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NEW AND INTERESTING *APOPHYLIA* SPECIES FROM SOUTH-EAST ASIA (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: GALERUCINAE)

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***ABSTRACT.* –** Five new species of the galerucine genus *Apophylia* Thomson are described and illustrated: *A. takizawai* (from Bali Island), *A. laotica*, *A. kubani*, *A. pacholatkoi* (all from Laos) and *A. denisae* (from Laos and Myanmar). New distributional data are presented for nineteen species. *A. assamensis* (Jacoby, 1891) is newly recorded for Laos and Vietnam, *A. vietnamica* Samoderzhenkov, 1988 for Cambodia and *A. clypeata* Samoderzhenkov, 1988 for Laos.

***KEY WORDS.* –** South-east Asia, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Apophylia*, new species.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Apophylia* Thomson, 1858, is a unique group of Galerucinae characterized by the distinct sexual dimorphism in the structure of claws which are bifid in males and appendiculate in females. All species have metallic green (rarely metallic blue) elytra. The coloration of head and pronotum either yellow, black or yellow with black spots. The genus is distributed in the Palaearctic, Oriental and Afrotropical Regions.

The Asiatic species of the genus *Apophylia* species were recently revised (Bezděk, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c, 2003d, 2004). In these studies, most of the primary types from 63 previously described taxa were examined. At present, the asiatic fauna of the genus *Apophylia* comprises 67 species or subspecies.

Last year I had the opportunity to examine the extensive *Apophylia* material sent me kindly by Dr. Haruo Takizawa and numerous material collected by expedition to North Laos (Phongsaly province). As a result, 5 species new to science and 2 species new for Laos were found.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All morphological measures were made by the ocular grid of an MBS-10 binocular microscope at the magnification 16 times for the body length and 32 times for remaining body parts. The specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: "HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS [name of a taxon] sp. nov. J. Bezděk det. 2003 [or 2004]".

Depositories: The Natural History Museum, London, UK (BMNH), Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (ISNB), Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (NHMB), Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic (NMPC), Laboratory of Systematic Entomology, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan (SEHU), Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (SMNS), František Kantner collection, České Budějovice, Czech Republic (FKCC), Haruo Takizawa collection, Hasuda, Japan (HTHJ), Jan Bezděk collection, Brno, Czech Republic (JBCB), Ron Beenen collection, Nieuwegein, Netherlands (RBCN).

TAXONOMY

Apophylia takizawai, new species
(Figs. 1-2)

Material examined. – Holotype - male, Indonesia, Central Bali, Yeh Sumbul Nega, coll. H. Takizawa, 5-8 Dec.1999 (NHMB).

Paratypes – 1 male, 4 females, same data as holotype (1 paratype in NHMB, 1 in JBCB, 2 in HTHJ, 1 in SEHU); 3 males, Indonesia, West Bali, Pektatan, coll. H. Takizawa, 24 Sep.1998 (1 paratype in JBCB, 1 in HTHJ, 1 in SEHU).

***Description.* – Male.** Body flattened, parallel, subopaque. Head bicolorous, vertex and postgenae black, anterior and ventral parts of head, mouthparts and frontal tubercles yellow,

labrum sometimes brownish. Antennae pale, gradually darkenned to apex. Pronotum and legs yellow, last two tarsomeres occasionally infuscate, elytra metallic green. Prosternum yellow, meso- and metasternum black. Abdomen black with posterior margin of last sternite yellow.

Labrum transverse, covered with several long setae at each side, anterior margin sinuate. Anterior part of head with microsculpture, subopaque. Interantennal space with small deep groove. Frontal tubercles small, subtriangular, slightly elevated above vertex, covered with microsculpture, subopaque. Vertex dull, covered with large dense punctures and dense fine short pale hairs. Antennae filiform, 0.75 times as long as body in male, 0.65 times in female; length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 22-10-18-35-28-27-24-23-21-20-23.

Pronotum transverse, 1.80-1.85 times as broad as long, widest at the first third. Anterior and posterior margins distinctly thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior margin rounded, with incision in the middle, posterior margin almost straight, lateral margins rounded. Anterior angles widely rounded, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles with very small dent directed upwards bearing long pale seta. The stout ridge, interrupted in the middle, is situated along anterior margin. Surface uneven, with two very large deep depressions laterally and longitudinal furrow running from middle of anterior margin to the middle of posterior margin, less distinct on the disc. Anterior margin and the stout ridge scarcely covered with very large punctures, subopaque, the rest of surface with smaller dense punctures and dense short pale hairs.

Scutellum subtriangular, with apex widely rounded, densely covered with small punctures and short pale hairs, dull. Elytra densely covered with small punctures and short dense pale hairs. Humeral calli well developed. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex. Macropterous. Underside with microsculpture and fine punctures, covered with dense short pale hairs. Last visible sternite with large semicircular excision. Claws bifid. The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 2. Body length 4.25-5.85 mm (holotype 4.30 mm).

Female. Last visible sternite complete. Claws appendiculate. Abdomen yellow (occasionally with sternites 1 to 3 darkenned).

Etymology. – Dedicated to Haruo Takizawa (Hasuda, Japan), the well known Japanese specialist in Chrysomelidae and the collector of the type series.

Remarks. – *A. takizawai*, new species, is closely related to *Apophylia brancuccii* Medvedev in Medvedev & Sprecher, 1998, widely distributed throughout the continental South-east Asia. Both species can be easily distinguished by the structure of aedeagus (Figs. 2-3). The pale forms of *A. viridis* (Jacoby, 1884) with uniformly yellow pronotum are also similar to *A. takizawai*. However, *A. viridis* differs by less deep depressions on pronotum and by the structure of aedeagus (Fig. 4).

Apophylia denisae, new species
(Fig. 5)

Material examined. – Holotype - male, Laos, Phongsaly prov., Phongsaly env., 1500 m, 21°41-2´N 102°6-8´E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 28 May. - 20 Jun.2003 (NHMB).

Paratype – male, NE Burma [= Myanmar], Sadon, 1200 m, coll. R. Malaise, 28 Jun.-5 Jul.1939 (BMNH).

Description. – **Male.** Body flattened, parallel, subopaque. Head black, labrum, mandibles at apices and palpi maxillares yellow, clypeus at sides with small brownish spot. Antennae pale, gradually darkenned to apex. Pronotum, scutellum and underside black. Legs yellow, last two tarsomeres infuscate. Elytra dark metallic green.

