A REVISED KEY AND NOTES ON THE TASMANIAN GENERA OF CHRY SOMELINAE (COLEOPTERA: CHRY SOMELIDAE)

by David W. de Little

(with four text-figures, three plates and one table)


Fifteen genera of Chrysomelinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) are recognised from Tasmania, Australia. An illustrated key to the adults of the currently recognised Tasmanian genera of Chrysomelinae, based on the key of Matthews (2002) and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, GPO Box 1164, Hobart, Tasmania 7001. Australia.

Key Words: Chrysomelinae, Chrysomelidae, leaf beetle, Tasmania, host, pest, forest, tree plantation, Calomela, Chalcolampra, Chalcostemeta, Dicranosterna, Ethomela, Eugastromela, Euvanius, Faex, Geomela, Palaeomela, Paropsides, Paropsis, Paropsisterna, Pelioscherna, Trachymela.

INTRODUCTION

The leaf beetle sub-family Chrysomelinae contains a number of species that are prominent defoliators of Eucalyptus (sensu lato) spp. and Acacia spp. in Tasmania, especially the Tasmanian Eucalyptus Leaf Beetle, Paropsisterna bimaculata (Olivier, 1807), the Southern Eucalyptus Leaf Beetle, P. agricola (Chapuis, 1877) and the Fireblight Beetle, Pelioscherna orphana (Erichson, 1842). Daccordi & de Little (2003) provided a key to adults of the Tasmanian genera of Chrysomelinae, based on the key of Matthews & Reid (2002) for South Australian genera, but overlooked the genera Eugastromela Lea, 1929 and Chalcomela Baly, 1856.

Reid (2006) revised the Australian genera of Chrysomelidae, providing detailed generic descriptions and including genera with species successfully introduced into Australia as biological control agents. The most significant impact of this work in relation to the Chrysomelinae of Tasmania is the synonymy of the economically important genus Chrysophtharta Weise, 1901 with Paropsisterna Motschulsky, 1860 (senior synonym).

The current paper revises the generic key in Daccordi & de Little (2003) in line with Reid’s (2006) revision and includes the two overlooked genera. Notes are provided on the currently recognised Tasmanian genera of Chrysomelinae, and, where known, their host-plants. Chrysolina spp. introduced into Tasmania as biological control agents against Boneseed, Chrysanthemoides monilifera (L.) T. Norl., are not considered at the current time to have successfully established (Ireson 2002), and this genus is therefore not included in the key.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Specimens from the following collections were examined: Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (Rosny, Tasmania) (TMAG); and Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, GPO Box 1164, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia. Email: dcdelittle@bigpond.com

THE TASMANIAN CHRYSOMELINAE

The Chrysomelinae fauna of Tasmania resembles a subset of the continental Australian fauna, but lacks the genera from the tropical/subtropical rainforest. The two landmasses were connected in the late Pleistocene, and there is similarity in flora and continental floras. Tasmanian floristic endemism is greatest in the climatically aseasonal-wet western region of the island and shows a strong archaic Gondwanan influence (Rozefelds 2008).

Of the 43 native genera of Chrysomelinae that occur in mainland Australia (Reid 2006, Reid et al. 2009), 14 also occur in Tasmania, together with the one endemic monotypic genus, Euvanius Reid, 2002, which occurs on the archaic Gondwanan element, Nothofagus Blume. The genera occurring on plant genera Eucalyptus L’Her. and Acacia Mill., also widely spread throughout Australia, are relatively well known and collected due to the prominence and economic importance of their hosts. Genera occurring on other hosts in Tasmania are relatively poorly known and infrequently collected, e.g., Euvanius, and it is quite possible that new species and even new genera await discovery.

Paropsides is the most widely distributed of the genera occurring in Tasmania. It occurs from eastern Siberia through eastern Asia, Indonesia, New Guinea and Eastern Australia (Daccordi 1994). Reid (2006), however, considers this genus is probably polyphyletic. The endemic monotypic Euvanius has interesting possible archaic Gondwanan links with the monotypic Notocapsa Selden & Lowman, 1983 in eastern mainland Australia, and the monotypic Araucanomela Bechyně & Bechyně, 1973 in southern Chile, both also on Nothofagus (Reid 2002, Daccordi & de Little 2003).

