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Genus-group names of Afrotropical flea beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Alticinae): Annotated catalogue and biogeographical notes

MAURIZIO BIONDI and PAOLA D'ALESSANDRO

Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali, University of L'Aquila, 67100 Coppito-L'Aquila, Italy;
e-mails: maurizio.biondi@univaq.it; paola.dalessandro@univaq.it

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Abstract. This paper consists of an up to date annotated catalogue of the Afrotropical genera of Alticinae (Chrysomelidae), with biogeographical notes on the flea beetle fauna occurring in Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar. The following new synonymies are proposed: *Eugonotes* Jacoby, 1897 (a subgenus of *Sanckia* Duvivier, 1891) = *Brancucciella* Medvedev, 1995 syn. n.; *Amphimela* Chapuis, 1875 = *Dibolosoma* Jacoby, 1897 syn. n.; *Amphimela* Chapuis, 1875 = *Halticova* Fairmaire, 1898 syn. n.; *Podagrica* Chevrolat, 1837 = *Podagrixena* Bechyné, 1968 syn. n.; *Aphthona* Chevrolat, 1837 = *Pseudeugonotes* Jacoby, 1899 syn. n.; *Nisotra* Baly, 1864 = *Pseudonisotra* Bechyné, 1968 syn. n. The following new combinations are proposed: *Afrorestia sjostedti* (Weise, 1910) comb. n. (from *Crepidodera*); *Bechuana natalensis* (Jacoby, 1906) comb. n. (from *Ochrosis*); *Sesquiphaera natalensis* (Jacoby, 1906) comb. n. (from *Sphaeroderma*). The genus *Hildenbrandtina* Weise, 1910 is trasferred from Galerucinae to Alticinae. New distributional data for many genera in the Afrotropical region is provided.

INTRODUCTION

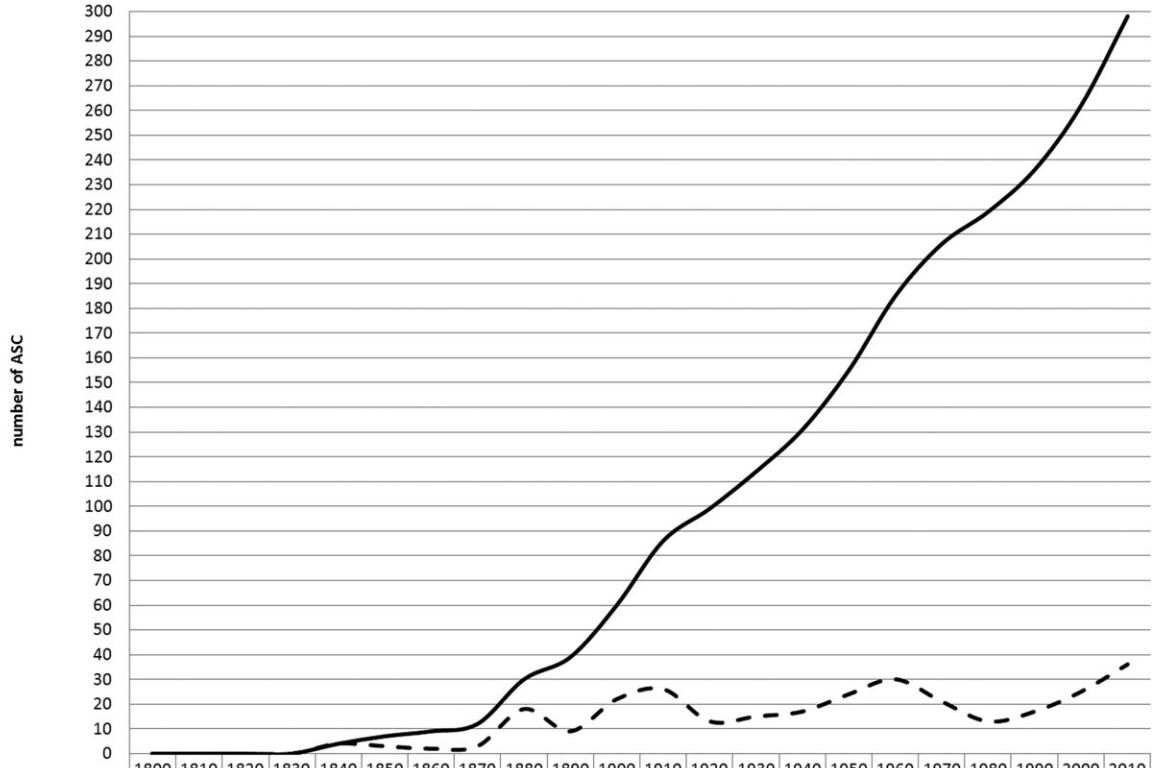
The Chrysomelidae is one of the largest phytophagous insect families and includes approximately 37,000 to 40,000 species (Jolivet & Verma, 2002). The relationship between two of its subfamilies, the monophyletic Alticinae (commonly termed flea beetles) and closely related Galerucinae is an area of active research on Chrysomelidae phylogeny (Duckett et al., 2004; Gómez-Zurita et al., 2007). In this paper, the Alticinae and Galerucinae are considered to be separate subfamilies because of the metafemoral spring in Alticinae and specific structures of the spermatheca, median lobe of aedeagus and hind wing venation (cf. Furth & Suzuki, 1994, 1998). The Alticinae includes 4,000 to 8,000 species grouped in approximately 500 genera that are distributed worldwide, although most occur in the tropical regions of South America, Africa and Asia (Konstantinov & Vandenberg, 1996; Santiago-Blay, 2004). They are highly specialized phytophagous insects, of which the adults and larvae feed on stems, leaves and roots of most of the higher plant families (Konstantinov & Vandenberg, 1996).

Details of the composition of the Afrotropical flea beetle fauna are incomplete, which is highlighted by the discrepancy in the numbers of morphogenera and morphospecies in African entomological material preserved in public and private collections and those that have been officially described. Current scientific literature includes approximately 300 research papers dedicated in whole or part to Sub-Saharan and Madagascan Chrysomelidae Alticinae, including publications on taxonomy, faunistics and ecology. The chronological trend in the numbers of these publications in time is summarized in Fig. 1, beginning as early as 1830, although the first significant contribution on the Afrotropical (including Madagascar) flea beetle fauna was by the English coleopterist, Joseph Sugar Baly (1816–1890). Subsequently, in the twenty years following Baly's death (1890–1910) there were three important entomologists working on these beetles: Léon Fairmaire (1820–1906), a French specialist on Coleoptera and Hemiptera; Julius Weise (1884–1925), a German coleopterist that, despite his short life, published a large number of scientific papers, not only on Chrysomelidae but also on Coccinellidae, Curculionoidea, etc.; and Martin Jacoby (1842–1907), a German musician and coleopterist who published 150 articles on leaf beetles after moving to London.

A decrease in the number of publications on Afrotropical flea beetle fauna followed, until the revival in 1930–1940 initiated by the English coleopterist Gilbert Ernest Bryant (1878–1965) and the French chrysomelid specialist Victor Laboissière (1875–1942). The Alticinae specialists Jan Bechyné (1920–1973) and Gerhard Scherer then published many monographs (see References) on the flea beetle fauna of Sub-Saharan Africa and, to a less extent, Madagascar, describing many new genera and species from 1950–1970. More recently, contributions on the Afrotropical flea beetle fauna were published by Gerhard Scherer, Maurizio Biondi, Paola D'Alessandro, Manfred Döberl and Serge Doguet (see References).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The catalogue is arranged alphabetically by genus. Names that are in square brackets refer to synonymies, genera incorrectly reported in the Afrotropical region or, in some cases, to



	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
number of ASC per decade	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	3	18	9	22	26	13	15	17	24	30	21	13	17	25	36
cumulative curve of ASC	0	0	0	0	4	7	9	12	30	39	60	86	99	114	131	155	185	206	219	236	262	298

Fig. 1. Chronology of the publications on the Afrotropical flea beetle fauna (ASC).

genera transferred to Galerucinae or to genus-group names that are unavailable.

In addition to author and date of publication, each genus-group name is accompanied by: (a) synonymies, exclusively those for the Afrotropical region; (b) bibliographic references, including the original description and other important taxonomical contributions; (c) type species, including the method of species assignment; (d) geographic distribution in the Afrotropical region (cf. Graf & Cummings, 2007) and other zoogeographical regions (cf. Sclater, 1858); (e) ecological remarks, mainly host-plants and/or habitat preferences; (f) notes, including the number of Afrotropical species and important taxonomical news.

The type material examined for this study is preserved in the following institutions: BAQ – collection of the author, Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali, University of L'Aquila, Italy; BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium; MNHN – Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; MCSN – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy; MRAC – Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium; MZLU – Lund University, Sweden; NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland; NHRS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden; SANC – South African National Collection, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria, South Africa; SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany; TMSA – Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa; ZMHB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany; ZSMC – Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, Germany.

Abbreviations

Regions: AFR – Afrotropical; AUS – Australian; CAF – Central Afrotropical; EAF – Eastern Afrotropical; IND – Indo-Malayan; NEA – Nearctic; NEO – Neotropical; PAL – Palaearctic; SAF – Southern Afrotropical; WAF – Western Afrotropical. MAD – Madagascar; MAS – Mascarene Islands; SEY – Seychelles Islands; SSA – Sub-Saharan Africa; (?) – record to be confirmed; (!) – new record.

CATALOGUE OF AFROTROPICAL FLEA BEETLE GENERA

Abrarius Fairmaire, 1902

=*Entymosina* Weise, 1910 (synonymized by Bechyné, 1958c)

References. Fairmaire, 1902: 261; Weise, 1910b: 438; Bechyné, 1947a: 44 (sub *Entymosina*); 1958c: 9.

Type species. *Abrarius cribrosus* Fairmaire, 1902: 261 (Madagascar: Plateau de l'Ankara), by monotypy.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. Genus endemic to Madagascar and consisting of about ten species. *Abrarius* is very similar to the Neotropical genus *Gioia* Bechyné (1955e: 77), which could be a synonym.

Afroaltica Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2007

References. Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2007: 99: D'Alessandro & Biondi, in press.

Type species. *Afroaltica subaptera* Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2007: 100 (Republic of South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Karkloof area), by original designation.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa (Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal).

Ecology. *A. subaptera* collected in an open field on Graminae (Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2007).
Notes. Two species.

[*Afroalytus* Scherer, 1961]

=*Manobia* Jacoby, 1885

Afrocrepis Bechyné, 1954

References. Bechyné, 1954b: 680; Heikertinger, 1925: 99 (sub *Derocrepis* Weise, 1886).
Type species. *Crepidodera carinipennis* Jacoby, 1903a: 12 (KwaZulu-Natal, Malvern), by original designation.
Distribution. Republic of South Africa.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Three species. *Crepidodera betiokyensis* Bechyné (1954a: 46), erroneously attributed by Bechyné (1964: 152) to this genus, must be placed in *Afrorestia* Bechyné (cf. Scherer, 1962b: 57; pers. data).

Afrorestia Bechyné, 1959

References. Bechyné, 1959b: 232.
Type species. *Crepidodera laeviuscula* Csiki, 1940: 297 (West Africa), by original designation.
Distribution. Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa and Madagascar.
Ecology. Some species of this genus were collected on Apiaceae plants in South Africa (pers. data).
Notes. About twenty species. *Crepidodera betiokyensis* Bechyné (1954a: 46), erroneously attributed by Bechyné (1964: 152) to *Afrocrepis* Bechyné, must be placed in this genus (cf. Scherer, 1962b: 57; pers. data). *Crepidodera sjostedti* Weise (1910a: 221) from Kilimanjaro was incorrectly attributed to *Asiorestia* Jacobson, 1925 (a genus not occurring in the Afrotropical region) by Bechyné (1957). This species is here transferred to *Afrorestia* Bechyné as *Afrorestia sjostedti* (Weise, 1910) comb. n.

