CLASSIFICATION OF SUB FAMILY ALTICINAE
(CHRYSMELIDAE- COLEOP TERA)
PART II- GENERA: LONGITARSUS, OCHROSIS, PHYLOTRETA,
PODAGRICA AND SPHAERODERMA

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Abstract
In Egypt, subfamily Alticinae represented by 44 species within 13 genera (Allieri, 1976). Twenty four species, in eight genera, including three new record species have been treated in part 1. Accordingly, the present study was planned to cover the remaining part of Alticinae, twenty three species in five genera, in addition two species were introduced as new records in Egypt during this work. Determination of the recent taxonomic status of this group of alticines, generic and specific diagnosis and key to the species in each genus are investigated.

INTRODUCTION
Once more with the systematic of the subfamily Alticinae, which represents the largest chrysomelid subfamily. This group of leaf beetles feed on a wide range of primitive to higher plant groups, including the foliage of herbaceous plants and trees of angiosperm and gymnosperm families. The most important works dealing with classification, determination and economic importance of this group of alticines were investigated by Scherer (1960, 1961, 1962 a & b, 1963, 1969 and 1983), Gressitt and Kimoto (1963), Kimoto (1965 b & c and 1966a), Samuelson (1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975), Kimoto and Gressitt (1966), Furth (1979 and 1980b), Medvedev and Roginskaya (1988), and Konstantinov and Vandenberga (1996).

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The present taxonomic work started by examination of the Egyptian Reference Insect collections for materials regarded as alticin beetles. Also, field trips and excursions were made to localities where chrysomelids had been recorded as well as to some other localities searching for these beetles. The specimens belonging to chrysomelid species under investigation were collected either directly by hand from the host plants and sweeping vegetation or indirectly using light traps fixed in different regions. The specimens of most alticin species under consideration were collected...
during this work, these specimens were preserved in the private A. Torkey Collection. Other species were available depending on their preserved materials in Egyptian Insect Collections. Preliminary determination along with materials were confirmed by Dr. Furth (Smithsonian Institute, USA) and Dr. Doberl (Museum Slovenia).

CLASSIFICATION
Subfamily Alticinae
Diagnostic features and key to the genera of Alticinae were treated in the first part (part I)

Genus Longitarsus Latreille, 1829
Synonyms (after Konstantinov & Vandenberg, 1996).

Key to the species of genus Longitarsus Latreille
1- Elytra covered all abdominal tergites, pygidium not exposed
   - Pygidium exposed
   2-Insect body yellow dorsally and ventrally, pronotum and elytra with superficial dense punctation, hind tibia with large teeth and short spur, humeral callus distinct—
      ____________________________ Longitarsus candidula (Foudras)
      - Head, pronotum, longitudinal band along the suture line of elytra and ventral surface of the body black, rest of elytra yellow, pronotum sparsely punctate and elytra deep densely punctate, hind tibia with small teeth and long spur, humeral callus indistinct ____________________________ L. stragulatus (Foudras)
      3-Hind tibia with short spur, Insect body brilliant red, aedeagus ____________________________ L. jacobaeae (Waterhouse)
      - Hind tibia with long spur, body colour variable, aedeagus not as such _______________________ 4
      4-Body shiny black, pronotum shagreen, aedeagus and spermatheca ____________________________ L. eminus Warchalowski
      - Body and pronotum not as such ____________________________ 5
      5-Elytra with strong deep regular punctation basally and irregularly punctate at 2/3 of elytra apically
         - Elytra irregularly punctate or irregularly punctate at 2/3 of elytra apically and indistinct regularly basally ____________________________ 7
         6-Vertex with fine transverse wrinkles, humeral callus strongly prominent, aedeagus and spermatheca, head, pronotum and two band on elytra black ____________________________ L. nigrofasciatus (Goeze)
         - Vertex covered with fine punctures, humeral callus indistinct, aedeagus and spermatheca, insect body brilliant dark brown ____________________________ L. obliteratus (Rosenhauer)
7-Vertex with fine transverse wrinkles, humeral callus indistinct, body colour metallic bronze (sometimes violet green or blue) ........................................... L. echii (Koch)
- Vertex without such wrinkles, humeral callus distinct, body colour not as such —— 8
8-Elytra irregularly punctate at 2/3 apically and indistinct regularly basally, hind tibia with obviously long and arched spur ........................................... L. pellucidus (Foudras)
- Elytra irregularly punctate, hind tibia with moderate spur —— 9
9-Frontal genital suture (furrow) obviously distinct and not attached to antennal caly, body finely sparsely punctate, body colour testaceous —— L. albineus (Foudras)
- Frontal genital suture (furrow) slightly distinct and attached to antennal caly, body deeply densely punctate or finely sparsely punctate on head and pronotum and deeply punctate on elytra, body colour not testaceous —— 10
10-Head and pronotum deeply densely punctate, pygidium slightly exposed, humeral callus slightly prominent, hind tibia with distinct teeth, body colour brown ——
.............................................................................................................. L. aferii Pic
- Head and pronotum finely sparsely punctate, pygidium obviously exposed, humeral callus prominent, hind tibia with indistinct teeth, body colour dark brown ——
.............................................................................................................. L. aeneus Kutschera

