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***KUMBALIA LONGICORNIS*, A NEW GENUS AND  
SPECIES OF GALERUCINAE (COLEOPTERA:  
CHRYSOMELIDAE)**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Kumbalia longicornis*, a new genus and species of Chrysomelidae from the subfamily Galerucinae from Bali, Indonesia is described and illustrated.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, new genus, new species, Bali, Indonesia.

**ABSTRAK**

*Kumbalia longicornis*, satu genus dan spesies baru Chrysomelidae daripada subfamili Galerucinae dari Bali, Indonesia diperihalkan dan diilustrasikan.

**Kata kunci:** Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, genus baru, spesies baru, Bali, Indonesia.

## INTRODUCTION

This paper presents a description of a new genus and species of Chrysomelidae of the subfamily Galerucinae. The beetle is significantly different from other genera known from the Oriental Region (Maulik, 1936; Gressitt and Kimoto, 1963; Kimoto, 1989). It is easily distinguished from other galerucine genera in having vertical area of head, pronotum and elytra rugose, strongly impressed with punctures, antennae with segments 3 and 4 subequal in length, metatibiae without a spine at apex, tarsal claws appendiculate and the male apical sternite trilobed.

## TAXONOMY

### *Kumbalia*, new genus

**Description.** Body form oblong elongate. Antennae very long, extended beyond the apex of elytra, filiform, closely inserted, the third and fourth segments subequal in length; vertical area of head impressed with large punctures, rugose; frontal tubercles elevated, elongate triangular, with anterior angles acute inserted between antennal insertions; pronotum subquadrate, impressed with large punctures, rugose; procoxal cavities closed posteriorly; elytra much broader than pronotum at base, glabrous, impressed with large punctures, arranged in rows, rugose; metatibiae without a spine at apex; tarsal claws appendiculate; metatarsus with first segment longer than second and third segments combined; male with apical sternite trilobed.

Type species: *Kumbalia longicornis*, new genus, new species

**Etymology.** The name of the new genus, *Kumbalia*, is derived from two words, kumbang, the Malay word meaning beetle, and Bali, the name of locality where the beetle was discovered.

**Comments.** A number of galerucine genera resemble *Kumbalia*, the new genus, particularly in having smaller size and elytra impressed with punctures arranged in rows and tarsal claws appendiculate, such as *Theopea* Baly, *Hoplosaenidea* Laboissiere, *Taumacera* Thunberg *Hyphaenia* Baly and *Haplosomoides*

Duvivier. However, all these genera are having the vertical area of head and pronotum smooth, not strongly punctured and the antennae with segment 4 longer than 3.

***Kumbalia longicornis*, new genus, new species**

(Figs. 1-4)

**Description.**

**Male.** Body form, elongate-oblong, subparallel-sided, flat, with body length to width ratio 3. Head, pronotum, scutellum brownish, antennae black, elytra dark green, legs brownish with apical half of tibiae and tarsi black, ventral surfaces with prosternum and mesosternum brownish, metasternum and abdomen black.

Head: vertex strongly impressed with large punctures, rugose, interstices alutaceous; frontal tubercles distinctly elevated, smooth, elongate triangular, with anterior angle acute, inserted between antennal insertions and separated by a deep groove; clypeus triangularly raised; labrum transverse, shiny; mandibles exposed, strongly curved; maxillary palpi with penultimate segment large, the apical segment smaller, narrower, pointed. Eyes moderately large, laterally prominent, with interocular space 1.5 times as broad as transverse diameter of each eye; width across eyes distinctly broader than pronotum. Antennae filiform, very long, extends beyond elytra, with the eighth segment reaching apex of elytra; segment 1 longest, largest, club-shaped; segment 2 smallest, 1.2 times as broad as long, 0.16 times as long as 3; segments 3-10, subequal in length; segment 11 slightly longer than 10, pointed; antennal insertions very close at each other, located behind anterior margins of eyes.

Thorax: Pronotum subquadrate, slightly longer than broad, broadest near the apex, narrowed towards the base, with a pair of small oval-shaped depressions in the middle of basal third; pronotal disc densely impressed with moderately large punctures, rugose; anterior, lateral and posterior borders margined; anterior margin straight, posterior margin sinuate in middle; angles obtuse,

with seta-bearing pore. Procoxal cavities closed posteriorly. Scutellum triangular, with apex rounded, as long as broad, impunctate, shiny. Elytra at humeri much broader than pronotum, subparallel-sided, with length to width ratio 2.1; surface with middle area strongly transversely depressed, strongly punctuate-striated, rugose; lateral margins in the apical fourth and apical margins lined with rows of fine hairs; epipleuron broad in basal one-fourth, then gradually narrowed towards apex. Legs, long, slender; metafemora long, reaching apex of elytra; metatibiae without a spine at apex; first segment of protarsus strongly dilated, the mesotarsus moderately dilated, the metatarsus normal, not dilated; first segment of metatarsus as long as the remainder segments combined; tarsal claws appendiculate.

Abdomen: densely pubescent; apical sternite trilobed, with the median lobe oblong, concave.

Length 4.9 mm.

**Female.** Unknown, but the antennae are shorter, not extending beyond the elytra and the first segment of protarsus normal.

**Etymology.** The species name, *longicornis*, is derived from the Latin word, with reference to long antennae.

**HOLOTYPE.** Male. INDONESIA, Bali, Tabanan, Mt. Batukaru, 27.v.2005, H. Takizawa. The specimen was collected by sweeping in the forest at the foot of Mount Batukaru. It is deposited in the collection of the Institute for Systematic Entomology, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan.

**Remarks.** *Theopea similis* Kimoto described from Laos resembles the new species, but differs in having head with vertex sparsely impressed with fine punctures, pronotum transverse and metatibiae with a spine at apex.

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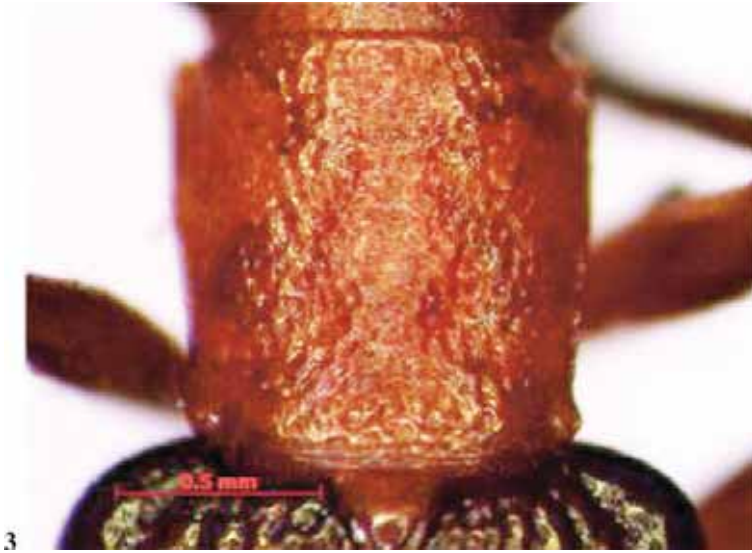
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Figs. 1-2. *Kumbalia longicornis*, new genus, new species  
1. Habitus, 2. Head.



Figs. 3-4. *Kumbalia longicornis*, new genus, new species  
3. Pronotum, 4. Male apical sternite.