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To the knowledge of the leaf-beetles of the genera *Palaeosepharia* Laboissière, 1936 and *Xenoda* Baly, 1877 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) from Malaysia and the Philippines

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Abstract. The new *tarsalis* species group of the genus *Paleosepharia* Laboissière, 1936 from Borneo is proposed. This group is characterized by the following features: greatly expanded protarsomere I, modified elytra and strongly curved male metatibiae. Three new species of leaf beetles are described from the Oriental Region: *Paleosepharia levmedvedevi* **sp. n.**, *P. medvedevi* **sp. n.** (both from Malaysia: Borneo) from the *tarsalis* species group and *Xenoda* (s. str.) *medvedevi* **sp. n.** (Philippines: Mindanao) from the group of species having elytra without metallic shine and short spur near apex of antennomere X in male. Figures of habitus and genitalia are given for all new species. A new name, *Paleosepharia nikandrovichi* **nom. n.**, is proposed to replace *Paleosepharia marginata* Medvedev, 2001, a junior homonym of *Paleosepharia marginata* Mohamedsaid, 1996.

Key words: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, new species, Malaysia, Philippines.

К познанию жуков-листоедов родов *Palaeosepharia* Laboissière, 1936 и *Xenoda* Baly, 1877 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) из Малайзии и с Филиппин

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Резюме. Предложена новая группа видов рода *Paleosepharia* Laboissière, 1936, демонстрирующих сходные признаки: группа *tarsalis* с Борнео для видов с сильно расширенным первым передним члеником лапки, видоизмененными надкрыльями и сильно изогнутыми задними голенями у самцов. Описано три новых вида жуков-листоедов из Малайзии и с Филиппин: *Paleosepharia levmedvedevi* **sp. n.**, *P. medvedevi* **sp. n.** из группы видов *tarsalis* и *Xenoda* (s. str.) *medvedevi* **sp. n.** из группы видов, имеющих надкрылья без металлического блеска и короткую шпору вблизи вершины 10-го членика усиков у самцов. Даны изображения габитуса и гениталий всех новых для науки видов. Предлагается новое название, *Paleosepharia nikandrovichi* **nom. n.**, для замены *Paleosepharia marginata* Medvedev, 2001, младшего омонима *Paleosepharia marginata* Mohamedsaid, 1996.

Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, новые виды, Малайзия, Филиппины.

The study has resulted in the description of three leaf beetle species new for science. In addition, a new species group of the genus *Paleosepharia* Laboissière, 1936 and an important taxonomic changes in this genus are proposed.

The present paper is based on the examination of the material collected by the author in Malaysia (Borneo, Sabah, Trus Madi Mountain at an altitude of 1250 m) in 2012–2014 and the material collected by A. Anichtchenko in the Philippines (Mindanao) in 2024.

All measurements were made using an ocular grid mounted on MBS-20 stereomicroscope. Measurements of all segments were taken at their widest part, unless otherwise specifically stated. Proportions of antennomeres and tarsomeres are given in standard units (1 conventional unit = 0.025 mm). Measurements are given only for visible tarsomeres, that is, for ones I–III and V. Photographs of habitus were taken using a Canon EOS 80D digital camera with a combined Canon EF 70–200 mm f/4.0L IS USM and inverted Olympus OM-System Zuiko Auto-T 100 mm f/2.80 lenses. Photographs of aedeagi were taken using a Canon EOS 80D digital camera and a combined Canon EF 70–20 mm f/4.0L IS USM and inverted Canon EF-S 24 mm F2.8 STM lenses. Images at different focal planes were combined using Zerene Stacker Professional 1.04 software.

The following abbreviations are used for depositories:

PR – private collection of Pavel Romantsov (St Petersburg, Russia);

ZIN – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St Petersburg, Russia).

