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**REVISION OF *MISTIKA* MOHAMEDSAID
FROM THE GREAT SUNDA AREA, WITH
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS
(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: ALTICINAE)**

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ABSTRACT

Genus *Mistika* Mohamedsaid was revised with six new species: *Mistika montana*, *M. sabahcola* and *M. similis* n. spp. from Borneo, *M. hamidi* and *M. minima* n. spp. from Sumatra, and *M. sugiyamai* n. sp. from Malay Peninsula. Also a closely related new genus and species, *Balimistika mohamedsaidi* gen. et sp. n. was described from Bali Is. These species compose a single group, which falls between subfamilies Alticinae and Galerucinae.

Keywords: Bali, *Mistika* n. gen., *Mistika* Mohamedsaid, new species, Alticinae, Chrysomelidae.

ABSTRAK

Genus *Mistika* Mohamedsaid telah disemak semula dengan enam spesies baru: *Mistika montana*, *M. sabahcola* dan *M. similis* n.spp. dari Borneo, *M. hamidi* dan *M. minima* n.spp. dari Sumatera, dan *M. sugiyamai* n.sp. dari Semenanjung Malaysia. Genus dan spesies baru yang berkait rapat iaitu *Balimistika mohamedsaidi* gen.et sp.n. juga telah diperihalkan daripada Pulau Bali. Beberapa spesies ini membentuk satu kumpulan, di antara subfamili Alticinae dan Galerucinae.

Kata kunci : Bali, *Mistika* n. gen., *Mistika* Mohamedsaid, spesies baru, Alticinae, Chrysomelidae.

INTRODUCTION

Mohamedsaid (2001) described a peculiar genus *Mistika* of the subfamily Alticinae. This resembles to the genera *Galerucella* Crotch and *Pyrrhalta* Joannis in the subfamily Galerucinae. Its body is densely pubescent on the dorsum, with its vertex and pronotum deeply punctate. Tarsal claws are bifid. Males have a triangular depression on the last abdominal sternite, which is distinctly emarginate on the posterior margin, and also strongly asymmetric aedeagus as in *Pyrrhalta*. All these characters are shared with members of the tribe Galerucini in the subfamily Galerucinae. Nevertheless *Mistika* is further characterized by strongly incrassate hind femora. This character alone defines this to be a member of the subfamily Alticinae. This obvious combination of characters from two subfamilies made Mohamedsaid named it as "*Mistika*", but until now, almost no information has been accumulated on this genus.

After careful examination of materials in the collection of BORNEENSIS, Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, University Malaysia Sabah and of the second author, we found seven species of the genus and another alticine species closely resembling to the *Sastroides* Jacoby in the subfamily Galerucinae. Six species of *Mistika* and a new genus based on a single new species are described for the Greater Sunda area. Holotypes will

be preserved in the collection BORNEENSIS, Kota Kinabalu or in that of Systematic Entomology Laboratory in Hokkaido University, Sapporo (SEHU).

Before going further we wish to express our hearty thanks to Dr. Abdul Hamid Ahmad, the former director of the Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, for his kind guidance and encouragement, and to the authority of Sabah Parks for the permission to our research in the Sabah Park areas.

DESCRIPTIONS

Mistika minima n. sp. (Fig. 1)

Male. Body small, 3.4 mm in length; subparallel-sided; dorsum densely covered with short recumbent yellowish white hairs; reddish brown with occiput, an obscure broad median stripe on pronotum, scutellum, antennae except for underside of 1st to 3rd segments dark brown; venter and legs yellowish brown, metathorax shining black.

Head distinctly narrower than the prothorax at anterior margin, transversely oval in outline in frontal view; genae about 0.8 as deep as transverse diameter of eye in frontal view; vertex and occiput granulose, densely covered with small punctures and short hairs; frontal tubercles large, weakly demarcated behind; both tubercles forming a hexagon with anterior angles acutely producing between antennal sockets, with a distinct median groove separating them; frons deeply emarginate at apex, with narrow Y-shaped ridge; labrum transverse, almost straight at anterior margin; labial palpi with last segment slender and conical, with the penultimate inflated; antennae rather robust, almost reaching middle of elytra, densely pubescent; relative length of antennal segments as: 1st > 3rd > 11th > 4-9th > 10th > 2nd. 4th to 10th segments each weakly widened to apex; 3rd twice as long as 2nd; 2nd and 3rd combined together twice as long as 4th.