Labrum transverse, covered with 3 long setae at each side, anterior margin distinctly sinuate. Anterior part of head with microsculpture and scarce large punctures, covered with long pale setae, subopaque. Interantennal space with small deep groove. Frontal tubercles small, subtriangular, slightly

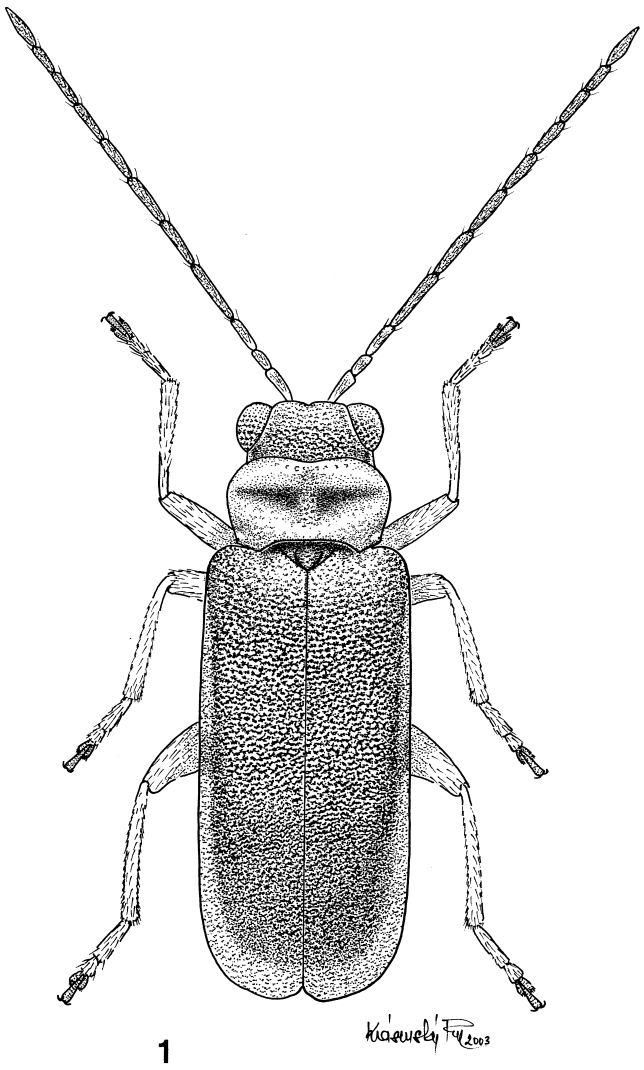
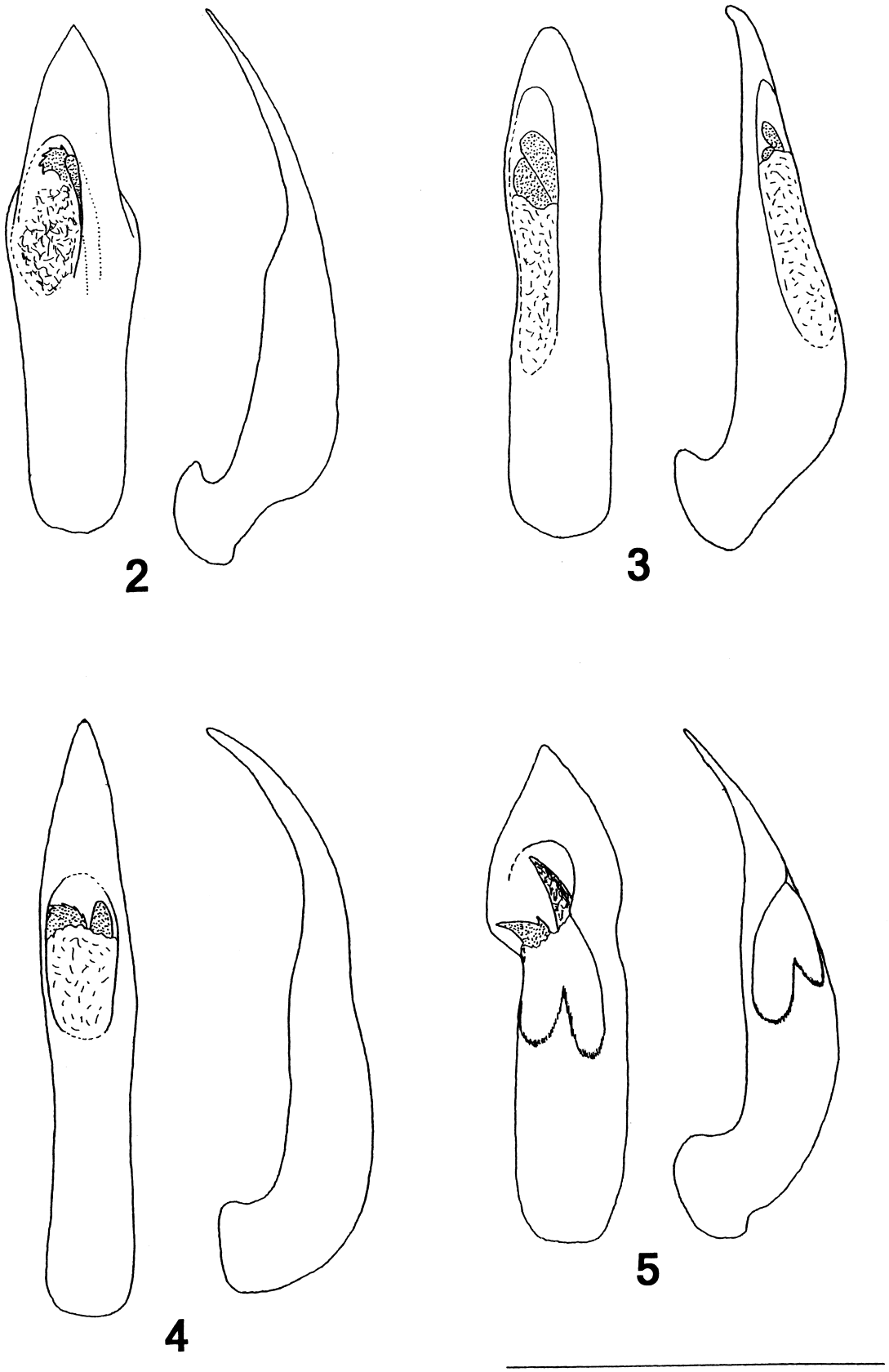


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Apophylia takizawai*, new species (P. Krásenský orig.).