[*Allomorpha* Jacoby, 1892]

=*Hespera* Weise, 1889

Alocypha Weise, 1911

References. Weise, 1911: 170.
Type species. *Alocypha litura* Weise, 1911: 171 (East Africa: Lindi) [=*Aphthona bimaculata* Jacoby, 1903a: 11 (KwaZulu-Natal)], by monotypy.
Distribution. Tanzania, Zambia(!), Malawi, Botswana(!), Mozambique(!), Namibia(!) and Republic of South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal).
Ecology. *Alocypha bimaculata* is a harmful pest of Sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.) crops, especially in Tanzania (Mponda et al., 1997).
Notes. One species.

Altica Geoffroy, 1762

=*Haltica* Illiger, 1801 (unjustified emendation)
=*Graptodera* Chevrolat, 1837 (synonymized by Weise, 1888)

References. Geoffroy, 1762: 244; Illiger, 1801: 138; Chevrolat, 1837: 388; Weise, 1888: 825; Allard, 1889: 43 (sub *Graptodera*); Bechyné, 1954a: 43; 1955a: 209; 1960a: 77; Döberl, 2008: 35; 2010: 51.
Type species. *Chrysomela oleracea* Linnaeus, 1758: 372 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Latreille (1810: 432).
Distribution. All zoogeographical regions.
Ecology. Polyphagous genus associated with herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees belonging to several plant families (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).
Notes. Thirty-five species in Sub-Saharan Africa and 8 in Madagascar.

Amphimela Chapuis, 1875

=*Diboloides* Jacoby, 1897 (synonymized by Scherer, 1961)
=*Dibolosoma* Jacoby, 1897 syn. n.
=*Halticova* Fairmaire, 1898 syn. n.
=*Halticella* Jacoby, 1899 (nec *Halticella* Stephens, 1829: 36, Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea).
=*Cercyonia* Weise, 1901 (synonymized by Scherer, 1961)
=*Halticorthaea* Csiki, 1940 (new name for *Halticella* Jacoby, 1899; synonymized by Scherer, 1961)

References. Chapuis, 1875: 34; Baly, 1875: 27; Jacoby, 1897: 553, 559; Fairmaire, 1898: 428; Jacoby, 1899b: 357; Weise, 1901: 303; Maulik, 1929: 207 (sub *Diboloides*); Csiki in Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940: 418; Scherer, 1961: 252.
Type species. *Amphimela mouhoti* Chapuis, 1875: 36 (Indonesia), by monotypy.
Distribution. Afrotropical (including Madagascar), Indo-Malayan and Australian regions.
Ecology. *Amphimela bryanti* (Csiki in Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940) on *Bersamia* sp. (Melianthaceae) in Uganda (Bryant, 1936). *A. citri* (Bryant, 1922) cited as a harmful pest of citrus in western Africa (Bryant, 1922 : 474).
Notes. About thirty species in the Afrotropical region. Bechyné (1964: 161) established the synonymy between *Dibolosoma quadripustulatum* Jacoby, 1897 [sub *4-punctata* (sic!)] and *Halticova rufoguttata* Fairmaire, 1898.

Anaxerta Fairmaire, 1902

References. Fairmaire, 1902: 267.
Type species. *Anaxerta castanea* Fairmaire, 1902: 268 (Madagascar: Ankarahitra), by monotypy.
Distribution. Madagascar.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species.

Angulaphthona Bechyné, 1960

References. Bechyné, 1960a: 74; Scherer, 1978: 265; Medvedev, 1996: 261.
Type species. *Aphthona heteromorpha* Bechyné, 1955c: 62 (Madagascar: Bas Mangoky), by original designation.
Distribution. Egypt, Tchad, Sudan, Somaliland, Sierra Leone(!), Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda(!), Mozambique, Madagascar and Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia and North Yemen).
Ecology. *Angulaphthona heteromorpha* collected on cotton plants, *Gossypium* sp. (Malvaceae) (Bechyné 1955c, sub *Aphthona*).
Notes. Five species in the Afrotropical region.

Antanemora Bechyné, 1964

Lactica Erichson, 1847 (pars)

References. Erichson, 1847: 173; Bechyné, 1950: 220 (sub *Lactica*); 1964: 145; Bechyné & Bechyné, 1975: 26.
Type species. *Lactica carbonaria* Bechyné, 1948a: 7 (Madagascar: Environs de Rogez; Ankazoabo), by original designation.
Distribution. Madagascar.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. About twenty species.

Aphthona Chevrolat, 1837

=*Pseudeugonotes* Jacoby, 1899 syn. n.

References. Chevrolat, 1837: 415; Jacoby, 1899a: 531; Bechyné, 1960a: 67.

Type species. *Altica cyparissiae* Koch, 1803: 80 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Chûjô (1937: 119).

Distribution. Afrotropical (including Madagascar), Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan regions. All the species from the Neotropical and Nearctic regions described as *Aphthona* should be attributed to different genera (cf. Konstantinov & Vanderberg, 1996; Konstantinov, 1998).

Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Euphorbiaceae, but also with Geraniaceae, Cistaceae, Rosaceae, Linaceae, Iridaceae and Lythraceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).

Notes. About one hundred species in Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar. The examination of the holotype of *Pseudeugonotes vannutellii* Jacoby (1899a: 531) (Somaliland) resulted in the following new synonymy: *Aphthona* Chevrolat, 1837 = *Pseudeugonotes* Jacoby, 1899 syn. n.

Argopistes Motschulsky, 1860

References. Motschulsky, 1860: 236; Weise, 1895: 335; Bryant, 1922a: 474.

Type species. *Argopistes biplagiata* Motschulsky, 1860: 236 (Siberia), by monotypy.

Distribution. Central, eastern and southern Africa, and Madagascar; eastern Palaearctic, Nearctic, northern Neotropical, Indo-Malayan and Australian regions.

Ecology. Many species of this genus are associated with Oleaceae in Sub-Saharan Africa, especially with Olive trees [*Olea europaea* var. *africana* (Mill.)], on which the larvae are leaf miners and adults defoliators (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995; pers. data).

Notes. About fifteen species in Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar (pers. data).

[*Argopus* Fischer, 1824]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Fischer, 1824: 184; Weise, 1902a: 171; Laboissière, 1941: 319.

Notes. *Argopus maculiceps* Boheman (1859: 200) was transferred by Laboissière (1941) to the genus *Toxaria* Weise; *A. pusillus* Gerstaecker (1871: 85) was transferred by Weise (1902a) to the genus *Sphaeroderma* Stephens.

[*Argosomus* Wollaston, 1867]

=*Sphaeroderma* Stephens, 1831.

[*Aridohespera* Selman, 1963]

=*Eriotica* Harold, 1877

[*Asiorestia* Jacobson, 1925]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Jacobson, 1925: 274; Bechyné, 1957: 181; 1959b: 233.

Notes. Bechyné (1957) attributed *Crepidodera sjostedti* Weise (1910a: 221) from Kilimanjaro to this genus. This species is here transferred to *Afrorestia* Bechyné as *Afrorestia sjostedti* (Weise, 1910) comb. n.

[*Asphaera* Chevrolat, 1843]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Chevrolat, 1843: 227; Fairmaire, 1886: 93; Jacoby, 1892: 573; Bechyné, 1959c: 319.

Notes. The three species wrongly attributed to this Neotropical genus were transferred by Bechyné (1959c) to the genera *Physomandroya* Bechyné and *Hemipyxis* Chevrolat.

Bangalaltica Bechyné, 1960

References. Bechyné, 1960b: 9; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 104.

Type species. *Bangalaltica antennalis* Bechyné, 1960b: 9 (Belgian Congo: Bangala; Lubutu-Kituri), by monotypy.

Distribution. Congo(!) and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. One species.

[*Balanomorpha* Chevrolat, 1837]

=*Mantura* Stephens, 1831

Bechuana Scherer, 1970

References. Scherer, 1970: 301.

Type species. *Bechuana nigripes* Scherer, 1970: 302 (Free State: Boshof; North-West Province: Vryburg), by original designation.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa [North-West Province(!), Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Western and Eastern Provinces].

Ecology. No information.

Notes. Two species. *Ochrosis natalensis* Jacoby (1906: 17) is here attributed to this genus as *Bechuana natalensis* (Jacoby, 1906) comb. n.

Bechynella Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2010

Serraphula Jacoby, 1897 (pars)

References. Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2010: 28; Bechyné, 1955b: 517 (sub *Serraphula*); 1959a: 13 (sub *Serraphula*).

Type species. *Serraphula bohumilae* Bechyné, 1955b: 517 (French Guinea: Dalaba), by original designation.

Distribution. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. The three species attributed to this genus were described by Bechyné (1955b, 1959a) under *Serraphula* Jacoby (cf. Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2010).

Bikasha Maulik, 1931

References. Maulik, 1931: 256.

Type species. *Bikasha tenuipunctata* Maulik, 1931: 257 (Seychelles), by original designation.

Distribution. Indian Ocean (Seychelles). The recent synonymies established by Konstantinov & Prathapan (2008: 387) indicate that this flea beetle genus occurs also in the Indo-Malayan region.

Ecology. In Seychelles, *B. tenuipunctata* Maulik and *B. fortipunctata* Maulik (1931: 258) were collected in forest, and *B. minor* Maulik (1931: 259) in coastal wet meadows.

Notes. Three species in Seychelles.

Biodontocnema Biondi, 2000

References. Biondi, 2000: 347; 2002b: 356.

Type species. *Biodontocnema brunnea* Biondi, 2000: 348 (Namibia, Kaross), by monotypy.

Distribution. Namibia.

Ecology. The only species in this genus is associated with moist habitats (Biondi, 2000).

Notes. One species.

Blepharida Chevrolat, 1837

includes subgen. *Blepharidina* Bechyné, 1968

=*Eutheca* Baly, 1878 (nec *Eutheca* Kiesenwetter in Erichson, 1877: 155, Coleoptera: Anobiidae).
=*Calotheca* Heyden, 1887 (new name for *Eutheca* Baly, 1878; synonymized by Scherer, 1961)
=*Blepharidella* Weise, 1910 (synonymized by Scherer, 1961)
=*Blepharidula* Weise, 1916 (an unnecessary new name for *Eutheca* Baly, 1878).

References. Chevrolat, 1837: 418; Heyden, 1887: 98; Duvivier, 1891: 242; Weise, 1910a: 220; Laboissière, 1942: 95; Bryant, 1944a: 129; Scherer, 1961: 252; Bechyné, 1968: 1725; Furth, 1998: 12; Furth & Lee, 2000: 26; Becerra, 2004: 116.
Type species. *Chrysomela rhois* Forster, 1771: 21 (North America), by subsequent designation by Chevrolat (1842: 606).
Distribution. Afrotropical (including Madagascar), southern Palaearctic (Israel), Nearctic and Neotropical regions.
Ecology. The Afrotropical species of *Blepharida* are generally associated with shrubs of *Rhus* (Anacardiaceae) (Furth & Young, 1988: 496; pers. data).
Notes. About thirty-five species in Sub-Saharan Africa and two in Madagascar. Mainly the nominotypical subgenus *Blepharida* is widespread in Nearctic and Neotropical regions and the subgenus *Blepharidina* in the Afrotropical region (Furth, 1998).

Blepharidina Bechyné, 1968

subgenus of *Blepharida* Chevrolat, 1837

References. Bechyné, 1968: 1725; Furth, 1998: 12.
Type species. *Blepharida guttulata* Baly, 1881: 52 (Angola), by original designation.
Distribution. Afrotropical (including Madagascar) and southern Palaearctic (Israel) regions.
Ecology. Genus generally associated with shrubs of *Rhus* (Anacardiaceae) (Furth & Young, 1988: 496; pers. data).
Notes. About thirty-five species in Sub-Saharan Africa and two in Madagascar.

