

Studies on the Buprestidae (Coleoptera) of Taiwan

I. A New Genus and Species of the Tribe Coraebini

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Abstract A new buprestid beetle, *Metatoxoscelus kurosawai* gen. et sp. nov. is described from Taiwan (Formosa). It belongs to the tribe Coraebini and is closely related to *Toxoscelus* H. DEYROLLE, 1864, from Borneo and *Neotoxoscelus* W. FISHER, 1921, from the Philippines.

In the mid summer of 1985, I had an opportunity to collect five specimens of a buprestid beetle at Sungkang (2,500 m alt.) on the central mountains in central Taiwan. It was tentatively placed in the genus *Toxoscelus*, but a careful examination has revealed that it belongs to a new genus closely related to the genera *Toxoscelus* and *Neotoxoscelus*. In this paper, I am going to describe this new genus and species under the name of *Metatoxoscelus kurosawai*.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Yoshihiko KUROSAWA, former head of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance throughout this study, and also to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, chief curator of entomology at the same museum, for his kindness in critically reading the original manuscript and offering invaluable suggestions.

Genus *Metatoxoscelus* nov.

Facies of *Toxoscelus*. Body small, slender and deplanate above.

Head distinctly narrower than the base of pronotum, longitudinally grooved on vertex to just above the centre of frons; frons gibbose on each side of median groove; clypeal suture absent; clypeus narrowed by antennal cavities and separated from front of head by a deep transverse groove above antennal cavities; antennal cavity large and transverse; eyes small and feebly convergent below; antennae short, compact and eleven-segmented, with apical seven segments serrate, sensory pores concentrated on the terminal sockets of serrate segments.

Pronotum transverse; apex and base about equal in width; sides arcuately rounded; marginal carinae entire; lateral carinae distant from lateral margins; disc uneven and not convex.

Scutellum regularly triangular. Elytra widest just behind the middle; sides sinuate to the widest part where they are arcuately rounded, then obliquely and arcuate-

ly narrowed to apices which are separately rounded; side margins very finely denticulate near apices; disc deplanate.

Prosternum even on the disc with frontal lobe produced; anterior margin of frontal lobe broadly and arcuately emarginate, with a groove between frontal lobe and disc. Mesosternum divided; each lateral branch short and rounded before middle coxa. Metasternum longitudinally grooved at the middle.

Pygidium strongly and longitudinally carinate at middle and pointed at the middle of apex.

Legs short; middle coxae a little more widely separated than anterior ones; posterior coxae concave behind, with lateral margins strongly divergent posteriorly and visible from above on both sides of elytra; femora moderately flattened; tibiae straight, ciliate on outer margins in posterior ones; tarsi slightly shorter than a half of tibiae; claws longer than the fourth segment of tarsi.

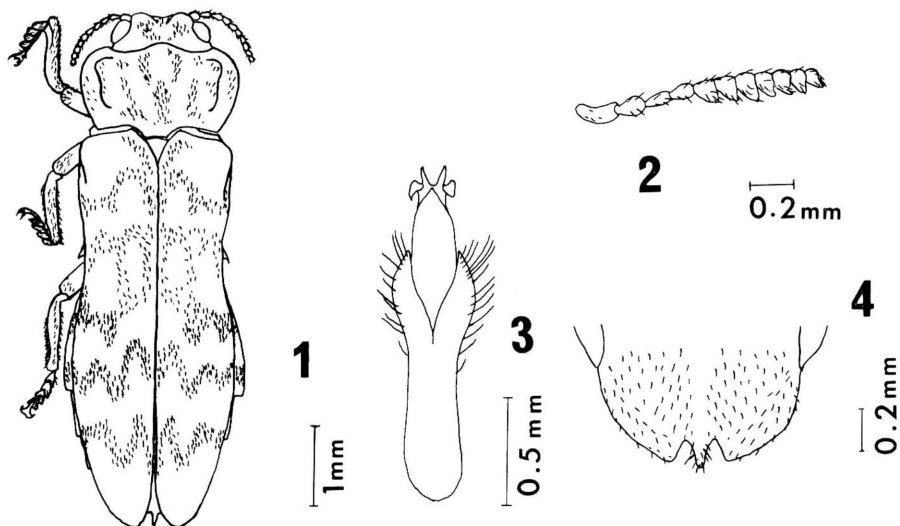
Type species: *Metatoxoscelus kurosawai* sp. nov.

Etymology. The generic name is derived from the similarity of the type species to the genus *Toxoscelus* H. DEYROLLE, 1864.

Remarks. This new genus is allied to the genus *Toxoscelus* H. DEYROLLE, 1864, and *Neotoxoscelus* W. FISHER, 1921, but can be distinguished from them by the diagnoses given in the following table.

Table 1. Differences between the genera concerned.

Genera	<i>Metatoxoscelus</i>	<i>Toxoscelus</i>	<i>Neotoxoscelus</i>
Eyes	feebly convergent below	feebly convergent below	obviously convergent below
Pronotum	disc uneven	disc uneven	disc even
	some shallow depressions on disc	some depressions on disc	no depression on disc
	lateral carina present	lateral carina present	lateral carina feeble
Coxae	posterior coxae with lateral margins strongly divergent posteriad	posterior coxae with lateral margins feebly divergent posteriad	posterior coxae with flat lateral margins and not divergent posteriad
Femora	anterior, middle and posterior femora not toothed	anterior and middle femora toothed on the inner side, but posterior femur not toothed	anterior, middle and posterior femora not toothed
Tibiae	straight in anterior, middle and posterior legs	curved in anterior and middle legs and forming spaces against femora when folded, but straight in posterior leg	straight in anterior, middle and poste- rior legs



Figs. 1-4. *Metatoxoscelus kurosawai* sp. nov. — 1, Holotype ♀, dorsal view; 2, right antenna, frontal view; 3, male genitalia, dorsal view; 4, pygidium in female, dorsal view.