**Longitarsus aeneus Kutschera, 1862 (Pl. I, fig. 1 A & B)**

Synonyms (after Gruve & Döberl, 1997).


**Diagnosis**: Body dark brown, 1st – 5th antennal segments, fore- and mid legs, tibiae and tarsi of hind legs light brown. Vertex finely punctate. Pronotum wide and convex, with lateral margins situated anteriorly. Elytra wider than pronotum basally, with fine, irregular and dense punctures. Hind tibia with short bristles, and with long spur at middle of its apex.

**Material examined**: 5 specimens from El-Borg (Mersa Matrouh), during Feb., King Mariout (Alex.), Dec. {Col. Alfi}. King Mariout (Alex.), Dec. {Col. Society}.

**World distribution**: Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Jordan, Palestine, Aaden, South Yemen, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Malta, Italy, France and Croatia.

**Longitarsus albineus (Foudras, 1860) (Pl. I, fig. 2 A & B)**

Synonyms (after Gruve & Döberl, 1997).


**Diagnosis**: Body testaceous, labrum dark brown, pronotum, hind femora and abdomen reddish brown. Vertex with very fine punctation. Pronotum very finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra with irregular sparse punctation.
Material examined: 24 specimens from Shabrament & Beni Youssef (Giza),
Affieri}. Wadi Ghel (Sinal), June (2002), on Heliotropium digynum (Forsk.), Borg El-
Arab (Alex.), May (2002), on Plantago lagopus L., Kafr Hakim (Giza), Nov. (2002), on
Plantago ovata Forsk. {Coll. A. Torkey}.

World distribution: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Palestine, Iran, Iraq, Greece,
Cyprus, Turkey, Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania,
Afghanistan, Caucasus and Uzbekistan.

Longitarsus affieri Pic, 1923 (Pl. I, fig. 3 A & B)

Synonyms (after Gruve & Dober; 1997).


Diagnosis: Body brown, 1st – 5th antennal segments, fore- and mid legs,
tibiae and tarsi of hind legs light brown. Head densely punctate. Pronotum slightly
convex, with numerous deep punctures. Elytra with deep, irregular and dense
punctuation.

Material examined: 53 specimens from Wadi Um Fiaa {Coll. Agr.}.
Rashid (Beheira), April, Helwan (Cairo), Jan. – May, Wadi Isla, Gabal Catherin (Sinal),
April {Coll. Affieri}. Kharga Oasis (El-Wadi El-Dedeid), Nov. (1999), on Achillea
fragrantissima (Forsk.), Wadi El-Lega (Sinal), Sep. (2002), on Anchusa aegyptiaca
(L.), Wadi Aedeib (Gabal Elba), Jan. (2000), on Salvia aegyptiaca L. {Coll. A.
Torkey}.

World distribution: Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, Greece, Turkey and
Afghanistan.

Longitarsus candidulus (Foudras, 1860) (Pl. I, fig. 4 A & B)

Synonyms (after Gruve & Dober; 1997).