KEY TO GENERA OF CHRYSOMELINAE IN TASMANIA

1. Procoxal cavities closed, or slightly open (fig. 3A) (2)
   - Procoxal cavities widely open (fig. 3F) ............... (4)
2. Third tarsal segment not bilobed (fig. 4G) ..............
   ................................................. Chalcolampra (fig. 1, pl. 1A)
   - Third tarsal segment deeply bilobed (fig. 4M) ... (3)
3. Prosternum with two symmetrical carinae; metasternum with plicae (fig. 3A) .......................... Ethomela (pl. 1C)
   - Prosternum without carinae; metasternum without plicae ............................................. Palaeomela (pl. 1D)

4. Claws simple (fig. 4H); coxal lines on ventrite 1 deviating from hind coxal cavities (fig. 4K); last article of palpi pointed (fig. 4I); pygidium with deep longitudinal median groove (fig. 4J) ............................... (5)
   - Claws dentate or appendiculate (figs 4A,E,F); coxal lines following cavity margins (fig. 4C); last article of palpi secundiform (figs 4B,N); quadrate or elongate-cylindrical; pygidium without deep median groove ............... (6)

5. Elytra tuberculatc and at least partly non-striate; prosternal process broad and flat with sides more-or-less parallel and ridged (fig. 2) ........ Eugastromela (pl. 1B)
   - Elytra non-tuberculate and striate; prosternal process not as above .......................... Geomela (pl. 1F)

6. Prosternal process with angled lobe on either side of basal plane (fig. 3F), or with lobe reduced to small round swelling (Paropsis rubidipes Blackburn, 1901) ...........
   - Prosternal process not as above .......... Palaeomela (pl. 1E)

7. Prothoracic hypomera with deep, curved groove (fig. 3G) ........................................ Calomela (pl. 2A)
   - Prothorax hypomera without groove ............ (8)

8. Trichobothrial setae absent from pronotum ...... (9)
   - Pronotum with trichobothrial setae at anterior and posterior angles, or only at posterior angles (figs 3B,C) ................. (12)

9. First article of maxillary palpi ventrally flat, with anterior edge straight and sharply keeled (fig. 4N) ...........
   - First article of maxillary palpi not as above ............ (10)

10. Apices of mid and hind tibiae expanded with row of short spines on distal face of usually triangular expansion (fig. 4L) ........................................... Flexa (pl. 2C)
   - Tibiae not expanded externally at the distal apex ...... (11)

11. Elytra with irregular punctuation, acervate or verrucose .................................................... Trachymela (pl. 2D)
   - Elytra with regular rows of punctures, or if irregular, then non-verrucose ........ Paropsidina (pls 2E, 2F, 3A)

12. All corners of pronotum with trichobothrial setae (fig. 3B) ........................................... (13)
   - Trichobothrial setae present on posterior angles of pronotum only (fig. 3C) ........... Peltocherna (pl. 3B)

13. Claws dentate or appendiculate (figs 4E,F) ............ (14)
   - Claws simple, without basal tooth (fig. 4D) ............ Palaeomela (pl. 3C)

14. Claws dentate (fig. 4E), epipleura extended vertically (fig. 3E) ............................................ Paropsidina (pl. 3D)
   - Claws appendiculate (fig. 4F), epipleura visible from sides (fig. 3D) ......................... Ewanius (pl. 3E)

NOTES ON GENERA

In his revision of the Australian Chrysomelinae, Reid (2006) gives diagnostic descriptions of adults of genera occurring in Tasmania which are not repeated here.

**Chalcolampra**

Blanchard, C. E. 1853: *Voyage au Pôle Sud et dans l'Océanie sur les corvettes l'Astrolabe et la Zélie*; exécuté par ordre du Roi pendant les Années 1837-1840 sous le commandement de M. J. Dumont d'Urville - Zoologie, 4, p. 328. (figs 1, 4G, pl. 1A)

*Material examined:* *C. thoracica* Baly, 1855; Hobart, Tasmania; Col.: A.M. Lea (no date); 9 and 5; TASAG.

This is a widely distributed possibly polyphyletic genus occurring in southeast Asia and New Zealand as well as Australia where there are approximately 25 species (Daccordi 1994, Reid 2006). Six species are recorded from Tasmania (table 1). Specimens of *C. rujinoda* Lea, 1904 (fig. 1) were not examined by the author.

