKCZ – Ondřej Konvička collection (Zlín, Czech Republic);

SNMC – Slovenské Národné Múzeum (Bratislava, Slovak Republic, Vladimír Janský);

TSCO – Tomáš Sitek collection (Ostrava, Czech Republic);

ZIN – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St Petersburg, Russia, Alexey G. Moseyko);

ZMHB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität (Berlin, Germany, Johannes Frisch, Joachim Willers).

The exact label data are cited for all type specimens. Type localities are cited in the original spelling. Other comments and remarks: p – preceding data are printed, h – preceding data are handwritten, w – white label, r – red label, y – yellow label.

Taxonomy

Subfamily Cryptocephalinae
Tribe Clytrini

Chilotomina moroderi moroderi (Escalera, 1928)

Gynandrophthalma moroderi Escalera, 1928: 432.
Gynandrophthalma moroderi Cobos, 1969: 73, **syn. n.**

Type localities. *Gynandrophthalma moroderi* Escalera: not stated. *Gynandrophthalma moroderi* Cobos: "Tetica de Bacares, en Sierra de Filabres, provincia de Almería".

Type material. Not examined.

Distribution. Spain [Regalin, Medvedev, 2010].

Comments. In many European institutional collections the Reitter's specimens labelled as type specimens of *Gynandrophthalma moroderi* can be found. However, Reitter never described such taxon and the authorship is assigned to Escalera [1928] who first gave its characters in the differential diagnosis of his newly described *Gynandrophthalma alcarriense* Escalera, 1928. Cobos [1961], who was still assigning *Gynandrophthalma moroderi* to Reitter, described *Gynandrophthalma moroderi bacarescensis* Cobos, 1961. Some years later, Cobos [1969] found that Reitter's description does not exist and formally described *Gynandrophthalma moroderi*. Because Cobos' [1969] *Gynandrophthalma moroderi* was based on concrete type specimens and the intention to described new species is clearly showed using "nov. sp.", I formally synonymize here it with Escalera's *Gynandrophthalma moroderi*. Recently, the species is classified in the genus *Chilotomina* Reitter, 1913 [e.g. Warchałowski, 2000, 2003, 2010; Regalin, Medvedev, 2010].

Smaragdina salicina (Scopoli, 1763)
(Fig. 7)

Buprestis salicina Scopoli, 1763: 65.
Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica Frivaldszky, 1883: 14, **syn. confirmed**.

For full list of synonyms see Regalin, Medvedev [2010].

Type localities: *Buprestis salicina*: "Carniolia" (based on title); *Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica*: "Transsylvania".

Type material. *Buprestis salicina*: Not examined.

Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica: syntypes: 1♂ (HNHM),"Erdély" [= Transsylvania] (w, h), "Holotypus [red letters, p] 1883 *Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica* J. Frivaldszky [w, h]", "Transsylvanica Friv." (w, h); 1♂, 1♀ (HNHM),"Erdély" [= Transsylvania] (w, h), "Paratypus [red letters, p] 1883 *Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica* J. Frivaldszky" (w, h), "Transsylvanica Friv." (w, h).

Distribution. Widely distributed in the Western Palaearctic [Regalin, Medvedev, 2010].

Comments. All three syntypes bear the label "Holotypus" (or paratypus, respectively) subsequently added by Zoltán Kaszab, the former curator of HNHM. Frivaldszky [1883] did not recognize the holotype, thus all three type specimens have to be treated as syntypes.

Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica was synonymized with *Smaragdina salicina* by Kaszab [1962]. Regalin and Medvedev [2010] also catalogued *G. transsylvanica* in synonymy with *S. salicina* but marked as doubtful assignement. I examined three syntypes of *G. transsylvanica* (Fig. 7) and I confirm it as synonym of *S. salicina*. The syntypes are covered with slight artificial sheen what probably led Frivaldszky to describe it as a new species.

Tribe Cryptocephalini

Cryptocephalus (*Burlinius*) *macellus* Suffrian, 1860
(Fig. 8)

Cryptocephalus macellus Suffrian, 1860: 53.
Cryptocephalus zantensis Pic, 1953: 14, **syn. n.**

Type localities: *Cryptocephalus macellus*: "Rhodus; Creta; Attika"; *Cryptocephalus zantensis*: "Zante" (= Zakynthos).

Type material. *Cryptocephalus macellus*: not examined.

Cryptocephalus zantensis: syntypes: 1♀ (MNHN), "Zante" (w, h), "type" (w, h), "zantensis n sp" (w, h), "TYPE" (r, p); 1♀ (MNHN), "Zante" (w, h), "Co-type" (w, h), "TYPE" (r, p); 1♂ (MNHN), "Zante" (w, h), "dessus foncé ... [partly illegible]" (w, h), "sp pres macellus Suffr" (w, h), "TYPE" (r, p).

Distribution. Widely distributed in Mediterranean countries, easternmost to Iran [Lopatin et al., 2010].

Comments. After the description [Pic, 1953], *Cryptocephalus zantensis* was not mentioned in any subsequent publications on Cryptocephalinae. I examined three syntypes deposited in MNHN (1 male, 2 females) (Fig. 8). The aedeagus was dissected and without any doubts it is identical with aedeagus of widely distributed *C. macellus*. Consequently, *C. zantensis* is proposed as new synonym of *C. macellus*.

Subfamily Chrysomelinae
Tribe Doryphorini

Chrysolina (*Bittotaenia*) *salviae* (C. Sahlberg, 1823), authorship changed

Chrysomela salviae C. Sahlberg, 1823b: 76.

Chrysomela salviae Germar, 1823: 586, **syn. n.**

Type localities: *Chrysomela salviae* C. Sahlberg: "Dalmatia"; *Chrysomela salviae* Germar: "Illyria".