Figs. 2-5. *Apophylia* species, aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view: 2, *A. takizawai*, new species; 3, *A. brancuccii* Medvedev; 4, *A. viridis* (Jacoby); 5, *A. denisae*, new species. Scale: 1 mm.

elevated above vertex, lustrous. Vertex dull, densely covered with large punctures and fine short pale hairs. Antennae filiform, 0.72 times as long as body; length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 15-8-12-18-16-16-15-14-12-11-12.

Pronotum transverse, 1.75 times as broad as long, widest at the first third. Anterior and posterior margins distinctly thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior margin rounded, with incision in the middle, posterior margin almost straight, lateral margins rounded. Anterior angles widely rounded, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles with very small dent bearing long pale seta. The stout ridge, interrupted in the middle, is situated along anterior margin. Surface uneven, with two very large deep depressions laterally and longitudinal furrow running from middle of anterior margin to the middle of posterior margin, less distinct on the disc. Anterior margin and the stout ridge sparsely covered with very large punctures, subopaque, the rest of surface with smaller dense punctures and dense short pale hairs.

Scutellum subtriangular, with apex widely rounded, densely covered with small punctures and short pale hairs, dull. Elytra densely covered with small punctures and short fine pale hairs. Humeral calli well developed. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex. Macropterous. Underside with microsculpture and fine punctures, covered with dense short pale hairs. Last visible sternite with large semicircular excision. Basimetatarsomere 1.75 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined. Claws bifid. The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 5. Body length 4.65-4.90 mm (holotype 4.90 mm).

Female. Unknown.

Etymology. **–** Dedicated to my dear lifelong friend Denisa Matějíčková (Brno, Czech Republic).

Remarks. **–** *A. denisae*, new species, is externally very similar to *A. nigriceps* Laboissière, 1927 (from Vietnam and China), *A. sikkimensis* Bezděk, 2003 (from Sikkim), *A. clypeata* Samoderzhenkov, 1988 (from Vietnam and Laos), *A. velai* Bezděk, 2003 (from Taiwan) and *A. laotica* Bezděk, new species. All six species can be distinguished by the structure of aedeagus (Figs. 6-11). The paler forms of *A. assamensis* (Jacoby, 1891) also resemble *A. denisae*, new species. However, the antennomeres 1 to 5 in the males of *A. assamensis* are densely covered with very long hairs (missing in *A. denisae*, new species).

Apophylia laotica, new species
(Fig. 11)

Material examined. **–** Holotype - male, Laos, Phongsaly province, Phongsaly environs, 1500 m, 21°41.2'N 102°6.8'E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 28 May - 20 Jun.2003 (NHMB).

Paratypes – 1 male, same data as holotype (JBCB); 1 male, Laos, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, 900 m, 21°09'N 101°18'E, coll. M. Štrba & R. Hergovits, 5-11 May.1997 (FKCC).

Description. **–** **Male.** Body flattened, parallel, subopaque. Head black, labrum brown with anterior margin yellow, palpi maxillares brown, clypeus at sides with small indistinct brownish spot. Antennomeres 1 to 4 yellow, the rest of antennomeres gradually darkenned to apex, antennomeres 1 and 2 infuscate dorsaly. Pronotum, scutellum and underside black. Legs yellow, last two tarsomeres infuscate. Elytra dark metallic blue.

Labrum transverse, covered with several long setae at each side, anterior margin sinuate. Anterior part of head sparsely punctured, lustrous. Interantennal space with small deep groove. Frontal tubercles small, subtriangular, slightly elevated above vertex, covered with microsculpture, lustrous. Vertex dull, densely covered with large punctures and short fine pale hairs. Antennae filiform, 0.75 times as long as body; length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 15-8-15-23-19-19-18-16-14-13-16.

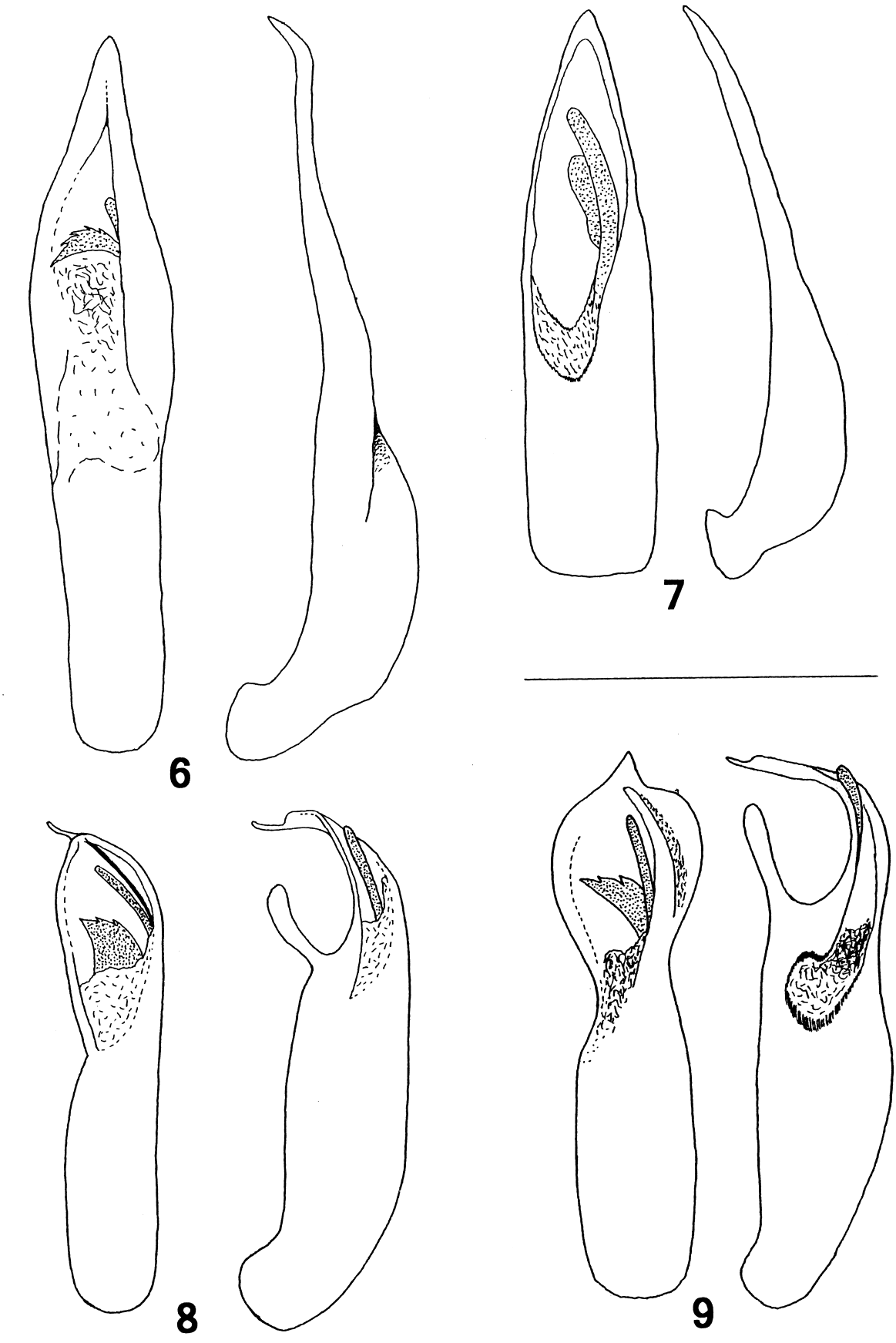
Pronotum transverse, 1.80-1.85 times as broad as long, widest before the middle. Posterior margin distinctly bordered, anterior and lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior margin rounded, with incision in the middle, posterior margin almost straight, lateral margins rounded. Anterior angles widely rounded, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles with very small dent bearing long pale seta. The stout ridge, interrupted in the middle, is situated along anterior margin. Surface uneven, with two very large deep depressions laterally and longitudinal furrow running from middle of anterior margin to the middle of posterior margin, indistinct on the disc. Anterior margin and the stout ridge sparsely covered with very large punctures, subopaque, the rest of surface with smaller dense punctures and dense short pale hairs, dull.