A wide range of host families is listed for the genus in Australia, including Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, Scrophulariaceae and Pittosporaceae (Reid 2006, Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009). Hosts of the species in Tasmania are unknown.

**Ethomela**

Lea, A. M. 1916: *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 40: p. 425. (fig. 3A, pl. 1C)

*Material examined:* *E. hursti* (Blackburn, 1889); Tasmania; Col.: anon.; no date; TASAG; (labelled *Chalcolampra hursti* Blackburn).

This genus is endemic to Australia with 18 described and at least seven undescribed species (Reid 2006). Two species are recorded from Tasmania (table 1). Reported host families are Goodeniaceae (Reid 2006) and Asteraceae (Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009) but hosts of the Tasmanian species are unknown.

**Palaeomela**


No specimens are held in TASAG or TMAG or were examined by the author.

According to Reid (2006) the genus is endemic to southeastern Australia with two described and three undescribed species. Jurado-Rivera et al. (2009) give Proteaceae and Rubiaceae as host families. One species is recorded from Tasmania (table 1) and its host is unknown.

**Eugastromela**

Lea, A. M. 1929: *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 53: p. 64. (fig. 2, pl. 1B)

No specimens are held in TASAG or TMAG and none were examined by the author.

Reid (2006) considers the genus endemic to southeastern Australia and to contain three species. One species is known in Tasmania (table 1), and its presence there was overlooked by Daccordi & de Little (2003). Host plants are unknown (Reid 2006).
A revised key and notes on the Tasmanian genera of Chrysomelinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

FIG. 1 — Chalcolampa rufinoda Lea, 1904

FIG. 2 — Eugastromela spiniventris Lea, 1929, ventral view.


### TABLE 1
Described Tasmanian Chrysomelinae genera and species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>References</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Calomela</strong> Hope, 1840</td>
<td>Daccordi &amp; de Little 2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. curtisi (Kirby, 1818)</td>
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<td>C. maculicollis (Boisduval, 1835)</td>
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<td><strong>Chalcolampra</strong> Blanchard, 1853</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. aenea (Boisduval, 1835)</td>
<td>Lea 1902, 1904, 1916, Reid 1993</td>
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<td>C. constricta (Erichson, 1842)</td>
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<td>C. multilinea Reid, 1993</td>
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<td>C. pacifica (Erichson, 1842)</td>
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<td>C. rufinoda Lea, 1904</td>
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<td>C. thoracica Baly, 1855</td>
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<td><strong>Chalcomela</strong> Baly, 1856</td>
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<td>C. cupripennis (Baly, 1856)</td>
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<td><strong>Dicranosterna</strong> Motschusky, 1860</td>
<td>Daccordi &amp; de Little 2003, this paper</td>
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<td>D. immaculata (Marsham, 1808)</td>
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<td><strong>Ethomela</strong> Lea, 1916</td>
<td>Lea 1902, 1929; Reid 2006</td>
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<td>E. huerst (Blackburn, 1889)</td>
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<td>E. luteicornis (Erichson, 1842)</td>
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<td><strong>Eugastromela</strong> Lea, 1929</td>
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<td>E. spiniventris Lea, 1929</td>
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<td><strong>Ewanius</strong> Reid, 2002</td>
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<td>E. nothofagi Reid, 2002</td>
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<td><strong>Faex</strong> Weise, 1901</td>
<td>Blackburn 1898</td>
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<td>P. subfasciata planior (Blackburn, 1898)</td>
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<td>G. beatricis Daccordi &amp; de Little, 2003</td>
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<td>G. bifoveata Lea, 1916</td>
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<td>G. bryophaga Lea, 1916</td>
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<td>G. chiaea Daccordi &amp; de Little, 2003</td>
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<td>G. tasmaniensis Lea, 1917</td>
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<td><strong>Palaeomela</strong> Daccordi, 1996</td>
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<td>P. crbricollis (Lea, 1929)</td>
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<td><strong>Paropsis</strong> Olivier, 1807</td>
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<td>P. agricola (Chapuis, 1877)</td>
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<td>P. morio (Fabricius, 1787)</td>
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<td>P. obliteratora (Erichson, 1842)</td>
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<td>P. philomela (Blackburn, 1901)</td>
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<td>P. rufipes (Fabricius, 1801)</td>
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<td><strong>Peltoschema</strong> Reitter, 1880</td>
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<td>P. delicatula (Chapuis, 1877)</td>
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<td>P. hamadryas (Stål, 1860)</td>
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<td>P. lepida (Erichson, 1842)</td>
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<td>P. oceana (Boisduval, 1835)</td>
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<td>P. orphana (Erichson, 1842)</td>
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<td>P. tetraptala diemensis (Blackburn, 1897)</td>
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<td><strong>Pteroschema</strong> Lea 1902, Weise 1916, Daccordi &amp; de Little 2003</td>
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<td>T. acclivis (Blackburn, 1907)</td>
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<td>T. comma (Blackburn, 1896)</td>
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<td>T. ferrugata (Chapuis, 1877)</td>
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<td>T. papulosa (Erichson, 1842)</td>
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<td>T. rugosa (Chapuis, 1877)</td>
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<td>T. serpiginosa (Erichson, 1842)</td>
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PLATE 2
A revised key and notes on the Tasmanian genera of Chrysomelinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

