

NEW SPECIES OF BUPRESTIDAE FROM JAVA. II¹
(COLEOPTERA).

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Among two small collections of buprestid beetles received from Java for identification from Dr. P. van der Goot and F. C. Drescher, the following new species were found. My sincere thanks are extended to both these men for their kindness in permitting me to deposit the types of the new species in the United States National Museum collection.

***Aphanisticus drescheri*, new species.**

Elongate, strongly narrowed posteriorly, flattened above, moderately shining, glabrous, above and beneath uniformly black, the antennae, head, and anterior part of pronotum sometimes with a distinct cupreous or aeneous reflection.

Head elongate, parallel behind the eyes, much narrower than prothorax; front broadly, deeply excavated, with the sides parallel, when viewed from above arcuately emarginate in front; surface indistinctly punctate, with two narrowly separated, deep, median foveae behind the transverse frontal ridge, and a strongly elevated, longitudinal, median carina on underside of head; eyes with the inner margins rather strongly angulate.

Pronotum broadly subcordate, nearly twice as wide as long, slightly wider at base than at apex, widest just in front of middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded anteriorly, nearly parallel posteriorly, indistinctly crenulate; posterior angles rectangular; anterior margin deeply, broadly, arcuately emarginate; base transversely sinuate on each side, the median lobe rather strongly produced and broadly rounded; disk strongly convex at middle, broadly flattened on each side, deeply, transversely depressed along base, with a broad, deeper depression on each side toward posterior angle, and with a deep, narrow, transversely angulate groove near the anterior margin; surface feebly, densely granulate or reticulate, with a few coarse, indistinct punctures intermixed. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base; humeral angles obtuse; sides parallel from bases to middles, then strongly, obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded and feebly serrate; humeri rather prominent; disk slightly convex, broadly depressed on each side behind the humerus, with very shallow basal depressions; surface densely, finely granulate, with longitudinal rows of coarse, very shallow punctures, the punctures becoming obsolete toward the apices.

Body beneath finely, densely granulate, with a few coarse, shallow, inconspicuous punctures intermixed; prosternum feebly emarginate in front; tarsus reddish yellow, except the last segment, which is black; tarsal claws black; tarsal lamellae brownish white.

Length, 3.25 mm.; width, 1.06 mm.

¹ I. Treubia, vol. 15, 1935, pp. 27-48.

Type locality.—Mid Java: Mt. Slamet, Batoerraden (Banjoemas Residency).

Type.—No. 52209, United States National Museum. Paratypes in the F. C. Drescher collection.

Described from three specimens (one type). The type and one paratype were collected at the type locality, September 1, 1932, by F. C. Drescher; and one paratype was collected at Mt. Tangkoeban Prahoe, Preanger, West Java, at an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, during August, 1934, by the same collector. The paratypes vary slightly from the type in having the pronotum broadly, triangularly flattened along the anterior margin.

This species is allied to *javanicus* Obenberger, but it differs from that species in being more slender, and in not having the pronotum transversely grooved at the middle.

***Aphanisticus oreophilus*, new species.**

Resembles *drescheri* Fisher, but differs from it as follows: Pronotum strongly transverse, widest at middle, the sides regularly, arcuately rounded from bases to apices, the posterior angles obtusely angulate, and the surface without a distinct, transversely angulate groove near the anterior margin, and the elytra not wider than the pronotum at base.

Length, 3.5 mm.; width, 1 mm.

Type locality.—Mid Java: Mt. Slamet, Batoerraden (Banjoemas Residency).

Type.—No. 52210, United States National Museum. Paratype in the F. C. Drescher collection.

Described from two specimens (one type). The type was collected at the type locality, August 30, 1926, by F. C. Drescher, and the paratype was collected at Preanger, Djampang, West Java, at an altitude of 2,000 feet, during January, 1935, by Mrs. E. Walsh.

***Aphanisticus aeneomaculatus*, new species.**

Elongate, strongly flattened above, moderately shining, glabrous; above brownish black, with aeneous, cupreous, or violaceous reflections, and each elytron ornamented with a more or less distinct, irregular, transversely oblique, bronzy green fascia at middle, and an irregular, elongate spot of the same color near the apical fourth; beneath uniformly brownish black, and more shining than above.