Scutellum subtriangular, with apex widely rounded, densely covered with small punctures and short pale hairs, dull. Elytra densely covered with small punctures and short dense pale hairs. Humeral calli well developed. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex. Macropterous. Underside with microsculpture and fine punctures, covered with dense short pale hairs. Last visible sternite with large semicircular excision. Basimetatarsomere 1.75 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined. Claws bifid. The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 11. Body length 5.30-5.65 mm (holotype 5.30 mm).

Female. Unknown.

Etymology. **–** Named after Laos, a country where the type series was collected.

Remarks. – *A. laotica*, new species, *A. nigriceps* Laboissière, 1927 (from Vietnam and China), *A. sikkimensis* Bezděk, 2003 (from Sikkim), *A. clypeata* Samoderzhenkov, 1988 (from Vietnam and Laos), *A. denisae* Bezděk, new species, and *A. velai* Bezděk, 2003 (from Taiwan), form a species group very similar externally. The exact identification is possible only with the examination of aedeagi (Figs. 6-11).



Figs. 6-9. *Apophylia* species, aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view: 6, *A. sikkimensis* Bezděk; 7, *A. nigriceps* Laboissière; 8, *A. clypeata* Samoderzhenkov (Holotype, Vietnam); 9, *A. clypeata* Samoderzhenkov (specimen from Laos). Scale: 1 mm.

***Apophylia kubani*, new species**
(Figs. 12 and 15)

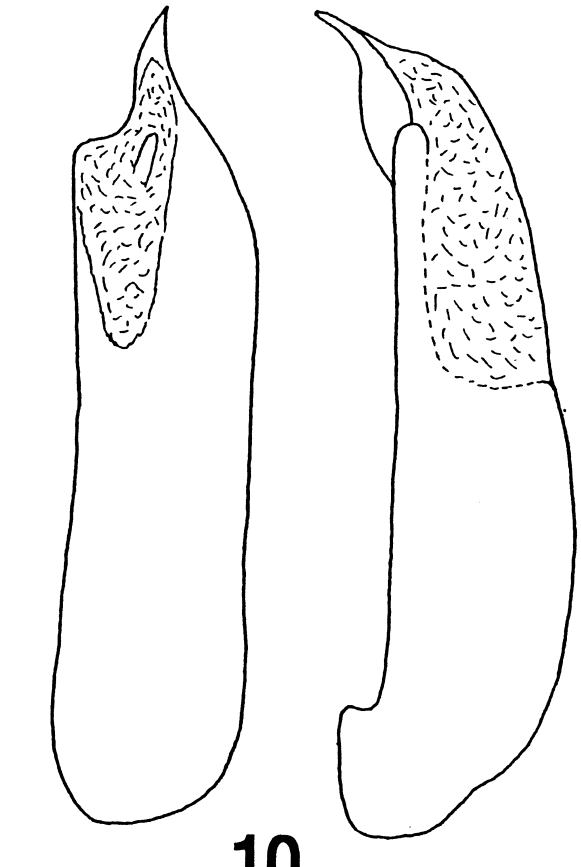
***Material examined.* –** Holotype - male, Laos, Louangnamtha province, NamthaÆMuang Sing, 900-1200 m, coll. V. Kubáň, 5-31 May.1997 (NHMB).

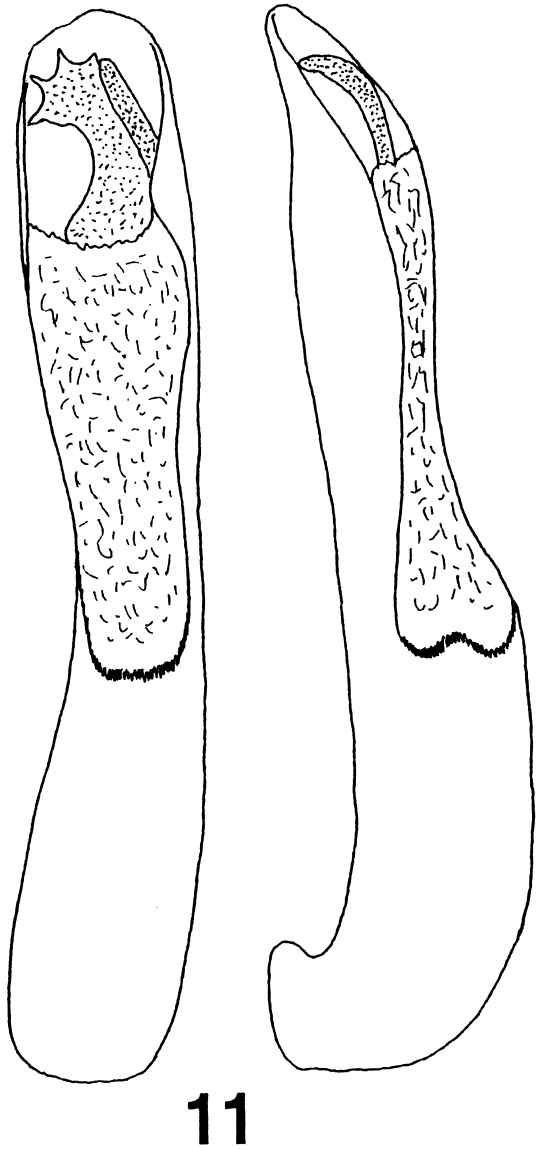
Paratypes – 1 female, same data as holotype (NHMB); 2 males, Laos, Phongsaly province, Phongsaly environs, 1500 m, 21°41.2'N 102°6.8'E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 28 May - 20 Jun.2003 (NHMB and JBCB); 1 male, Laos, Phongsaly prov., Phongsaly environs, 1500 m, 21°41'N 102°6.8'E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 6-17 May.2004 (NHMB).