[*Blepharidula* Weise, 1916]

=*Blepharida* Chevrolat, 1837

References. Weise, 1916: 39; Baly, 1878: 204; Heyden, 1887: 98.
Notes. An unnecessary new name proposed by Weise (1916) for *Eutheca* Baly, 1878 (nec *Eutheca* Kiesenwetter in Erichson, 1877: 155, Coleoptera: Anobiidae). Weise incorrectly regarded the previous replacement name for *Eutheca* (*Calotheca* Heyden, 1887) as unavailable because it was already in use for a plant genus of Graminae (cf. Palisot de Beauvois, 1812: 85).

[*Brinckaltica* Bechyné, 1959]

=*Chaetocnema* Stephens, 1831

Buphonella Jacoby, 1903

References. Jacoby, 1903a: 37; Laboissière, 1922: 178.
Type species. *Apophylia murina* Gerstaecker, 1871: 83 (Zanzibar), by subsequent designation by Laboissière (1922: 179).
Distribution. Central and eastern Africa.
Ecology. Genus associated with Graminae. *Buphonella murina* (Gerstaecker) and *B. metallica* Jacoby (1907: 523) can damage maize (cf. Drinkwater, 1989: 315).
Notes. Four species.

[*Calotheca* Heyden, 1887]

=*Blepharida* Chevrolat, 1837

References. Heyden, 1887: 98; Baly, 1878: 204.
Notes. New name for *Eutheca* Baly, 1878 preoccupied by *Eutheca* Kiesenwetter in Erichson, 1877: 155 (Coleoptera, Anobiidae).

Carcharodis Weise, 1910

References. Weise, 1910b: 434; Bechyné, 1954b: 683; Biondi, 2002b: 356.
Type species. *Chaetocnema rugiceps* Baly, 1877b: 308 (Madagascar), by subsequent designation by Bechyné (1954b: 683).
Distribution. Central and southern Africa, and Madagascar.
Ecology. Species of this genus live in moist habitats and are probably associated with plants of the family Cyperaceae (pers. data).
Notes. Seven species.

Celisaltica Biondi, 2001

References. Biondi, 2001: 644.
Type species. *Celisaltica ruwenzorica* Biondi, 2001: 644 (Ruwenzori), by original designation.
Distribution. Uganda.
Ecology. The only species in this genus lives at high altitudes (3,200–4,000 m a.s.l.) on the Ruwenzori Massif, and is associated with the *Ericetum* plant community (Biondi, 2001).
Notes. One species.

[*Cercyonia* Weise, 1901]

=*Amphimela* Chapuis, 1875

Chaetocnema Stephens, 1831

=*Plectroscelis* Chevrolat, 1837 (synonymized by Weise, 1886)
=*Exorhina* Weise, 1886 (synonymized by Heikertinger & Csiki, 1939–1940)
=*Brinckaltica* Bechyné 1959 (synonymized by Scherer, 1961)

References. Stephens, 1831: 325; Chevrolat, 1837: 417; Baly, 1877a: 166; Weise, 1886: 750; Bryant, 1928: 393; Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940: 376; Laboissière, 1942: 81; Bechyné, 1959b: 236; 1960a: 91; Scherer, 1961: 259; Biondi, 2001b: 233; 2002a: 266; 2002b: 356; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2006: 720.
Type species. C*hrysomela concinna* Marsham, 1802 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Westwood (1840: 42).
Distribution. All zoogeographical regions.
Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Cyperaceae, Juncaceae, Graminae, Polygonaceae and Chenopodiaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995). In the Afrotropical region some *Chaetocnema* are serious pests of rice (Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2008a).
Notes. Over one hundred species in Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar.

Chaillucola Bechyné, 1968

References. Bechyné, 1968: 1713; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 104.
Type species. *Chaillucola formicicornis* Bechyné, 1968: 1714 (Congo: Mbila), by original designation.
Distribution. Congo.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species.

[*Chaloenus* Westwood, 1862]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Westwood, 1861: 216; Bryant, 1927: 615; Bechyné, 1955b: 543.
Notes. *Chaloenus viridis* Bryant, 1927 (=*Terpnochlorus perrieri* Fairmaire, 1904) was wrongly attributed to this Indo-Malayan genus (Bechyné, 1955b).

Chirodica Germar, 1834

References. Germar, 1834: 2; Baly, 1876a: 441; Scherer, 1983: 173; Biondi, 1998b: 17, 45.

Type species. *Chirodica chalcoptera* Germar, 1834: 16 (Cape of Good Hope), by monotypy.

Distribution. Namibia and Republic of South Africa.

Ecology. Genus strictly associated with the plant family Proteaceae (mainly *Protea* spp. and *Leucadendron* spp.) (Biondi, 1998b).

Notes. Eight species.

[*Cladocera* Hope, 1840]

=*Polyclada* Chevrolat, 1835

[*Cladotelia* Kolbe, 1894]

=*Polyclada* Chevrolat, 1835

Collartaltica Bechyné, 1959

References. Bechyné, 1959a: 27; Biondi, 2002b: 358; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2004: 286.

Type species. *Collartaltica cryptostoma* Bechyné, 1959a: 27 (Belgian Congo: Faradje, Tomati), by monotypy.

Distribution. Nigeria, southern Sudan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Republic of South Africa.

Ecology. The genus is associated with Graminae in moist meadows and forest clearings (Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2004).

Notes. Six species.

[*Crepidodera* Chevrolat, 1837]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Chevrolat, 1837: 415.

Notes. Afrotropical species initially attributed to this genus (cf. Bryant, 1927; Jacoby, 1899b, 1903a, 1906, Weise, 1902b, 1910a, 1924) were mainly transferred to the genera *Afrorestia* Bechyné, *Afrocrepis* Bechyné and *Orthocrepis* Weise.

[*Cyrtoma* Clark, 1863]

Nomen nudum.

Notes. Clark (1863: 165) uses this genus-name, without any description, for a never published species from Madagascar ["apicale, *Clark*" synonymized with "4-maculata, *Chevr*." and "Madecassae, *Chevr*." (also the latter two were never published)].

Decaria Weise, 1895

=*Embolimus* Weise, 1902

References. Weise, 1895: 344; 1902b: 303; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 104.

Type species. *Decaria tricolor* Weise, 1895: 344 (Sierra Leone, Bang-Haas), by monotypy.

Distribution. Afrotropical region (excluding Madagascar).

Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Boraginaceae (*Heliotropium*), Sterculiaceae (*Cola*) and Lamiaceae (*Ocimum*) (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).

Notes. About twenty species.

[*Decarthrocera* Laboissière, 1937]

Genus transferred to the subfamily Galerucinae (Furth & Suzuki, 1994).

References. Laboissière, 1937: 27; Furth & Suzuki, 1994: 131.

[*Derocrepis* Weise, 1886]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Weise, 1886: 676, 686; Heikertinger, 1925: 95.

Notes. The species initially attributed to this Palaearctic genus were transferred to the genera *Afrocrepis* Bechyné and *Afrorestia* Bechyné.

Diamphidia Gerstaecker, 1855

References. Gerstaecker, 1855: 638; Baly, 1861: 198; Laboissière, 1942: 109.

Type species. *Diamphidia femoralis* Gerstaecker, 1855: 638 (Sena and Port Natal), by monotypy.

Distribution. Central, eastern and southeastern Africa.

Ecology. Genus associated with shrubs and trees of *Commiphora* (Burseraceae) (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995; Chaboo et al., 2007).

Notes. Seventeen species.

Dibolia Latreille, 1829

=*Haltitarsus* Berthold, 1827

References. Latreille, 1829: 155; Berthold, 1827: 401; Baly, 1876b: 598; Weise, 1926: 24 (sub *Haltitarsus*); Bechyné, 1960a: 101.

Type species. *Haltica occultans* Koch, 1803: 22 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Chûjô (1936: 84).

Distribution. Sub-Saharan Africa (absent in Madagascar); Palaearctic, Nearctic and Neotropical regions.

Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Lamiaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).

Notes. About twenty species in Sub-Saharan Africa.

[*Diboloides* Jacoby, 1897]

=*Amphimela* Chapuis, 1875

[*Dibolosoma* Jacoby, 1897]

=*Amphimela* Chapuis, 1875

Dimonikaea Bechyné, 1968

References. Bechyné, 1968: 1711; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 104.

Type species. *Dimonikaea descarpentriesi* Bechyné, 1968: 1712 (Congo: Dimonika), by original designation.

Distribution. Congo.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. One species. Bechyné (1968) wrongly included *Gabonia miraculosa* Scherer (1963: 652) in this genus (pers. data).

Diphaulacosoma Jacoby, 1892

References. Jacoby, 1892a: 574.

Type species. *Diphaulacosoma laevipenne* Jacoby, 1892: 574–575 (Madagascar), by monotypy.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. One species. *Neoderina* Bechyné, 1952 (currently placed as a subgenus of *Neodera* Duvivier, 1891) could be a synonym of *Diphaulacosoma* (pers. data).

Djallonia Bechyné, 1955

References. Bechyné, 1955b: 534; Scherer, 1962a: 57.

Type species. *Djallonia maindra* Bechyné, 1955b: 534 (French Guinea: Dalaba), by monotypy.

Distribution. Guinea and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. One species.

Drakensbergianella Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003

References. Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 100.

Type species. *Drakensbergianella rudebecki* Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 100 (Republic of South Africa, Drakensberg), by monotypy.
Distribution. Republic of South Africa (Free State and KwaZulu-Natal).
Ecology. The only species in this genus lives in alpine meadows (over 2,000 m a.s.l.) on the Drakensberg and was collected on inflorescences of Asteraceae, such as *Senecio* and *Helichrysum* (Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003).
Notes. One species.

Dunbrodya Jacoby, 1906

References. Jacoby, 1906: 19.
Type species. *Dunbrodya nitida* Jacoby, 1906: 20 (Cape Colony), by monotypy.
Distribution. Republic of South Africa (Western Cape Province).
Ecology. The only species in this genus was collected on *Asparagus* sp. (Asparagaceae) (Jacoby, 1906).
Notes. One species.

[*Embolimus* Weise, 1902]

=*Decaria* Weise, 1895

[*Entymosina* Weise, 1910]

=*Abrarius* Fairmaire, 1902

Epitrix Foudras, 1860

=*Euplecnema* Jacoby, 1906 (synonymized by Scherer, 1963)

References. Foudras, 1860: 147; Jacoby, 1906: 22; Scherer, 1963: 672.
Type species. *Epitrix atropae* Foudras, 1860: 55 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Maulik (1926: 130, 133).
Distribution. All zoogeographical regions.
Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Solanaceae. Some species can be harmful to plants of economic importance (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).
Notes. About a dozen species in Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar.

[*Eremiella* Weise, 1910]

=*Eurylegna* Weise, 1910

Eriotica Harold, 1877

=*Niphraea* Baly, 1878 (synonymized by Harold, 1878)
=*Aridohespera* Selman, 1963 (synonymized by Selman, 1968)

References. Harold, 1877a: 107; 1878: 206; Baly, 1878: 40; Ferreira, 1963: 516; Selman, 1963: 1156; 1968: 248.
Type species. *Eriotica fuscipennis* Harold 1877a: 107 (Nyassa), by monotypy.
Distribution. Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Seven species.

[*Escaleriella* Weise, 1907]

=*Lypnea* Baly, 1876

Ethiopia Scherer, 1972

References. Scherer, 1972: 7; 1978: 265.
Type species. *Ethiopia tricolor* Scherer, 1972: 7 (Ethiopia: Agheresalam), by original designation.
Distribution. Ethiopia and Yemen(?) (cf. Scherer, 1978).
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species.