Teinocactylus candidulus Foudras, 1860, Thymis candidula Allard, 1866, Thymis
latifrons Allard, 1866, Thymis candidula thymelaeearum Peyermlhoff, 1911,
Longitarsus candidulus thymelaeearum Heerkering, 1930, Longitarsus candidulus var.
thymelaeearum Normand, 1937.

Diagnosis: Body yellow, labrum black, head and femora of hind legs
brown, 5th – 11th antennal segments dark brown. Frons and vertex with fine wrinkles.
Pronotum slightly convex, superficially and densely punctate. Elytra with numerous
irregular punctures. Pygidium hidden.

Material examined: 8 specimens from King Mariout (Alex.), during June
{Coll. Affieri}. Wadi Isla (Sinal), June (2002), on Thymelaea hisuta (L.) {Coll. A.
Torkey}.

World distribution: Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Spain, Italy, France and
Montenegro.

Longitarsus eminus Warchalowski, 1967 {New record} (Pl. I, fig. 5 A - D)
Synonyms (after Gruev & Doberi, 1997).


**Diagnosis**: Body shiny black, 1st - 6th antennal segments, mandibles, fore- and mid legs, tibiae and tarsi of hind legs all brown, 7th - 11th antennal segments dark brown. Frons and vertex with fine wrinkles, labrum slightly emarginated medially. Pronotum with slightly fine wrinkles, restricted in lateral sides. Elytra with irregular, deep and dense punctation. Aedeagus and spermatheca (after Warchalowski, 1967).

**Material examined**: one specimen Wadi Gbal (Sinai), during Sep. (2002), on *Mentha microphylla* Koch (Coll. A. Torkey).

World distribution: Palestine, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizistan and Tajikistan.

*Longitarsus obliteratus* (Rosenhauer, 1847) (Pl. II, fig. 1 A - D)

Synonyms (after Gruev & Doberi, 1997).


**Diagnosis**: Body brilliant dark brown, 1st - 5th antennal segments, fore- and mid legs, tibiae and tarsi of hind legs all brown. Pronotum finely and densely punctate. Scutellum smooth. Elytra with deep dense punctation, irregular at 2/3 apically and regular at 1/3 basally. Hind tibia with strong and very long arched spur. Aedeagus and spermatheca (after Furth, 1980).

**Material examined**: 6 specimens from France (Coll. Society).

World distribution: Morocco, Jordan, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Spain, Italy, France, Austria, Bosnia, England, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Armenia, Iran and Turkey.

**Remark**: This species was recorded during May, from Wadi El-Arish (Sinai), on *Mentha microphylla* Koch (Afflery, 1976).

*Longitarsus pellucidus* (Foudras, 1860) (Pl. II, fig. 2 A - C)

Synonyms (after Gruev & Doberi, 1997).


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PART II. GENERAL: LONGITARSUS, DOHRSS, PHYLOTRETA,
PODIAGRA AND SPHAEROERMA

Material examined: 3 specimens from France {Coll. Society}.

World distribution: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Jordan, Palestine, Syria,
Greece, Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Denmark,
England, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Sweden,
Switzerland, Afghanistan and Iran.

Remark: This species was recorded during March, From Wadi Isla (Sina),
(Affieri, 1976).

Longitarsus strangulatus (Foudras, 1860) (PI. II, fig. 3 A & B)

Synonyms (after Gruev & Doberl, 1997).

Teinodactyla strangulata Foudras, 1860, Thamis strangulata punica Peyerimhoff, 1915,
Longitarsus strangulatus punicus Heikertinger, 1930, Longitarsus strangulatus ab. sellatus
Csikl Heikertinger, 1940.

Diagnosis: Head, pronotum, longitudinal band along the suture line of elytra
and ventral surface of the body all black, rest of elytra testaceous, 1st – 4th antennal
segments, fore- and mid legs, tibiae and tarsi of hind legs brown, 5th – 11th antennal
segments and femora of hind legs dark brown. Vertex with very fine punctures.
Pronotum and scutellum finely sparsely punctate. Elytra with irregular, deep and dense
punctuation. Hind tibia with short spur at middle of its apex.