***Description.* – Male.** Body slender, flattened, parallel, dull, pubescent. Head bicolorous; vertex, postgenae, frontal tubercles and underside black; anterior part of head and mouthparts yellow; mandibles dark brown. Antennomeres 1 to 6 yellow, antennomere 7 darkenned, antennomeres 8 to 11 black, antennomeres 1 infuscate dorsally. Pronotum, scutellum and underside black. Legs yellow, last two tarsomeres infuscate. Elytra metallic green.

Labrum transverse, covered with several long setae, anterior margin indistinctly sinuate. Anterior part of head with microsculpture, sparsely covered with very fine punctures and long pale setae. Frontal tubercles large, subtriangular, slightly elevated above vertex, lustrous. Interantennal space with deep furrow. Vertex dull, covered with large dense punctures and dense fine short pale hairs. Antennae slender, last 3 antennomeres strongly dilated (Fig. 15), antennomeres 3 to 11 distinctly flattened. Antennae 0.70-0.80 times as long as body; length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 18-9-10-21-17-16-15-12-10-13-17.

Pronotum transverse, 1.80-1.90 times as broad as long, widest before the middle. Anterior margin widely shallow sinuated, lateral margins rounded, posterior margin almost straight. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles widely rounded, posterior angles obtusely angulate. The stout ridge deeply interrupted in the middle is situated along anterior margin. Surface uneven, with two very large depressions





Figs. 10-11. *Apophylia* species, aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view: 10, *A. velai* Bezděk; 11, *A. laotica*, new species. Scale: 1 mm.

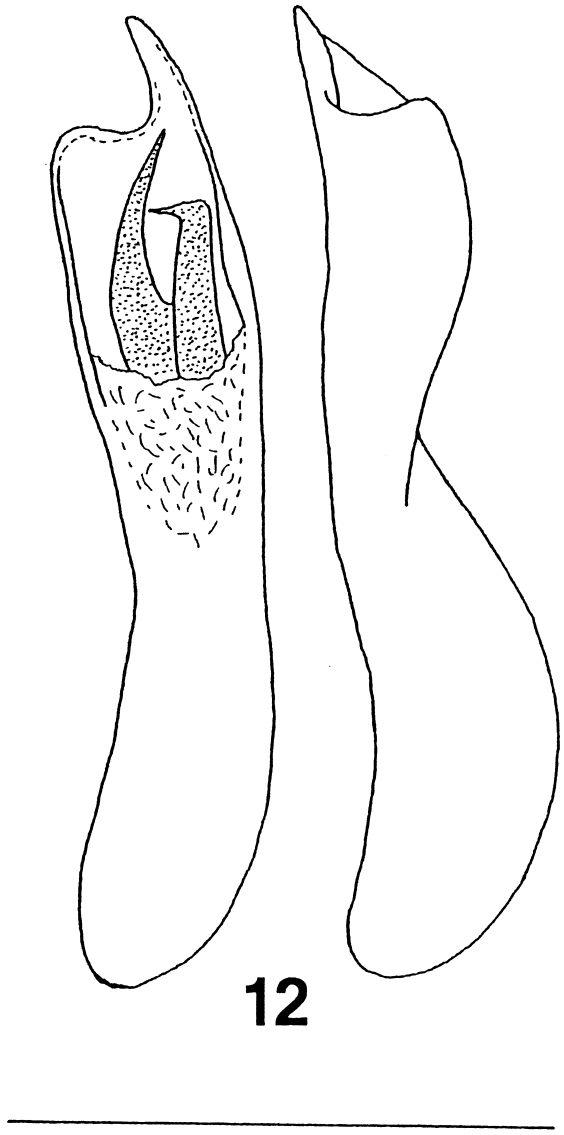
laterally. Anterior margin and the stout ridge sparsely covered with very large punctures, lustrous, nearly glabrous. The rest of surface with smaller dense punctures and dense short pale hairs, dull. Setigerous pores bearing one long pale seta each are situated near each corner.

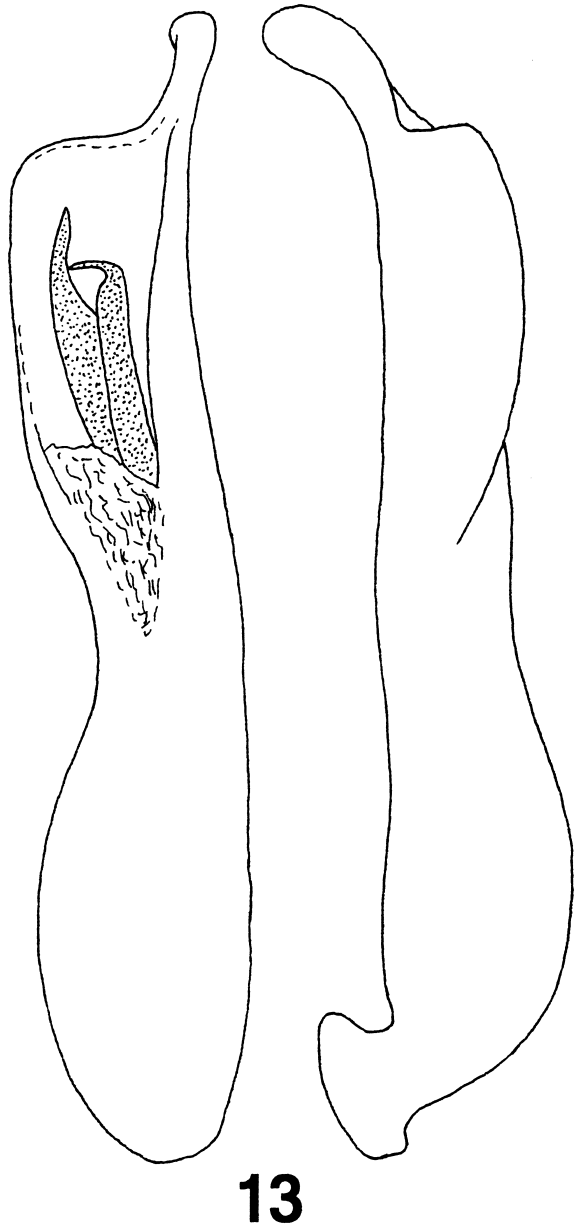
Scutellum subtriangular, with apex widely rounded, densely covered with small punctures and short pale hairs, dull. Elytra densely covered with small punctures and short dense pale hairs. Humeral calli well developed. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex. Macropterous. Underside with microsculpture and fine punctures, covered with dense short pale hairs. Last visible sternite with large semicircular excision. Basimetatarsomere twice as long as two following metatarsomeres combined. Apices of basipro- and basimesotarsomere prolonged and directed downwards, crescent-shaped. Claws bifid. The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 12. Body length 4.70-6.00 mm (holotype 4.70 mm).