Genus *Paleosepharia* Laboissière, 1936

There are many papers devoted to the systematics of the genus *Paleosepharia*. Species of this genus from Peninsular Malaysia were reviewed and keyed by Mohamedsaid [1996], and from Indochina by Medvedev [2014]. In addition, some identification keys to *Paleosepharia* species were compiled [Gressitt, Kimoto, 1963; Kimoto, 1989; Chinese leaf beetles, 2015; Lee, 2018; Feng et al., 2025 etc.]. The redescription of the type species of this genus and important taxonomic comments were given in the work of Rizki et al. [2016]. Several publications provide descriptions of new species and new records as well as taxonomic remarks to already

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known species from the region under consideration [Mohamedsaid, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2001a]. Among the other works, some catalogues of leaf beetles must be mentioned [Wilcox, 1973; Beenen, 2024] and the catalogue of the species from Malaysia [Mohamedsaid, 2004]. In addition, the paper of Mohamedsaid and Furth [2011] about secondary sexual characters in males of Galerucinae is also important for systematics of the genus.

Paleosepharia tarsalis species group **nov.**

I propose this new group for the species with greatly expanded protarsomere I, modified elytra and strongly curved metatibiae in male. This group comprises three Bornean species: *P. tarsalis* Mohamedsaid, 2001, *P. levmedvedevi* **sp. n.** and *P. medvedevi* **sp. n.** This combination of features is not typical for other representatives of the genus usually having simple tarsi in both sexes. Among known *Paleosepharia* species, except members of this group, only *P. magnitarsis* Romantsov, 2025 from Thailand has expanded male protarsomere I, but it can be easily distinguished from them in unmodified elytra in male.

Paleosepharia levmedvedevi **sp. n.**
(Figs 1, 4, 10, 11)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (PR): "MALAYSIA, N Borneo, Sabah, Keningau dist., Trus Madi Mt., 1250m, N 05°26′35″, E 116°27′5″ 24–26.III.2012 P. Romantsov leg.". Paratype: 1♂ (ZIN), the same locality and collector, but "4.IV.2013".

Description. Male, holotype. Antennomeres I–IX black, X brown and XI brown with tip black. Head black with occiput brown, pronotum red, scutellum dark brown, elytra brown with transverse dark brown spot on each elytron. Legs brown with tibiae and tarsi darkened. Underside dark brown with abdomen and pygidium light brown. Body length 5.8 mm. General view on Fig. 1.

Body elongate, about 2.1 times as long as wide, widest behind middle. Head lustrous. Labrum with slightly convex anterior margin, surface convex, lustrous, impunctate but with indistinct microsculpture in some places and with several long setae along margins. Penultimate maxillary palpomere slightly expanded; apical palpomere rather long (just slightly shorter than previous one), conical, with sharp tip. Frontoclypeus wide and convex, with slightly concave anterior margin, surface impunctate but with distinct, dense microsculpture, forming distinct narrow ridge in interantennal space. Genae very short, about 9 times as short as transverse diameter of eye. Frontal tubercles moderately convex, triangular with produced inner anterior angles; located closely and almost touching each other with their inner sides but distinctly separated by thin groove, not delimited anteriorly (connected with interantennal ridge), delimited posteriorly with thin depressed line. Surface of frontal tubercles with fine microsculpture. Eyes very large, convex, oval (1.3 times as long as wide); interocular space 0.88 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Vertex convex, without trace of longitudinal groove, surface with rare small punctures and fine microsculpture. Antennae long, about as long as body length. Antennomere I large, slightly curved, club-shaped; II shortest, slightly widened before apex, III–VII distinctly widened at apex, VIII–IX slightly widened at apex, X almost cylindrical, XI somewhat lanceolate with sharp tip. Antennomeres I and II sparsely covered with short semi-adpressed setae, other ones more densely covered with short semi-adpressed setae and with separate protruding setae. Length ratio of antennomeres I–XI as 26 : 7 : 15 : 21 : 24 : 24 : 23 : 23 : 23 : 21 : 25, width ratio as 7 : 4.5 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 5 : 5 : 4 : 4.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at anterior third; at level of its posterior angles about 1.5 times as narrow as elytra at level of humeral tubercles. Anterior margin slightly concave; posterior margin convex; lateral margins almost straight, but distinctly notched before anterior and posterior angles. Anterior margin unbordered, lateral margins distinctly bordered; posterior margin distinctly bordered near posterior angles but not bordered opposite of scutellar shield. Anterior angles almost rectangular, protruding; posterior angles obtuse, slightly protruding. Anterior and posterior angles with setigerous pore bearing long pale seta. Pronotal surface with wide transverse depression and shallow punctures with shagreen interstices.