Metatoxoscelus kurosawai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-4)

Dorsal side of body blackish, with violaceous tinge at elytral humeri and cupreous tinge at the lateral sides of pronotum; ventral side and legs concolorous, though more brightly tinged than the dorsal; abdomen with faint violaceous tinge.

Head transverse, strongly gibbous between eyes on each side of median groove, each gibbosity irregularly and somewhat concentrically rugose on the surface; frons transversely rugoso-punctate, with the anterior margin carinate; clypeus 2.5 times as long as wide, with a deep longitudinal impression, and microscopically transversely rugose; antennal cavities with internal margins elevated but open laterally and posteriorly; eyes with internal margins arcuate; surface mostly ornamented with short recumbent silver-whitish hairs which are sparsely arranged on vertex, middle and posterior parts of frons and clypeus, but partially with blackish recumbent hairs between the white-haired parts; antennae with first segment obconical, second globular, third and fourth fusiform and about equal in length, fifth to apical segments serrate, each wider than long.

Pronotum about 1.7 times as wide as long and widest at apical third; sides strongly rounded to apical third, weakly so to basal third, then obliquely convergent to posterior angles, and very finely crenulate in basal third; anterior angles obtusely produced in dorsal view, acute and abased; anterior margin bisinuate with median lobe broadly and arcuately produced; posterior angles obtuse and angulate; posterior margin strongly bisinuate with median lobe rather roundly emarginate in front of scutellum; marginal

carina entire, sharply defined, sinuate in basal fourth; lateral carina distant from marginal carina, ear-shaped and strongly elevated, extending from just behind anterior margin to basal fourth; disc uneven, concave between lateral and marginal carinae on each side, with two depressions on each side, large and shallow, which are transversely arranged in basal third, and also with a very shallow longitudinal depression at the middle just behind anterior median lobe; surface densely rugoso-imbricate and finely punctate among rugae, and sparsely covered with short, semirecumbent silver-whitish hairs which are arranged into seven inconspicuous stripes, one along the median longitudinal depression and three on each side of central disc, the area between the hair-stripes being sparsely clothed with blackish and recumbent hairs, the area between lateral and marginal carinae very sparsely clothed with silver-whitish hairs.

Scutellum with each side slightly concave, surface strigose and finely concentrically rugoso-punctate.

Elytra about 2.3 times as long as wide and about 4.1 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles obtuse; basal lobe angulately produced; disc deplanate, broadly and obsoletely depressed at base; sutural margins carinate near apices; surface densely rugoso-punctate with rugae transversely arranged in basal half and ornamented with short semirecumbent silver-whitish hairs which are arranged on each elytron as follows: a semicircular band apically open at basal fifth near suture; a longitudinally elliptical band at basal third near suture; a transverse band at middle near lateral margin; a zigzag band just behind middle; a transverse band just behind apical fourth; areas between these hair-markings clothed with inconspicuous blackish recumbent hairs; proximal abdominal segments more or less expanded laterally and visible from above.

Prosternum punctate on the disc except for the median part and prosternal process, which are rugoso-punctate; frontal lobe with the anterior margin obtusely produced on each side and with an arcuate groove along anterior margin separating frontal lobe from the disc; prosternal process even, gradually narrowed between anterior coxae (male) or parallel-sided (female), then somewhat angulate just behind anterior coxae, and attenuate to rather acute apex.

Abdomen as blackish as dorsum; apex of last ventral segment arcuately rounded with one groove along apical margin which is carinate (male), with one deep groove forming two parallel rims along apical margin, the marginal rim being adorned with 17 or 18 denticles which are irregular in size and the inner rim reflexed anteriorly (female).

Pygidium deeply emarginate at the tip and with a narrow projection in the emargination, whose apex reaches the supposed line connecting the apico-lateral margins.

Upper lateral sides of abdominal segments exposed from elytra and covered with silver-whitish hairs on extension of elytral silver-whitish bands.

Legs short and stout; each femur with internal ridge feebly excavated near tibial joint; tibiae straight with outer margins feebly curved, posterior tibia densely ciliated with blackish brown brush-like setae on outer margin; tarsi with four proximal seg-

ments about equal in length to one another; claw segment 1.7 times as long as the fourth tarsal segment.

Length: 5.4–6.4 mm (mean 6.0 mm) (♀), 5.3 mm (♂). Width: 1.9–2.1 mm (mean 2.0 mm) (♀), 1.6 mm (♂).

Holotype: ♀, allotype: ♂, paratypes: 2 ♀♀, Sungkang (2,500 m alt.), Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 29–VII–1985, T. HATTORI leg. The holotype and allotype are deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Host plants. Unknown. The type specimens were obtained on the leaves of a *Quercus* tree standing at the edge of a forest just below the top of a hill.

要 約

服部宇春: 台湾産タマムシ類の研究. I. ナカボソタマムシ族の1新属新種. — 台湾中央部の松崗からナカボソタマムシ族の1新属新種を記載し, *Metatoxoscelus kurosawai* という新名を与えた. この新属は, *Toxoscelus* および *Neotoxoscelus* に近縁であるが, 複眼や前胸背板の形態, 肢の基節, 腿節および脛節の構造などの差異によって区別できる.

References

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