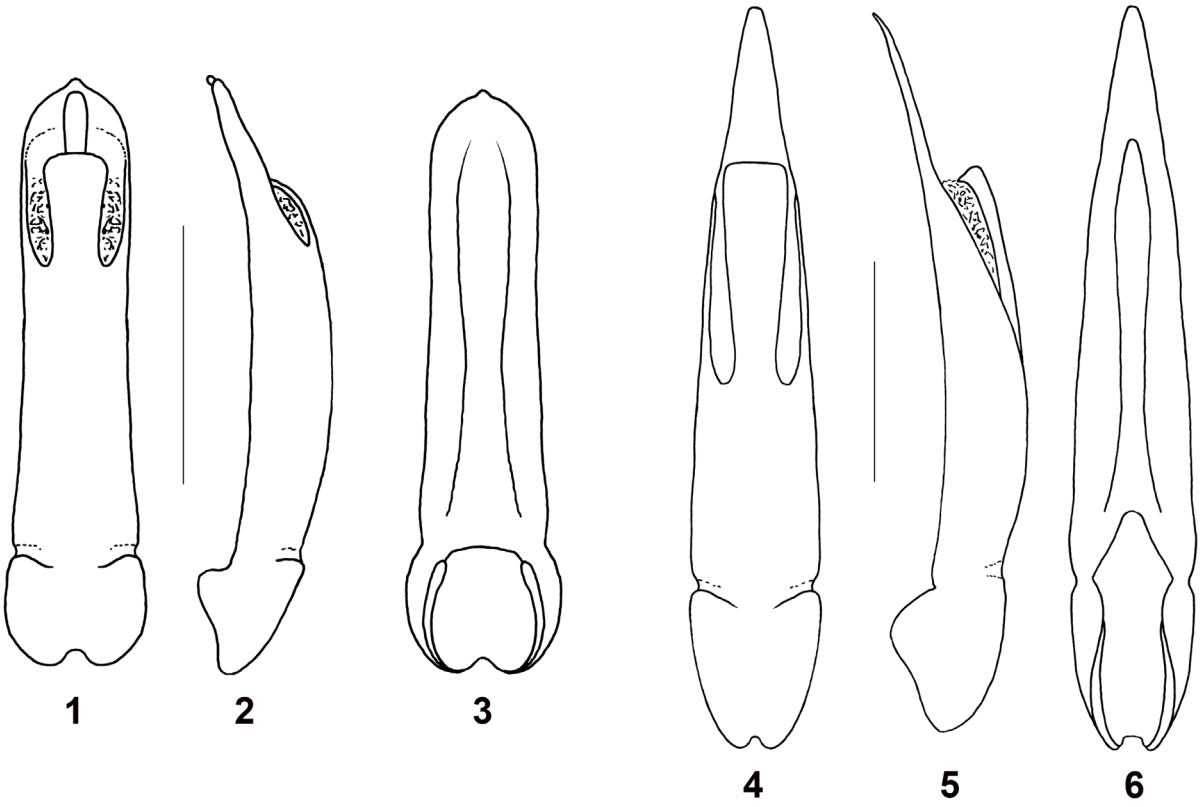
Type material. Not examined.

Distribution. Southern and southeastern Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Near East [Kippenberg, 2010].

Comments. Throughout the entomological literature the authorship of *Chrysolina salviae* is attributed Germar with year of description 1824 [e.g. Gemminger, Harold, 1874; Weise, 1916; Kippenberg, 2010]. Despite the title page of Germar's book is dated 1824, the book was published in October 1823 [Bousquet, 2016].

During my visit of NHRS I discovered that the description of *Chrysolina salviae* was several times published by Carolus Reginald Sahlberg. The oldest description of *Chrysomela salviae* can be found in the fifth part of Dissertation theses published 16 June 1823 [Sahlberg, 1823b]. The description can be found also in reissued theses cummulated to one book without dissertation titles [Sahlberg, 1823c]. The exact date of this book is not known and for taxonomical purpose must be treated to 31 December 1823. Finally, the description was published in "Entomologisches Archiv" [Sahlberg, 1829]. The priority of authorship must be given to Sahlberg [1823b].

For the first time the species name was used as nomen nudum in the catalogue of Dejean [1821: 122]. When compared both descriptions by Sahlberg [1823b] and Germar [1823] it seems to me evident that both authors described this species independently. As result I treat *Ch. salviae* C. Sahlberg, 1823 as valid species and *Ch. salviae* Germar, 1823 as its new synonym and primary homonym.



Figs 1–6. *Euluperus*, aedeagi.

1–3 – *Euluperus azureus* (Fairmaire, 1884); 4–6 – *Euluperus nairicus* (Lopatin, 1990). 1, 4 – dorsal view; 2, 5 – lateral view, 3, 6 – ventral view. Scale bars 0.5 mm.

Рис. 1–6. *Euluperus*, эдеагусы.

1–3 – *Euluperus azureus* (Fairmaire, 1884); 4–6 – *Euluperus nairicus* (Lopatin, 1990). 1, 4 – вид сверху; 2, 5 – вид сбоку, 3, 6 – вид снизу. Масштабные линейки 0.5 мм.

Phaedon armoraciae (Linnaeus, 1758)

Chrysomela armoraciae Linnaeus, 1758: 369.
Chrysomela plantaginis DeGeer, 1775: 322, **syn. confirmed.**

Type localities: *Chrysomela armoraciae*: not stated; *Chrysomela plantaginis*: not stated.

Type material. *Chrysomela armoraciae*: not examined.

Chrysomela plantaginis: syntypes: 4 specimens (NHRS), small blank orange label, "95. C. plantaginis C. armoraciae p. 322" (box label, w, h).

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region [Kippenberg, 2010].

Comments. Although DeGeer [1775] published *Chrysomela armoraciae* Linnaeus, 1758 in synonymy with his newly described *Ch. plantaginis*, the correct taxonomic position of *Ch. plantaginis* was uncertain and varied in the literature. For example Marsham [1802] listed *Ch. plantaginis* as synonym of *Ch. armoraciae* contrary to Schoenherr [1808] and Gemminger, Harold [1874] who treated *Ch. plantaginis* as synonym of *Ch. cochleariae* (Fabricius, 1792). During the second half of 19th century the name *plantaginis* disappeared from the catalogues.

In DeGeer's collection deposited in NHRS four syntypes of *Chrysomela plantaginis* are deposited. Undoubtedly they are conspecific with *Phaedon armoraciae* and thus, *Chrysomela plantaginis* is confirmed as synonym of *Phaedon armoraciae*.

Timarcha geniculata (C. Sahlberg, 1823), authorship changed

Chrysomela geniculata C. Sahlberg, 1823b: 73.
Chrysomela geniculata Germar, 1823: 584, **syn. n.**

Type localities: *Chrysomela geniculata* C. Sahlberg: "Hispania"; *Chrysomela geniculata* Germar: "Lusitania".

Type material. *Chrysomela geniculata* Sahlberg: syntype, 1♂ (NHRS), "♂." (w, h), "Hispania. Dejean." (w, h), "Typus" (r, p), "1823 [transversely] Geniculata Sp. Nov. Illig. Sahlb: Sp. ... p. 73, 10-11" (partly illegible, w, p).

Chrysomela geniculata Germar: not examined.

Distribution. Portugal, Spain [Kippenberg, 2010].

Comments. Throughout the entomological literature the authorship of *Timarcha geniculata* is usually attributed to Germar with year of description 1824 [e.g. Fairmaire, Allard 1873; Gemminger, Harold 1874; Weise, 1916, Kippenberg, 2010]. Despite the title page dated 1824, this book was published in October 1823 [Bousquet, 2016].

During my visit of NHRS I discovered the description of *Chrysomela geniculata* by Sahlberg [1823b] and also one type specimen in the collection. Carolus Reginald Sahlberg published the descriptions of new Coleoptera cummulated in his "Periculi Entomographici" three times. The oldest description of *Chrysomela geniculata* can be found in the fifth part of Dissertation theses published 16 June 1823 [Sahlberg, 1823b]. The description can be found also in reissued theses cummulated to one book without dissertation titles [Sahlberg, 1823c]. The exact date of this book is not known and for taxonomical purpose must be treated to 31 December 1823. Finally, the description was published in "Entomologisches Archiv" [Sahlberg, 1829].