Eugonotes Jacoby, 1897

subgenus of *Sanckia* Duvivier, 1891
=*Brancucciella* Medvedev, 1995 syn. n

Type species. *Eugonotes longicornis* Jacoby, 1897: 559 (Madagascar: Diego-Suarez), by monotypy.
References. Jacoby, 1897: 558; Laboissière, 1942: 15; Bechyné, 1956: 173; Medvedev, 1995: 479.
Distribution. Senegal(!), Guinea, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Madagascar, southern Indo-Malayan region.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Five species in Sub-Saharan Africa and ten in Madagascar. The examination of the type material of *Brancucciella micheli* Medvedev (1995: 480) resulted in the following new synonymy: *Eugonotes* Jacoby, 1897 = *Brancucciella* Medvedev, 1995 syn. n.

[*Euplecnema* Jacoby, 1906]

=*Epitrix* Foudras, 1860

Eurylegna Weise, 1910

=*Eremiella* Weise, 1910 (synonymized by Scherer, 1972)

References. Weise, 1910a: 228; Scherer, 1972: 10.
Type species. *Eurylegna fulva* Weise, 1910a: 228 (Kilimanjaro), by monotypy.
Distribution. Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Five species.

Eurylegniella Scherer, 1972

References. Scherer, 1972: 12.
Type species. *Eurylegna guineensis* Bechyné, 1955b: 528 (French Guinea: Mount Gangan; Dalaba; Nzérékoré; Mount Nimba), by original designation.
Distribution. Nigeria, Guinea and Democratic Republic of Congo (Garamba National Park).
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species

[*Eutheca* Baly, 1878 nom. praeocc.]

See *Calotheca* Heyden, 1887 and *Blepharidula* Weise, 1916.

Eutornus Clark, 1860

Oedionychis Latreille, 1829 (pars)

References. Clark, 1860: 64; Bechyné, 1959:
Type species. *Oedyionychus* (*Eutornus*) *africanus* Clark, 1860: 65, by original designation.
Distribution. Sub-Saharan Africa (absent in the northern-eastern part of EAF) and Madagascar.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. About ten species, of which one is on Madagascar.

[*Exorhina* Weise, 1886]

=*Chaetocnema* Stephens, 1831

Gabonia Jacoby, 1893

=*Thrymnes* Weise, 1895 (synonymized by Weise, 1902a)
=*Jamesonia* Jacoby, 1895 (synonymized by Weise, 1902a)
=*Orneates* Jacoby, 1899 (synonymized by Weise, 1910a)

References. Jacoby, 1893: 101; 1895: 341; 1899b: 345; Weise, 1895: 338; 1902a: 173; 1910a: 231; Bechyné, 1955b: 489; Scherer, 1962a: 21; Scherer & Boppré, 1997: 10, 32; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 105.
Type species. *Gabonia unicostata* Jacoby, 1893: 101 (Gabon), by monotypy.

Distribution. Afrotropical region (excluding Madagascar) and Arabian Peninsula(?).

Ecology. Polyphagous genus associated with several plant families (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995; pers. data).

Notes. About one hundred and fifty species in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to Biondi & D'Alessandro (2003), *Gabonia* is closely related to *Luperomorpha* Weise, 1887, a genus prevalent and widespread in the Oriental and Australian regions, and is probably a synonym. In fact, many species currently attributed to *Gabonia* do not show any significant differences from species of *Luperomorpha*. The diagnostic character reported by Scherer & Boppré (1997) for separating these two genera is the apical spur on the hind tibiae, long and straight in *Gabonia* and very short in *Luperomorpha*, but this character is not always reliable. In view of the high variability shown by the genus *Gabonia* and the need to consider various other genera, synonymy with *Luperomorpha* may be confirmed in the future by a detailed and careful comparative study of this complicated African genus.

[*Gastrida* Chapuis, 1879]

Genus transferred to the subfamily Galerucinae (Furth & Suzuki, 1994).

References. Chapuis, 1879: 20; Furth & Suzuki, 1994: 131.

[*Graptodera* Chevrolat, 1837]

=*Altica* Geoffroy, 1762

Guilelmia Weise, 1924

References. Weise, 1924: 23; Scherer, 1961: 269 (sub *Guilielmia*); Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 97.

Type species. *Guilelmia monticola* Weise, 1924: 24 (Birunga, Mount Mukeno), by monotypy.

Distribution. Uganda and Rwanda.

Ecology. The only species in this genus was collected at a high altitude (3,100 m a.s.l.) (Weise, 1924).

Notes. One species.

Guinerestia Scherer, 1959

References. Scherer, 1959: 243–244; 1962a: 57.

Type species. *Guinerestia rubripes* Scherer, 1959: 244 (Nigeria-Cameroun: Mamfe), by original designation.

Distribution. Guinea, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda(!).

Ecology. No information.

Notes. Three species.

[*Haltica* Illiger, 1801]

=*Altica* Geoffroy, 1762

[*Halticella* Jacoby, 1899 nom. praeocc.]

See *Halticorthaea* Csiki, 1940.

Halticopsis Fairmaire, 1883

References. Fairmaire, 1883a: 197; 1883b: 112.

Type species. *Halticopsis spissicornis* Fairmaire, 1883b: 112 (Mountains of Abyssinia), by monotypy.

Distribution. Ethiopia.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. One species.

[*Halticorthaea* Csiki, 1940]

=*Amphimela* Chapuis, 1875

References. Csiki in Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940: 418; Jacoby, 1899b: 357.

Notes. New name proposed for *Halticella* Jacoby, 1899 preoccupied by *Halticella* Stephens, 1829: 36 (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea).

Halticotropis Fairmaire, 1886

References. Fairmaire, 1886: 95; Bechyné, 1964: 158.

Type species. *Halticotropis multiplicata* Fairmaire, 1886: 95 (Madagascar), by monotypy.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. Two species.

[*Halticova* Fairmaire, 1898]

=*Amphimela* Chapuis, 1875

[*Haltitarsus* Berthold, 1827]

=*Dibolia* Latreille, 1829

Hemipyxis Chevrolat, 1837

=*Sebaethe* Baly, 1864 (synonymized by Monrós & Bechyné, 1956)

Asphaera Chevrolat, 1843 (pars)

References. Chevrolat, 1837: 411; 1843: 227; Baly, 1864: 438; Monrós & Bechyné, 1956: 1134; Bechyné, 1958b: 193, 1960a: 110.

Type species. *Haltica troglodytes* Olivier, 1808: 700 (India), by subsequent designation by Chevrolat (1845: 6).

Distribution. Afrotropical (including Madagascar), eastern Palaearctic, Indo-Malayan and Australian regions.

Ecology. Polyphagous genus associated with herbaceous plants and shrubs belonging to many plant families (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).

Notes. About thirty species in Sub-Saharan Africa and about ten in Madagascar. Bechyné (1959c) also attributed *Asphaera brevicornis* Jacoby (1892a: 573) to this genus.

[*Hermaeophaga* Foudras, 1859]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Foudras, 1859: 147.

Notes. To this Palaearctic genus were attributed species that were subsequently transferred to *Orthocrepis* Weise (cf. Scherer, 1961: 267).

Hespera Weise, 1889

=*Allomorpha* Jacoby, 1892 (synonymized by Maulik, 1926)

References. Weise, 1889: 638; Jacoby, 1892: 934; Maulik, 1926: 137).

Type species. *Hespera sericea* Weise, 1889: 639 (China), by original designation.

Distribution. Afrotropical (excluding Madagascar), eastern Palaeartic and Indo-Malayan regions.

Ecology. The Afrotropical species of this genus are mainly associated with Anacardiaceae and Ericaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995; pers. data).

Notes. About thirty species in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Hildenbrandtina Weise, 1910

Genus here transferred from the subfamily Galerucinae.

References. Weise, 1910b: 464; Laboissière, 1932: 58; Bechyné, 1948b: 99; 1964: 131.

Type species. *Hildenbrandtina variegata* Weise, 1910: 465 (Madagascar), by original designation.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. This genus, with about ten species in Madagascar, is here transferred from Galerucinae to Alticinae because it has a metafemoral spring very similar to that described for the Indo-Malayan genus *Mandarella* Duvivier (1892: 433) (cf. Furth & Suzuki, 1994).

Homichloda Weise, 1902

=*Weiseana* Jacoby, 1903 (synonymized by Cox, 1997)

References. Weise, 1902: 165; Jacoby, 1903a: 16; 1906: 23; Cox, 1997: 939.
Type species. *Homichloda pauli* Weise, 1902: 166 (Kwai), by monotypy.
Distribution. Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Republic of South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal).
Ecology. Genus associated with Mimosaceae (*Acacia* spp.) (Cox, 1997).
Notes. Three species.

[*Hyphasis* Harold, 1877]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Harold, 1877b: 434; Jacoby, 1901: 298; 1903b: 110; Maulik, 1926: 158, 166; Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940: 457; Bechyné, 1948a: 10; 1958a: 90.
Notes. The Malagasy species initially attributed to this Indo-Malayan genus were previously transferred to *Hyphasoma* Jacoby (1903b: 110) (Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940) and then to *Physoma* Clark (Bechyné, 1948a). Bechyné (1958a) reports *Hyphasoma sita* Maulik (1926: 158), described from Sri Lanka (=Ceylon), as an introduced species in the Mascarene Islands (Mauritius).

[*Jamesonia* Jacoby, 1895]

=*Gabonia* Jacoby, 1893

Kanonga Bechyné, 1960

References. Bechyné, 1960a: 54; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 104.
Type species. *Kanonga atra* Bechyné, 1960a: 54 (Upemba National Park: Kanonga), by original designation.
Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo and Togo(!).
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species.

Kenialtica Bechyné, 1960

=*Mediafra* Scherer, 1961 (synonymy reported in Seeno & Wilcox, 1982)

References. Bechyné, 1960a: 75; Scherer, 1961: 266; Seeno & Wilcox, 1982: 136.
Type species. *Aphthona muhavura* Bechyné, 1955a: 207 (Rwanda, East of Muhavura), by original designation.
Distribution. Sierra Leone(!), Congo(!), Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Kenya(!), Republic of South Africa [Limpopo(!)] and Madagascar(!).
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Seven species.

Kimongona Bechyné, 1959

References. Bechyné, 1959a: 19.
Type species. *Kimongona callifera* Bechyné, 1959a: 19 (Belgian Congo: Mayumbe, Kimongo), by original designation.
Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda(!).
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Two species.

[*Lactica* Erichson, 1847]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Erichson, 1847: 173; Weise, 1902b: 302; Bryant, 1940: 46; Bechyné, 1959a: 19.
Notes. The Afrotropical species initially attributed to this Neotropical genus were transferred to *Phygasia* Chapuis (Weise, 1902b; Bryant, 1940) and the Malagasy species to *Antanemora* Bechyné (Bechyné, 1959a).

Lampedona Weise, 1907

References. Weise, 1907a: 399.
Type species. *Lampedona tarsalis* Weise, 1907a: 399 (Spanish Guinea), by monotypy.
Distribution. Equatorial Guinea, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania.
Ecology. This genus is associated with open-steppe habitats.
Notes. Three species.

Lepialtica Scherer, 1962

References. Scherer, 1962a: 30.
Type species. *Lepialtica bicolor* Scherer, 1962a: 31 (Garamba National Park), by monotypy.
Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species.

[*Livolia* Jacoby, 1903]

Genus transferred to the subfamily Galerucinae (Furth & Suzuki, 1994).

References. Jacoby, 1903a: 16; Furth & Suzuki, 1994: 132.

Longitarsus Berthold, 1827

References. Berthold, 1827: 401; Bechyné, 1958c: 8; 1960a: 55; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2008b: 179.
Type species. *Chrysomela atricilla* Linnaeus, 1761: 166 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Maulik (1926: 333).
Distribution. All zoogeographical regions.
Ecology. Polyphagous genus associated with several plant families, in particular Boraginaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae and Scrophulariaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995; pers. data).
Notes. Over one hundred species in Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar (pers. data).