Material examined: 8 specimens from El-Borg (Mersa Matrouh), during
{Coll. Ain Shams}.

King Mariout (Alex.), Feb. (1999), on Senecio desfontainii Druce {Coll. A. Torkey}.

World distribution: Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Jordan, Palestine,
Spain and Italy.

Longitarsus echii (Koch, 1803)

Synonyms (after Gruev & Doberl, 1997).

Haltica echii Koch, 1803, Attica echii Olivier, 1808, Haaltica tibialis Duftschmid, 1825,
Teinodactyla echii Kuster, 1845, Longitarsus excurus Wollaston, 1857, Thymis echii
Allard, 1860, Longitarsus echii var. nigrescens Weise, 1888, Longitarsus echii var.
coeruleascens Gerhardt, 1909, Thymis echii var. coeruleascens Portevin, 1934,
Longitarsus echii ab. nigrescens Csiki & Heikertinger, 1940, Longitarsus echii ab.
tibialis Warchaiowski, 1996.

Diagnosis (after Allard, 1866). Body metallic bronze (sometimes violetgreen
or blue), antennal segments and fore- & mid legs brown, 2nd – 3rd antennal
segments red. Cyptus oblong, antennal segments densely pubescent. Pronotum
highly convex, covered with dense punctures, scattered laterally and confused
medially. Elytra a little wider than pronotum basally, with deep irregular dense
punctuation, hameral callus indistinct. Hind tibia with strong and very long arched spur.

**World distribution:** Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Syria, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Malta, Italy, France, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Austria, Albania, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Switzerland, Afghanistan, Turkey and Cape Verde Islands.

**Remark:** This species was recorded during Feb. and July, from King Mariout (Alex.) and Sinai (Egypt) (Afleri, 1976).

*Longitarsus jacobaeae* (Waterhouse, 1858) **(Pl. II, fig. 4)**

Synonyms (after Gruy & Dobel, 1997).


**World distribution:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Afghanistan, Caucasus, China and Kazakhstan.

**Remark:** This species was recorded during June, from King Mariout (Alex.) (Afleri, 1976).

*Longitarsus nigrosulcatus* (Goeze, 1777) **(Pl. II, fig. 5 A & B)**

Synonyms (after Gruy & Dobel, 1997).


**Diagnosis** (after Allard, 1866). Head, pronotum and two bands on elytra black, basal antennal segments and legs reddish brown, apical antennal segments, hind femora and tibiotarsus brown. Clypeus slightly curved and obtuse. Pronotum with strong deep dense punctation. Elytra convex, with slightly regular punctation basally and irregularly punctate at 2/3 of elytra apically, strong deeply densely punctate than pronotum, with two oblong bands, one on the suture line and the second on the
margin. Hind tibia with strong and very long arched spur. Aedeagus (after Lopatin, 1984) and spermatheca (after Furth, 1980).

**World distribution:** Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Armenia, Syria, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Czechia, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Turkey and Cape Verde Islands.

**Remark:** This species was recorded from Sinai (Egypt) (Alfieri, 1976).

**Genus Ochrasis Foudras, 1860**

**Diagnosis:** Body small, oval, more or less convex from lateral view. Colour yellow, head and last antennal segments sometimes darker, metasternum and abdomen dark brown or black. Head hypo-prognathous, oval, short. Frontal ridge wide, flat, forming low, angular T-shaped ridge with anterior margin of head capsule. Antennal calli slightly raised, contiguous, not delineated from vertex and frontal ridge by furrows. Orbital line situated very close to eye margin. Pronotum more or less wide, convex from lateral view, with transverse impression basally. Procoxal cavity closed behind. Intercoxal prosternal process narrow, convex. Mesosternum wide. Elytra oval, convex. Elytral punctures arranged in striae, interspaces more or less narrow, flat. Epipleuron subvertical, not reaching posterolateral elytral margin. Metatibia long, cylindrical, slightly thickened and flat apically. Metatarsus inserted apically. First metatarsal segment not longer than the following two segments combined.