Pronotum transverse, twice as wide as long, distinctly narrower than elytra; widest at slightly anteriorly to middle, thence roundly narrowed to both angles; almost straight at anterior margin; distinctly oblique behind posterior angle, broadly produced on posterior margin, and weakly sinuate at median portion; distinctly

and narrowly margined on all borders; disc broadly and weakly depressed from side to side at middle portion, with narrow longitudinal furrow along saggital line; almost glabrous on raised anterior margin, and rather widely so at antero-lateral area where is somewhat rugose and covered with large punctures; anterior setigerous pore situated at posterior end of anterior angle; posterior setigerous pore situated at hind angle.

Scutellum almost as long as wide, densely pubescent, roundly narrowed to apex. Elytron 3 times as long as wide, on apical 1/3 roundly narrowed to apex; disc with distinct humerus, with broad weak longitudinal depression on lateral area behind humerus; disc densely covered with irregularly shaped punctures, of which diameter are smaller than their interspaces; epipleuron densely pubescent and distinctly channeled longitudinally, gradually narrowed behind middle to near apex. Hind femora strongly inflaed, 1.5 times as wide as middle one; last visible abdominal sternite deeply incised at posterior margin; aedeagus asymmetric, rectangularly curved in lateral view, widest at anterior end of median orifice, thence gently narrowed to obtusely pointed apex and to base; inner sac with two sclerotized angulate lateral plates as in Fig. 9c.

Type series. Holotype. Male, N. Sumatra, Toba Lake, Silalahi, 1,800 m asl., 29. IV. 1998, H. Takizawa leg. (SEHU, Sapporo).

Distribution: Sumatra.

Remarks. This small species is known only by the holotype, and is characterized by its shining black metathorax and shape of male aedeagus.

Etymology. Specific name is related to its smaller size.

Mistika sugiyamai n. sp. (Fig. 2)

Female. Very close to minima n. sp. in general characters; body small, 3.0 mm in length; pale yellowish brown with reddish elytra; antennae and metathorax dark brownish; dorsum densely pubescent. Head transversely oval in outline in frontal view; vertex

and occiput wholly granulose, covered with small punctures and short hairs, without narrow impunctate area above frontal tubercles; frontal tubercles small, ending far below the upper end of eyes; both tubercles forming a rather regular hexagon, not producing between antennal sockets; sharply and narrowly separated from each other by a median longitudinal furrow; genae 0.8 as deep as transverse diameter of eye in frontal view; frons with inverted Y-shaped ridge, with area below antennal sockets deeply depressed; antennae reaching middle of elytra; 3rd segment 1.5 times as long as 2nd; 2nd and 3rd combined together distinctly longer than 4th; 10th slightly longer than 2nd; relative length of each antennal segment as: 1st > 11th > 3-5th > 6-9th > 10th > 2nd.

Pronotum transverse, twice as wide as long; carina along anterior margin stronger, almost reaching lateral margins; median lateral depression larger and deeper; scutellum trapezoid, distinctly truncate at apex. Elytra with punctures somewhat larger and distinct even on apical 1/3. Hind femora strongly incrassate, 1.6 times as wide as middle one; last visible abdominal sternite almost straight at apical margin.

Type series. Holotype. Female: Cameron Highland, Malaysia, 2-5. VIII. 1978, K. Sugiyama leg. (BORNEENSIS collection, IBTP, Kota Kinabalu)

Distribution: Malay Peninsular.

Remark. This small species closely resembles to *minima* n. sp., but is easily distinguished from the latter by its bicolorous dorsum and strongly depressed pronotum. Also transversely oval outline of head distinguishes this from *M. malaysiana* Mohamedsaid, the only known species of the genus.

Etymology. Its specific name is dedicated to the Professor Emeritus K. Sugiyama of Shizuoka University, an eminent taxonomist of Laboulbeniales, who collected this specimen.

Mistika hamidi n. sp. (Fig. 3)

Male. Body 4.0-4.5 mm in length, subparallel-sided; pale brownish, with antenna beyond 3rd segment black, and with 3 obscure wide stripes on elytra dark brown; dorsum densely pubescent.