Luperomorpha Weise, 1887

References. Weise, 1887: 202; 1915: 179; Bechyné, 1959a: 1; Doguet, 1979: 308.
Type species. *Luperomorpha trivialis* Weise, 1887: 204 (Siberia: Raddefka; Chingan), by original designation.
Distribution. Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and Democratic Republic of Congo, Arabian Peninsula, and eastern Palaearctic, Indo-Malayan, and Australian regions.
Ecology. Polyphagous (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995), but no information for the Afrotropical region.
Notes. Only one species in the Afrotropical region: *Luperomorpha vittula* (Weise, 1915) [described under *Jamesonia*, transferred to *Luperomorpha* by Bechyné (1959)].

Lypnea Baly, 1876

=*Escaleriella* Weise, 1907 (synonymized by Scherer, 1961)
=*Poephila* Weise, 1895 [nec *Poephila* Gould, 1842: 93 (pl.), Aves, Estrildidae]
=*Poephilina* Csiki, 1940 (new name for *Poephila* Weise, 1895; synonymized by Bechyné, 1968)

References. Baly, 1876a: 446; Weise, 1895: 342; 1907a: 396; Csiki in Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940: 349; Bechyné, 1960b: 15; 1968: 1717–1718; Scherer, 1961: 267.
Type species. *Lypnea flava* Baly, 1876a: 446 (New Guinea, Batchian), by monotypy.
Distribution. Afrotropical [including Madagascar (1)], eastern Palaearctic, Indo-Malayan and Australian regions.
Ecology. *Lypnea flaveola* (Bryant, 1944b: 141) was collected on *Oncoba echinata* Oliver (Flacourtiaceae) (Bryant, 1944b, sub *Poephila*).
Notes. About ten species in Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar. Bechyné (1968: 1718) considered *Escaleriella* Weise and *Lypnea* Baly to be separate genera because of the different shape of their elytral epipleura: expanded in *Lypnea*; straight and narrow in *Escaleriella*.

[*Macroorthocrepis* Pic, 1921]

=*Phygasia* Chevrolat, 1837

Malvernia Jacoby, 1899

References. Jacoby, 1899b: 346; Biondi, 1998a: 37; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 104.
Type species. *Malvernia varicornis* Jacoby, 1899b: 347 (KwaZulu-Natal, Malvern), by monotypy.
Distribution. Malawi(!) and Republic of South Africa (Limpopo, North-West Province, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province).
Ecology. *Malvernia varicornis* was collected on flowers of *Burchellia bubalina* (L. f.) Simms (Rubiaceae) (Biondi, 1998a).
Notes. Two species.

Manobia Jacoby, 1885

=*Afroalytus* Scherer, 1961 (synonymized by Biondi, 2001)

References. Jacoby, 1885: 73; Scherer, 1961: 269; 1962a: 54; Biondi, 2001: 648.
Type species. *Manobia nigripennis* Jacoby, 1885: 73 (Sumatra), by subsequent designation by Maulik (1926: 285, 407).
Distribution. Western and central Africa; eastern Palaearctic, Indo-Malayan and Australian regions.
Ecology. Genus probably polyphagous, reported on Epacridaceae, Urticaceae, Cyatheaceae, Asteraceae, Arecaceae, etc. (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).
Notes. About fifteen species in Sub-Saharan Africa.

[*Mantura* Stephens, 1831]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

=*Balanomorpha* Chevrolat, 1837 (synonymy reported in Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940)

References. Stephens, 1831: 285, 322; Chevrolat, 1837: 417; Weise, 1907: 222; Bechyné, 1955a: 220.
Notes. *Mantura quadriplagiata* Jacoby (1895: 321) transferred by Bechyné (1955a) to *Podagrica* Chevrolat; *Balanomorpha aethiopica* Chapuis (1879: 13) transferred by Weise (1907) to *Neumannia* Weise, 1907 nom. praeocc. (=*Podagricina* Csiki, 1940).

[*Mediafra* Scherer, 1961]

=*Kenialtica* Bechyné, 1960

Mesocrepis Scherer, 1963

References. Scherer, 1963: 668.
Type species. *Mesocrepis lindemannae* Scherer, 1963: 669 (Tanzania: Njombe), by original designation.
Distribution. Tanzania and Republic of South Africa [Mpumalanga(!)].
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species.

Metroserrapha Bechyné, 1958

References. Bechyné 1958a: 86; Doguet, 1974: 120.
Type species. *Metroserrapha prima* Bechyné, 1958a: 86 (Mauritius Island), by original designation.
Distribution. Mascarene Islands and Madagascar(!).
Ecology. Genus probably polyphagous associated with Ericaceae, Asteraceae, Polygonaceae, etc. (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).
Notes. Seven species on the Mascarene Islands and about ten, not yet described, on Madagascar (pers. data).

[*Monodaltica* Bechyné, 1955]

=*Trachytetra* Sharp, 1886

Montiaphthona Scherer, 1961

References. Scherer, 1961: 282; 1962a: 17; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 98.
Type species. *Montiaphthona monticola* Scherer, 1961: 285 (Kivu: Mont Muhi), by original designation.
Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda(!), Kenya and Tanzania.
Ecology. The species of this genus generally live at altitudes above 2,500 m in mixed bamboo forests.
Notes. Six species.

[*Musaka* Bechyné, 1958]

=*Sphaeroderma* Stephens, 1831

Myrcina Chapuis, 1875

=*Xenaltica* Baly, 1875 (synonymized by Laboissière, 1942)
=*Myrcinella* Jacoby, 1901 (synonymized by Bechyné, 1964)

References. Chapuis,1875: 124, 126; Baly, 1875: 25; Jacoby, 1901: 301; Laboissière, 1942: 50; Bechyné, 1964: 150).
Type species. *Myrcina nigra* Chapuis, 1875: 127 (Vieux-Calabar), by original designation.
Distribution. Sub-Saharan Africa (absent in the southern part of SAF) and Madagascar.
Ecology. Some species of this genus were collected on *Spathodea* sp. (Bignoniaceae) in eastern Africa (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).
Notes. Twenty-three species.

[*Myrcinella* Jacoby, 1901]

=*Myrcina* Chapuis, 1875

Neodera Duvivier, 1891

includes subgen. *Neoderina* Bechyné, 1952

References. Duvivier, 1891: 316; Bechyné, 1947b: 139; 1952: 251; 1964: 152;
Type species. *Crepidodera picticornis* Harold, 1877: 107 (Madagascar), by original designation.
Distribution. Madagascar. Weise (1923: 122) described *Neodera australis* from Australia (Queensland): however the generic attribution of this species needs further confirmation.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. About fifteen species. The subgenus *Neoderina* Bechyné, 1952 could be a synonym of *Diphaulacosoma* Jacoby, 1892 (pers. data).

Neoderina Bechyné, 1952

subgenus of *Neodera* Duvivier, 1891

References. Bechyné, 1952: 251.

Type species. *Neodera crassicornis* Bechyné, 1952: 251 (Madagascar: Ambohitsitondrona) by monotypy.
Distribution. Northeastern Madagascar.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species. *Neoderina* may be a synonym of *Diphaulacosoma* Jacoby, 1892 (pers. data).

[*Neumannia* Weise, 1907 nom. praeocc.]

See *Podagricina* Csiki, 1940.

[*Niphraea* Baly, 1878]

=*Eriotica* Harold, 1877

Nisotra Baly, 1864

=*Pseudonisotra* Bechyné, 1968 syn. n.

References. Baly, 1864: 437; Bechyné, 1955a: 220; 1959d: 153; 1960a: 88; 1968: 1719.
Type species. *Haltica gemella* Erichson, 1834: 275 (Philippines: Luzon), by subsequent designation by Chapuis (1875: 42).
Distribution. Afrotropical (including Madagascar), Indo-Malayan and Australian regions.
Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Malvaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).
Notes. About seventy species of this genus occur in Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar.There are no important diagnostic characters distinguishing *Pseudonisotra* Bechyné from *Nisotra.* Therefore, the following new synonymy is proposed: *Nisotra* Baly, 1864 = *Pseudonisotra* Bechyné, 1968 syn. n.

Notomela Jacoby, 1899

References. Jacoby, 1899b: 357; Bryant, 1931: 255; Scherer, 1969: 371.
Type species. *Notomela cyanipennis* Jacoby, 1899b: 357 (Cameroun), by monotypy.
Distribution. Liberia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Poo Island), Uganda, Rwanda(!), Democratic Republic of Congo, and Republic of South Africa (North-West Province and KwaZulu-Natal).
Ecology. *Notomela fulvicollis* Bryant, 1931 collected on *Xanthoxylon capense* Harv. (Rutaceae) in southeastern Africa (Bryant, 1931).
Notes. Four species.

Nzerekorena Bechyné, 1955

References. Bechyné, 1955b: 507; Scherer, 1959: 190; Scherer & Boppré, 1997: 10, 32; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 104.
Type species. *Nzerekorena cerambycina* Bechyné, 1955b: 507 (French Guinea: Nzérékoré; Liberia: Kaouyéké; Dahomey: Forèt de Ketou), by original designation.
Distribution. Guinea, Liberia, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Uganda(!).
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Nine species.

[*Ochrosis* Foudras, 1860]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Foudras, 1860: 147; Jacoby, 1906: 17.
Notes. *Ochrosis natalensis* Jacoby (1906: 17) was attributed to this Palaearctic genus. The examination of the type material resulted in the transfer of this species to *Bechuana* as *Bechuana natalensis* (Jacoby, 1906) comb. n.

[*Oedionychis* Latreille, 1829]

Not present in the Afrotropical region.

References. Latreille, 1829: 154; Konstantinov & Vandenberg, 1996: 367.
Notes. Currently, only four species that occur in southwestern Europe and North Africa are attributed to this genus (Konstantinov & Vandenberg, 1996). Afrotropical species described as *Oedionychis* were previously transferred to the genera *Eutornus* Clark, *Philopona* Weise, *Physodactyla* Chapuis, *Physoma* Clark, and *Physomandroya* Bechyné.

[*Orneates* Jacoby, 1899]

=*Gabonia* Jacoby, 1893

Orthocrepis Weise, 1888

Hermaeophaga Foudras, 1859 (pars)
Crepidodera Chevrolat, 1837 (pars)

References. Weise, 1888: 850; Bechyné, 1948a: 4 (sub *Hermaeophaga*); 1954b: 677; 1955a: 224; 1964: 141; Scherer, 1961: 267; 1963: 664.
Type species. *Haltica ruficollis* Lucas, 1849: 546 (Algeria), by monotypy.
Distribution. Afrotropical (including Madagascar), western Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan regions.
Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Euphorbiaceae, but also with Leguminosae and Malvaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995; Pollard, 1957).
Notes. About twenty-five species in Sub-Saharan Africa and sixteen on Madagascar.

Paradibolia Baly, 1875

References. Baly, 1875: 31; Weise, 1912: 157; Bryant, 1927: 617.
Type species. *Paradibolia indica* Baly, 1875: 31 (India), by monotypy.
Distribution. Guinea, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia(!), Republic of South Africa, and Indo-Malayan and Australian regions.
Ecology. Genus associated with Lamiaceae in South Africa (pers. data).
Notes. Three species.

Paropsiderma Bechyné, 1958

References. Bechyné, 1958a: 92.
Type species. *Sphaeroderma anthrax* Brancsik, 1891: 151 (Madagascar), by monotypy.
Distribution. Madagascar.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Three species.

Perichilona Weise, 1919

References. Weise, 1919: 202.
Type species. *Perichilona rufa* Weise, 1919: 203 (Gaviro, Kwiro), by original designation.
Distribution. Tanzania.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Two species.

Philopona Weise, 1903

Oedionychis Latreille, 1829 (pars)

References. Weise, 1903: 216; Laboissière, 1942: 105.
Type species. *Oedionychis* (?) *vernicata* Gerstaecker, 1871: 84 (Zanzibar), by original designation.
Distribution. Afrotropical (excluding Madagascar), southeastern Palaearctic, Indo-Malayan and Australian regions.
Ecology. *P. usambarica* Csiki (in Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940: 453) was collected on *Thunbergia alata* Bojer ex Simms (Acanthaceae) in Kenya (Furth, 1985).