**Ochrasis ventralis** (Illiger, 1807) (Pl. II, fig. 6 A & B)

**Synonyms:** (after Gruev & Doberi, 1997).


**Diagnosis:** Body testaceouse, 6th – 11th antennal segments, metasternum and abdomen dark brown. Head finely and sparsely punctate, labrum short and slightly curved, clypeus wide. Pronotum with fine dense punctuation, anterior angles slightly rounded, posterior angles pointed. Elytra with numerous deep punctures, arranged in regular striae, epipleura wide basally, thin subapically and not reaching elytral apices.

**Material examined:** 3 specimens from Lebanon (Coll. Society).

**World distribution:** Worldwide.

**Remark:** This species was recorded from Egypt (Alfieri, 1976).
Genus Phyllostreta Chevrolat, 1836

Synonyms (after Konstantinov & Vandenbarg, 1996).
Phyllostreta Chevrolat, 1836, Orchestris Crotch, 1873, Tanysgaster Blatchley, 1921.

Key to the species of genus Phyllostreta Chevrolat

1- Elytra with well developed humeral calli .......................... 2  
   - Elytra without humeral calli .................................. 5

2- Frons between eyes with distinct band of coarse dense punctuation, elytron somewhat rectangular, aedeagus, body colour bronze brown or coppery

Phyllostreta corrugata Reiche

- Frons between eyes without such band of punctuation, elytron not rectangular, rounded apically, body colour not as such .......................... 3

3- Disc of pronotum and elytra with transverse wrinkles, pygidium obviously exposed, head with a few deep punctures near margin of eyes, aedeagus, body colour metallic bronze.

Ph. florien Pic

- Pronotum and elytra punctate, pygidium slightly exposed, head without punctures near margin of eyes, body colour not as such .......................... 4

4- Insect body deeply and densely punctate, 2nd antennal segment smaller than other segments, aedeagus, body colour bluish green

Ph. cruciferae (Goeze)

- Body finely densely punctate, 2nd antennal segment subequal each other segments, body colour metallic black

Ph. nigripes (Fabricius)

5- Second antennal segment longer than 3rd or 4th, 5th antennal segment obviously longer than each other segment, body colour dark brown and each elytron with obviously broad elongate yellow stripe

Ph. variipennis (Boieldieu)

- Second and third antennal segments subequal in length and shorter than others, body colour light bronze

Ph. procura (Redtenbacher)

Phyllostreta corrugata Reiche, 1858 (Pl. II, fig. 1 A - C)

Synonyms (after Gruet & Doberl, 1997).
Phyllostreta corrugata Reiche, 1858, Phyllostreta corrugata var. galloprovincials Caillol, 1908, Phyllostreta rufitarsis var. beauperl/Pic, 1909, Phyllostreta bella Palu, 1970.


Material examined: 18 specimens from El-Borg (Mersa Matrouh), during Jan., King Mariout (Alex.), March {Coll. Agr.}. El-Borg, Jan., King Mariout (Alex.),...

World distribution: Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Greece, Italy, France, Malta, Bulgaria, Spain, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Armenia, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

Phyllostreta cruciferae (Goeze, 1777) (Pl. III, fig. 1 A - C)

Synonyms (after Gruve & Doberl, 1997).


Diagnosis: Body blueish green, 1st - 5th antennal segments, labrum, mandibles and tibiae brown, 6th - 11th antennal segments dark brown. Frons, vertex and pronotum with deep dense punctation. Anterior and posterior angles of pronotum pointed. Elytra with deep dense punctation. Aedeagus.


World distribution: Worldwide.

Phyllostreta fiorianiPic, 1910 (Pl. III, fig. 2 A - C)


Material examined: 21 specimens from Qouseir (Red Sea), during Feb.  {Coll. Agr.}, King Mariout (Alex.), Dec.  {Coll. Alfieri}. Cairo, April  {Coll. Society}.

World distribution: Saudi Arabia and Palestine.