Scutellar shield slightly transverse (about 1.4 times as wide as long), triangular, with sharp apex; all its surface (except apical part) covered with dense microsculpture. Elytra about 1.6 times as long as wide; narrow at base, gradually widened (widest slightly behind middle) and then gradually narrowed towards softly truncated apex. Each elytron with curved groove starting behind scutellar shield and extending almost to middle of elytron (like in Fig. 4). Each groove in anterior half bordered exteriorly with spindle-shaped elevation. These grooves with their inner sides limit general, somewhat diamond-shaped depression along suture on middle of elytra. Elytral surface confusedly punctured by small punctures, with wide flat interstices. Humeral calli developed. Epipleura moderately wide at anterior quarter, then gradually narrowing toward apex and disappearing near outer elytral angles. Epipleural surface lustrous, with scattered small punctures. Macropterous.

Legs long and slender, covered with semi-erect setae. Protibiae straight, mesotibiae almost straight. Metatibiae strongly curved and slightly deformed about in middle forming small protrusion on inner side before bending place. All tibiae very slightly widened at apex, protibiae without spurs, mesotibiae with moderately long spur and metatibiae with very long spur. Protarsomere I enlarged: swollen at upperside, flattened at underside, much wider than tarsomere III. Meso- and metatarsomere I not enlarged, narrower than tarsomere III. Length ratio of protarsomeres I–III and V as 19 : 9 : 6 : 16; width ratio of protarsomeres I–III as 13 : 6 : 9. Length ratio of mesotarsomeres I–III and V as 25 : 11 : 7 : 15; width ratio of mesotarsomeres I–III as 5 : 6 : 9. Length ratio of metatarsomeres I–III and V as 45 : 12 : 6 : 15; width ratio of metatarsomeres I–III as 5 : 6 : 8. Metatarsomere I straight with almost parallel margins, about 1.5 times as long as next three tarsomeres combined and 2.25 times shorter than length of tibia. Tarsal claws appendiculate.

Ventral side covered with adpressed pale setae. Prosternal process reduced to very narrow keel barely visible between coxae. Procoxal cavities closed posteriorly. Last abdominal ventrite trilobed; middle lobe rectangular, about as long as lateral lobes, its surface slightly depressed before apex. Pygidium convex, more or less trapezoidal with narrow apex.

Aedeagus (Figs 10, 11) in dorsal view with almost parallel sides in basal two-thirds, then gradually narrows to slightly blunt apex. Aedeagus in lateral view slightly curved with apical part bent upwards. Ventral side of aedeagus convex in basal two-thirds and with longitudinal depression in apical third. Length of aedeagus about 1.75 mm, width 0.26 mm.