Notes. About twenty species in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Phygasia Chevrolat, 1837

=*Macroorthocrepis* Pic, 1921 (synonymized by Bechyné, 1960a)
Lactica Erichson, 1847 (pars)

References. Chevrolat, 1837: 411; Harold, 1877: 365; Fairmaire, 1888: 156; Pic, 1921: 14; Bryant, 1940: 46; Bechyné, 1952: 249; 1960a: 82.
Type species. *Altica unicolor* Olivier, 1808: 699 (India), by original designation.
Distribution. Afrotropical (including Madagascar), eastern Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan regions.
Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Asclepiadaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).
Notes. About forty species in Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar.

Phyllotreta Chevrolat, 1837

References. Chevrolat, 1837: 415; Bryant, 1942a: 145; Bechyné, 1955c: 61.
Type species. *Chrysomela brassicae* Fabricius, 1787: 78 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Chevrolat (1845: 6).
Distribution. All zoogeographical regions.
Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Cruciferae, Resedaceae, and Capparidaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).
Notes. About forty species in Sub-Saharan Africa, Arabian Peninsula and Madagascar.

Physodactyla Chapuis, 1875

Oedionychis Latreille, 1829 (pars)

References. Chapuis, 1875: 83, 88; Scherer 1962a: 72.
Type species. *Physonychis africana* Chapuis, 1875: 89 (East Africa), by original designation.
Distribution. Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania and Republic of South Africa (Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal).
Ecology. *P. rubiginosa* (Gerstaecker, 1871: 84) was collected on *Thunbergia alata* Bojer ex Simms (Acanthaceae) in Kenya (Furth, 1985); *P. africana* (Chapuis) on *Digera arvensis* Forssk. (Amaranthaceae) in Sudan (Pollard, 1957, sub *Physonychis*).
Notes. Six species.

Physoma Clark, 1863

=*Tropidophora* Thomson, 1858: 217 (unavailable; synonymized by Jacoby, 1888)
Hyphasys Harold, 1877 (pars)
Hyphasoma Jacoby, 1903 (pars)
Oedionychis Latreille, 1829 (pars)

References. Clark, 1863: 165; Thomson, 1858: 217; Chapuis, 1875: 83, 87; Harold, 1877b: 434; Weise, 1895: 344; Jacoby, 1888: 205; 1903b: 110; Bechyné, 1959c: 318; Scherer, 1962: 73 (sub *Physonychis*).
Type species. *Physoma tripartitum* (Thomson, 1858) (Gabon) (=*Physonychis rugicollis* Clark, 1860 i.l.), by subsequent designation by Chapuis (1875).
Distribution. Western and central Africa and Madagascar.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Two species in Sub-Saharan Africa and about twenty in Madagascar. The generic name *Tropidophora* Thomson is not available because it was ambiguously applied (ICZN, 1999: art. 12.2.5).

Physomandroya Bechyné, 1959

Asphaera Chevrolat, 1843 (pars)
Oedionychis Latreille, 1829 (pars)

References. Chevrolat, 1843: 227; Bechyné, 1959c: 318.
Type species. *Physomandroya decorsei* Bechyné, 1959c: 319 (Madagascar: Ambowombé), by original designation.
Distribution. Madagascar.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Seven species. Bechyné (1959c) also transferred to this genus *Asphaera melanarthra* Fairmaire, 1886: 94 (=*Asphaera madagascariensis* Jacoby, 1892a: 573).

Physonychis Clark, 1860

References. Clark, 1860: 29; Duvivier, 1891: 424; Bechyné, 1959c: 321.
Type species. *Physonychis smaragdina* Clark, 1860: 31 (Western Africa), by original designation.
Distribution. Sub-Saharan Africa (absent in the southern-western part of SAF and Madagascar). *Physonychis varicornis* Duvivier, 1891 from Madagascar was transferred to the genus *Physoma* Clark by Bechyné (1959c).
Ecology. No information.
Notes. About thirty species.

[*Plectroscelis* Chevrolat, 1837]

=*Chaetocnema* Stephens, 1831

Podagrica Chevrolat, 1837

=*Podagrixena* Bechyné, 1968 syn. n.

References. Chevrolat, 1837: 418; Bryant, 1942b: 229; Bechyné, 1960a: 84; 1968: 1719.
Type species. *Altica fuscipes* Fabricius, 1775: 114 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Maulik, (1926: 273).
Distribution. Afrotropical (excluding Madagascar), Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan regions.
Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Malvaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995: 128). Some species can damage cotton crops, *Gossypium* sp. (Malvaceae).
Notes. About fifty species in Sub-Saharan Africa. There are no important diagnostic characters distinguishing *Podagrixena* Bechyné from *Podagrica.* Therefore, the following new synonymy is proposed: *Podagrica* Chevrolat, 1837 = *Podagrixena* Bechyné, 1968 syn. n.

Podagricina Csiki, 1940

=*Neumannia* Weise, 1907 (nec *Neumania* Lebert, 1879: 357, Acari, Unionicolidae)

References. Csiki in Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940: 364; Weise, 1907b: 223; Bechyné, 1960a: 88.
Type species. *Balanomorpha aethiopica* Chapuis, 1879: 13 (Ethiopia, Abyssinia), by original designation.
Distribution. Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Three species. New name proposed for *Neumannia* Weise, 1907 preoccupied by *Neumania* Lebert, 1879: 357 (Acari, Unionicolidae).

[*Podagrixena* Bechyné, 1968]

=*Podagrica* Chevrolat, 1837

[*Poephila* Weise, 1895 nom. praeocc.]

See *Poephilina* Csiki, 1940.

[*Poephilina* Csiki, 1940]

=*Lypnea* Baly, 1876

References. Csiki in Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940: 349; Weise, 1895: 342.

Notes. New name proposed for *Poephila* Weise preoccupied by *Poephila* Gould (1842: 93 [pl.]) (Aves, Estrildidae).

Polyclada Chevrolat, 1835

=*Cladocera* Hope, 1840 (synonymy reported in Achard, 1922)
=*Cladotelia* Kolbe, 1894 (synonymy reported in Achard, 1922)

References. Chevrolat, 1835: 375; Hope, 1840: 169; Baly, 1861: 198; Kolbe, 1894: 86; Achard, 1922: 4; Medvedev, 1996: 261.

Type species. *Clythra pectinicornis* Olivier, 1789: 31 (Africa), by monotypy.

Distribution. Sub-Saharan Africa (absent in the southwestern part of SAF and Madagascar), Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Anarcadiaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995; Chaboo et al., 2007).

Notes. Sixteen species.

Pratima Maulik, 1931

References. Maulik 1931: 253; Bechyné, 1958a: 84.

Type species. *Pratima variabilis* Maulik, 1931: 253 (Seychelles: Silhouette and Mahe), by original designation.

Distribution. Indian Ocean (Seychelles and Mascarene Islands).

Ecology. The species of this genus live in forests (300–700 m a.s.l.) (Maulik 1931).

Notes. Eight species.

[*Prototrigona* Chevrolat, 1837]

Nomen nudum.

Notes. Chevrolat (1837) uses this generic name, without any description, for the following two never published species: "Glauca. *Dej*." synonymized with "Prasinipennis. *Chevr*." (also never published) from Madagascar, and "Viridana. *Dej*." from an unknown locality.

Pseudadorium Fairmaire, 1885

References. Fairmaire, 1885: 239; Bechyné, 1958b: 193.

Type species. *Pseudadorium vernicatum* Fairmaire, 1884: 239 (Madagascar), by monotypy.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. Five species.

[*Pseudonisotra* Bechyné, 1968]

=*Nisotra* Baly, 1864

Psylliodes Berthold, 1827

References. Berthold, 1827: 401; Biondi, 1996: 257; Nadein, 2007: 317.

Type species. *Chrysomela chrysocephala* Linnaeus, 1758: 372 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Maulik (1926: 144).

Distribution. All zoogeographical regions. In the Afrotropical region this genus is known from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Republic of South Africa.

Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Cruciferae, Solanaceae and Graminae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).

Notes. Seven species.

Pydaristes Harold, 1875

References. Harold, 1875: 446; Scherer, 1961: 252.

Type species. *Pydaristes attagenoides* Harold, 1875: 447 (Africa), by monotypy.

Distribution. "Africa".

Ecology. No information.

Notes. One species. Unfortunately, the location of the type material is unknown. The original description of *Pydaristes* seems to be identical or very close to that of *Amphimela* Chapuis. The synonymy proposed by Scherer (1961) between *Pydaristes* and *Blepharida* Chevrolat is unconvincing because of the absence in *Pydaristes* (by the original description) of dentiform emargination on hind tibiae, characteristically present in *Blepharida*.

Sanckia Duvivier, 1891

includes subgen. *Eugonotes* Jacoby, 1897 = *Brancucciella* Medvedev, 1995 syn. n. (see under *Eugonotes*).

References. Duvivier, 1891: 316; Jacoby, 1897: 558; Bechyné, 1956: 173; Medvedev, 1995: 479.

Type species. *Sanckia johanna* Duvivier, 1891: 316 (Madagascar: Antsianaka Forest), by original designation.

Distribution. Senegal(!), Guinea, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya and southern Indo-Malayan region (subg. *Eugonotes*); Madagascar (both subgenera).

Ecology. No information.

Notes. About twenty species in the Afrotropical region, mostly in Madagascar.

Serraphula Jacoby, 1897

References. Jacoby, 1897: 556; Maulik, 1929: 208; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2010: 3.

Type species. *Serraphula aenea* Jacoby, 1897: 557 (Mashonaland), by monotypy.

Distribution. Zimbabwe and Republic of South Africa (Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern and Western Cape Provinces).

Ecology. Genus associated with Asteraceae (Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2010).

Notes. Nineteen species.

Sesquiphaera Bechyné, 1958

References. Bechyné, 1958a: 92; Scherer, 1961: 275.

Type species. *Sphaeroderma mashonanum* Jacoby, 1900: 252 (Mashonaland: Salisbury), by original designation.

Distribution. Guinea Bissau(!), Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Namibia(!), Zimbabwe and Republic of South Africa (Gauteng, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal).

Ecology. No information.

Notes. Six species. *Sphaeroderma natalensis* Bryant (1943: 493) is here transferred to this genus as *Sesquiphaera natalensis* (Bryant, 1943) comb. n.

Seychellaltica Biondi, 2002

References. Biondi, 2002b: 358.

Type species. *Chaetocnema mahensis* Maulik, 1931: 250 (Seychelles: Mahé), by original designation.

Distribution. Indian Ocean: Seychelles.

Ecology. The species in this genus are associated with indigenous forests in Seychelles.

Notes. Four species.

Sjoestedtinia Weise, 1910

References. Weise, 1910a: 205; Bryant, 1953: 162; Scherer, 1963: 648.

Type species. *Sjoestedtinia montivaga* Weise, 1910a: 206 (Kilimanjaro: Kibocho), by original designation.

Distribution. Uganda, Kenya(!), and Tanzania.

Ecology. This genus lives at high altitudes on Kilimanjaro and Mount Elgon. *S. montivaga* was collected on *Lobelia deckeni*

(Asch.) Hemsl. (Campanulaceae) (Weise, 1910a), and *S. fordi* Bryant, 1953 on *Senecio* sp. (Asteraceae) in Uganda (Bryant, 1953) and on *Lobelia* sp. in Kenya (S. Zoia, pers. comm.).

Notes. Two species.

Sphaeroderma Stephens, 1831

=*Argosomus* Wollaston, 1867 (synonymized by Scherer, 1961)
=*Musaka* Bechyné, 1958 (synonymized by Scherer, 1961)

References. Stephens, 1831: 328; Wollaston, 1867: 152; Bryant, 1943: 487; Bechyné, 1958a: 89; 1968: 1702; Scherer, 1961: 252.