Head oval in outline in frontal view; genae 0.6 as deep as transverse diameter of eye in frontal view; vertex and occiput wholly granulose, covered with small punctures and short hairs; vertex broadly depressed longitudinally along saggital line; frontal tubercles transverse, narrowly rectangular, with antero-inner angle weakly produced downward; frons rather straight at anterior margin, with inverted T-shaped ridge; its side arms reaching genae; antennae pubescent and robust, reaching middle of elytra; 1st segment twice as long as 2nd; 2nd and 3rd combined together as long as 4th and 5th combined together; 10th distinctly longer than 2nd; relative length of each antennal segment as: 1st > 3rd > 11th > 7-9th > 4-6th > 10th > 2nd.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times as wide as long, widest at basal 2/3, hence roundly narrowed to both angles, straight at anterior margin, at basal margin broadly produced posteriorly, strongly oblique behind basal angle; disc ridged along anterior margin, with broad and deep depression laterally, medially with anterior and posterior shallow ones; antero-lateral area largely rugose, covered with large punctures; anterior angle distinctly tuberculate. Scutellum trapezoid, somewhat roundly truncate at apex. Elytra 2.7 times as long as wide; disc somewhat uneven, basal area weakly raised, followed by a weak transverse depression; with obscure longitudinal impression laterally behind middle, another obscure longitudinal impression laterally behind humerus; epipleuron pubescent, reaching postero-lateral angle of elytra, longitudinally depressed for whole length. Hind femora strongly incrassate, 1.5 times as wide as middle one; last visible abdominal sternite with deep roundly triangular incision at apical margin. Aedeagus asymmetrical, long and straight in lateral view, broadly produced and flat at apex, ending in obtuse triangle; inner sac without strongly chitinized lateral plates as in Fig. 9a.

Female. Body 4.5 mm in length; similar to male; 1st antennal segment slightly longer than twice the 2nd; 2nd and 3rd combined together shorter than 4th and 5th combined; relative length of antennal segment as: 1st > 3rd = 11th > 4-5th > 6-7th > 8-9th > 10th > 2nd; last visible abdominal sternite slightly arched posteriorly at apical margin.

Type series. Holotype: Male, Bandar Baru, Sibolangit, N. Sumatra, 13,18. IX. 1999, H Takizawa leg. (preserved in SEHU, Sapporo) Paratypes: 1 male, 1 female, Urung Tama, Sibolangit, N. Sumatra, 13,18. IX. 1998, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 male, same locality, 23. IV. 1998, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, 14 km fr. Medan-Prapat, Sumatra, 11. V. 1993, S. Miyakawa leg.

Distribution: Sumatra.

Remarks: This new species is somewhat similar to *M. malaysiana* Mohamedsaid, but uneven disc of elytra and relatively longer pronotum clearly distinguish this new species from the latter.

Etymology. Its specific name is dedicated to Dr. Abdul Hamid Ahmad, the former director of ITBC as a token of our sincere thanks for his guidance.

***Mistika sabahcola* n. sp. (Fig. 4)**

Male. Body 4.2-5.0 mm in length, subparallel-sided; dorsum densely covered with short white recumbent hairs; light reddish brown, with antennae on 4-11th segments blackish.

Head oval, with genae 0.6 as deep as transverse diameter of eye in frontal view; vertex and occiput granulose, covered with dense pubescence, with saggital line obscurely impressed; frontal tubercles rectangular, with antero-inner angle broadly produced between antennal sockets, medially separated from each other by a sharp and narrow furrow, obscurely delimited behind; frons deeply depressed below antennal sockets, straight at anterior margin, with distinct inverted T-shaped ridge; antennae densely pubescent,

reaching middle of elytra; 1st segment 2.5 times as long as 2nd; 3rd 3 times as long as 2nd; relative length of each segment as: 3rd > 4th > 1st = 11th > 5-6th > 7th > 8th > 9-10th > 2nd.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times as wide as long, widest at middle, thence roundly narrowed to both angles; almost straight at apical margin, strongly oblique behind basal angle, broadly produced at basal margin, slightly sinuate at middle; disc with a large and deep depression at middle and broad longitudinal depression at saggital line; along anterior margin costate and glabrous, antero-lateral area rather narrowly glabrous and rugose, covered with large punctures; disc granulate, covered with small punctures and short hairs; both anterior and posterior angles tuberculate. Scutellum trapezoid, 1.5 times as wide as long, finely granulate and covered with small punctures and hairs. Elytron 3.3 times as long as wide; disc even, slightly depressed posteriorly to scutellum and behind sub-basal area, wholly and densely covered with irregular punctures. Hind femora incrassate, 1.3 times as wide as middle one; last visible abdominal sternite deeply and triangularly incised; aedeagus suddenly narrowed at apical 1/3rd, thence subparallel-sided and flat, ending in acute triangle, almost rectangularly curved at middle in lateral view as in Fig. 9e.

Female. Body 4.5-5.0 mm in body length; 1st antennal segment twice as long as 2nd; relative length of antennal segments as: 1st = 3rd = 4th > 5th > 6th = 7th = 11th > 8th > 9th = 10th > 2nd; last visible abdominal sternite almost straight at apical margin.