Phyllostreta nigripes (Fabricius, 1775) (Pl. III, fig. 3 A & B)

Synonyms (after Gruve & Doberl, 1997).
Altica nigripes Fabricius, 1775, *Chrysomela nigripes Fabricius, 1781, Galleruca nigripes Fabricius, 1792, Haltica nigripes var. l.ens Gyllenh., 1813, Phyliotreta lepidii var. l.ens Stephens, 1831, Phyliotreta nigripes var. arabidis Hoffmann, 1953, Phyliotreta thalassicola Medvedev, 1983.

**Diagnosis**: Body metallic black, legs dark brown. Frons, pronotum and elytra with numerous fine punctuation.

**Material examined**: 7 specimens from Germany (Coll. Society).

**World distribution**: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Armenia, Syria, Austria, Albania, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechia, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Macedonina, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraina, Afghanistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Cape Verde Islands.

**Remark**: This species was recorded during May from El-Kontella (Sinai)(Alfieri, 1976).

*Phyliotreta procerca* (Redtenbacher, 1849) (Pl. III, fig. A & B)

**Synonyms** (after Gruve & Doberl, 1997).


**Diagnosis**: Body light bronze, 1<sup>st</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> antennal segments, mandibles, labrum and tarsi brown, 6<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> antennal segments dark brown. Frons, vertex and elytra with fine dense punctuation. Pronotum finely sparsely punctate.

**Material examined**: 12 specimens from Helwan (Cairo), during March, King Mariout (Alex.), March, Sinai, May (Coll. Agr.). Quseir (Red Sea), Feb. (Coll. Alfieri).

**World distribution**: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Armenia, Syria, Austria, Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and Cape Verde Islands.

*Phyliotreta variipennis* (Boieldieu, 1859) (Pl. III, fig. 5A - C)

**Synonyms** (after Gruve & Doberl, 1997).


**Diagnosis**: Body flat, dark brown, 1<sup>st</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> antennal segments, fore- and mid legs, tibiae and tarsi of hind legs testaceous, each elytron with yellow longitudinal


World distribution: Algeria, Morocco, Greece, Italy, France, Malta, Bulgaria, Spain, Afghanistan, Armenia, Caucasus, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Kazakhstan, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

Phyllotreta consobrina springeri Wittmer, 1936
Synonyms (after Gruv & Doberl, 1997).

Diagnosis (after Wittmer, 1936). 2 mm. in length. Body black, with green or blue metallic. In male, head with the eyes on the same level in front. Frontal ridge distinct clearly. Antennae longer than the half body. Head finely punctate than those of the pronotum. Pronotum more broadly than head, with deep punctuation. In male, pronotum somewhat more broadly than that of female. Elytra with deep irregular punctuation.

World distribution: Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon.

Remark: This species was recorded during March and April, from Helwan (Cairo), Kontella and Wadi El-Arish (Sinal, Egypt) (Alfieri, 1976).

Phyllotreta lativittata Kutschera, 1858 (Pl. III, fig. 6)
Synonyms (after Gruv & Doberl, 1997).
Phyllotreta lativittata Kutschera, 1858, Phyllotreta lativittata Weise, 1888, Phyllotreta ruficollis Weise, 1888, Phyllotreta lativittata var. bisinotata Pic, 1909, Phyllotreta aegyptiaca Pic, 1915, Phyllotreta lativittata ab. orientalis Cšk & Heikertinger, 1940, Phyllotreta lativittata var. ruficollis Heikertinger, 1941, Phyllotreta lativittata var. nigrosulata Heikertinger, 1941.

Diagnosis (after Lopatin, 1984b). Head and pronotum metallic green, bronze, or olive brown with metallic luster, elytron with very broad yellow band which narrows slightly in posterior third, humeral callus yellow, suture margin of elytra posterior to center broadly black. Pronotum and elytra with fine dense punctures. Aedeagus (after Lopatin, 1984b).

World distribution: Greece, Italy, Malta, Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Caucasus, Cyprus, Daghestan, Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
Remark: This species was recorded during May, from King Mariout (Alex.) (Affieri, 1976).

**Phyllophaga ruftarsis** Allard, 1859

Synonyms (after Gruve & Doberi, 1997).