When compared both descriptions by Sahlberg [1823b] and Germar [1823] it seems to me evident that both authors described this species independently and used the name „*geniculata* Hoff." published for the first time as nomen nudum in the catalogue of Dejean [1821: 122]. The male type specimen of Sahlberg's *Ch. geniculata* is conspecific with widely used concept of Germar's species. In sum I treat *Ch. geniculata* C. Sahlberg, 1823 as valid species and *Ch. geniculata* Germar, 1823 as its new synonym and primary homonym.

Subfamily Galerucinae
Tribe Galerucini

Calomicrus lividus (Joannis, 1865)
(Fig. 12)

Luperus (*Calomicrus*) *lividus* Joannis, 1865: 125.
Luperus punctatissimus Fairmaire, 1884: 176.
Luperus (*Calomicrus*) *heydeni* Weise, 1900: 287.
Calomicrus trabzonus Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013: 95, **syn. n.**

Type localities: *Luperus lividus*: "Syrie, Saida" (= Sidon, Lebanon); *Luperus punctatissimus*: "Akbès"; *Luperus heydeni*: "Adalia"; *Calomicrus trabzonus*: "СВ Турция, ЮВ Трабзона, Гюмюшане, восточнее Каракабан Даги" (= NE Turkey, SE of Trabzon, Gümüşhane, E Karakaban Dağı].

Type material. *Luperus lividus*: not examined. The photographs of the holotype, 1♀ (MCZ), "lividus" (w, h), "Saida Syrie" (w, h), "448." (w, p), "Luperus type lividus Joan Mon. Ab. 1866 p. 125 – 7 syria" (y, h), "Type" (p), "18149" (r, h).

Luperus punctatissimus: holotype, 1♀ (MNHN), "Akbès Asie min" (w, p), "222" (w, p), "MUSEUM PARIS COLL L. FAIRMAIRE" (w, p), "HOLOTYPE" (r, p), "Luperus punctatissimus Fairm. Akbès" (w, h).

Luperus heydeni: syntype, 1 specimen (ZMHB), "Adalia Korb v. ... [partly illegible]" (w, h), "Calomicrus Heydeni m." (w, h), "ex. Coll. J. Weise" (w, p).

Calomicrus trabzonus: holotype, 1♂ (ZIN), "NE Turkey, SE of Trabzon, Gümüshane E Karakaban Dagi, 1700m, 9.06.1996 Belousov I. A. leg." (w, p), "Holotypus" (r, p), "Calomicrus trabzonus Lopatin, Nesterova, 2012" (w, h).

Additional material. 1♂, 4♀ (JBCB), Turkey, Adana vil., Aslantas, 27.04.1994 (P. Průdek, J. Kovalovský leg.); 1♂ (JBCB), Syria, Tamaze env., Jabal al-Ansariyah, E slope, 6.06.1999 (S. Kadlec leg.); 3♂, 3♀, 31 specimens (JBCB), Jordan, Ajlun env., 30 km W of Jarash, 32°19.877'N / 35°43.110'E, 850 m, 20.05.2007 (J. Bezděk leg.).

Distribution. Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan [Beenen, 2010].

Comments. The primary type specimens of *Luperus punctatissimus*, *L. heydeni* and *Calomicrus trabzonus* (Fig. 12) were examined and compared with the photograph of the holotype of *Luperus lividus*. Also non type material from various localities was examined. Undoubtedly all four taxa are conspecific [see also Bezděk, 2007] and *Calomicrus trabzonus* is proposed as new synonym of *Calomicrus lividus*.

Euluperus azureus (Fairmaire, 1884), **comb. n.**
(Figs 1–3, 9, 10)

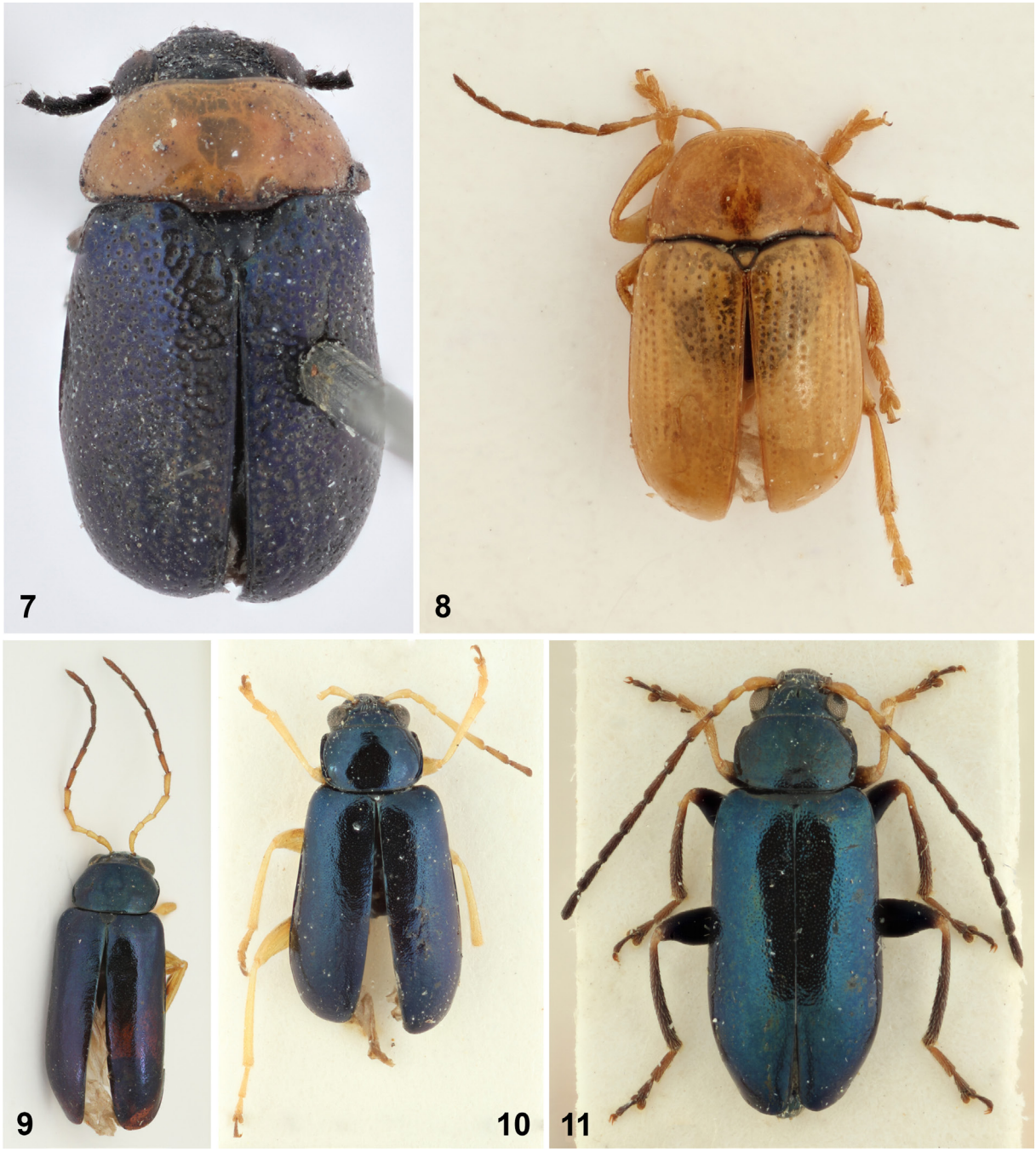
Luperus azureus Fairmaire, 1884: 176.
Euluperus hermonensis Lopatin, 1997: 376, **syn. n.**

Type localities: *Luperus azureus*: "Akbès"; *Euluperus hermonensis*: "Israel, Mt. Hermon".