Female. Last visible sternite complete. Claws appendiculate. Basipro- and basimesotarsomere not prolonged. Antennae filiform, antennomeres 1 to 4 yellow, infuscate dorsally, the rest black.

Etymology. – Dedicated to Vít Kubáň (Brno, Czech Republic), a well known specialist in Buprestidae, who collected the part of the type series.

Remarks. – All species of *A. pallipes* (Jacoby, 1892) group are externally very similar each other and can be exactly determined only based on the study of aedeagus and partly by the shape of extended apical antennomeres. The right





Figs. 12-13. *Apophylia* species, aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view: 12, *A. kubani*, new species; 13, *A. clavicornis* Samoderzhenkov. Scale: 1 mm.

apical process of aedeagus in *A. kubani*, new species, is relatively short and not directed ventrally. The shape of aedeagus and antennal segments as in Figs. 12 and 15.

The only authentic female of this species was collected together with the holotype. Two male paratypes collected in Phongsaly province (Laos) occured together with very similar species *A. pacholatkoi*, new species, and one species which will be described in the near future. The females of these three species are almost identical externally and I tentatively avoid their separation. Altogether 158 females from Phongsaly are deposited in NHMB.

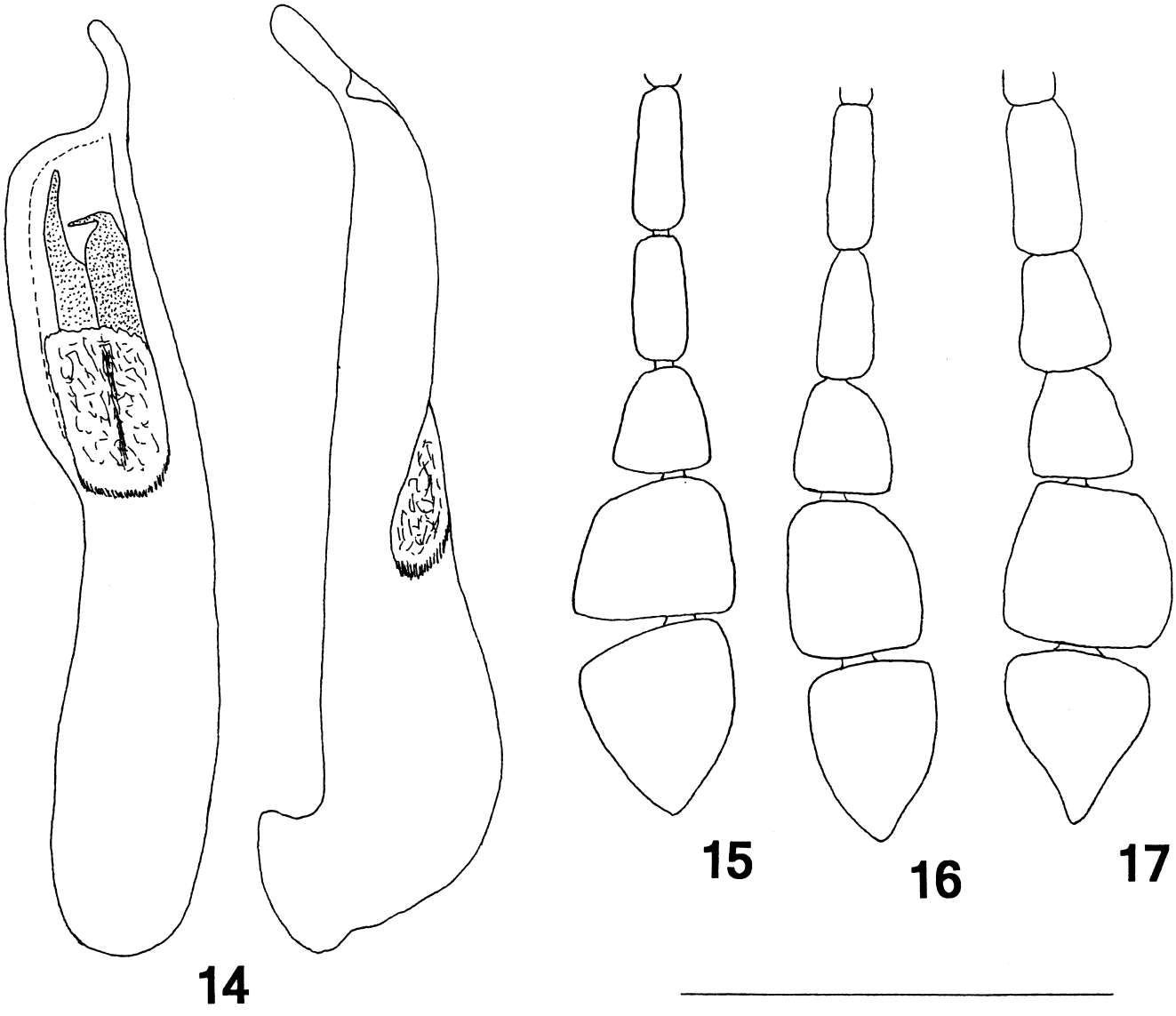
Apophylia pacholatkoi, new species

(Figs. 14 and 17)

***Material examined.* –** Holotype - male, Laos, Phongsaly province, Phongsaly environs, 1500 m, 21°41.2'N 102°6.8'E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 28 May. - 20 Jun.2003 (NHMB). Paratypes – 18 males, same data as holotype (13 paratypes in NHMB, 5 in JBCB); 2 males, Laos, Phongsaly prov., Phongsaly env., 1500 m, 21°41'N 102°6.8'E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 6-17 May.2004 (NHMB).