Head elongate, slightly wider posteriorly, distinctly narrower than the prothorax; front broadly, deeply excavated between the eyes, with the sides feebly converging toward the bottom, when viewed from above, deeply, angularly emarginate; surface finely, densely granulose, with a few large, inconspicuous punctures on the occiput, two deep, narrowly separated foveae behind the

transverse frontal ridge, and a strongly elevated, longitudinal, median carina on underside of head; eyes with the inner sides abruptly margined and placed at the extreme lateral part of the excavation.

Pronotum transverse, one and one-half times as wide as long, slightly wider at base than at apex, widest at middle; sides indistinctly crenulate, regularly, arcuately rounded from apical angles to posterior angles; posterior angles obtusely angulate; anterior margin strongly, transversely sinuate; base feebly, transversely sinuate on each side, with an acutely triangular, median lobe; surface densely granulose, broadly, irregularly flattened on each side along lateral margin, deeply depressed on each side of the median elevations, narrowly, transversely depressed along base, except at median lobe, which is slightly elevated, and with a narrow, deep, transversely angular depression between the median and anterior elevations; disk strongly, irregularly elevated as follows: A transversely triangular elevation along anterior margin, with a narrow, longitudinal, median depression; two irregular, transverse, median elevations extending on each side to the lateral fourth and separated from each other by a deep, transversely oval depression. Scutellum invisible.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, subequal in width at bases and middles; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides broadly constricted in front of middles, broadly, arcuately expanded behind middles, then obliquely converging to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded or subtruncate; humeri strongly, longitudinally carinate; surface uneven, densely granulose, indistinctly, irregularly punctate, with strongly elevated, transverse rugae between the longitudinal costae on basal halves, and each elytron with rounded, longitudinal costae as follows: A median one extending from base to near apex; a subsutural costa extending from base to middle of elytron; an indistinct lateral costa parallel to the lateral margin, beginning near middle of elytron, joined to the median costa near apex, extending around tip of elytron and joined to the sutural margin, which is strongly elevated posteriorly; and an elongate elevation between the median and lateral costae just behind the middle.

Body beneath finely, densely granulose, with a few large, shallow, inconspicuous punctures intermixed; first abdominal sternite deeply, longitudinally depressed at base, strongly carinate on each side of the depression; prosternal lobe strongly elevated, deeply, transversely depressed anteriorly; mesosternum broadly, transversely depressed; tarsus reddish yellow, except last segment, which is black; tarsal claws black; tarsal lemmellae yellowish white.

Length, 3.6-4 mm.; width, 1-1.2 mm.

Type locality.—Mid Java: Mt. Slamet, Batoerraden (Banjoemas Residency).

Type and paratypes.—No. 52211, United States National Museum. Paratypes in the F. C. Drescher collection.

Described from seven specimens (one type) collected during September and December, 1932, by F. C. Drescher.

This species is closely allied to *fossulipennis* Obenberger, but it differs from that species in having the elytra ornamented on the basal halves with bronzy green designs, the two transverse, median elevations on the pronotum separated by a transversely

oval depression, and the prosternal lobe abruptly declivous at the apex.

Agrilus walshi, new species.

Male.—Small, slender, strongly attenuate posteriorly, strongly shining; head and antennae greenish blue, the former brownish black on occiput; pronotum bronzy green, blackish at middle; elytra olivaceous brown, uniformly clothed with whitish pubescence, except toward lateral margins; beneath black, with aeneous or greenish reflections.

Head with the front rather wide, feebly convex, about equal in width at top and bottom, the lateral margins parallel, deeply, narrowly, transversely grooved behind the epistoma, feebly, broadly depressed on occiput, surface finely, densely granulose, feebly, coarsely punctate on front, longitudinally rugose on occiput, densely clothed behind epistoma with long, semierect, white hairs; epistoma strongly transverse between the antennae, vaguely arcuately emarginate in front; antenna extending to basal fourth of pronotum, serrate from the fourth segment, the serrate segments about as wide as long.

Pronotum one-third wider than long, about equal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides feebly, arcuately rounded; posterior angles rectangular; when viewed from the side the marginal and submarginal carinae straight, narrowly separated anteriorly, but joined behind the middle; anterior margin strongly bisinuate, with the median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; base transversely bisinuate, without a distinct, median lobe; disk moderately convex, broadly depressed at sides, with a broad, shallow depression in front of the scutellum, and with strongly elevated, arcuate prehumeral carinae, extending from posterior angles to lateral margins in front of middle; surface deeply, irregularly, transversely rugose, finely punctate between the rugae, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate, the surface finely reticulate.