Type material. *Luperus azureus*: lectotype, ♂, designated here, 1♀, paralectotype (MNHN), "Akbès Asie min" (w, p), "224" (w, p), "Luperus azureus Frm. Akbès" (w, h). Lectotype is provided with one printed red label "LECTOTYPUS Luperus azureus Fairmaire, 1884, des. J. Bezděk 2011".

Euluperus hermonensis: holotype, 1♂ (ZMAS), "Israel, Hermon Mts. 1750m, 25 km NE Qiryat Sh. 10.5.94, Volkovich" (w, h), "Holotypus" (r, p), "Euluperus hermonensis n. sp. [h] det. I. Lopatin, 19 [p] 95 [w, h]".

Additional material. 1♂, 2♀ (JBCB), Turkey, Hatay vil., Cevlik near Samandag, 23–26.04.1994 (P. Průdek, J. Kovalovský leg.). 2♂, 8♀ (JBCB), Syria, Slinfeh env., NE of Latakia, 1800 m, 27.05.1998 (S. Kadlec leg.); 1♀ (HNHM), Lebanon, Northern gov., Ehden, Horsh Ehden Nat. Res., 1525 m, 34°18′33″N / 35°59′14″E, 21.05.2015 (M. Boustani, A. Márkus, T. Németh leg.).



Figs 7–11. Habitus of type specimens.

7 – *Smaragdina salicina* (Scopoli, 1763) (*Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica* Frivaldszky, 1883, syntype, male); 8 – *Cryptocephalus macellus* Suffrian, 1860 (*Cryptocephalus zantensis* Pic, 1953, syntype, male); 9–10 – *Euluperus azureus* (Fairmaire, 1884): 9 – *Luperus azureus* Fairmaire, 1884, lectotype, male, 10 – *Euluperus hermonensis* Lopatin, 1997, holotype, male; 11 – *Euluperus nairicus* (Lopatin, 1990), holotype, male.

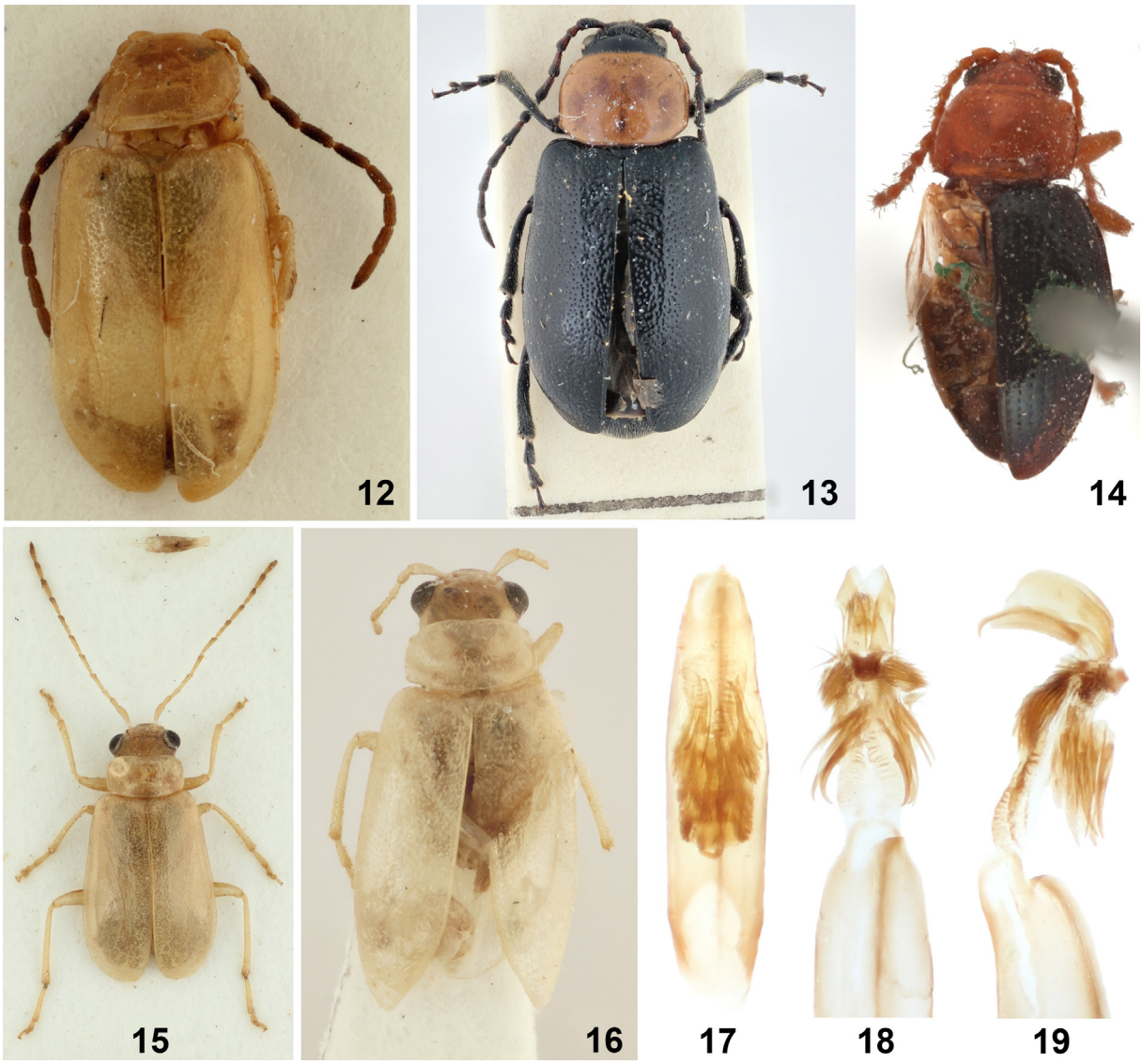
Рис. 7–11. Типовые экземпляры, габитус.

7 – *Smaragdina salicina* (Scopoli, 1763) (*Gynandrophthalma transsylvanica* Frivaldszky, 1883, синтип, самец); 8 – *Cryptocephalus macellus* Suffrian, 1860 (*Cryptocephalus zantensis* Pic, 1953, синтип, самец); 9–10 – *Euluperus azureus* (Fairmaire, 1884): 9 – *Luperus azureus* Fairmaire, 1884, лектотип, самец, 10 – *Euluperus hermonensis* Lopatin, 1997, голотип, самец; 11 – *Euluperus nairicus* (Lopatin, 1990), голотип, самец.