**Diagnosis** (after Allard, 1866). Body dark blue or bronze copper, antennae and base of tibiae ferruginous. Antennae similar in both sexes, 2nd and 3rd segments elongate, vertex smooth. Pronotum with sparse punctuation, elytra deeply densely punctulate. Abdomen smooth.

**World distribution**: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Palastine, Jordan, Italy, Spain, Canary Islands and Cape Verde Islands.

Remark: This species was recorded during April, from King Mariout (Alex.) and Sinai (Egypt), on *Reseda* sp. (Affieri, 1976).

**Genus Podagraca Chevrolat, 1836**

**Key to the species of genus Podagraca Chevrolat**

1. Pronotum finely and sparsely punctate, without situation, aedeagus, body colour pale testaceous ------------------------------------------ **Podagraca pallidicolor** Pic

2. Pronotum finely and densely punctate, with two situations in anterior margin, aedeagus and body colour not as such ------------------------------------------ 2

2. Insect body pale testaceous, aedeagus and spermatheca, elytra finely and densely punctate, abdominal process between hind legs straight medi ally ------------------------------------------ **Pod. puncetialis** Weise

3. Head and pronotum testaceous, elytra black, aedeagus and spermatheca, elytra deeply and densely punctate, irregularly at 1/3 apically and regularly basally, abdominal process situated medi ally ------------------------------------------ **Pod. malvae** (Illiger)

**Podagraca malvae** (Illiger, 1807) (New record) (Pl. IV, fig. 1 A - E)

Synonyms (after Gruve & Doberi, 1997).

**Diagnosis**: Body black, vertex, frons, prothorax and legs testaceous. Head finely superficially punctate, labrum curved, clypeus straight. Pronotum wide, fine densely punctate, anterior margin situated on each side, anterior and posterior angles pointed and sharp, basal and lateral margins edged. Claws bifid. First abdominal sternite as long as the following three sternites in middle. Last abdominal...
sternite situated on each side and curved medially in male, curved and not situated in female. Aedeagus and spermheca.

**Material examined**: 3 specimens from Gabal serbal (Sinai), during May (1999), on *Malva parviflora* L. {Coll. A. Torkey}.

**World distribution**: North Africa, Asia and Europe.

*Podagrica pallidcolor* Pic, 1909 (Pl. IV, fig. 2 A & B)


**Material examined**: 15 specimens from Gabal Elba (Red Sea), during Jan. {Coll. Agr.}. Gabal Elba (Red Sea), Jan. {Coll. Cairo}. Wadi Isla (Sinai), May (1999), on *Althea lutea* L. {Coll. A. Torkey}.

**World distribution**: Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Ethiopia.

*Podagrica puncticolonis* Weise, 1902 (Pl. IV, fig. 3 A - E)

**Diagnosis**: Body pale yellow, tip of mandibles and 5th – 11th antennal segments black. Head slightly superficially punctate. Elytra with fine, dense and irregular punctation. Abdominal process straight medially. Aedeagus and spermheca.

**Material examined**: 31 specimens from Wadi Isla (Sinai), during Aug. (1999), on *Althea lutea* L., Gabal serbal (Sinai), May (1999), on *Malva parviflora* L. {Coll. A. Torkey}.

**World distribution**: Kenya, Tanzania, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Oman.

*Genus Sphaeroderma* Stephens, 1831

*Synonyms* (after Konstantinov & Vandenbergh, 1996).


**Diagnosis**: Body small to medium sized, broadly oval. Colour orange-yellow, reddish brown, brown or black, usually without metallic lustre, with spots or stripes on elytra.

Head hypognathous, broadly oval, flat from lateral view. Frontal ridge comparatively narrow, sometimes flat, forming elevated angular T-shaped ridge. Antennal calli separated from each other, slightly raised and slightly separated from frontal ridge and laterally, strongly delineated from vertex by deep furrows. Pronotum wide, narrowly explanate laterally. Procoxal cavity open behind. Intercalco prosternal process narrow, narrowly explanate posteriorly. Mesosternum broad and short. Elytra broad, oval, irregularly punctate. Epipleuron subhorizontal, almost reaching elytral apex. Metatibiae typical. All tibiae comparatively short, thickened apically. Metatibia subcylindrical, apical 1/3 flattened, with irregular longitudinal ridges and long bristles along...
dorsolateral margin. Metatarsus inserted apically. First metatarsal segment comparatively short, shorter than the following three and not longer than the following two segments combined.

