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Two new species of the subgenus *Szentendreya HOŁ.* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: *Philocteanus DEYR.*)

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This paper is dedicated to my eminent Colleague and Friend, Dr. Svatopluk BÍLÝ, and was intended for the issue of *Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae* celebrating his 70-years Anniversary. Unfortunately my contribution had been, for formal reasons, rejected by the Editor of AENMP, and therefore I must have it published separately.

Introduction

The taxonomical history of *Philocteanus DEYR.* has been rather complicated. Traditionally the meaning of the name was restricted to one of three (*Callopistus DEYR.*, *Micropistus DEYR.*, *Philocteanus DEYR.*) "genera" making the more or less expressedly recognized "*Callopistus DEYR.* group" of the "subfamily" **Chrysochroinae CAST.**, whereas the content (*Cyalithus THS.*, *Chrysopistus THY.*, *Epidelus DEYR.* and *Asemochrysus DEYR.* – also each in generic rank) of what could be called "*Epidelus DEYR.* group" was included into the "subfamily" **Chalcophorinae LAC.** It was LEVEY (1978) who first not only recognized that presence or absence of externally exposed scutellum, practically the only difference between the "subfamilies", is not sufficiently reliable as a character diagnostic at so high level, but has also – consequently – transferred the "*Epidelus DEYR.* group" from the "*undoubtedly polyphyletic Chalcophorini*" to the "*Chrysochroini*" [both apparently considered as tribes within the "*Chalcophorinae*"]. In describing (HOŁYŃSKI 1981) *Szentendreya HOŁ.* I accepted his conclusions, and seven years later (HOŁYŃSKI 1988) proposed a new classification of the **Buprestidae LEACH**, recognizing "*only four primary (of subfamilial rank) lineages within*" it and including **Chrysochroina "C.G."** and **Chalcophorina LAC.** as subtribes into the nominotypical tribe **Buprestini LEACH**. Somewhat later (HOŁYŃSKI 1993) I extensively – based on more reliable (not restricted to few "VIC"-s) criteria – substantiated and further developed the system, in which *Cyalithus THS.* and its relatives were retained in the **Chrysochroina CAST.** but no attempt was made to evaluate their "generic" status. The last step was made only recently, when I (HOŁYŃSKI 2009) drew the taxonomic consequences from the obvious affinity between the "exscutellate" *Pseudocallopistus OBB.* (the name *Callopistus DEYR.* proved preoccupied) *Micropistus DEYR.* and *Philocteanus DEYR. s.str.* on the one hand and "scutellate" *Szentendreya HOŁ.*, *Cyalithus THS.*, *Chrysopistus THY.*, *Epidelus DEYR.* and *Asemochrysus DEYR.* on the other, treating them as subgenera of single genus under the oldest available name: *Philocteanus DEYR.*

Szentendreya HOŁ. was originally proposed as a genus including two simultaneously described, supposedly new species: *S. gezai HOŁ.* and *S. barbarae HOŁ.*; subsequently both have been synonymized with, respectively, *Asemochrysus vitalisi BRG.* and *Epidelus ceramensis THY.*, but while the latter is indeed a genuine member of *Epidelus DEYR.*, the former (the type-species of *Szentendreya HOŁ.*) has very little in common with either *Asemochrysus DEYR.* or with *Aprosopus DEYR.* (=*Cyalithus THS.*) to which it was attributed later, so the subgeneric separation remains justified. Hitherto the subgenus has been "officially" known as monotypic endemic to south-central Indochina but, as already (HOŁYŃSKI 2009) signalized, "*two other … species inhabit Burma and Sumatra, respectively*" – their description is provided below.