Distribution. Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel [Beenen, 2010], Israel [Lopatin, 1997].

Comments. In the past, *Luperus azureus* was usually classified in the genus *Calomicrus* [Weise, 1924; Wilcox, 1973; Beenen, 2010]. Only Warchałowski [2003, 2010] published an idea that *Calomicrus azureus* is possibly synonym of *Luperus chevrolati* Joannis, 1865, recently listed in synonymy with *Euluperus xanthopus xanthopus* (Duftschmid, 1825) [Beenen, 2010].

I had the possibility to compare two syntypes (male and female) of *Luperus azureus* deposited in MNHN (Fig. 9) with the holotype of *Euluperus hermonensis* (Fig. 10), including



Figs 12–19. Habitus of type specimens and aedeagus.

12 – *Calomicrus lividus* (Joannis, 1865) (*Calomicrus trabzonus* Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013, holotype, male); 13 – *Exosoma gaudionis* (Reiche, 1862) (*Exosoma thoracica* var. *grossepunctata* Roubal, 1931, syntype, female); 14 – *Derocrepis rufipes* (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Chrysomela caeruleostriata* DeGeer, 1775, syntype, male); 15–19 – *Monolepta syriaca* (Weise, 1924) (15 – *Monolepta anatolica* Bezděk, 1998, paratype, male; 16 – *Calomicrus volkovitshi* Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013, holotype, male). 12–16 – habitus, dorsal view; 17–19 – aedeagus: 17 – dorsal view, 18 – everted internal sclerites, dorsal view, 19 – everted internal sclerites, lateral view.

Рис. 12–19. Типовые экземпляры, габитус, и эдеагус.

12 – *Calomicrus lividus* (Joannis, 1865) (*Calomicrus trabzonus* Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013, голотип, самец); 13 – *Exosoma gaudionis* (Reiche, 1862) (*Exosoma thoracica* var. *grossepunctata* Roubal, 1931, синтип, самка); 14 – *Derocrepis rufipes* (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Chrysomela caeruleostriata* DeGeer, 1775, синтип, самец); 15–19 – *Monolepta syriaca* (Weise, 1924) (15 – *Monolepta anatolica* Bezděk, 1998, паратип, самец; 16 – *Calomicrus volkovitshi* Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013, голотип, самец). 12–16 – габитус, вид сверху; 17–19 – эдеагус: 17 – вид сверху, 18 – вывернутые внутренние склериты, вид сверху, 19 – вывернутые внутренние склериты, вид сбоку.

their aedeagi (Figs 1–3). The type specimens of both taxa are undoubtedly conspecific. Based on the characters summarized by Bezděk [2015] (metallic dorsum, shape of pronotum, shape of last visible ventrite, ventral furrow on aedeagus), *Luperus azureus* is transferred to the genus *Euluperus* and *Euluperus hermonensis* is proposed its new synonym.

The previously published data on distribution in Syria and Lebanon are somewhat confusing. The records from Syria were evidently based on the type locality Akbes placed in today's Turkey. Guillebeau [1891] added the record "Syrie: Liban, Ain Libbous" what probably refer to Anti Lebanon mountain range on border between Syria, Lebanon and Golan Heights in Israel. To clarify the distribution in these countries I present the concrete specimens from today's Turkey, Syria and Lebanon.

Euluperus nairicus (Lopatin, 1990), **comb. n.**
(Figs 4–6, 11)

Calomicrus nairicus Lopatin, 1990: 51.

Type locality: "Армения, 50 км севернее Еревана, Цахкадзор" (= Armenia, 50 km N of Erevan, Tsaghkadzor).

Type material. Holotype, 1♂ (ZIN), "Armenien: 50 km N Jerewan, 15.7.87" (w, p), "Zachkadsor 2000m J. Oehlke leg." (w, p), "Holotypus" (r, p), "Calomicrus nairicus sp. n. [h] det. I. Lopatin, 19 [p] 88 [w, h]"; paratype, 1♀ (ZIN), same labels as in holotype, except "Paratypus".

Distribution. Armenia [Beenen, 2010].

Comments. The male holotype (Fig. 11) and the female paratype of *Calomicrus nairicus* deposited in ZIN were examined. Based on the characters summarized by Bezděk [2015] (e.g. metallic dorsum, shape of pronotum, shape of last visible ventrite, ventral furrow on aedeagus (Figs 4–6), *Calomicrus nairicus* is transferred to the genus *Euluperus* Weise, 1886.

Exosoma gaudionis (Reiche, 1862)
(Fig. 13)

Malacosoma gaudionis Reiche, 1862: 545.

Exosoma thoracica var. *grossepunctata* Roubal, 1931: 454, **syn. n.**

Type localities: *Malacosoma gaudionis*: "Thesselonicam versus Macedoniae in Turcia europaea" (= Thessaloniki, Greece); *Exosoma thoracica* var. *grossepunctatum*: "Pirin" (= Pirin Mts., Bulgaria).

Type material. *Malacosoma gaudionis*: not examined.

Exosoma thoracica var. *grossepunctata*: Syntype, 1♀ (SNMC), "Pirin Mac. Pfeffer VI.29" (w, p), "v. grossepun- ctata m. type" (w, h), "v. gaudioni ale hrubě teč. krov." (= but elytra more coarsely punctate) (w, h), blank (r).

Distribution. Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece [Beenen, 2010], Turkey [Özdikmen, Topcu, 2014].

Comments. Roubal [1931] described *Exosoma thoracica* var. *grossepunctata* from Pirin Mts. in Bulgaria. In subsequent catalogues [Wilcox, 1973; Beenen, 2010] the variety *grossepunctata* is listed in synonymy with *Exosoma thoracicum* (Redtenbacher, 1843). I had the opportunity to examine one female syntype (Fig. 13) deposited in Roubal's collection in Slovak National Museum with black abdomen which is undoubtedly conspecific with *E. gaudionis*. Thus, var. *grossepunctata* is removed from the synonymy with *E. thoracicum* and newly synonymized with *E. gaudionis*.

Exosoma lusitanicum (Linnaeus, 1767)

Chrysomela lusitanica Linnaeus, 1767: 1066.

Malacosoma theryi Guillebeau, 1897: 166, **syn. n.**

For full list of synonyms see Beenen [2010].

Type localities: *Chrysomela lusitanica*: "Lusitania"; *Malacosoma theryi*: "prov. de Constatine".

Type material. *Chrysomela lusitanica*: not examined.

Malacosoma theryi: syntype, 1♀ (MNHN), "Algerie" (w, h), "Type" (red letters, w, h), "Theryi Guill type" (w, h), "Malacosoma n. sp. Theryi Guill. Type" (w, h), "MUSEUM-PARIS BOURVEAU-GIRARD" (w, h).

Distribution. Western part of Mediterranean, known also from Iran [Beenen, 2010].