Type species. *Altica testacea* Fabricius, 1775: 114 (Europe), by subsequent designation by Maulik, (1926: 316).

Distribution. Afrotropical (including Madagascar), Palaearctic, Indo-Malayan and Australian regions. The species of *Sphaeroderma* reported from the Neotropical and Nearctic regions should be attributed to different genera (cf. Savini & Furth, 2001).

Ecology. Genus mainly associated with Asteraceae and Ranunculaceae (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).

Notes. Over fifty species in Sub-Saharan African and about ten in Madagascar. *Sphaeroderma natalensis* Bryant (1943: 493) is here transferred to *Sesquiphaera* Bechyné, 1958 as *Sesquiphaera natalensis* (Bryant, 1943) comb. n.

Sphaerophysa Baly, 1876

References. Baly, 1876b: 581; Bechyné, 1958c: 10.

Type species. *Sphaerophysa clavicornis* Baly, 1876b: 582 (Madagascar), by monotypy.

Distribution. Madagascar. *Sphaerophysa piceicollis* Jacoby (1889: 195) from Myanmar (=Burma), previously doubtfully attributed to this genus, was subsequently made the type-species of the genus *Jacobyana* Maulik (1926: 302).

Ecology. No information.

Notes. Five species. Weise (1910: 496) wrongly established the synonymy between *Sphaerophysa* Baly, 1876 and *Dibolosoma* Jacoby, 1897.

Stegnaspea Baly, 1877

References. Baly, 1877a: 181.

Type species. *Stegnaspea trimeni* Baly, 1877a: 182 (Cape of Good Hope), by monotypy.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa (Western and Eastern Cape Provinces) and Tristan da Cunha(!).

Ecology. *Stegnaspea trimeni* was collected on Graminae in meadows (pers. data).

Notes. One species.

Stuckenbergiana Scherer, 1963

References. Scherer, 1963: 670.

Type species. *Podagrica glabrata* Jacoby, 1899b: 349 (KwaZulu-Natal: Umtenweni River; Eastern Cape Province: Port St. John), by original designation.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa [Mpumalanga(!), KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape Province].

Ecology. No information.

Notes. One species.

Terpnochlorus Fairmaire, 1904

Chaloenus Westwood, 1862 (pars)

References. Fairmaire, 1904: 269; Laboissière, 1932: 575; Bryant, 1927: 615; Bechyné, 1955b: 543; 1960a: 101; Furth & Suzuki, 1994: 130; Biondi, 2002b: 364.

Type species. *Terpnochlorus perrieri* Fairmaire, 1904: 269 (Madagascar: Soalala), by monotypy.

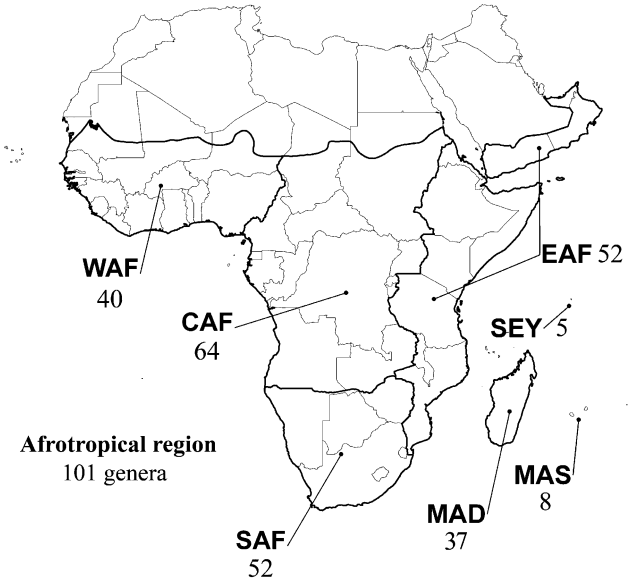


Fig. 2. Number of flea beetle genera occuring in the various areas of the Afrotropical region (see Material and methods for abbreviations) (modified from Graf & Cummings, 2007).

Distribution. Mali, Gambia(!), Guinea Bissau(!), Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo, Botswana(!), Namibia(!), Madagascar and South America (Venezuela and Mexico).

Ecology. This genus lives in moist habitats generally associated with Juncaceae (Biondi, 2002b).

Notes. Two species in the Afrotropical region. *Chaloenus viridis* Bryant, 1927 = *Terpnochlorus perrieri* Fairmaire, 1904 (cf. Bechynè, 1955b).

Torodera Weise, 1902

References. Weise, 1902a: 163; Scherer, 1987: 67; Biondi, 1994: 437.

Type species. *Torodera octomaculata* Weise, 1902: 164 (Kwai), by subsequent designation by Scherer (1987: 67).

Distribution. Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal) and Indo-Malayan region.

Ecology. Genus reported on Graminae (*Oryza*) in Kenya (cf. Jolivet & Hawkeswood, 1995).

Notes. Four species in the Afrotropical region.

Toxaria Weise, 1903

References. Weise, 1903: 215; 1912: 157; Laboissière, 1941: 318; Bryant, 1943: 488.

Type species. *Galleruca indica* Fabricius, 1798: 98 (Western Cape), by original designation.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Republic of South Africa.

Ecology. No information.

Notes. Five species.

Trachytetra Sharp, 1886

=*Monodaltica* Bechyné, 1955 (synonymized by Konstantinov & Prathapan, 2008)

References. Sharp, 1886: 449; Bechyné, 1955b: 509; Scherer, 1962a: 18 (sub *Monodaltica*); Konstantinov & Prathapan, 2008: 413.

Type species. *Phyllotreta rugulosa* Broun, 1880: 636 (New Zealand), by original designation.

TABLE 1. Occurrence of Alticinae genera of the Chrysomelidae in different areas of the Afrotropical region and other zoogeographical areas (see Material and methods for abbreviations).

	WAF	CAF	EAF	SAF	MAD	SEY	MAS	Palaearctic	Nearctic	Neotropical	Indo-Malayan	Australian
Abrarius					X					?		
Afroaltica				X								
Afrocrepis				X								
Afrorestia		X	X	X	X							
Alocypha			X	X								
Altica	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Amphimela	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Anaxerta					X							
Angulaphthona	X	X	X		X			X				
Antanemora					X							
Aphthona	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X
Argopistes		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Bangalaltica		X										
Bechuana				X								
Bechynella	X	X										
Bikasha						X					X	
Biodontocnema				X								
Blepharida	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		
Buphonella		X	X									
Carcharodis		X		X	X							
Celisaltica		X										
Chaetocnema	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chaillucola		X										
Chirodica				X								
Collartaltica	X	X	X	X								
Decaria	X	X	X	X								
Diamphidia		X	X	X								
Dibolia	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		
Dimonikaea		X										
Diphaulacosoma					X							
Djallonia	X	X										
Drakensbergianella				X								
Dunbrodya				X								
Epitrix	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Eriotica			X									
Ethiopia			X									
Eurylegna		X	X									
Eurylegniella	X	X										
Eutornus	X	X	X	X	X							
Gabonia	X	X	X	X								
Guilelmia		X										
Guinerestia	X	X										
Halticopsis			X									
Halticotropis					X							
Hemipyxis	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X
Hildenbrandtina					X							
Homichloda		X	X	X								
Hyphasis							?	X			X	
Kanonga		X	X									
Kenialtica	X	X	X	X	X							
Kimongona		X										
Lampedona		X	X									
Lepialtica		X										
Longitarsus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Luperomorpha		X						X			X	X
Lypnea	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X
Malvernia			X	X								
Manobia	X	X						X			X	X
Mesocrepis			X	X								

TABLE 1 (continued).

	WAF	CAF	EAF	SAF	MAD	SEY	MAS	Palaearctic	Nearctic	Neotropical	Indo-Malayan	Australian
Metroserrapha					X		X					
Montiaphthona		X	X									
Myrcina	X	X	X	X	X							
Neodera					X							?
Nisotra	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Notomela	X	X		X								
Nzerekorena	X	X	X									
Orthocrepis	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	
Paradibolia	X	X		X							X	X
Paropsiderma					X							
Perichilona			X									
Philopona	X	X	X	X				X			X	X
Phygasia	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	
Phyllotreta	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Physodactyla		X	X	X								
Physoma	X	X			X							
Physomandroya					X							
Physonychis	X	X	X	X								
Podagrica	X	X	X	X				X			X	
Podagricina		X	X									
Polyclada	X	X	X	X								
Pratima						X	X					
Pseudadorium					X							
Psylliodes			X	X				X	X	X	X	X
Pydaristes				X								
Sanckia	X	X	X		X						X	
Serraphula				X								
Sesquiphaera	X	X	X	X								
Seychellaltica						X						
Sjostedtinia		X	X									
Sphaeroderma	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X
Sphaerophysa					X							
Stegnaspea				X								
Stuckenbergiana				X								
Terpnochlorus	X	X		X	X					X		
Torodera	X	X	X	X							X	
Toxaria		X	X	X								
Trachytetra	X	X						X			X	X
Tritonoaphthona		X										
Upembaltica		X										
Xanthophysca					X							
Yemenaltica			X									
Zomba			X	X								

Distribution. Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Democratic Republic of Congo; eastern Palaearctic, Indo-Malayan and Australian regions.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. Five species in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Tritonaphthona Bechyné, 1960

References. Bechyné, 1960a: 70.
Type species. *Aphthona longicornis* Laboissière, 1942: 21 (Albert National Park), by original designation.
Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species.

[*Thrymnes* Weise, 1895]

=*Gabonia* Jacoby, 1893

[*Tropidophora* Thomson, 1858]

=*Physoma* Clark, 1863

Upembaltica Bechyné, 1960

References. Bechyné, 1960a: 53; Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2003: 104.
Type species. *Upembaltica scolytina* Bechyné, 1960a: 53–54 (Upemba National Park: Lupiala; Kaswabilenga), by original designation.
Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon(!).
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species.

[*Weiseana* Jacoby, 1906]

=*Homichloda* Weise, 1902

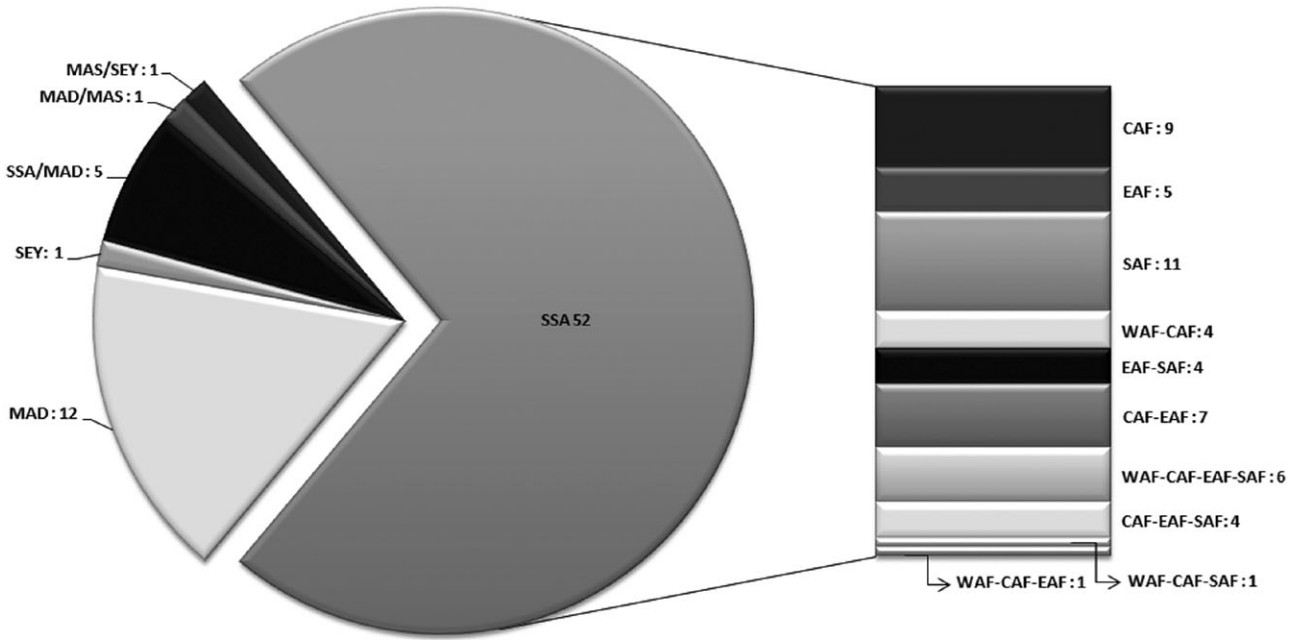


Fig. 3. Number of flea beetle genera endemic to the various areas of the Afrotropical region (see Material and methods for abbreviations).