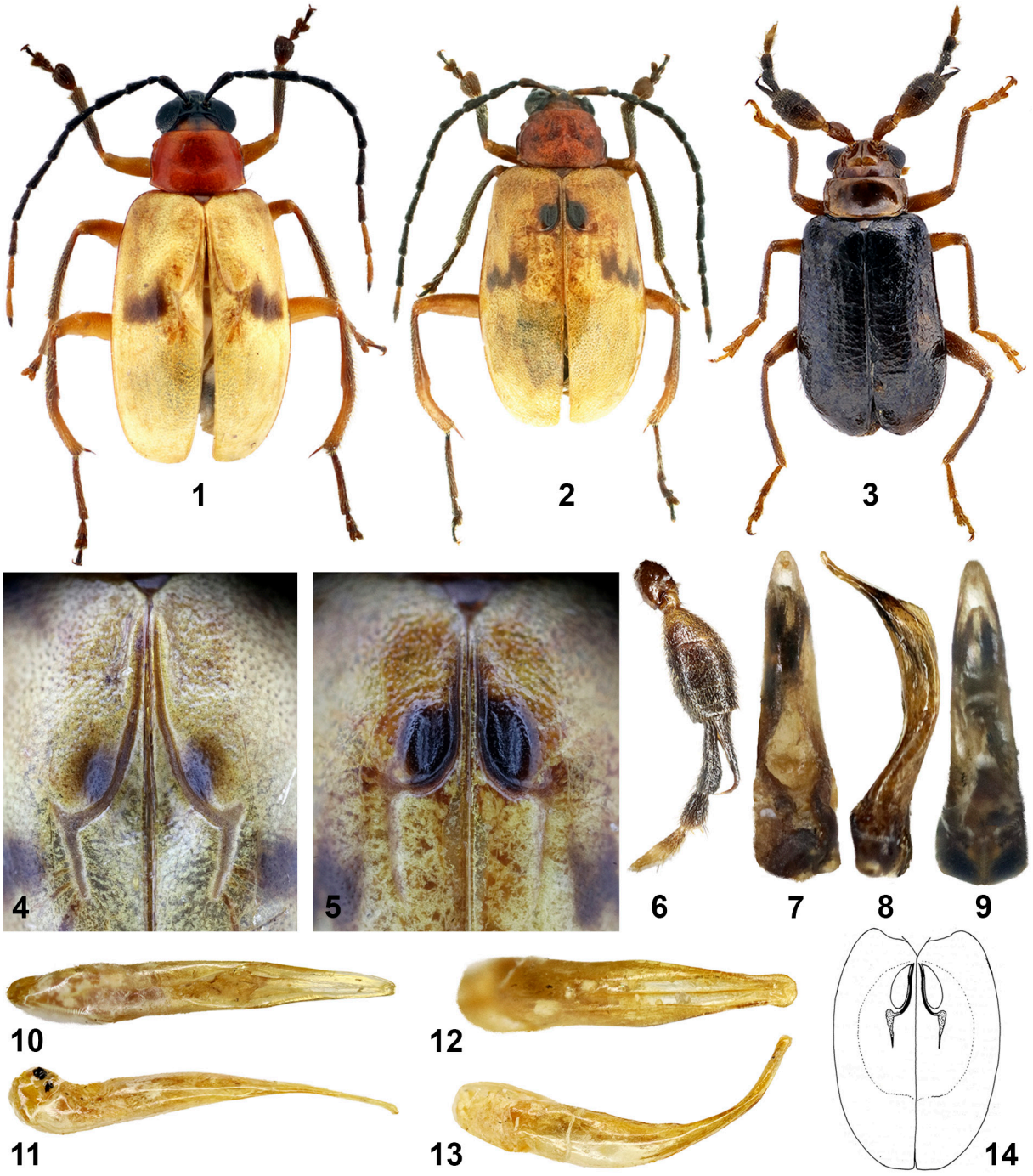
Variability. The paratype is very similar to the holotype in the colouration and morphological features but has the pronotum dark brown. Body length 5.4 mm.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is easily distinguished from *P. tarsalis* and *P. medvedevi* **sp. n.** in large eyes and narrow frons (interocular space 0.88–0.9 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye). See also a key below.

Distribution. Borneo (Sabah).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the late L.N. Medvedev, a well-renowned specialist in leaf beetles.



Figs 1–14. Species of the subfamily Galerucinae, general view and details of structure.
1, 4, 10–11 – *Paleosepharia levmedvedevi* **sp. n.**; 2, 5, 12–13 – *Paleosepharia medvedevi* **sp. n.**; 3, 6–9 – *Xenoda medvedevi* **sp. n.**; 14 – *Paleosepharia tarsalis*. 1–3 – habitus, males, holotypes; 4–5, 14 – modified area of elytra (4–5 – males, paratypes); 6 – antenna, holotype; 7–13 – aedeagi of holotypes.
Рис. 1–14. Виды подсемейства Galerucinae, общий вид и детали строения.
1, 4, 10–11 – *Paleosepharia levmedvedevi* **sp. n.**; 2, 5, 12–13 – *Paleosepharia medvedevi* **sp. n.**; 3, 6–9 – *Xenoda medvedevi* **sp. n.**; 14 – *Paleosepharia tarsalis*. 1–3 – габитус, самцы, голотипы; 4–5, 14 – видоизмененная область надкрылий (4–5 – самцы, паратипы); 6 – усик, голотип; 7–13 – эдеагусы голотипов.