PLATE 3
Geanela

Lea, A. M. 1916: Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia 40: p. 397. (fig. 4,H,I,J,K, pl. 1F)

Material examined: Geanela "sp.2"; Col.: anon; southwest Tasmania, 42°56'S, 145°30'E; litter; 18.i.1977; Det.: JF Lawrence 1979; TMAG.

This genus is endemic to Australia with 13 described and several undescribed species (Reid 2006). Five species are recorded from Tasmania (table 1). Host plant families are Plantaginaceae (Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009), possibly Scrophulariaceae (Reid 2006). Host plants of Tasmanian species are unknown.

Paropsis


Material examined: P. tasmanica Baly, 1866; Col.: GH Hardy; Hobart; 8.xi.1913; TMAG. P. charybdis Stål, 1860; Col.: DW de Little; Tiger Creek, Tasmania; 25.viii.1973; TMAG.

This genus is native to Australia (70 species) and New Guinea (two species) (Reid 2006) occurring on the family Myrtaceae (Reid 2006, Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009). Eight species and subspecies are recorded from Tasmania (table 1). Adults, larvae and eggs of all these species were described by de Little (1979a). *Paropsis rubidipes* Blackburn, 1901, a Tasmanian endemic species, is unique in having the right-angled flanges at the base of the prosternal process, a diagnostic character for almost all *Paropsis* species, reduced to rounded tubercles (Reid 2006). The host genus for all Tasmanian species is *Eucalyptus* (de Little 1979a).

Occasional defoliation damage to Tasmanian commercial forests is caused by three species. *Paropsis porosa* (Erichson, 1842) defoliates young seedlings of *Eucalyptus nitens* Maiden and *E. globulus* Labill. in plantations; *P. delitae* Selman, 1983 defoliates *E. obliqua* L'Hérit. regrowth forests and *E. nitens* plantations; and *P. charybdis* Stål, 1860 defoliates *E. nitens* plantations (de Little 1989). *Paropsis charybdis* is also introduced in New Zealand where it is a pest of cultivated eucalypts (Selman 1963).

Calomela

Hope, F. W. 1840: The coleopterist's manual, part the third, containing various families, genera, and species of beetles, recorded by Linnaeus and Fabricius. Also, descriptions of newly discovered and undiscovered insects. Bridgewater, Bowdery & Kerby, London: p. 166. (fig. 3G, pl. 2A)

Material examined: C. curtisi (Kirby, 1818); Col.: GH Hardy; Hobart; 10.xi.1913; TMAG. C. maculicollis (Boisduval, 1835); Col.: GH Hardy; Hobart; 29.xi.1913; TMAG.

*Calomela* is restricted to Australia and New Guinea where there are approximately 45 species (Reid 2006). The host genus is *Acacia* (Fabaceae) (Reid 2006, Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009). Two species are recorded from Tasmania (table 1) where they are collected on *Acacia* spp.

Dicranosterna


Material examined: D. immaculata (Marsham, 1808); Col.: JR Cunningham; Kingston, Tasmania; 21.v.1951; (labelled *Paropsis* bipilagata Boheman); TMAG.