Type series. Holotype: male, Malaysia, Sabah, Ranau, Kg. Hinbaan, Bundu Tuhan, 10.III.2010, H. Takizawa leg. (BORNEENSIS collection of IBTP, Kota Kinabalu). Paratypes: 1 male, Gn. Alab, Crocker Range Park, Tambunan, Sabah, 18.IX.2009, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, ditto, 14.X.2007, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, ditto, 16.XI.2008, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 male, same locality as the holotype, 7.XII.2009, H. Takizawa leg.; 2 males, Jln. Kimanis 26km to Keningau, Papar, Sabah, 1.VI.2010, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, Kinabalu Park, HQ, Ranau, Sabah, 29-30.VI.2010, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, ditto, 19-20.VIII.2008, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 male, 1 female, Mesilau, Ranau, Sabah, 2-3.III.2010, A. Abe leg.; 1

male, Mesilau, 1,500m, Ranau, Sabah, 25-26.II.2009, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, Mesilau, Kundasang, Ranau, Sabah, 6.III.2010, H. Takizawa leg.

Distribution: Borneo (Sabah).

Remark. This new species resembles to *M. malaysiana* in the body size and general appearance, but is clearly distinguished from the latter by the head with genae shallower than transverse diameter of eye in frontal view.

Etymology. Its specific name is related to its type locality.

***Mistika malaysiana* Mohamedsaid (Fig. 5)**

Mistika malaysiana Mohamedsaid, 2001, Genus, 12: 46 (Sarawak, Perak: UKM).

Male. Body 3.5-5.0 mm in length; reddish brown, antennae on 4-11th segments, tibiae and tarsi dark brown to blackish; dorsum densely covered with white golden short hairs.

Head rather oblong, with genae as deep as transverse diameter of eye in frontal view; vertex and occiput granulose, the latter smooth and shining on lateral areas; both frontal tubercles forming a transverse pentagon, with anterior angle acutely produced between antennal sockets; furrow delimiting behind continued upwardly to near the upper margin eyes; frons triangularly emarginate at apical margin, strongly depressed below antennal sockets, with a long inverted Y-shaped ridge.

Pronotum transverse almost twice as wide as long; disc with median lateral impression large, deep and obliquely situated; antero-lateral rugose area rather flat; scutellum trapezoid; elytron 3 times as long as wide; disc even, without sub-basal elevation, nor transverse depression; epipleuron wide, reaching near apex of elytra; hind femur strongly incrassate, 1.6 times as wide as middle one; last visible abdominal sternite deeply emarginate at middle of apical margin, with a deep and large triangular depression medially; aedeagus robust, gently inflated on dorsal side, almost straight on

ventral side in lateral view; median orifice long oval, situated on left side of apical half; inner sac with 2 wide and narrow chitinized lateral plates as in Fig. 9b.

Female. Body 4.0-4.5 mm in length; head with genae slightly deeper than transverse diameter of eye in frontal view; frons with ridge lower and weaker; last visible abdominal sternite gently and distinctly emarginate at middle of apical margin. Hind femora much incrassate than in males, twice as wide as middle one.

Specimens examined. 1 male, Kinabalu Park, HQ., Ranau, Sabah, Malaysia, 19-20.III.2008, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, ditto, 14-15.IV.2008, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, ditto, 27-28.V.2008, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 male, Pa Umor, Bario, Kelambit Highland, Sarawak, Malaysia, 2,3,8.IX.1999, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, Pa Ukat, Bario, Kelambit Highland, Sarawak, 4.IX.1999, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, Al Dalan, Bario, Kelambit Highland, 5-7.IX.2007, H. Takizawa leg.; 3 males, 2 females, DolokBarus, Sibolangit, N. Sumatra, 17.IX.1998, H. Takizawa leg.; 2 males, 6 females, Urung Tama, Sibolangit, N. Sumatra, 13,18.IX.1998, H. Takizawa leg.; 2 males, ditto, 27,30.X.1999, H. Takizawa leg.

Distribution: Borneo (Sabah, Sarawak), Sumatra, Malay Peninsula.

Remark. This species is characterized by its deeper genae and wider epipleuron in both sexes. Further males have aedeagus strongly inflated, and females have last visible abdominal sternite distinctly emarginate at apex. This is recorded from N. Sumatra and Sabah for the first time. A lot of individuals were collected at Dolok Barus in N. Sumatra by sweeping understorey of a logged forest. They did vigorously jump at the bottom of collecting net. A single female specimen from the Kinabalu Park has elytral punctures much smaller, and pronotum with shallower lateral impression. It is necessary to collect males and examine their aedeagus to verify present identification for this population.

Mistika montana n. sp. (Fig. 6)

Male. Body rather slender and subparallel-sided, 4.0 mm in length; blackish with pronotum, elytra, coxae and trochanters, fore and middle femora largely reddish brown; elytra blackish on apical 1/3; frons somewhat brownish; dorsum densely covered with golden pubescence.