Paleosepharia medvedevi **sp. n.**
(Figs 2, 5, 12, 13)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (PR): "MALAYSIA, N Borneo, Sabah, Keningau dist., Trus Madi Mt., 1250m, N 05°26′35″, E 116°27′5" 20–27.III.2012 P. Romantsov leg.". Paratypes: 1♂ (ZIN), the same data as in the holotype; 1♂ (PR), the same locality and collector, but "N 05°25′39.4″, E 116°25′43.2″ 09.IV.2013"; 1♂ (PR), the same data as in the holotype, but "28.I.2014".

Description. Male, holotype. Antennae black, with antennomeres I and IX pale in basal half. Head dark brown with mouthparts and area around antennal sockets darkened. Pronotum red, scutellar shield dark brown. Elytra light brown, each elytron with oblong black spots located in longitudinal depression along

suture near scutellar shield and with transverse dark brown serrated stripe near middle starting outside of modified area of elytron and not reaching lateral margin. Legs brown, with tibiae and tarsi darkened (except protarsomere I and basal half of metatibia brown). Underside brown, with abdomen and pygidium light brown. Body length 5.4 mm. General view on Fig. 2.

Body elongate, about 2.1 times as long as wide, widest behind middle. Head dull. Labrum with slightly convex anterior margin, surface convex, lustrous, impunctate, with several long setae along anterior margin. Penultimate maxillary palpomere slightly expanded; apical palpomere long (about as long as previous one), conical with sharp tip. Frontoclypeus wide and moderately convex, with slightly concave anterior margin; surface impunctate but covered with fine, dense microsculpture; forming distinct rather narrow, low ridge in interantennal space. Genae rather short, about quarter shorter than transverse diameter of eye. Frontal tubercles slightly convex, triangular with produced inner anterior angles; located closely and touching each other with their inner sides but not clearly separated with very thin, shallow groove, not delimited anteriorly (connected with interantennal ridge), delimited posteriorly with thin depressed line. Surface of frontal tubercles with very fine microsculpture. Eyes moderately large, convex, oval (about 1.3 times as long as wide); interocular space 1.05 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Vertex slightly convex, without longitudinal groove; surface impunctate but covered with dense, very fine microsculpture. Antennae long, about as long as body. Antennomere I large, slightly curved, club-shaped; II shortest, slightly widened before apex, III–VI distinctly widened at apex, VII–IX slightly widened at apex, X almost cylindrical, XI gently and gradually widening till level of apical quarter then narrowing towards sharp tip. Antennomeres I and II sparsely covered with short semi-erected setae, following antennomeres more densely covered with short semi-adpressed setae and with separate protruding setae. Length ratio of antennomeres I–XI as 26 : 7 : 15 : 20 : 21 : 20 : 21 : 22 : 21 : 20 : 25, width ratio as 7 : 4.5 : 5.5 : 7 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 5.5 : 5 : 5 : 4.5.

Pronotum transverse, 1.45 times as wide as long (widest at anterior third); at level of its posterior angles 1.45 times as narrow as elytra at level of humeral tubercles. Anterior margin slightly concave; posterior margin convex; lateral margins slightly sinuous, distinctly notched before anterior and slightly before posterior angles. Anterior margin unbordered, lateral margins distinctly bordered; posterior margin distinctly bordered near posterior angles but not bordered opposite of scutellar shiled. Anterior angles almost rectangular, protruding; posterior angles obtuse, slightly protruding. Anterior and posterior angles with setigerous pore bearing long pale seta, lateral margins with several additional short setae. Pronotal surface shagreen, with wide transverse depression interrupted with narrow short longitudinal keel in middle; covered with indistinct punctures with wrinkled interstices.