This genus is endemic to Australia where there are 34 species described (Reid 2006). The host genus is *Acacia* (Fabaceae) (Reid 2006, Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009). One species is recorded from Tasmania (table 1) where it feeds on foliage of *A. dealbata* Link.

Faex

Weise, J. 1901: Archiv für Naturgeschichte 67: p. 165. (fig. 4L, pl. 1E)

Material examined: F. subfasciata planior (Blackburn, 1898); Col.: DW de Little; Woolnorth, Tasmania; 6.i.1980; on *Melaleuca ericifolia* Sm. TMAG.

Reid (2006) states *Faex* is endemic to Australia and has approximately 10 species. The host family is Myrtaceae (Reid 2006, Jurado-Rivera 2009). The single Tasmanian subspecies (table 1) was collected from species of *Lepispermum* J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. and *Melaleuca ericifolia* (Myrtaceae) (de Little unpubl. data).

Trachymela


Material examined: T. comma (Blackburn, 1896); Col.: JW Evans; Lake St Clair, Tasmania; x.1939; TMAG.

This genus of approximately 120 species is native to Australia and New Guinea (Reid 2006). The host family is Myrtaceae (Reid 2006, Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009). Six species are recorded from Tasmania (table 1). A further three species have been observed (de Little unpubl. data) making a total of nine *Trachymela* spp. occurring in Tasmania. Eggs of most species are deposited under loose bark. Larvae are crepuscular in their feeding habits, and rest under loose bark during daylight hours (de Little 1979b). *Trachymela rugosa* (Chapuis, 1877) is the exception, ovipositing on foliage and larvae remaining on foliage during daylight. Eight of the Tasmanian *Trachymela* spp. are collected from *Eucalyptus* (de Little 1979b) and one species occurs on *Callistemon pallidus* (Bonpl.)DC., both family Myrtaceae.

Paropsis terna


Material examined: P. morio (Fabricius, 1777); Col.: GH Hardy; Hobart; 2.ix.1916; (labelled *Paropsis nigerrima* Germar); TMAG. P. bimaculata Col.: GF Bornemissza; Weldborough, Tasmania; 20.i.1983; TMAG; P. philomela (Blackburn, 1901); Col.: AP Andrews; Lake Pedder, Tasmania; no date; TMAG.

*Paropsis terna* (senso latu) was recently redefined by Reid (2006) to include *Chrysocephalata* Weise, 1901 (including *Niliosoma* Motschulsky, 1860), and *Sterromela* Weise, 1915. The redefined genus includes approximately 110 species and
is native to Australia and New Guinea (Reid 2006). The host family is Myrtaceae (Reid 2006, Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009).

In Tasmania the redefined genus includes 17 described species (table 1). A further four species as yet unidentified or undescribed are known to occur in Tasmania (D. de Little unpbl. data). All Tasmanian species feed on *Eucalyptus* hosts (de Little 1979b, Selman 1983) with the exception of *P. obliqua* (Erichson, 1842) which has been observed feeding on *Melaleuca ericifolia* and *Leptospermum scoparium* J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. (both Myrtaceae) (D. de Little unpbl. data).

Adults of many species formerly classified in *Chrysoptharta* have bright, iridescent colours in life that fade after death, e.g., *P. aurea* (Blackburn, 1899), *P. nobile* (Erichson, 1842). These species oviposit on foliage and larvae spend their entire developmental period on foliage, sometimes in gregarious feeding groups (e.g. *P. bicinucleata* and *P. agricola*). Species formerly classified in *Sterromela* oviposit under loose bark and have crepuscular feeding larvae like most *Tachyryma* species. *Paropsisterna lignea* (Erichson, 1842) is ovoviviparous (de Little 1979b). *Paropsisterna philemon* (Blackburn, 1901) and *P. crocata* (Boïsdouval, 1835) are two relatively large and rare species where the normal ten rows of elytral punctures are indistinguishable.