Head rather oblong in frontal outline, with genae distinctly deeper than transverse diameter of eye in frontal view; vertex and occiput wholly granulose; frontal tubercles smooth and shining, subquadrate with antero-inner angle produced downward; frons slightly emarginate at apex, triangularly raised and flat at anterior portion, with narrow and sharp ridge running to below antennal sockets; below antennal sockets largely depressed; antennae reaching middle of elytra; 1st segment distinctly longer than twice the 2nd; 6th to 9th each twice as long as wide; relative length of antennal segments as: 1st = 3rd > 4th > 5th = 11th > 6 – 9th > 10th > 2nd.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times as wide as long, widest at middle, thence rather obliquely narrowed to both angles; with an obscure costa along anterior margin, with antero-lateral rugose area rather narrow and flat; disc broadly and transversely depressed along middle and broadly so before scutellum, with another longitudinal impression on saggital line deeper; broadly and weakly sinuately produced at basal margin, distinctly obliquely narrowed behind basal angles. Scutellum trapezoid, slightly wider than long. Elytron 3 times as long as wide; disc even, densely covered with irregular deep punctures, with a small roundish impression behind scutellum; epipleuron wide, almost reaching near apex of elytra; last visible abdominal sternite rather widely incised medially at apical margin; hind femur strongly incrassate, 1.7 times as wide as middle one; aedeagus incrassate dorsally on basal 2/3, flat on apical 1/3, with narrow and longitudinal median orifice situated on left side; inner sac with 1 flat, chitinized lateral plate as in Fig. 9d.

Type series. Holotype, 1 male, Mt. Kinabalu, summit trail, 1,900-2,300m, Ranau, Sabah, Malaysia, 30. VI. 2010, H. Takizawa leg. (BORNEENSIS collection, IBTP, Kota Kinabalu).

Distribution. Borneo (Sabah).

Remark. A single male specimen was collected along summit trail at 1,900-2,300m asl. This new species is characterized by its bicolored elytra and shape of male aedeagus. It looks like *similis* n. sp., but its elytra have much smaller punctures and an obscure roundish impression behind the scutellum.

Etymology. Its specific name is related to its habitat, Mt. Kinabalu.

***Mistika similis* n. sp. (Fig. 7)**

Male. Body smaller, subparallel-sided, 4.2-4.5 mm in length; yellow brownish, with fresh brownish red dorsum, with antennae excepting 1st segment, tibiae and tarsi blackish brown; dorsum densely covered with short red yellowish hairs.

Head oblong, with genae as deep as transverse diameter of eye in frontal view; vertex and occiput wholly granulate, covered with small punctures and short hairs; frontal tubercles raised and subquadrate, with antero-inner angle acutely produced between antennal sockets; frons triangularly and broadly emarginate at anterior margin, below antennal sockets largely depressed and shining, with inverted Y-shaped ridge; labial palpi with penultimate segment enlarged and the last short conical; antennae almost reaching middle of elytra; 1st segment 1.5 times as long as 2nd; 1st and 2nd combined together distinctly shorter than 3rd and 4th combined together; relative length of antennal segments as: 3rd > 4th > 1st > 5th = 11th > 6th = 7th > 8th = 9th = 10th > 2nd.

Pronotum transverse, almost twice as wide as long, widest at middle, thence rather straightly narrowed to both angles, almost straight at anterior margin, broadly produced posteriorly and emarginate at median area at basal margin, obliquely truncate behind posterior angle; both angles distinctly tuberculate; disc densely covered with punctures and short hairs, broadly and deeply

depressed transversely at median part, costate and narrowly glabrous along anterior margin, with a broad central longitudinal depression, with antero-lateral rugose area narrow. Scutellum trapezoid, slightly shorter than wide. Elytron 3 times as long as wide, densely covered with irregular, large punctures; their diameter distinctly larger than interspaces; disc even, without depressions; epipleuron wide and concave, almost reaching apex of elytra, covered with dense short hairs; last visible abdominal sternite broadly and deeply emarginate at apical margin; aedeagus convex dorsally, strongly narrowed to apex, roundly widened along median orifice; apex rounded; hind femur strongly incrassate, 1.6 times as wide as middle one.

Female. Body 3.8-4.5 mm in length; antennae with 1st segment twice as long as 2nd; relative length of antennal segments as: 1st = 3rd > 4th = 11th > 5-9th > 10th > 2nd. Last visible abdominal sternite shallowly emarginate at apical margin.

Type series. Holotype: Male, Poring Park, Ranau, Sabah, Malaysia, 19-20.III.2012, H. Takizawa leg. (preserved in BORNEENSIS collection, IBTP, Kota Kinabalu). Paratypes: 1 male, 1 female, same data as the holotype, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, same locality as the holotype, 29-30.V.2010, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, ditto, 13-15.II.2009, H. Takizawa leg.; 1 female, ditto, 9-10.I.2009, H. Takizawa leg.