Scutellar shield transverse (about 1.5 times as wide as long), triangular with slightly rounded apex; its surface covered with very small punctures and indistinct microsculpture. Elytra 1.57 times as long as wide; narrow at base, gradually widened (widest slightly behind middle) and then gradually narrowed towards apex. Elytral apices almost straight truncated but with outer and inner angles softly rounded. Each elytron with curved groove along suture (Figs 2, 5). In anterior half this groove runs along suture, then it sharply turns outward and then runs almost parallel to suture again. Outside of this groove with low oblong black elevation having longitudinal depression along its surface. Elytral surface confusedly and densely covered with small but distinct punctures with moderately narrow interstices, which slightly convex in basal part and flat in other part of elytra. Humeral calli developed. Epipleura wide at anterior quarter, then gradually narrowing toward apex and disappearing near outer elytral angles. Epipleural surface lustrous with scattered small punctures. Macropterous.

Legs long and slender, sparsely covered with semi-erect setae. Protibiae straight, mesotibiae slightly curved. Metatibiae strongly curved and slightly deformed about at level of apical third forming small protrusion on inner side before bending place. Protibiae distinctly widened at apex, mesotibiae very slightly widened at apex, metatibiae widest about in middle. Protibiae without spurs, mesotibiae with moderately long spur and metatibiae with very long spur. Protarsomere I enlarged: swollen at underside, flattened at underside, much wider than tarsomere III. Meso- and metatarsomere I not enlarged, narrower than tarsomere III. Length ratio of protarsomeres I–III and V as 20 : 8 : 6 : 14; width ratio of protarsomeres I–III as 14.5 : 6 : 9. Length ratio of mesotarsomeres I–III and V as 20 : 11 : 7 : 14; width ratio of mesotarsomeres I–III as 5.5 : 6 : 10. Length ratio of metatarsomeres I–III and V as 45 : 12 : 67 : 15; width ratio of metatarsomeres I–III as 5.5 : 7 : 8. Metatarsomere I straight with almost parallel margins, about 1.5 times as long as next three tarsomeres combined and about 2 times shorter than length of tibia. Tarsal claws appendiculate.

Ventral side covered with adpressed brown setae. Prosternal process reduced to very narrow keel barely visible between coxae. Procoxal cavities closed posteriorly. Last abdominal ventrite trilobed; middle lobe slightly shorter than lateral lobes, quadrate, its surface slightly depressed before apex. Pygidium convex, more or less trapezoidal with softly truncated apex.

Aedeagus (Figs 12, 13) in dorsal view with sinuous lateral margins, slightly constricted before rounded-widened apex. In lateral view aedeagus curved with apical part bent downwards. Ventral side of aedeagus slightly convex in basal half and longitudinally depressed in apical one. Length of aedeagus 1.62 mm, width 0.25 mm.

Variability. Paratypes are very similar to the holotype (including the shape of the aedeagus). But they all have less sinuous lateral margins of the pronotum. In addition, two paratypes have frontoclypeus entirely darkened and an additional small dark brown spot on humeral tubercles. Body length 5.2–5.5 mm.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Paleosepharia medvedevi* **sp. n.** belongs to the species group with modified protarsomere I and elytra in male. This new species is easily distinguished from other members of this group in modified area of each elytron consisting of curved groove along suture and a low oblong black elevation (outside of this groove) with longitudinal depression along its surface. See also a key below.

Distribution. Borneo (Sabah).

Etymology. The name of the new species is dedicated to the late L.N. Medvedev, an outstanding specialist in leaf beetles who worked extensively with this genus.

A preliminary key of the *Paleosepharia tarsalis* species group

1(2). Each elytron with curved groove along suture and outside of this groove with low oblong black elevation with longitudinal depression along its surface (Fig. 5). – Antennae black, with basal and apical antennomeres partly brownish. Eyes rather large, interocular space 1–1.05 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Head brown or dark brown with lighter occiput, pronotum red, elytra brown with black spot on modified area and transverse wavy dark brown spot on each elytron (Fig. 2). Transverse depression on pronotal surface interrupted with narrow short longitudinal keel in middle. Metatibiae curved in apical third. Aedeagus (Figs 12, 13) in lateral view curved with apical part bent downwards. Body length 5.2–5.5 mm. Sabah ..... *P. medvedevi* **sp. n.**

2(1). Each elytron only with groove along suture bordered externally with spindle-shaped elevation without depression on surface and same colour as rest surface of elytra.