*Sphaeroderma rubidum* (Graells, 1858) (Pl. IV, fig. 4 A & B)

**Synonyms** (after Gruev & Doberl, 1997).


**Diagnosis** : Body reddish brown. Head impunctate, 1st antennal segment prolonged and longer than each of the following segments, 2nd shorter than others, 6th – 10th slightly broadened apically. Pronotum wide basally and narrow apically, anterior angles rounded, posterior angles pointed. Elytra with irregular, fine and dense punctuation, epipleura wide basally and thin apically.

**Material examined** : 4 specimens from Lebanon {Col. Society}.

**World distribution** : Worldwide.

**Remark** : This species was recorded during Nov., from Ismailia (Egypt) (Allieri, 1976).

**REFERENCES**


Fig. 1 (A&B) Adult & head of Longarius axillaris.
Fig. 2 (A&B) Adult & head of Longarius ollivieri.
Fig. 3 (A&B) Adult & head of Longiarus ofici.
Fig. 4 (A&B) Adult & head of Longiarus condulac.
Fig. 5 (A-D) Adult, antenna & spermatocele of Longiarus axillaris.
Fig. 1 (A-B) Adult, head, epandrium & spermatheca of Longitarsus obturatus.  Fig. 2 (A-C) Adult, head & epandria of Longitarsus pilifer.  Fig. 3 (A&B) Adult & head of Longitarsus angustus.  Fig. 4 Antennae of Longitarsus jacoboeus.  Fig. 5 (A & B) Antennae and spermatheca of Longitarsus nigrofasciolatus.  Fig. 6 (A&B) Adult & head of Ochrocoenus ventralis.  Fig. 7 (A-C) Adult, head & epandria of Phylobareus corvus.
PLATE III

Fig. 1 (A-C) Adult, head & aedeagus of Phylophros cruciferae.  
Fig. 2 (A-C) Adult, head & aedeagus of Phylophros floriens.  
Fig. 3 (A&B) Adult & head of Phylophros nigrescens.  
Fig. 4 (A&B) Adult & head of Phylophros procera.  
Fig. 5 (A-C) Adult, head & aedeagus of Phylophros varicosa.  
Fig. 6 Aedeagus of Phylophros lativincta.
Fig. 1 (A & B) Adult, labrum, clypeus, abdominal sterna, pedesagus & spermatheca of Podagrica molot.
Fig. 2 (A & B) Adult & pedesagus of Podagrica pallidior.  
Fig. 3 (A & B) Adult, head, abdominal sternae, pedesagus & spermatheca of Podagrica puscula.  
Fig. 4 (A & B) Adult & head of Sphaeroderma rubiculum.
تصنيف تحت فصيلة أنتيسيني (كرزيوميلديإ - غمدي الأجنحة)
الجزء الثاني - الأجناس: نوتوجنتراس، أوكروس، فيثوريزت، 
بودايجريكا وسفيروديمبا

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تتم فصيلة أنتيسيني تمثل في مصر بأربع وأربعون نوعًا ينتمون ثلاثة عشر جنسًا. تم دراسة
وتصنيف إجدي وعشرون نوعًا بالإضافة إلى ثلاثة أنواع كهشجات جادة في الجزء الأول من
هذا الفصل. تشمل هذه الدراسة نمطية الجزء السابق من الفصل والذى يضم ثلاثة وعشرون نوعًا
في خمسة أجناس بالإضافة إلى نواعين تم تصفيفهما لأول مرة في مصر خلال هذا العمل. تم تجديد
الوضع التصنيفي الحديث لهذه المجموعة من الحشرات، مع عرض للصفات المميزة للأنواع
المدرجة مدعمة برسوم إيضاحية دقيقة، ومفتاح للفصل بين الأنواع المتممة في كل جنس.