Distribution. Borneo (Sabah).

Remark. This new species is most similar to *M. malaysiana* Mohamedsaid, but is distinguished from the latter by its smaller body size and shape of much transverse pronotum. Antennae on first 3 segments and legs are sometimes yellowish brown.

This species was collected by sweeping along trails in primary forests at ca. 900 m asl. One female individual was found feeding on a young leaf of a small undetermined shrub tree along trail in a primary forest.

Etymology. The specific name is related to its similarity to *malaysiana* Mohamedsaid.

***Balimistika* n. gen.**

Body small (4.5 mm in length), oblong, gently widened from humerus to apical 1/3 of elytra, densely covered with short white hairs on elytra. Head round in frontal view, with genae 2/3 as deep as transverse diameter of eye in frontal view; vertex and occiput on median portion densely punctate and pubescent; frontal tubercles quadrate, raised and smooth, delimited behind by a transverse furrow; with antero-inner angle acutely produced between antennal sockets; the transverse furrow behind running backward at both ends; frons distinctly and triangularly emarginate at apical margin, with broad and flat ridge of inverted Y-shape; labial palpi with the penultimate segment slightly enlarged, with the last slender and conical; antenna filiform, not reaching middle of elytra; 1st segment twice as long as 2nd, 2/3 as long as 3rd. Pronotum transverse, almost twice as wide as long, widest at basal 3/5th, thence roundly narrowed to anterior angle, rather weakly narrowed to posterior angle, gently archedly produced at posterior margin, margined on all borders; disc strongly uneven, glabrous and rugose, with deep transverse furrow behind anterior margin, with another deep transverse one starting behind the end of anterior furrow and running outward, with a deep round fovea basally on each side, and with somewhat triangle large depression anteriorly to scutellum; both angles obsolete. Scutellum tongue-shaped and rugose, as long as wide. Elytron fully 3 times as long as wide, along lateral margin slightly dilated; disc densely punctate and somewhat rugose, covered with dense punctures; epipleuron distinctly margined on basal 1/4, thence becoming obscure, not clearly separable from dilated margin of elytra; surface weakly excavate and densely pubescent. Last visible abdominal sternite simple at apex; prosternal process narrow and low, with anterior coxal cavities widely open posteriorly; hind femur strongly incrassate, twice as wide as middle one; claws bifid.

Type species: *Balimistika mohamedsaidi*, n. sp.

Gender: feminine.

***Balimistika mohamedsaidi* n. sp. (Fig. 8)**

Female. Body small 3.5-4.5 mm in length, brown with occiput and tarsi infuscate, meso- and metathorax ventrally and antennae except for 3 basal segments blackish; relative length of antennal segments as: 1st > 4th = 5th > 3rd = 6 -7th = 11th > 8-9th > 10th > 2nd.

Type series. Holotype: 1 female, Indonesia, C. Bali, Yeh Sumbul, Negara, 5-8.XII.1999, H. Takizawa leg. (preserved in SEHU, Sapporo). Paratypes: 1 female, same data as the holotype.

Distribution. Is.Bali.

Remark. This new genus looks like *Sastroides* Jacoby of the subfamily Galerucinae, but is clearly distinguished from the latter by its strongly inflated hind femur. This also resembles *Mistika* in its appearance, but is easily distinguished by its posteriorly widened body shape and glabrous pronotum which is rugosely punctate. Only two female specimens were collected by sweeping understorey of a logged forest in Central Bali. This new species is somewhat similar to *M. malaysiana*, but is clearly distinguished from the latter by its glabrous pronotum, etc.

Etymology. Genus name is derived from its type locality, Is. Bali and from related genus *Mistika* Mohamedsaid. Its specific name is dedicated to Dr. M. S. Mohamedsaid, the former Professor on entomology of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, as a token of our hearty thanks to his guidance.

Key to species

1. Pronotum glabrous, densely covered with punctures, with deep irregular furrows; elytra widened posteriorly
*Balimistika mohamedsaidi* gen. et sp. n.

