

New Buprestid Taxa from Tropical Asia (3)

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Abstract A new species each of *Demochroa* and *Chrysochroa*, and three new sub-species of *Megaloxantha* in the buprestid tribe Chrysochroini are described, and some synonymies and a homonymy in the same tribe are proposed.

In this paper, I am going to propose several new taxa and synonymies in the buprestid tribe Chrysochroini from tropical Asia. Though there still are many noteworthy facts in this tribe, they may be dealt with in succeeding papers.

Demochroa hashimotoi Y. KUROSAWA, sp. nov.

Stands closely by *D. lacordairei* THOMSON, 1859, from the North Moluccas, but differs from the latter in the following points: 1) Pronotum tinged with dark mat green, broader, with the sides more strongly expanded at the middle; 2) punctuation of pronotum coarser; 3) punctuation of elytra denser, uniform, without transverse rugae at the basal parts; 4) apex of each elytron distinctly and sharply tridentate; 5) sinuation on each side of the median excavation of male anal sternite weaker; 6) male genital apparatus slender, less swollen exteriorly at the middle.

This species is different from *D. detanii* Y. KUROSAWA, 1983, from the Island of Peleng, the Banggai Islands of Indonesia, which is less close to this species than to *fairmairei* from the North Moluccas, in the following points: 1) Depressions on the disc of pronotum weaker; 2) pronotum broader, mat, and densely and strongly punctate; 3) elytra densely and rather uniformly punctate, not transversely rugose, with the costae entire, not obsolete on the basal parts; 4) apex of each elytron tridentate, not bidentate, without distinct emargination at the sutural part; 5) male genital apparatus not sinuate apically.

Length: 35.8–42.0 mm; width: 12.0–14.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, W. Palu, C. Celebes, IV–1983, H. DETANI lgt.; allotype: ♀, Siruyu Donggala, near Palu, C. Celebes, IV–1983, native collector lgt.; paratype: 1 ♀, near Palu, C. Celebes, IV–1983, H. DETANI lgt.

Range. Celebes.

It is strange that this Celebesian species is closer to *fairmairei* of the North Moluccas than to *detanii* of the Banggai Islands, which are geographically nearer to Celebes than to the North Moluccas.

This new species is named after Mr. Setsuro HASHIMOTO, who kindly offered the invaluable material of the type series to me for study.

Megaloxantha bicolor ohtanii Y. KUROSAWA, subsp. nov.

Different from the nominotypical race of *M. bicolor* (FABRICIUS, 1778) from western and central Java in the following points: 1) Body above dull green to aeneous green, less shiny; 2) the ivory-yellow on the tubercle on each posterior angle of pronotum reduced, often the anterior half of the tubercle being greenish and concolorous with the disc of pronotum; 3) spot on each elytron reduced, often in a small round spot surrounded by bluish black shade, or rarely it is entirely absent leaving the shade only; 4) apical emargination of male anal sternite narrower and subtriangular; 5) legs aeneous green to aeneous, sometimes aeneo-cuprescent.

Length: 59.6–67.0 mm; width: 20.2–24.0 mm.

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀), and paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Argopuro, E. Java, I–1990, native collector lgt.

Range. E. Java.

The new name is given after Mr. Takuya OHTANI, who offered the series of the type specimens to me.

Megaloxantha nigricornis luzonica Y. KUROSAWA, subsp. nov.

Catoxantha nigricornis: E. SAUNDERS, 1874, Trans. ent. Soc. London, 1874: 303.

Different from *M. nigricornis palawanica* Y. KUROSAWA, 1979, from Palawan in the following points: 1) Body above bright green, less shiny with slight aeneous and bluish tinge; 2) pronotum subtrapezoidal, slightly constricted at the middle, with the gibbosity of each posterior angle less prominent; 3) punctuation on pronotum denser, coarser and stronger; 4) elytral ivory-yellow band transverse, broader, sometimes forming a broad arcuate band from suture to lateral margin, with anterior and posterior margins dentate along the costae; 5) elytral costae more distinct though slightly; 6) apex of anal sternite more strongly narrowed towards apex.

Length: 56.3–65.2 mm; width: 17.5–21.2 mm.

Holotype and a paratype: 2 ♂♂, Mountain Province, N. Luzon, Philippines, 13–VIII–1987, native collector lgt.; allotype and a paratype: 2 ♀♀, same locality, 10–IX–1987, native collector lgt.; paratype: 1 ♀, same locality, VII–1987, native collector lgt.

Range. Philippines (Luzon).

E. SAUNDERS already recorded "*Catoxantha nigricornis* H. DEYR." based upon "a fragment, showing the transverse band on elytra, from North Luzon."

The transverse elytral band of this race shows an affinity to *M. n. arcuatifasciata* Y. KUROSAWA, 1979, from Mindanao, but the pronotum is fundamentally different in configuration.

Megaloxantha brunnea hainana Y. KUROSAWA, subsp. nov.

Different from the nominotypical race of *M. brunnea* (E. SAUNDERS, 1866), from the Indochinese Peninsula in the following points: 1) Body above more strongly shiny and lustrous; 2) elytral markings rounded, occupying the space between the second and the fourth costae; 3) elytral punctuation weaker and sparser; 4) elytral costae hardly recognizable; 5) antennae entirely blackish.