Comments. *Malacosoma theryi* was described based on one couple from Algeria [Guillebeau, 1897]. A female syntype traced in MNHN represents a specimen with antennae orange and legs orange with darker femora. Although the ventral side was stated as black ("dessous noir") in the original description, the abdomen of female syntype is orange. Black ventral side was also used in subsequent identification keys [Mohr, 1968; Warchałowski, 2003, 2010] to separate *Exosoma theryi* from *E. lusitanica*. In the populations of *Exosoma lusitanicum* the specimens with pale legs and antennae are time to time found. It is evident that such coloured specimens show nothing an infraspecific variability. Consequently, *Malacosoma theryi* is proposed as a new synonym of *Exosoma lusitanicum*.

Monolepta syriaca (Weise, 1924), **comb. n.**
(Figs 15–19)

Luperus syriacus Weise, 1924: 116 (replacement name for *Luperus brevicollis* Weise, 1898).

Monolepta anatolica Bezděk, 1998: 150.

Luperus brevicollis Weise, 1898: 214 (homonym).

Calomicrus volkovitshi Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013: 95, **syn. n.**

Type localities: *Luperus brevicollis*: "Akbès"; *Monolepta anatolica*: "Turkey, Icel vil., Göktepe Dagi, Aslanli env., 15 km NW from Erdemli"; *Calomicrus volkovitshi*: "Турция, Эрзерум, ЮЮВ Фостума" (= Turkey, Erzurum, SSE of Tortum]).

Type material. *Luperus brevicollis*: lectotype, 1♂, designated here (ZMHB), "Akbes Staud" (w, h), "brevicollis m" (w, h), "ex. Coll. J. Weise" (w, p); paralectotypes, 2 specimens (ZMHB), "Akbes Staud" (w, h), "ex. Coll. J. Weise" (w, p); 1♂ (ZMHB), "Akbes" (w, h), "ex. Coll. J. Weise" (w, p). The lectotype and the paralectotypes are provided with one printed red label "LECTOTYPUS [or PARALECTOTYPUS, respectively] Luperus (Calomicrus) brevicollis Weise, 1898, des. J. Bezděk 2006".

Monolepta anatolica: 33 paratypes (both males and females) (JBCB), "Turkey S, Icel (Mersin) Göktepe Dagi, Aslanli env. (15 km NW from Erdemli) 10.-12.vii.1998, J. Bezděk lgt." (w, p), "PARATYPUS [with handwritten No. of paratype] Monolepta anatolica sp. n. J. Bezděk det. 1998" (r, p).

Calomicrus volkovitshi: holotype, 1♂ (ZIN), "Turkey, Erzurum SSE of Tostum 5.7. Volkovitsh 05" (w, h), "Holotypus" (r, p), "Calomicrus volkovitshi Lopatin, Nesterova, 2012" (w, h).

Additional material. 69 specimens (JBCB), Turkey, Silifke, Goksu kanyon, 26.05.2001 (M. Snížek leg.).

Distribution. Turkey, Syria, Israel [Beenen, 2010].

Comments. Habitually similar genera *Calomicrus* Dillwyn, 1829, *Luperus* Geoffroy, 1762, *Euluperus* Weise, 1886 and *Scelolyperus* Crotch, 1974 can be distinguished by set of characters presented by Bezděk [2015]. However, the genus *Calomicrus* itself is evidently polyphyletic in current concept and is waiting for the comprehensive revision. Many yellow *Calomicrus* species from arid areas of Mediterranean, Near East and Arabian Peninsula show the habitual affinity to the genus *Monolepta* Chevrolat, 1836. In my opinion, the formal transfer of all such species to *Monolepta* is not possible as each species should be carefully studied.

Monolepta anatolica Bezděk, 1998 (Fig. 15) proved to be conspecific with *Calomicrus syriacus* (Weise, 1924) and the position in *Calomicrus* was tentatively accepted by Bezděk [2007]. However, further studies allow me to correct the generic assignment. In comparison with *Calomicrus circumfusus* (Marsham, 1802) (type species of *Calomicrus*) following differences were observed: *Calomicrus syriacus* has closed anterior coxal cavities (open in *C. circumfusus*), very long basimetatarsomere, 7.7 times as long as broad, with black base (4.3 times as long as broad, with pale base in *C. circumfusus*), antennomere III long, parallel, 3 times as long as wide (subtriangular, 1.2 times as long as wide), median lobe on last abdominal ventrite in male not impressed (impressed in *C. circumfusus*), aedeagus with complicate structure of spiculae and sclerites (Figs 17–19) (not studied in *C. circumfusus*) and spermatheca with globular nodulus well separated from cornu (nodulus elongate, with indicated transition to nodulus). Above mentioned characters of *Calomicrus syriacus* fit very well

the generic description of *Monolepta* [Wagner, 2003, 2007] and thus I propose the transfer of *Calomicrus syriacus* to *Monolepta*. Moreover, recently described *C. volkovitshi* Lopatin et Nesterova, 2013 is synonymised with *Monolepta syriaca* based on the study of the holotype (Figs 15, 16).

Theone silphoides silphoides (C. Sahlberg, 1823), authorship changed

Galleruca silphoides C. Sahlberg, 1823a: 62.
Galleruca silphoides Dalman, 1823: 77, **syn. n.**

Type localities: *Galleruca silphoides* C. Sahlberg: "Caucaso". *Galleruca silphoides* Dalman: "Iberia ? vel ad Caucasum ?".

Type material. *Galleruca silphoides* C. Sahlberg: syntype, 1 specimen (NHRS), "Caucas" (w, p), "Steven" (w, p), "Schh" (w, p), "Silphoides. Dalm. Sahlb." (w, h), "Typus" (r, p), "Galleruca silphoides Type Sahlberg 1823" (w, h).

Distribution. Southern Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Iran [Beenen, 2010].

Comments. In the entomological literature, the authorship of *Theone silphoides* is usually assigned to Dalman [1823] and often mentioned that the description was repeated by Sahlberg [1829] [e.g. Weise, 1924; Wilcox, 1971; Beenen, 2010].

Carolus Reginald Sahlberg published the descriptions of new Coleoptera cummulated in his "Periculi Entomographici" three times. The oldest version can be found in five Dissertation theses published in June 1823. The description of *Galleruca silphoides* is in the fourth part published 14 June 1823 [Sahlberg, 1823a]. These theses were also reissued in one publication [Sahlberg, 1823c] without the dissertation titles. The exact date of publication of Sahlberg [1823c] is not known and for taxonomical purpose it must be treated 31 December 1823. For the third time, the text was reissued in "Entomologisches Archiv" [Sahlberg, 1829]. The oldest known publication date of Dalman's "Analecta Entomologica" [Dalman, 1823] is 7 September 1823. For more details and exact dates of publishing see Bousquet [2016].

After the comparison of Dalman's and Sahlberg's descriptions I think that both authors used the same specimen(s) from Caucasus collected or donated by C. Steven to J.C. Schoenherr. Moreover, the name *Galleruca silphoides* in Sahlberg's description is attributed to Dalman. However, the oldest description and thus also the authorship of *Galleruca silphoides* must be assigned to Sahlberg [1823a]. *Galleruca silphoides* Dalman, 1823 is proposed as a new synonym and primary homonym of *G. silphoides* C. Sahlberg, 1823.