***Description.* – Male.** Body slender, flattened, parallel, dull, pubescent. Head bicolorous; vertex, postgenae, frontal tubercles and underside black; anterior part of head and mouthparts yellow; mandibles brownish. Antennomeres 1 to 5 yellow, antennomere 6 darkenned or black, antennomeres 7 to 11 black; antennomeres 1 infuscate dorsally (occasionally all yellow antennomeres darkenned dorsally). Pronotum, scutellum and underside black. Legs yellow, last two tarsomeres infuscate. Elytra metallic green.

Labrum transverse, covered with three long setae at each side, anterior margin slightly sinuate. Anterior part of head with microsculpture, sparsely covered with very fine punctures and long pale setae. Frontal tubercles large, subtriangular, slightly elevated above vertex, lustrous. Interantennal space with



Figs. 14-17. *Apophylia* species: 14, aedeagus of *A. pacholatkoi*, new species, in dorsal and lateral view; male antennae: 15, *A. kubani*, new species; 16, *A. clavicornis* Samoderzhenkov; 17, *A. pacholatkoi*, new species. Scale: 1 mm.

distinct furrow. Vertex dull, covered with large dense punctures and dense fine short pale hairs. Antennae slender, last 3 antennomeres strongly dilated (Fig. 17), antennomeres 3 to 11 distinctly flattened. Antennae 0.65-0.75 times as long as body; length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 18-7-13-19-16-14-13-12-9-13-21.

Pronotum transverse, 1.72-1.80 times as broad as long, widest before the middle. Anterior margin widely shallow sinuated, lateral margins rounded, posterior margin almost straight, with small shallow incision in the middle. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles widely rounded, posterior angles obtusely angulate, near each corner with setigerous pore. The stout ridge deeply interrupted in the middle is situated along anterior margin. Surface uneven, with two very large depressions laterally. Anterior margin and the stout ridge sparsely covered with very large punctures, lustrous, nearly glabrous. The rest of surface with smaller dense punctures and dense short pale hairs, dull.

Scutellum subtriangular, with apex widely rounded, densely covered with small punctures and short pale hairs, dull. Elytra densely covered with small punctures and short dense pale hairs. Humeral calli well developed. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex. Macropterous. Underside with microsculpture and fine punctures, covered with dense short pale hairs. Last visible sternite with large semicircular excision. Basimetatarsomere twice as long as two following metatarsomeres combined. Apices of basipro- and basimesotarsomere prolonged and directed downwards, crescent-shaped. Claws bifid. The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 14. Body length 4.95-6.00 mm (holotype 5.75 mm).

Female. Unknown, see also remarks under *A. kubani*, new species, and *A. borowieci* Bezděk.

***Etymology*. –** Dedicated to my dear friend Petr Pacholátko (Brno, Czech Republic), a well known specialist in Scarabaeidae (Sericinae) and the collector of the type series.

Remarks. – *A. pacholatkoi*, new species, in having extended apical antennomeres and characteristic shape of aedeagus, is the typical member of *A. pallipes*-group. The structure of aedeagus of *A. pacholatkoi* is closely related to *A. clavicornis* Samoderzhenkov, 1988, with the apical process distinctly curved ventrally (Figs. 13-14). The above mentioned species can be distinguished by the shape of extended apical antennomeres which are distinctly broader in *A. pacholatkoi*, new species (Figs. 16-17).

NEW DISTRIBUTIONAL DATA

Apophylia assamensis (Jacoby, 1891)

Material examined. – (70). 23 males, 27 females, Laos, Phongsaly province, Phongsaly environs, 1500 m, 21°41.2'N 102°6.8'E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 28 May - 20 Jun.2003 (28 specimens in NHMB, 22 in JBCB); 3 males, 5 females, the same data, coll. V. Kubáň (NHMB); 3 males, 4 females, N. Myanmar, Nansabon vill., 25 km E Putao, coll. S. Murzin, 6-9 May.1998 (JBCB); 1 male, 4 females, Vietnam, Bao Lac (NMPC).

***Remarks*.** Widely distributed species, known from India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Thailand (Bezďek, 2003c). New record for Laos and Vietnam.

Apophylia beeneni Bezděk, 2003

Material examined. – (13). 6 males, N. China, Harbin district, 22 Jun.1952 (BMNH); 1 male, 1 female, China, Chekiang, Aug.1931 (ISNB); 1 male, 1 female, China, Fukien, Kien Tchen, 14 May.1933 (ISNB); 1 male, 2 females, Vietnam, Cho-Ganh (BMNH).

***Remarks*.** A recently described species, previously often misidentified as *A. flavovirens* (Fairmaire in Deyrolle & Fairmaire, 1878). Distribution: China, Korea, Vietnam (Bezděk, 2003c).

Apophylia celebensis Pic, 1927

Material examined. – (12). 5 males, 4 females, Indonesia, Sulawesi, Andonuhu Kendari, coll. K. Kusigemati, 3 Dec.1974 (HTHJ); 2 females, Indonesia, Sulawesi, Amoito Kendari, coll. K. Kusigemati, 1 Dec.1974 (HTHJ); 1 female, Indonesia, Sulawesi, Amporiwo env., 17 km E Pendolo, 800 m, 120°45'E 2°06'S, coll. Bolm, 4-9 Jul.1999 (JBCB).

***Remarks*.** Endemic to Sulawesi Is. (Indonesia).

Apophylia clypeata Samoderzhenkov, 1988

Material examined. – (2). 2 males, Laos, Phongsaly province, Phongsaly environs, 1500 m, 21°41.2'N 102°6.8'E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 28 May - 20 Jun.2003 (NHMB and JBCB).

***Remarks*.** Described based on a pair of specimens from Vietnamese province Gia Lai-Kontum. The aedeagus of the holotype differs from the aedeagus of the specimens from Laos which are distinctly extended in the apical part (Figs. 8-9). Although the differences in the structure of aedeagus are possibly sufficient for description of a new species or subspecies, I avoid to do it, because of shortage of additional material. New record for Laos.

Apophylia dilaticornis (Jacoby, 1894)

Material examined. – (6). 3 males, 3 females, Indonesia, Timor, Gunung Leo, coll. Doherty (BMNH).