Length: 60 mm; width: 18 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Sungtan – Nata, Hainan, S. China, 26–VIII–1981, K. MARUYAMA lgt.

Range. China (Hainan).

Chrysochroa cyaneonigra Y. KUROSAWA, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Included in the Philippine *praelonga* species-group, which is characterized by the mesosternum declivous towards the prosternum and the elytra without any ivory marking or band. Three component species of this group has hitherto been known, i.e., *praelonga* WHITE, 1843, *sempri* E. SAUNDERS, 1874, and *agusanensis* Y. KUROSAWA, 1979. The present new species stands closer by *agusanensis* than by *sempri* with its

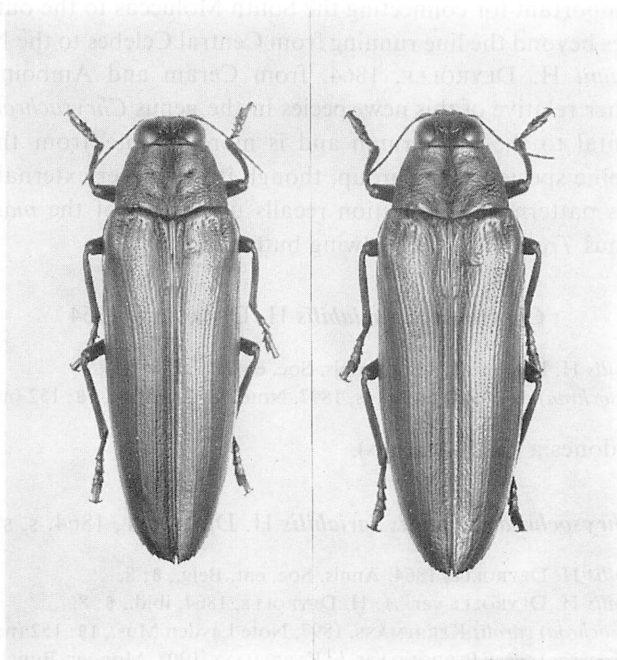


Fig. 1. *Chrysochroa cyaneonigra* Y. KUROSAWA, sp. nov., male (left) and female (right).

subspecies *osadai* Y. KUROSAWA, 1991, and more remotely related to *praelonga* with its subspecies *babuyanensis* Y. KUROSAWA, 1989.

The distinctive points to separate this species from *agusanensis* are as follows: 1) Body entirely cyaneous black, without greenish or reddish tinge anywhere, instead of being bluish green in *agusanensis*; 2) less shiny, with the punctuation of the surface stronger and denser; 3) elytral punctato-striae stronger and coarser, with the interstices alternately though slightly convex and subcostate; 4) elytral apices more acute.

From *semperi*, this species is distinguished by the colour of the body, faint elytral costae, stronger elytral punctures and more acute and pointed elytral apices.

From *praelonga*, this species is different in the colour of the body, less shiny body, less prominent humeri, and stronger and coarser elytral punctures.

Length: 33.0–37.0 mm (♂), 35.0–45.0 mm (♀); width: 9.6–10.8 mm (♂), 10.0–12.8 mm (♀).

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and paratypes: 13 ♂♂ 17 ♀♀, Island of Mangole, Sula Islands, Indonesia, II–1991, native collector lgt.

Range. Indonesia (Island of Mangole, Sula Islands).

The holotype, allotype and 7 male and 9 female paratypes are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Two pair of the paratypes are in the collection of Mr. Masao TÔYAMA, and 4 male and 6 female paratypes are in the collection of Mr. Kaoru SAKAI.

The unexpected discovery of this species from the Island of Mangole of the Sula Islands is very important for connecting the South Moluccas to the outer islands range of the Philippines beyond the line running from Central Celebes to the North Moluccas. *Chrysochroa kaupii* H. DEYROLLE, 1864, from Ceram and Amboina of the South Moluccas, another relative of this new species in the genus *Chrysochroa*, has the mesosternum horizontal to the prosternum and is more remote from this species than from the Philippine species of the group, though it has closer external resemblance to *praelonga*. This pattern of distribution recalls us of that of the *magellanus* species-group in the genus *Troides* of the birdwing butterflies.

Chrysochroa variabilis H. DEYROLLE, 1864

Chrysochroa variabilis H. DEYROLLE, 1864, Anns. Soc. ent. Belg., 8: 8.

Chrysochroa (Chrysochroa) caroli: KERREMANS, 1897, Note Leyden Mus., 19: 152 (nec PERROUD, 1853).

Range. Indonesia (N. Moluccas).

Chrysochroa variabilis variabilis H. DEYROLLE, 1864, s. str.

Chrysochroa variabilis H. DEYROLLE, 1864, Anns. Soc. ent. Belg., 8: 8.

Chrysochroa variabilis H. DEYROLLE var. *A*: H. DEYROLLE, 1864, *ibid.*, 8: 8.