Tribe Alticini

Derocrepis rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)
(Fig. 14)

Chrysomela rufipes Linnaeus, 1758: 373.
Chrysomela caeruleo-striata DeGeer, 1775: 343, **syn. n.**

Type localities: *Chrysomela rufipes*: "Europa"; *Chrysomela caeruleostriata*: not stated.

Type material. *Chrysomela rufipes*: not examined. The photographs of 1♀, syntype are available at http://linnean-online.org/22866/.

Chrysomela caeruleostriata: syntype, 1♂ (NHRS), "NHRS-JLKB 000023095" (w, p), blank, orange label, "48. C. Caeruleo-striata p. 343" ([box label, w, h).

Distribution. Widely distributed in the Western Palaearctic region [Döberl, 2010].

Comments. The only subsequent publication where I have found the name *Chrysomela caeruleostriata* is the catalogue by Gemminger and Harold [1876] where it is treated in synonymy with *Podagrica fuscipes* (Fabricius, 1775). After that *Chrysomela caeruleostriata* disappeared from the entomological literature. In DeGeer's collection deposited in NHRS I have found one syntype of *Chrysomela caeruleostriata* (Fig. 14) which is undoubtedly conspecific with common European alticine *Derocrepis rufipes* and thus new synonymy is proposed.

New country records

Subfamily Donaciinae

Donacia (*Sotaiana*) *aquatica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material. Albania: 5 specimens (HNHM), Prokletije Mts., Sylbice, Liqeni i Verdbë, 42°31.271′N / 20°05.303′E, 2090 m, 8.07.2011 (Z. Barina, A. Kovács, G. Puskás, B. Sárospataki leg.); 2 specimens (HNHM), Prokletije Mts., Döberdol, Liqeni i Dashit, 42°32.008′N / 20°04.653′E, 2080 m, 9.07.2011 (Z. Barina, A. Kovács, G. Puskás, B. Sárospataki leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region [Silfverberg, 2010]. New species for Albania.

Subfamily Cassidinae

Dicladispa testacea (Linnaeus, 1767)

Material. Lebanon: 1 specimen (HNHM), Northern gov., Ehden, Horsh Ehden Nat. Res., 1525 m, 34°18′33″N / 35°59′14″E, 26.06.2016 (A. Kotán, T. Németh leg.).

Distribution. Mediterranean species [Borowiec, Sekerka, 2010]. New species for Lebanon.

Subfamily Cryptocephalinae

Acolastus iranicus (Lopatin, 1980)

Material. Syria: 1♂ (HNHM), Al Hasakah prov., 15 km S of Hasakah, 40°45.744′N / 36°20.788′E, 300 m, 27.04.2006 (Gy. Rozner leg.).

Distribution. Iran, Turkey [Schöller et al., 2010]. New species for Syria.

Cryptocephalus (*Burlinius*) *connexus* Olivier, 1808

Material. Cyprus: 1♀ (HNHM), Larnaca, 20–28.05.2003 (A. Podlussány leg.).

Distribution. Middle, Southern and Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Algeria, Near East, Middle Asia [Lopatin et al., 2010]. New species for Cyprus.

Cryptocephalus (*Cryptocephalus*) *parvulus* Müller, 1776

Material. Lebanon: 1♀ (HNHM), Northern gov., Tannourine env., 2 km N of Harissa, Fuvar, 34°12′22″N / 35°55′17″E, 1460 m, 17.06.2016 (A. Kotán, P. Nemes, T. Németh leg.).

Distribution. Palaearctic region [Lopatin et al., 2010]. New species for Lebanon.

Cryptocephalus (*Cryptocephalus*) *trimaculatus* Rossi, 1790

Material. Lebanon: 1♂ (HNHM), Northern gov., 7 km NE of Batroun, Qnat, 1195 m, 34°15′323″N / 35°53′667″E, 18.06.2016 (A. Kotán, P. Nemes, T. Németh leg.).

Distribution. Southern and Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Egypt, Near East [Lopatin et al., 2010]. New species for Lebanon.

Cryptocephalus (*Cryptocephalus*) *virens* Suffrian, 1847

Material. Greece: 1♂ (OKCZ), West Macedonia, 4 km NW of Deskati, 39°56′59.82″N / 21°46′9.03″E, 1500 m, 1.06.2016 (O. Konvička leg.).

Distribution. Middle, Southern and Eastern Europe, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Mongolia [Lopatin et al., 2010]. New species for Greece.

Cryptocephalus (*Heterichnus*) *prusias* Suffrian, 1853

Material. Greece: 2♂, 3♀ (VKCC, JBCB), West Macedonia, Galatini, 30.06.2014 (V. Kolář leg.).

Distribution. Bulgaria, Macedonia, Turkey, Caucasus, Near East [Lopatin et al., 2010]. New species for Greece.

Subfamily Chrysomelinae

Gastrophysa polygoni polygoni (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material. Syria: 1 specimen (HNHM), Ar Raqqah prov., 8 km N of Al Thawrah, 31.05.2010 (A. Kotán, E. Mizsei, T. Németh, N. Rahmé leg.). Lebanon: 4 specimens (HNHM), Northern gov., Bcharre env., 4 km E of Ariz, 970 m, 34°14.645′N / 35°5.166′E, 24.06.2016 (M. Boustani, A. Kotán, P. Nemes, T. Németh, M. Rehayem, W. Yammine leg.); 2 specimens (HNHM), Mount Lebanon Range, Arsoun, Pinus forest, 33°51′8.03″N / 35°41′44.36″E, 10.2016 (N. Nemer leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed in the western part of the Palaearctic region [Kippenberg 2010]. New species for Syria and Lebanon.

Phaedon laevigatus laevigatus (Duftschmid, 1825)

Material. Greece: 9 specimens (OKCZ, JBCB), Peloponnese, 5 km E of Archea Olimpia, Linaria, 6–7.09.2017, 37°38′42″N / 21°41′2″E, sifting (O. Konvička leg.).

Distribution. Central, Southern, Eastern Europe [Kippenberg, 2010]. New species for Greece.

Plagiodera versicolora (Laicharting, 1781)

Material. Lebanon: 1 specimen (HNHM), Northern gov., Bcharre env., Quadisha valley, 970 m, 34°14′57″N / 35°58′34″E, 27.05.2015 (M. Boustani, A. Márkus, T. Németh, M. Rehayem leg.); 2 specimens (HNHM), Northern gov., Bcharre env., Quadisha valley, 970 m, 34°14′57″N / 35°58′34″E, 5.05.2017 (A. Kotán, P. Nemes, T. Németh, C. Tanios leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region [Kippenberg, 2010]. New species for Lebanon.

Subfamily Galerucinae
Tribe Galerucini

Agelastica alni alni (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material. Georgia: 1 specimen (HNHM), Batumi, 21.07.1977 (without collector's name).

Distribution. Widely distributed in the Western Palaearctic region [Beenen, 2010]. New species for Georgia.