- Pronotum densely pubescent as elytra; disc uneven with obscure depressions; elytra subparallel-sided (*Mistika* Mohamedsaid) ..
2

2. Head transversely round in frontal view; genae shallower than transverse diameter of eye in frontal view3
- Head longitudinally oblong in frontal view; genae deeper than transverse diameter of eye in frontal view6
3. Elytra transversely depressed behind basal elevation, with broad longitudinal depression laterally behind middle, with 3 or 4 obscure broad dark stripes; aedeagus almost straight in lateral view.....*M. hamidi* n. sp.
- Elytra flat without basal elevation nor longitudinal depression; uniformly red-brownish.....4
4. Body large, larger than 4.5 mm in length; pronotum with a large transverse depression latero-medially and with median longitudinal one; aedeagus strongly curved in lateral view
.....*M. sabahcola* n. sp.
- Body small, shorter than 4 mm in length.....5
5. Body smaller, 2.8 mm in length; metathorax shining black; vertex and scutellum blackish; pronotum with obscure longitudinal stripe medially; aedeagus strongly curved in lateral view.....*M. minima* n. sp.
- Body larger, 3.8 mm in length; metathorax darkened; pronotum and scutellum yellowish brown in contrast to reddish elytra.....
.....*M. sugiyamai* n. sp.
6. Elytra distinctly punctate, each pucture on basal half discernible as somewhat darker spots.....7
- Elytra somewhat minutely granulate; small punctures contiguous to each other, puncture on basal half not discernible separately.....8

7. Meso- & metathorax, abdomen and scutellum blackish; elytra reddish, on apical 1/3 dark reddish brown; aedeagus almost flat on apical 1/3.....*M. montana* n. sp.

Reddish brown, with antennae beyond 3rd segment, tibiae and tarsi dark brown; aedeagus robust, flat on apical 1/6.....
.....*M. malaysiana* Mohamedsaid

8. Scutellum broader than long, roundly triangle at apex; body larger, 4.5 mm in length.....undescribed sp. from Kinabalu Park

Scutellum rather trapezoid, distinctly truncate at apex; body smaller, 3.5-4.2 mm in length; aedeagus rounded at apex.....
.....*M. similis* n. sp.

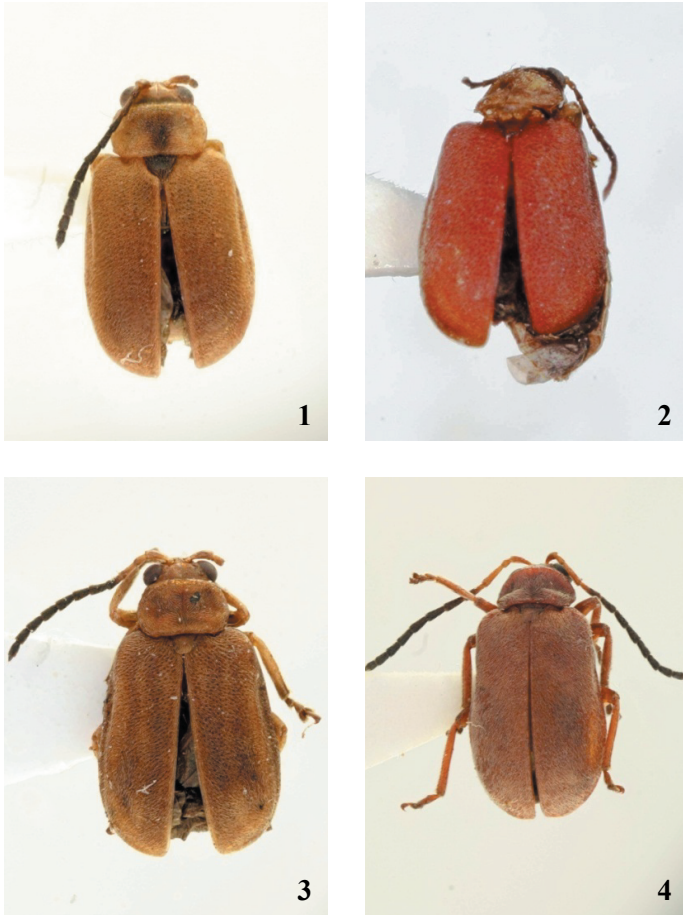
CONCLUSION

Mohamedsaid (2001) considered that the genus *Mistika* belongs to the group of *Hespera*, which is wholly pubescent on the dorsum. Takizawa (2005) treated *Hespera* Weise, *Hesperella* Medvedev, *Pseudohespera* Chen et al. and *Taiwanohespera* Kimoto as a group. These genera, however, have the male abdominal sternite always tri-lobed at apical margin, and have no similarity to the subfamily Galerucinae in general appearance. The *Mistika* group is rather related to *Chalaenosoma* Jacoby and *Garuda* Scherer possessing emarginate last abdominal sternite and asymmetric aedeagus in males. But it is clearly different from the latter group, because of the wholly pubescent dorsum and strongly punctate vertex. So far, taxonomic position of this genus poses rather minor problem with only a single species *Mistika malaysiana*. The fact that 6 additional species are found in *Mistika* together with a closely related new genus, may indicate a possibility that this group might be composed of a lot of species in the greater Sunda area. At least there is one more species occurring in Sabah as shown in the key. So-called “problematic genera” linking subfamilies Galerucinae and Alticinae concern mainly with Alticine genera without strongly incrassate hind femora (Furth & Suzuki, 1994). Here *Mistika* and *Balimistika* present a mirror-image problem of Galerucine-like genera with

strongly incrassate hind femora. Thus *Mistika*-group may present different aspect of “problematic genera” in discrimination of Alticinae and Galerucinae.