***Remarks*.** Endemic to Timor Island.

Apophylia epipleuralis Laboissière, 1927

Material examined. – (162). 60 males, 70 females, Laos, Phongsaly province, Phongsaly environs, 1500 m, 21°41.2'N 102°6.8'E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 28 May -20 Jun.2003 (80 specimens in NHMB, 50 in JBCB); 14 males, 17 females, same data, coll. V. Kubáň (NHMB); 1 female, same data, coll. M. Brancucci (NHMB).

***Remarks*.** Distributed in China, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar and India (Bezdek, 2003a).

Apophylia frischi Bezděk, 2003

***Material examined.* –** (2). 1 male, 1 female, India, Nilgiri hills, coll. A. K. Weld Downing (BMNH)

***Remarks*.** Known only from India (Bezdek, 2003c).

Apophylia furcigera Chûjô, 1962

***Material examined.* –** (6). 2 females, S. Thailand, Hual-lin, Hin Lek Phai Mt., coll. S. Ohmomo, 16 Sep.1999 (HTHJ); 1 female, NE. Thailand, Tha Phrae, Khan Kaen, 1 Nov.1994 (HTHJ); 2 males, the same data, 2 Jul.1997 (HTHJ); 1 male, Thailand NW, Chom Thong, 18°26'N 98°41'E, coll. L. Dembický, 24-27 Apr.1991 (SMNS).

***Remarks*.** Reported from Thailand, Laos and Vietnam.

Apophylia lebongana Maulik, 1936

***Material examined.* –** (1). 1 female, India, West Bengal, Raman, Rimbick, coll. H. Takizawa, 10 Oct.1990 (HTHJ).

Comments. Distributed in India, Nepal, Bhutan and China (Bezděk, 2003b).

Apophylia miyamotoi Kimoto, 1969

***Material examined.* –** (8). 2 females, Taiwan, Wukongshan, Liukuei, Kaohsiung, coll. H. Takizawa, 2 May.1996 (HTHJ); 1 male, Taiwan, Wukongshan, Liukuei, Kaohsiung, coll. S. Tsuyuki, 13 May.1996 (JBCB); 1 female, Taiwan, Lienhuachih, Nantou, coll. H. Takizawa, 5 May.1996 (HTHJ); 2 males, 1 female, Taiwan, Kaoshan, Liukuei, coll. H. Takizawa, 25 Mar.1995 (HTHJ); 1 male, Taiwan, Paolai, Taoyuan, Kaohsiung, coll. H. Takizawa, 3 May.1996 (HTHJ).

***Remarks*.** Endemic to Taiwan.

Apophylia purpurea (Allard, 1888)

***Material examined.* –** (11). 7 females, Thailand, Nakorn Nayok, Ban Na, coll. S. Ohmomo, 27 Jul.1997 (HTHJ); 1 male, Thailand, Rachaburi, coll. S. Ohmomo, 15 Aug.1997 (JBCB); 3 females, Laos, Xieng Khouang, coll. R. V. de Salvaza, 12 May.1919 (BMNH).

***Remarks*.** Distributed in China, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia (Bezděk, 2003a).

Apophylia savioi Pic, 1931

***Material examined.* –** (1). 1 female, China, Kiangsu province, Lou Bou, 10 Jun.1923 (ISNB)

***Remarks*.** Recently resurrected from the synonymy with *A. variicollis* Laboissière, 1927 (Bezděk, 2003a). Known only from China.

Apophylia securigera Chûjô, 1962

***Material examined.* –** (7). 2 males, 5 females, Laos, Oudom Xai prov., Muang Pakbeng env., coll. O. Šafránek, 4-8 May.2003 (JBCB).

***Remarks*.** Distributed in Thailand, Laos and Vietnam (Bezděk, 2003c).

Apophylia trinotata Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963

***Material examined.* –** (3). 1 male, China, Sichuan, Wolong, 80 km NW Chengdu, coll. J. Turna, 24 Jun.1992 (RBCN); 2 males, China, Sichuan, Maoxian env., coll. S. Murzin, 28-29 Jul.2003 (JBCB).

***Remarks*.** Known only from the Chinese province Sichuan (Bezděk, 2003a).

Apophylia velai Bezděk, 2003

***Material examined.* –** (3). 1 male, Taiwan, Nantou, Tongpo, coll. H. Takizawa, 16-18 Jul.1995 (SMNS); 1 male, Taiwan, Musha, coll. T. Okuni, J. Sonan, K. Miyake & M. Yoshino, 18 May - 15 Jun.1919 (ISNB); 1 female, Taiwan, Koshun, coll. J. Sonan, K. Miyake & M. Yoshino, 25 Apr - 25 May.1919 (ISNB)

***Remarks*.** Endemic to Taiwan (Bezdek, 2003c).

Apophylia vietnamica Samoderzhenkov, 1988

***Material examined.* –** (5). 2 females, Laos, Phongsaly province, Phongsaly environs, 1500 m, 21°41.2'N 102°6.8'E, coll. P. Pacholátko, 28 May - 20 Jun.2003 (NHMB and JBCB); 2 females, Laos, Louangnamtha province, NamthaÆMuang Sing, 900-1200 m, coll. V. Kubáň, 5-31 May.1997 (NHMB); 1 female, Cambodia, without further data (NMPC).

***Remarks*.** Described from Vietnam, known also from Laos. New record for Cambodia.

Apophylia viridis (Jacoby, 1884)

***Material examined.* –** (15). 2 males, 7 females, Malaysia, Pahang, Fraser's hill, coll. H. M. Pendebury, 25 Jan.1929 (BMNH); 2 males, Malaysia, Kedah Peak, coll. H. M. Pendebury, 26 Mar.1928 (BMNH); 1 female, Malaysia, Langkawi Island, coll. H. M. Pendebury, 25 Apr.1928 (BMNH); 1 male, 2 females, Malaysia, N. Borneo, Bettotan near Sandakan Island, 26 Jul.1927 (BMNH).

***Remarks*.** Distributed in Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Bali, Sarawak, Borneo), Malaysia and Thailand (Bezděk, 2003d).

Apophylia weisei (Jacoby, 1896)

***Material examined.* –** (3). 2 males, Indonesia, N. Sumatra, Bandaru Balu, coll. H. Takizawa, 13 Feb.1994 (HTHJ and JBCB); 1 female, Indonesia, N. Sumatra, Dolok Barus Sibolangit, coll. H. Takizawa, 29 Oct.1999 (HTHJ).

***Remarks*.** Known from Sumatra and Java (Bezdek, 2003a).

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