3(4). Eyes very large, interocular space 0.88–0.9 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae black, with antennomere X brown and antennomere XI brown with tip black. Head black, with occiput brown, pronotum red or brick-brown, elytra brown with transverse dark brown spot on each elytron (Fig. 1). Metatibiae curved near middle. Modified area of elytra as in Fig. 4. Aedeagus (Figs 10, 11) in lateral view slightly curved with apical part bent upwards. Body length 5.4–5.8 mm. Sabah ..... *P. levmedvedevi* **sp. n.**

4(3). Eyes small, interocular space 1.4 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae black with basal and three apical antennomeres brown. Head, pronotum and elytra (except middle area) brown. Modified area of elytra as in Fig. 14. Metatibia curved, dilated at apical half. Body length 5 mm. Sarawak .... *P. tarsalis*

Paleosepharia nikandrovichi **nom. n.**

Paleosepharia marginata Medvedev, 2001: 175 (non *Paleosepharia marginata* Mohamedsaid, 1996: 14).

Differential diagnosis. *Paleosepharia marginata* was described by Mohamedsaid [1996] from Peninsular Malaysia in 1996. Later, Medvedev [2001] described a species from Thailand under the same name. Accordingly, *P. marginata* Medvedev, 2001 is a junior homonym. Here, I propose for this species the substitute name *Paleosepharia nikandrovichi* Romantsov, **nom. n.**, which is dedicated to its author, Lev Nikandrovich Medvedev.

Note. *Paleosepharia nikandrovichi* **nom. n.** is very similar to *P. verticalis* Chen et Jiang, 1984 from China (Yunnan). It is necessary to study the type specimens of *P. verticalis* more detail (now I have only photographs) and the material from the type localities of both species to determine their taxonomic status.

Genus *Xenoda* Baly, 1877

Xenoda Baly, 1877 consists of 68 species (including a new species described in this paper) occurring in the Malayan Archipelago where they are known from the Greater Sunda Islands, the Philippines, Peninsular Malaysia and South Thailand. This genus was reviewed and keyed by Mohamedsaid [2001b], then by Medvedev [2004] and finally by the author of this article [Romantsov, 2020].

Xenoda (*Xenoda*) *medvedevi* **sp. n.**
(Figs 3, 6–9)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (ZIN): "PHILIPPINES, Mindanao, Prov. Davao de Oro, Mapawa, Camp2, Candalaga Mts., N 7°19′22″, E 126°10′59″, 07–10.vi.2024, 1570 m, light trap, leg. A. Anichtchenko.".

Description. Male, holotype. Body brown, head and pronotum brown; elytra black; scutellar shield brown; antennae black with antennomeres I–III paler and last antennomere brown. Legs brown, tibiae and apex of femora slightly darkened. Body length 5.2 mm, width 2.5 mm. General view as in Fig. 3.

Head impunctate, labrum transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, anterior margin with shallow excavation, surface smooth with four setigerous pores bearing long pale setae in transverse row; maxillary palpi robust, with penultimate palpomere enlarged, apical palpomere small, conical. Frontoclypeus trapezoidal, triangularly convex, with several long pale setae laterally along anterior margin, with rather wide, slightly convex keel between eyes. Genae very short, about 5.5 times as short as transverse diameter of eye. Frontal tubercles convex, elongate triangular, with sharp long slightly produced inner anterior angles, located closely and almost touching each other with their inner sides but distinct separated by deep groove, not very distinctly delimited posteriorly. Surface of frontal tubercles shining, impunctate. Eyes small, convex, oval (1.35 times as long as wide); interocular space about 1.9 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Vertex shining, impunctate, with very thin longitudinal impression in middle. Antennae (Fig. 6) short, not reaching half of elytra, densely covered with short sub-recumbent hairs. Antennomere I moderately large, widened at apex; II transverse, shortest; III–VII transverse, forming elongate bulb; VIII ending with long spine curved at apex; IX slightly sinuous and flattened, X slightly widened at apex with short, rather thick spur on outer lateral margin before apex; XI thin with sharp apex. Length ratio of antennomeres I–XI as 25 : 5 : 15 : 10 : 9 : 6 : 4 : 25 : 27 : 13 : 21, width ratio as 13 : 8: 18 : 21 : 21 : 17 : 16 : 16 : 8 : 8 : 6 (length of antennomere VIII includes length of spine; length of spur on apex of antennomere X – 3 conv. u.). Antennal bulb (united antennomeres III–VII) 1.75 times as long as wide.