Conventions and abbreviations

Like in my other publications (unless "corrected" by editors...), I follow the very useful conventions of applying (of course, except wordly citations, where the original form must be retained) SMALL CAPS to ***all*** [irrespective of context and full *vs.* abbreviated version: inconsistent use deprives the display of any sense!] personal family- (***not*** given-) names, *italicizing* species- and genus-group names (as well as citations and words in languages different from that of the main text), and writing the suprageneric taxon-names in **Bold** [the latter is not a generally accepted custom, but is often important, as some of such names (*e.g.* of the subtribes **Buprestina LEACH**, **Melobasina BÍLÝ** or **Coraebina BED.**) are (or may easily become) "homonymous" (but valid!) with generic or subgeneric ones (*Buprestina OBB.*, *Melobasina KERR.*, *Coraebina KERR.*)]: we must make possibly unequivocal what we have in mind, and possibly easy for the reader to "optically" spot the "wanted" name in the (especially longer) text!

Labels of type-specimens are quoted as exactly as possible, including *italics* and *handwriting* (both represented in my text by *italics*), CAPITAL LETTERS, SMALLCAPS and framing.

Collection names are abbreviated as follows:

RBH = Roman B. HOŁYŃSKI, Milanówek, POLAND;

USNM = Smithsonian Institution: National Museum of Natural History, Washington, USA

Besides, the following abbreviations are used in morphological descriptions:

dfp = "dense-and-fine punctulation" or "densely-and-finely punctulate"; refers to the type of sculpture occurring mainly in depressed areas (foveae, sulci), and consisting of fine, dense, regular punctulation on usually distinctly microsculptured background, covered with dense pubescence and frequently pulverulent.

Midlateral = placed between midline and lateral margin, at *ca.* equal distance from both

Convergent/divergent = towards apex or (front) downwards

L = length

W = width

BW = basal width

AW = apical width

H = width of head with eyes

V = width of vertex between eyes

≈ = approximately equal to

Philocteanus (Szentendreya) bilyi sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "BURMA Pegu State, Hlawga Lake, N17.00 E96.07, 8.vi.1951 G.B.Vogt" "*Terminalia chebula*, 4 day lvs" "*Chrysopistus savangvattanai* Baudon ?, det. CLBellamy 1996" [♂ USNM]

Paratype: "BURMA Pegu State, Hlawga Lake, N17.00 E96.07, 12.vi.1951 G.B.Vogt" "BU-14" "*Chrysopistus savangvattanai* Baudon ?, det. CLBellamy 1996" [♀ RBH: BPlbo]

Additional material: none

Characters

Holotype: Male 18.5×5.5 mm. Front carmine-red, vertex bronzed-green; anterior part of pronotum bronzed, gradually transgressing backwards into green, elytra bronzed-cupreus, ventral side golden-green, legs bright-green, antennae blue. Dorsal side and prosternum glabrous; metasternum and abdomen covered with short recumbent whitish pubescence, very sparse and inconspicuus along middle, dense and pulverulent on sides; femoral brushes well developed.

Epistome broadly and rather deeply emarginate, strongly microsculptured but without coarser punctures, not distinctly separated from front. Front flat, trapezoidal, as long as wide, sides markedly divergent; supraantennal carinae moderately prominent, strongly oblique; frontal puncturation coarse and (especially in anterior part) very dense, irregularly confluent, becoming much finer towards vertex; median groove deep but not extended to either vertex or epistome; vertex moderately wide (V:H≈0.45). Antennae reaching to *ca.* basal third of pronotal sides; 1. joint fusiform, *ca.* 2.5× longer than thick; 2. globular, slightly narrower and *ca.* 3× times shorter; 3. triangular with narrowly rounded outer angle, as long as 1. but somewhat wider, twice longer than wide; 4. rhomboidal, as wide as 3. but much shorter, 1.5× longer than wide; 5.-10. of similar shape but progressively shorter and wider, (9. as long as wide, 10. slightly wider); 11. obliquely fusiform, somewhat longer than wide.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal (BW:AW:L≈1.5:1.1:1); basal margin very broadly bisinuate with with angular prescutellar lobe; basal angles strongly acute; sides "wavily", almost evenly convergent from base to rather poorly developed apical "collar"; anterior margin nearly straight. Disk almost evenly convex, preapical ("collar"-) sulcus broadly interrupted at middle, midlateral pair of foveae at basal third shallow and hardly appreciable. Puncturation sparse and rather fine on disk (leaving poorly defined impunctate stripe along midline), becoming much coarser and denser towards sides; spaces between punctures conspicuously densely micropunctulate. Lateral carina arcuately curved downwards, sharp in basal $^{3}/_{4}$. Scutellum minute, globular, separated by *ca*. two diameters from pronotal base.