Aulacophora foveicollis (Lucas, 1847)

Material. Montenegro: 1 specimen (HNHM), Herceg Novi, 1.05.1927 (J. Fodor leg.).

Distribution. Africa, Mediterranean, Arabian Peninsula, Afghanistan, Pakistan [Beenen, 2010]. New species for Montenegro.

Calomicrus arabicus Lopatin et Nesterova, 2006

Material. Oman: 3♂ (JBCB), Dhofar prov., Muqshin, 19°35′N/ 54°53″E, 115m, oasis, flowering Acacia trees, 29.03.2011 (A. Reiter leg.); 1♂, 1♀ (JBCB), 17 km W of Sur, 15.03.2015 (M. Snížek leg.).

Distribution. United Arab Emirates [Beenen, 2010]. New species for Oman.

Calomicrus circumfusus (Marsham, 1802)

Material. Slovenia: 1 specimen (TSCO), Sela na Krasu, Gorjansko env., 29.06.2002 (T. Sitek leg.); 1 specimen (JBCB), same locality, 20–22.06.2003 (Z. Malinka leg.).

Distribution. Europe (except northern part), Turkey, Tunisia [Beenen, 2010]. New species for Slovenia.

Exosoma thoracicum (Redtenbacher, 1843)

Material. Jordan: 3♂ (JBCB), Ajlun env., 30 km W of Jarash, 32°19.9′N / 35°43.1′E, 1.05.2006 (F. and L. Kantner leg.); 1♂, 1♀ (JBCB), Alhuna, SW of Jarash, 12.06.2009 (M. Snížek leg.).

Distribution. Turkey, Syria, Israel [Beenen, 2010], Cyprus [Alziar, Lemaire, 2012], Iran [Mirzaei, Nozari, 2016]. New species for Jordan. The distribution in Albania and Greece [Beenen, 2010] needs verification. The occurrence in these countries may be caused by confusion with *Exosoma gaudionis* because many decades *E. gaudionis* was treated as variety or aberration of *E. thoracicum*.

Galerucella lineola lineola (Fabricius, 1781)

Material. Armenia: 5 specimens (HNHM), Garni, 11.10.1984 (Z. Korsós, T. Vásárhelyi leg.). Portugal: 2 specimens (HNHM), Cinfaes, 14.05.1991 (A. Podlussány leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region [Beenen, 2010]. New species for Armenia and Portugal.

Medythia nigrobilineata Motschulsky, 1861

Material. Georgia: 1 specimen (JBCB), Sagvichio, Kolkheti National Park, 29.07.2014 (O. Konvička leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed in Eastern Palaearctic region [Beenen, 2010]. Recently introduced to southern European part of Russia (Krasnodar Region) [Bieńkowski, Orlova-Bienkowskaja, 2018]. New species for Georgia.

Pyrrhalta viburni (Paykull, 1799)

Material. Bulgaria: 1 specimen (HNHM), Lozen, 600 m, 27.08.1982 (Á. Draskovits, Á. Váły leg.).

Distribution. Western part of the Palaearctic region [Beenen, 2010]. New species for Bulgaria.

Radymna persica (Faldermann, 1837)

Material. Greece: 1♂ (JBCB), Rhodos Is., Paradissi, 100 m, 5.05.1996 (R. Borovec leg.).

Distribution. Caucasus, East Mediterranean, Middle Asia [Beenen, 2010]. In Greece, the species was known only from Samos Island. New species for Rhodos Island.

Sermylassa halensis (Linnaeus, 1767)

Material. Slovenia: 3 specimens (TSCO), Crni Hribi, Temnica env., 13.07.2000 (T. Sitek leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed in Western Palaearctic region [Beenen, 2010]. New species for Slovenia.

Xanthogaleruca luteola (Müller, 1766)

Material. Portugal: 4 specimens (HNHM), Castro Verde, 6.05.1991 (A. Podlussány leg.). Slovenia: 1 specimen (TSCO), Tolmin, Soča River, 28.06.2001 (T. Sitek leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region [Beenen, 2010]. New species for Portugal and Slovenia.

Tribe Alticini

Crepidodera aurea (Geoffroy, 1785)

Material. Lebanon: 1♀ (HNHM), Northern gov., Ehden, Horsh Ehden Nat. Res., 1525 m, 34°18′33″N / 35°59′14″E, 21.05.2015 (M. Boustani, A. Márkus, T. Németh leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region [Döberl, 2010]. New species for Lebanon.

Ochrosis ventralis (Illiger, 1807)

Material. Georgia: 1♀ (JBCB), between Anaklia and Tikori, 14–15.06.2015 (L. Čepelka leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout the Western Palaearctic region except Scandinavia [Döberl, 2010]. New species for Georgia.

Phyllotreta nigripes nigripes (Fabricius, 1775)

Material. Lebanon: 1♂ (HNHM), Northern gov., 6 km W of Tannourine, "Tannourine uplands", 34°9′457″N / 35°57′282″E, 1940 m, 28.06.2016 (A. Kotán, P. Nemes, T. Németh leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region [Döber, 2010]. New species for Lebanon.

Podagrica malvae malvae (Illiger, 1807)

Material. Lebanon: 1 specimen (HNHM), Mount Lebanon Range, Kfar Hay, Mar Youanna Maroun, macchia, 34°14′47.69″N / 35°45′1.02″E, 322 m, 3.05.2017 (M. Boustani, A. Kotán, P. Nemes, T. Németh leg.).

Distribution. Central and Southern Europe, Turkey, Near East [Döberl, 2010]. New species for Lebanon.

Psylliodes tricolor Weise, 1888

Material. Syria: 1 specimen (HNHM), Hama prov., Jabal al Nusariyah, Autan, 700 m, 27.05.2004 (N. Rahmé, L. Nádai, K. Székely leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region [Döberl, 2010]. New species for Syria.

Sphaeroderma rubidum (Graells, 1858)

Material. Syria: 1♂, 6♀ (HNHM), Latakia prov., 3 km S of Kasab, pine forest, 2.06.2010 (A. Kotán, E. Mizsei, T. Németh, N. Rahmé leg.); 2♂, 1♀ (HNHM), Latakia prov., As Samra, 2.06.2010 (A. Kotán, E. Mizsei, T. Németh, N. Rahmé leg.); 3♀ (HNHM), Al Ladhqiyah, Mts. Agra, 10 km S of Kasab, 550 m, 35°51.464′N / 35°25.735′E, 22.06.2006 (N. Rahmé, A. Kotán, A. Márkus, D. Szalóki, K. Székely leg.).

Distribution. Widely distributed in Europe, North Africa and Near East [Döberl, 2010]. New species for Syria.

Subfamily Eumolpinae

Chrysochus asclepiadeus (Pallas, 1773)

Material. Slovenia: 2 specimens (TSCO), Podgorski kras Mts., Petrinje, 26.06.2001 (T. Sitek leg.).

Distribution. Central and Southern Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Kazakhstan [Moseyko, Sprecher-Uebersax, 2010]. Gruev [2005] listed *Chrysochus asclepiadeus* from Slovenia but without concrete data. Confirmed occurrence in Slovenia.

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