The genus contains some notable pests of Tasmanian commercial forestry, especially *P. bicinucleata* which defoliate regrowth forests of *E. obliqua*, *E. regnans*, *F. Muell.* and *E. delegatensis* R. T. Baker (Greaves 1966). *Eucalyptus nitens* plantations can be severely defoliated by both *P. bicinucleata* and *P. agricola* (de Little 1989). Another species erroneously identified as *P. gloriosa* (Blackburn, 1899) (C. Reid pers. comm.) occasionally defoliates *E. nitens* plantations in Tasmania and has recently been discovered in Ireland defoliating cultivated foliage eucalypts (F. Horgan pers. comm.).

### Peltoschema

Reitter, E. 1880: *Verhandlungen des naturforschenden Vereins in Brünn*, 18(1879): p. 4. (fig. 1C, pl. 1B)

_Material examined:_ *P. orphana* (Erichson, 1842); Col.: DW de Little; Florentine Valley, Tasmania; 29.v.1973; (labelled *Pygus orphana* (Erichson)); TMAG.

This genus comprising approximately 100 species is endemic to Australia (Reid 2006). Host plant families are Fabaceae (Reid 2006, Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009) and Apocynaceae, Asteraceae and Myrtaceae (Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009). Species in this genus have also been referred to under the names *Pyrgus* Weise, 1901, *Pyrgoides* Asham, 1968, and *Acacia* Lea, 1903 (Reid 2006).

Eight species are recorded from Tasmania (table 1). The best known species is *P. orphana* (commonly known as Firelight Beetle, which can cause extensive defoliation and death of Silver Wattle, *Acacia dealbata* Link (Elliott 1978, Sinnmull & Clarke 1999). Tasmanian _Peltoschema_ species are collected from *Acacia* (Fabaceae) (Elliott 1978, Daccordi & de Little 2003, de Little unpbl. data).

Reid (2006) synonymised *P. vestalis* Daccordi & de Little, 2003 with *P. delicatula* (Chapuis, 1877) (senior synonym); however, M. Daccordi (pers. comm.) who studied the Chapuis types considers *P. vestalis* to be a valid species.

### Chalcomela

Baly, J. S. 1856: *Transactions of the Entomological Society, London*, 3(7): p. 256. (fig. 4D, pl. 3C)

_Material examined:_ *C. cupripennis* (Baly, 1856); Col.: JR Cunningham; Kingston, Tasmania; 11.ix.1951; (labelled *Stethomela purpuripennis* Lea); TMAG.

*Chalcomela* comprising 17 known species is native to Australia and New Guinea and its host plant families are Celastraceae, Elaeocarpaceae and Rubiaceae (Reid 2006).

Reid (2006) synonymised *Stethomela purpuripennis* Lea, 1916 with *C. cupripennis* and noted that the type locality for *C. cupripennis*, Melbourne, seemed unlikely to be correct as no other species of *Chalcomela* was recorded from south of Sydney. The occurrence of this species in Tasmania (table 1) supports the southern Australian distribution of *C. cupripennis* providing it is not an accidental introduction. The host plant is unknown.

### Paropsides


_Material examined:_ *P. catherinae* Daccordi & de Little, 2003; Col.: DW de Little; Surrey Hills, Tasmania; on *Leptospermum* sp.; 14.xii.1977; TMAG.

*Paropsides*, with 25 Australian species, is the most widely distributed of the genera that occur in Tasmania, having a global distribution from eastern Asia to eastern Australia (Reid 2006). Australian host families are Myrtaceae and Fabaceae (Reid 2006), and Sapindaceae (Jurado-Rivera et al. 2009). The east Asian type species, *P. duodecimpubulata* (von Gebler, 1825) feeds on Rosaceae (Reid 2006).

Four species are known from Tasmania (table 1). Known hosts are _Oxyllobitum ellipticum_ (Vent.) R. Br., *Pultenaea juniperina* Labill. (Fabaceae), and _Leptospermum_ spp. (Myrtaceae) (Daccordi & de Little 2003, de Little unpbl. data).

### Ewanius


_Material examined:_ *E. nothofagorum* Col.: M Daccordi; Lake Fenton, Mt Field NP, Tasmania; 6.xii.1998; TMAG.

This monotypic genus containing *E. nothofagorum* (table 1) is endemic to Tasmania where it feeds on *Nothofagus cunninghamii* (Hook.f.) Oerst. and possibly on *N. gunnii* (Hook.) Oerst. (*Nothofagaceae*) (Reid 2002, Daccordi & de Little 2003, Reid 2006).

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