Elytra ≈2.3× longer that wide, widest just behind humeri, from there slightly but distinctly, almost straightly converging to midlength and then narrowly paraboloidally so to apices; lateroapical denticulation sharp, dense (12-13 denticles on each side). 1. (sutural) costa appreciable only just before apex, 2. and 3. distinct in apical half, 4. and 5. almost entire; discal costae bordered by irregular rows of very fine punctures, along lateral two costae rows become more regular and punctures in them coarse; secondary punctulation very fine and irregularly dispersed medially, moderately coarse and also arranged in rows on sides; micropunctulation very fine, inconspicuous.

Proepisterna regularly dfp, separated from dorsal side of prothorax by wide, almost smooth (with but very fine and sparse punctulation), contrastingly lustrous stripe running along marginal carina and roundedly terminating at anterior angles; prosternal process flat, covered with sparse coarse punctures and denser very fine punctulation between them, no lateral distinctively sculptured stripes or sulci. Median parts of ventral surface finely and sparsely punctured, sides almost totally dfp; metacoxae without denticle, rather broadly and

deeply transversely depressed across midlength. First sternite regularly convex, 2. – 4. with distinct rounded depressions; punctures on anal segment becoming coarse and rasp-like posteromediad, apical margin broadly and deeply triangularly emarginate, anal plate very densely punctured. Aedoeagus ferrugneous, slightly widened in apical half, parameres separated from near-midlength, penis rather acutely pointed at tip.

Variability: Paratype (female) somewhat larger (19.5×6.5) and more robustly built, elytra roughly parallelsided in anterior half, prosternal process broadly and rather deeply depressed, apical margin of anal sternite broadly rounded with but small inconspicuous incision at middle.

Geographical distribution: Known only from the type series collected in S-Burma.

Remarks: In general shape of body the new species does not significantly differ from *P. (S.) vitalisi (Brg.)* in which, however, dorsal side is contrastingly bicolorous, sides of pronotum more distinctly rounded, basal angles but very slightly acute, sides of anal sternite sulcately depressed; *P. (S.) amicorum sp.n.* differs in bright green dorsal colouration without any aeneous or cupreous tinge, as well as less transverse pronotum with straightly convergent sides, much more distinct, longer, smooth collar and deep regular laterobasal foveae; in both species punctures in lateral elytral rows are much finer.

Fig. 1. *Philocteanus (Szentendreya) amicorum sp.n.* Holotype female

Fig. 2. *Philocteanus (Szentendreya) bilyi sp.n.* Holotype male

Philocteanus (Szentendreya) amicorum sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "LAUT TADOR, *90* M. – S O.K., *22-V*-1949" "Collectie C.v.Nidek, Acq. 1969" [♀ RBH: BPipe]

Additional material: none

Characters

Holotype: Female 19×6 mm. Head carmine-red; pronotum, elytra and legs bright-green; ventral side aeneous; antennae blue. Dorsal side glabrous; ventral covered with short – very sparse and inconspicuus along middle, dense and pulverulent on sides – recumbent whitish pubescence; femoral brushes well developed.