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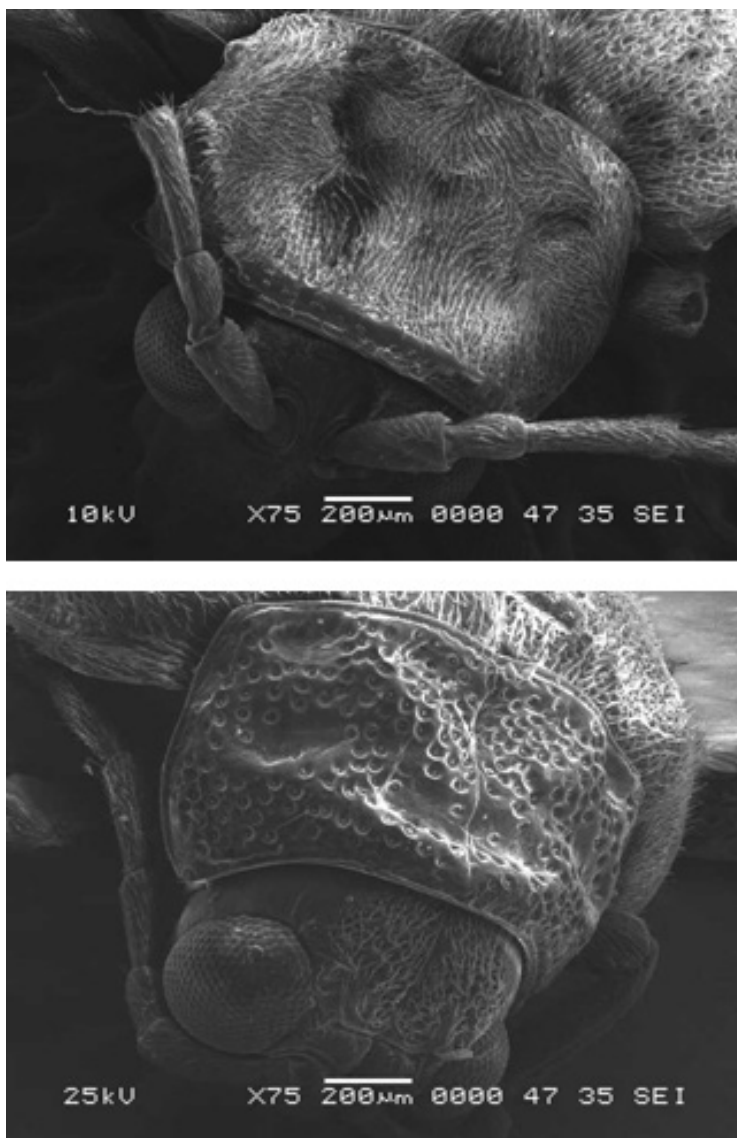
Figs. 1-4. Habitus of *Mistika* species; 1, *Mistika minima*, n. sp. (Holotype); 2, *M. sugiyamai*, n. sp. (Holotype); 3, *M. hamidi*, n. sp. (paratype: Urung Tama, N. Sumatra); 4. *M. sabahcola*, n. sp. (Holotype).



Figs. 5-8. Habitus of *Mistika* and *Balimistika* species: 5, *M. malaysiana* Mohamedsaid (Dolok Baru, N. Sumatra); 6, *M. montana*, n. sp. (Holotype); 8, *Balimistika mohamedsaidi*, n. sp. (Holotype).



Figs. 9. Male aedeagus of *Mistika* species (left, dorsal view; right, lateral view): a, *Mistika hamidi*, n. sp. (Holotype); b, *M. malaysiana* Mohamedsaid (Dolok Barus, N. Sumatra); c, *M. minima*, n. sp. (Holotype); d, *M. montana*, n. sp. (Holotype); e, *M. sabahcola*, n. sp. (Holotype); f, *M. similis*, n. sp. (Holotype)



Figs. 10. Pronotum of *Mistika* and *Balimistika* species: a, *Balimistika mohamedsaidi*, n. sp. (Holotype); b, *Mistika malaysiana* Mohamedsaid (Urung Tama, N. Sumatra)