Chrysochroa (Chrysochroa) caroli: KERREMANS, 1897, Note Leyden Mus., 19: 152 (nec PERROUD, 1853).

Chrysochroa (Chrysochroa) caroli PERROUD var. *b*: KERREMANS, 1908, Monogr. Bupr., 3, Chrysochroini–Chalcophorini: Chalcophorites (pars): 101.

Range. N. Moluccas (Batjan, Mandioli, Kasiruta).

Chrysochroa variabilis funebris THÉRY, 1897

Chrysochroa funebris THÉRY, 1897, Anns. Soc. ent. Fr., **66**: 368.

Chrysochroa variabilis H. DEYROLLE var. *B*: H. DEYROLLE, 1864, Anns. Soc. ent. Belg., **8**: 8.

Chrysochroa (Chrysochroa) caroli PERROUT var. *c*: KERREMANS, 1908, Monogr. Bupr., **3**, Chrysochroini – Chalcophorini: Chalcophorites (pars): 101.

Chrysochroa (Chrysochroa) caroli PERROUT var. *funebris*: KERREMANS, 1908, *ibid.*, **3**, Chrysochroini – Chalcophorini: Chalcophorites (pars): 101.

Range. N. Moluccas (Halmahera, Ternate, Tidore, Morotai).

The colour pattern of the body of this species given by H. DEYROLLE in his original description is “Rouge pourpre métallique en-dessous, tête et prothorax de même couleur, le dernier parfois vert ou verdâtre; élytres vertes, extrémité rouge cuivreux, passant au brun sur les bords postérieurs,” and the habitat mentioned by him is “Gilolo, Batchan.” However, the brighter form, which accords well with the original description, is restricted to Batjan (=Batchan) and its vicinities, whereas the range of the darker form is confined to Halmahera (=Gilolo) and its vicinities. I am inclined to regard each of them as independent subspecies. The same pattern of differentiation is found between the two subspecies, *croesus* WALLACE, 1859, from Batjan and *lydius* FELDER, 1865, from Halmahera, of a birdwing butterfly, *Ornithoptera croesus* WALLACE.

Genus *Pseudocallopiustus* OBENBERGER, 1942

Pseudocallopiustus OBENBERGER, 1942, Acta ent. Mus. natn. Pragae, Čechoslov., **20**: 231 (type species:

Pseudocallopiustus platynotus OBENBERGER, 1942, by monotypy).

Descarpentriesia Y. KUROSAWA, 1982, Bull. natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, (A), **8**: 182 (nec RUTER, 1964) (type species: *Chrysochroa resplendens* GORY, 1840, by original designation) (syn. et hom. nov.).

Type species: *Pseudocallopiustus platynotus* OBENBERGER, 1942 (= *Chrysochroa resplendens* GORY, 1840).

Pseudocallopiustus resplendens (GORY, 1840)

Chrysochroa resplendens GORY, 1840, Hist. nat. Icon. Ins. Coléopt., Suppl. Bupr., Paris, **4**: 61.

Callopiustus resplendens: H. DEYROLLE, 1864, Anns. Soc. ent. Belg., **8**: 10.

Pseudocallopiustus platynotus OBENBERGER, 1942, Acta ent. Mus. natn. Pragae, Čechoslov., **20**: 231 (syn. nov.).

Descarpentriesia resplendens: Y. KUROSAWA, 1982, Bull. natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, (A), **8**: 183.

Range. Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Natuna Is.

Descarpentriesia Y. KUROSAWA, 1982, is a synonym of *Pseudocallopiustus* OBENBERGER, 1942, and a homonym of *Descarpentriesia* RUTER, 1964, of a Malagasy cetoniid.

Pseudocallopiustus platynotus OBENBERGER, 1942, from Borneo is nothing but a

synonym of *Callopistus resplendens* (GORY, 1840), from the Malay Peninsula.

要 約

黒沢良彦: 熱帯アジア産タマムシ類に関する新発見 (3). — 熱帯アジアに多くの種類を含むルリタマムシ族 *Chrysochroini* は, タマムシ科のうちではもっとも大型で美しい種類ばかりからなる一群であるが, いまだに命名されていない分類群が多く残されているばかりでなく, その分類体系さえもまだ確立されてはいない. 今回はそのうちの2新種 *Demochroa hashimotoi* と *Chrysochroa cyaneonigra*, および3新亜種 *Megaloxantha bicolor ohtanii*, *M. nigricornis luzonica* と *M. brunnea hainana* を記載し, *Chrysochroa variabilis* H. DEYROLLE, 1864 を2亜種 *variabilis* s. str. と *funebri* THÉRY, 1897 に分割し, さらに *Callopistus resplendens* (GORY, 1840) を基準種として創設された属 *Descarpentriesia* Y. KUROSAWA, 1982 は, コガネムシ科ハナムグリ亜科の属 *Descarpentriesia* RUTER, 1964 により先取されていて使えないうえに, 属 *Pseudocallopistus* OBENBERGER, 1942 のシノニムである旨を記した. しかし, *Pseudocallopistus* OBENBERGER の基準種 *P. platynotus* OBENBERGER, 1942 は *Callopistus resplendens* (GORY, 1840) のシノニムである.

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