Epistome broadly arcuately emarginate, strongly microsculptured but without coarser punctures, separated from front only by shallow transverse depression; transverse carinula across midlength very fine. Front trapezoidal, nearly as long as anteriorly wide, sides markedly divergent; frontal depression very shallow (hardly appreciable); supraantennal carinae not very prominent, strongly oblique; frontal puncturation coarse and (especially in anterior part) dense, irregular; median groove deep; vertex moderately wide (V:H≈0.47). Antennae short, reaching somewhat beyond anterior third of pronotal sides; 1. antennal joint fusiform, *ca.* 2.5× longer than thick; 2. globular, slightly narrower and *ca.* 3× times shorter; 3. triangular with narrowly rounded outer angle, somewhat shorter and slightly wider than 1., not quite twice longer than wide; 4. as wide but much shorter, 1.5× longer than wide, slightly rhomboidal with sharp outer angle; 5.-10. of similar shape but progressively shorter and wider, (10. *ca.* 1.3× wider than long); 11. obliquely fusiform, as long as wide.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal (BW:AW:L≈1.5:1.1:1); basal margin very broadly bisinuate with distinct prescutellar "denticle" wedging in elytral suture; basal angles strongly acute; sides somewhat "wavy", almost evenly convergent from base to well developed apical "collar"; anterior margin nearly straight. Disk almost evenly convex except for deep (narrowly interrupted at middle) preapical ("collar"-) sulcus, very shallow transverse depression at base of prescutellar lobe, and pair of deep, rounded, midlateral (closer to sides than to midline) prebasal foveae. Puncturation moderately coarse and rather sparse on disk (leaving impunctate irregular stripe along midline), much coarser and dense (but not confluent) on sides; spaces between punctures conspicuously densely micropunctulate. Lateral carina arcuately curved downwards, sharp in basal $^{2}/_{3}$. Scutellum minute, not touching pronotal base.

Elytra ≈2.3× longer that wide. Sides straightly obliquely truncated at humeri, without subhumeral angularities, subparallel in basal half, then narrowly semiparaboloidally converging to apices; lateroapical margin rather strongly denticulate (8-9 very sharply acute, somewhat bent aside, denticles on each elytron). 1. (sutural) costa appreciable only just before apex, 2. and 3. distinct in apical half, 4. and 5. almost entire; rows of punctures running along costae indistinct on disk, becoming regular and consisting of coarse punctures on sides; secondary punctulation very fine and irregular near suture, much coarser and forming increasingly regular rows laterally; surface distinctly micropunctulated.

Proepisterna regularly dfp; prosternal process slightly convex, rather finely and sparsely punctured without lateral distinctively sculptured stripes or sulci. Median parts of ventral surface very finely and sparsely punctured, sides mostly dfp; metacoxae without denticle, transverse depression narrow and shallow; metasternum and abdomen regularly convex. Lateral depressions on sternites rather deep; apical margin of anal segment broadly rounded with very shallow inconspicuous sinuation at middle.

Geographical distribution: Known only from the holotype collected in SE Sumatra.

Remarks: Shape of body almost identical to that of *P. (S.) vitalisi (BRG.)*, from which it differs in bright green dorsal colouration without any aeneous or cupreous tinge, as well as narrower but deeper emargination of epistome; somewhat less transverse pronotum with much more distinct, longer, smooth collar and very sharply acute basal angles, distinct prescutellar denticle and deep regular laterobasal foveae.

Key to species and subspecies of the subgenus *Szentendreya HOŁ.*

1 (4) Elytra greenish-aeneous or cupreous-bronzed. Collar sulcus broadly (by almost entire width of vertex) interrupted at middle. Laterobasal pronotal foveae shallow and indistinct

2 (3) Pronotum cupreous-bronzed, concolorous with elytra. Prosternal process flat or depressed, finely and sparsely punctured ..... ***P. (S.) bilyi sp.n.***

3 (2) Dorsal side contrastingly bicolorous: elytra greenish-aeneous, pronotum bronzed-cupreous. Prosternal process distinctly convex, densely covered with rather coarse punctures ..... ***P. (S.) vitalisi (BRG.)***

4 (1) Dorsal side uniformly bright green. Collar sulcus narrowly (by *ca.* half of vertex width) interrupted. Laterobasal foveae on pronotum deep, conspicuous .... ***P. (S.) amicorum sp.n.***

Fig. 3. *Philocteanus (Szentendreya)* – comparison of known species.
Left *P. (S.) amicorum sp.n.* (female holotype), middle *P. (S.) vitalisi (BRG.)* (female BPcvr)
right *P. (S.) bilyi sp.n.* (female paratype)

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