Xanthophysca Fairmaire, 1901

References. Fairmaire, 1901: 242.
Type species. *Xanthophysca perrieri* Fairmaire, 1901: 242 (Madagascar: Saberbieville), by monotypy.
Distribution. Madagascar.
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species with different colour forms.

[*Xenaltica* Baly, 1875]

=*Myrcina* Chapuis, 1875

Yemenaltica Scherer, 1985

References. Scherer, 1985: 86; Medvedev, 1996: 261.
Type species. *Yemenaltica scorteccii* Scherer, 1985: 86 (Yemen: El Kasaba), by original designation.
Distribution. Southern Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia, North Yemen and Oman).
Ecology. No information.
Notes. One species.

Zomba Bryant, 1922

References. Bryant, 1922a: 263.
Type species. *Zomba gossypii* Bryant, 1922a: 264 (Nyasaland: Luchenza; N.W. Rhodesia: Livingstone), by monotypy.
Distribution. Malawi and Zimbabwe.
Ecology. The only species in this genus was collected on cotton plants, *Gossypium* sp. (Malvaceae) (Bryant, 1922a).
Notes. One species. This genus is particularly interesting because it is the only representative of the tribe Monoplatini that occurs in the Afrotropical region. Monoplatini practically

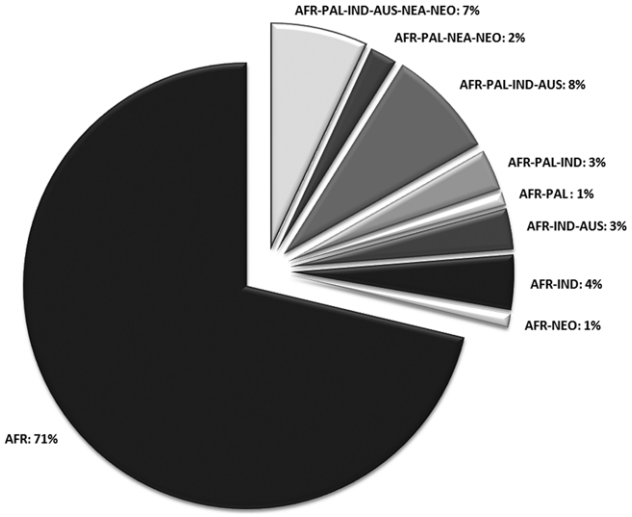


Fig. 4. Distribution of Afrotropical flea beetle genera in the different zoogeographical regions (see Material and methods for abbreviations).

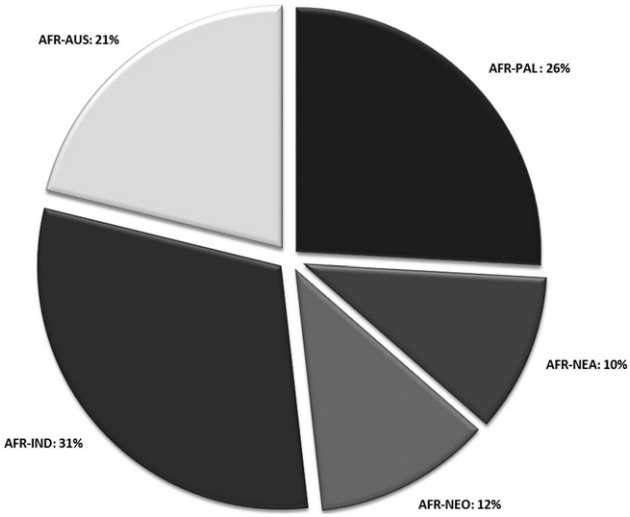


Fig. 5. Percentage of flea beetle genera co-occurring in the Afrotropical and another zoogeographical region (see Material and methods for abbreviations).

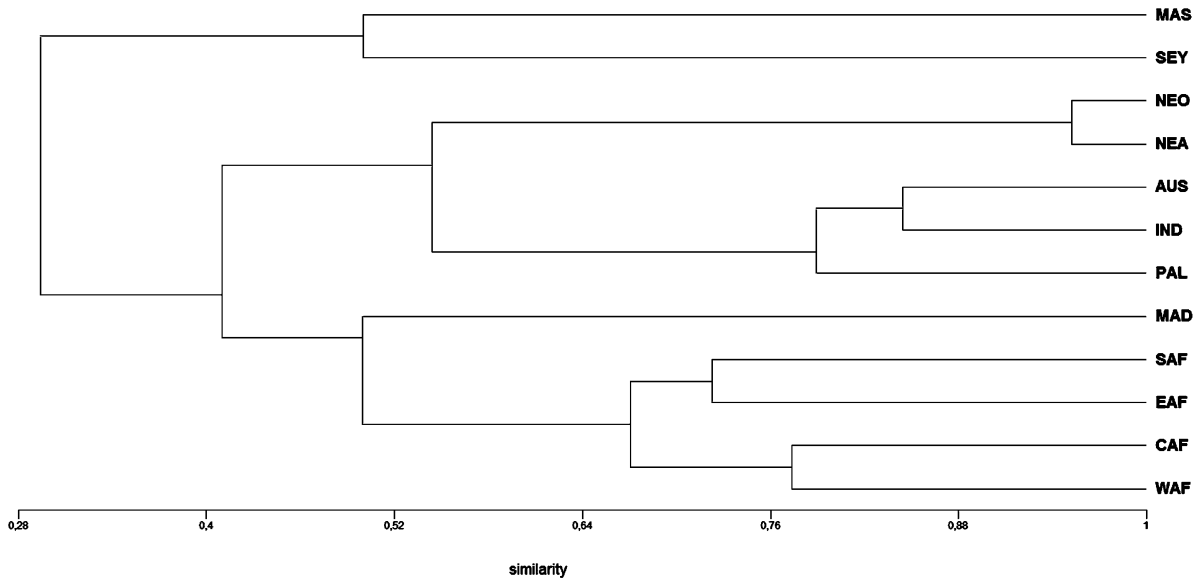


Fig. 6. Faunistic similarities of the different areas of the Afrotropical region with those of other zoogeographical regions [Coincidence index and WPGMA clustering method (Weighted Pair Group Method using Arithmetic averaging) (cf. Biondi, 2006)] (see Material and methods for abbreviations).

exclusively occur in the Neotropical and southern part of the Nearctic regions. The only exceptions are *Zomba* and *Opisthopygme* Blackburn (1896: 41); two species of the latter occur in the Australian region.

DISCUSSION

Based on this catalogue, of the 101 flea beetle genera, 84 occur in Sub-Saharan Africa (CAF: 64; EAF; 52; SAF: 52; WAF: 40), 37 in Madagascar, 8 in the Mascarene Islands and 5 in the Seychelles Islands (Table 1, Fig. 2). However, these numbers are provisional as information concerning the Afrotropical flea beetle fauna is limited, particularly for Madagascar. This preliminary overview indicates that this fauna is clearly separated from those of other zoogeographical regions (Fig. 6). The geographic distribution of Afrotropical flea beetle genera has distinct Malagasy and Sub-Saharan African components (Fig. 6).

The percentage of genera of Alticinae that are endemic to the Afrotropical region is very high (71.0%), with the following distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, 52 genera; Madagascar, 13; Seychelles Islands, 1; Sub-Saharan Africa-Madagascar, 4; Madagascar-Mascarene Islands, 1; Seychelles-Mascarene Islands, 1 (Fig. 3). Within the endemic Sub-Saharan African component, only 6 genera occur in all four subregions, while 25 genera occur only in one subregion (SAF: 11; CAF: 9; EAF: 5). There are no endemic flea beetle genera in WAF (Fig. 3).

The percentage of genera occurring in both the Afrotropical and another zoogeographical region is 29.0%, with the cosmopolitan component significant and well represented [7.0% of the total (101)] (Fig. 4). Of those shared genera, the Afrotropical region shares the highest percentage with the Indo-Malayan region (31.0%) (Fig. 5). In this case, the presence of some genera in both regions may be due to a possible Gondwanian origin, such as *Sanckia*, which mainly occurs in Madagascar although species are found in the Sub-Saharan Africa and southern part of the Indo-Malayan region; *Torodera*, occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Indo-Malayan region and is absent from Madagascar; *Amphimela*, *Nisotra*, and *Paradibolia*, occur in the Afrotropical, Indo-Malayan and the Australian regions; and *Bikasha*, occurs both on the Seychelles Islands and peninsula of Vietnam. Other genera, such as *Hemipyxis*, *Luperomorpha*, *Lypnea, Manobia*, *Philopona* and *Trachytetra* occur not only in the Afrotropical (including Madagascar although infrequently), Indo-Malayan and Australian regions, but also in the eastern part of the Palaearctic region. 26.0% of the shared flea beetle genera occur in the Palaearctic region (Fig. 5), including the unique Pan-African flea beetle genus, *Angulaphthona*, which occurs in Mediterranean Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar (cf. Biondi & D'Alessandro, 2006). A slightly lower percentage of genera (21.0%) occur in both the Afrotropical and Australian regions, although all can also be found throughout the Indo-Malayan region.

As expected, a low percentage of genera occurs in both the Afrotropical and Nearctic regions (10.0%), and in Afrotropical and Neotropical regions (12.0%). All genera common to the Afrotropical, Nearctic and Neotropical regions are also found in all other zoogeographical regions with the exception of the genus *Terpnochlorus*, which only occurs in the Afrotropical region, Venezuela and Mexico (cf. Furth & Suzuki, 1994). Moreover, the possible synonymy between the genera *Abrarius* from Madagascar and *Gioia* from South America (see above), if confirmed, could indicate an interesting zoogeographical connection among the ancient regions of the Gondwana.

Other likely Gondwanian elements in the Afrotropical flea beetle fauna are:

1. *Zomba*, this unique Afrotropical genus belonging to the tribe Monoplatini which mainly occurs in the Neotropical region with a few species in the Nearctic region. The genus *Opisthopygme* belonging to this tribe of flea beetles is also present in Australia (see above).

2. Two new flea beetle genera to be described, preliminarily mentioned here, that occur in Madagascar and South Africa (Western Cape Province) (Biondi & D'Alessandro, in prep.). Both those genera have clavate or sub-clavate antennae with 11 segments, and are subspherical in shape and very small, characteristics they share with related genera in Central America, such as: *Bubiscus* Savini, Furth & Joly (2009: 53), a recently described Costa Rican genus (1 species); *Normaltica* Konstantinov (2002: 2), an endemic genus of Great Antilles (2 species); *Clavicornaltica* Scherer (1974: 58), a genus occurring in the Indo-Malayan (18 species) and Australian regions (1 species) (cf. Konstantinov & Duckett, 2005). Other very closely related flea beetle genera but with a reduced number of antennal segments, are: *Kiskeya* Konstantinov & Chamorro-Lacayo (2006: 276), which has nine-segmented clavate antennae, with 2 species in the Dominican Republic; and *Monotalla* Bechyné (1956: 588), which has ten-segmented clavate antennae, with 1 species in Guadalupe (cf. Savini & Furth, 2001: 907).

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