Pronotum transverse, about twice wider than long, surface widely transversely depressed, impunctate, but with microsculpture. Anterior margin slightly sinuate, slightly concave in middle and near anterior angles; lateral margins almost straight, posterior margin slightly rounded. Anterior margin unbordered, lateral and basal margins distinctly bordered. Anterior angles slightly prominent, posterior angles obtuse, all angles with setigerous pores bearing long pale seta, additional several short setae visible on lateral margins near anterior and posterior angles.

Scutellar shield impunctate, triangular, with slightly rounded apex, about 1.3 times as wide as long. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, surface uneven, finely and densely rugosed, with indistinct punctures, covered with sparse erected and semi-adpressed setae. Humeral calli well developed. Macropterous.

Legs slender. All tibiae without apical spurs. Tarsomere I of all legs not enlarged, narrower than tarsomere III. Length ratio of protarsomeres I–III and V as 15 : 9 : 6 : 17; width ratio of protarsomeres I–III as 6 : 5.5 : 9. Length ratio of mesotarsomeres I–III and V as 17 : 11 : 7 : 18; width ratio of mesotarsomeres I–III as 7 : 5.5 : 9. Length ratio of metatarsomeres I–III and V as 26 : 13 : 7 : 19; width ratio of metatarsomeres I–III as 5 : 5 : 8. Metatarsomere I thin, straight; about 1.3 times shorter than length of all rest metatarsomeres combined. Tarsal claws appendiculate.

Procoxal cavities open posteriorly. Pygidium slightly convex, with rounded apex.

Aedeagus (Figs 7–9) strongly narrowed towards slightly blunted apex in dorsal view, sinuous in lateral view, with apex bent upwards. Length of aedeagus 1.25 mm, width 0.275 mm.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This new species belongs to the subgenus *Xenoda* s. str. whose representatives have antennomeres III–VII united in thick ovate bulb and antennomere VIII ending with long curved spine. *Xenoda medvedevi* **sp. n.**, having elytra black without metallic shine and short spur near apex of the antennomere X, is similar to *X. geiseri* Romantsov, 2020 and *X. klimenkoi* Romantsov, 2020, but differs from them in shorter antennae with short and thick bulb, small body size and other characters:

Xenoda medvedevi **sp. n.** – antennae short, not reaching half of elytra, black, with antennomeres I–III

paler and last antennomere brown, antennal bulb (united antennomeres III–VII) 1.75 times as long as wide; elytra black, very slightly broadened posteriorly; protarsomere I narrow (distinctly narrower than protarsomere III), 2.5 times as long as wide; aedeagus strongly narrowed towards apex in dorsal view, sinuous in lateral view with apex bent upwards; body length 5.2 mm. Philippines (Mindanao).

Xenoda geiseri – antennae rather long, reaching posterior third of elytra, brown except antennomeres VII–X and apex of antennomere XI dark brown, antennal bulb (united antennomeres III–VII) 2.55 times as long as wide; elytra dark brown, rather strongly broadened posteriorly; protarsomere I narrow (distinctly narrower than protarsomere III), 2.6 times as long as wide; aedeagus less strongly narrowed towards apex in dorsal view, evenly curved in lateral view; body length 6.5–7.3 mm. Borneo (Sarawak).

Xenoda klimenkoi – antennae rather long, reaching posterior third of elytra, entirely brown, antennal bulb (united antennomeres III–VII) about 2 times as long as wide; elytra black, slightly broadened posteriorly; protarsomere I wide (not narrower than protarsomere III), 1.45 times as long as wide; aedeagus slightly narrowed towards apex in dorsal view, slightly sinuous in lateral view, with apex slightly bent upwards; body length 6 mm. Philippines (Luzon).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the late L.N. Medvedev, one of the greatest specialist in leaf beetles, who reviewed this genus in 2004.

Distribution. Philippines (Mindanao).

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