Elytra as wide as pronotum at base, subequal in width at bases and behind middles; sides nearly parallel to behind middles (feebly constricted in front of middles), then strongly, obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded and feebly serrate; sides of abdomen narrowly exposed above; disk slightly flattened, with broad, moderately deep, basal depressions, and each elytron with a distinct posthumeral carina extending to basal third; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, more or less rugose basally, densely, uniformly clothed with short, rather broad, semierect, white hairs, except toward the lateral margins, where the hairs are finer and inconspicuous.

Abdomen beneath finely granulose, with fine, transverse, crenulate lines, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs; first and second sternites connate, the first armed with a distinct, round, median tubercle; last sternite broadly subtruncate at apex; vertical portions of segments not conspicuously pubescent; pygidium without a projecting carina at apex. Prosternum densely granulose, feebly rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs; prosternal lobe broad, strongly declivous, broadly subtruncate in front; prosternal process broad, sides obliquely expanded to behind the coxal cavities, then obliquely narrowed to the apex, which is acute. Tibiae slender, straight, the anterior and middle pairs armed with a short tooth at apices. Posterior

legs missing. Tarsal claws cleft near the middles, the inner tooth of each claw slightly shorter than the outer one, and not turned inward.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the head uniformly reddish brown and not distinctly pubescent behind the epistoma, the antennae bronzy brown, the prosternal lobe feebly emarginate in front, the tibiae unarmed at apices, the tarsal claws cleft near the middles, with the inner tooth of each claw broad and much shorter than the outer one, and in not having a tubercle at middle of the first abdominal sternite.

Length, 3.75–4 mm.; width, 1–1.12 mm.

Type locality.—West Java: Mt. Tjikoendoel, Preanger.

Type.—No. 52212, United States National Museum. Paratypes in the F. C. Drescher collection.

Described from three specimens (one type). The type was collected at the type locality at an altitude of 2,000 feet, during October, 1934, by Mrs. E. Walsh; and the two paratypes were collected at Mt. Tangkoeban Prahoe, Preanger, West Java, at an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, during August, 1933, and April, 1934, by F. C. Drescher.

This species is closely allied to *mindanaoensis* Fisher, but it differs from that species in being more strongly attenuate posteriorly, and in having the pronotum more coarsely and deeply rugose, the hairs on the elytra broader, and the first abdominal sternite of the male armed at the middle with a distinct tubercle.

Trachys (Trachys) pipturi, new species.

Broadly oblong, moderately convex, about equally rounded in front and behind, widest at bases of elytra, strongly shining; above and beneath black, with a distinct aeneous or cupreous reflection; elytra ornamented with distinct, white, pubescent designs.

Head with the front broadly but not very deeply concave between the eyes, when viewed from above very broadly, feebly emarginate, with an obsolete, longitudinal, median groove extending from occiput to epistoma, the two post-oral pores distinct and widely separated; surface indistinctly, irregularly ocellate-punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish yellow hairs; eyes not margined on inner sides, feebly converging toward bottom; epistoma slightly elevated, strongly transverse between the antennae, semi-circularly emarginate in front, the surface transversely reticulate; clypeal suture distinct.

Pronotum three times as wide as long at middle, considerably narrower at apex than at base, widest at base; sides strongly, obliquely converging from posterior angles to apical angles, which are rather acute and extending forward nearly on a line with the posterior fourths of the eyes; posterior angles rectangular; anterior margin broadly, arcuately emarginate; base transversely sinuate, the median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; disk moderately convex, without distinct depressions; surface indistinctly ocellate-punctate,

rather densely, uniformly clothed with short, semierect, brownish yellow pubescence, irregularly ornamented with inconspicuous spots of short, semierect, white hairs. Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra one and two-fifths times longer than wide, slightly wider than pronotum at base, widest at bases; sides feebly converging from bases to middles (feebly, arcuately constricted at basal fourths), then strongly, arcuately converging to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; surface broadly, feebly depressed on each side behind the humerus, feebly gibbose near apices, with broad, vague, basal depressions, but without lateral carinae, indistinctly ocellate-punctate, rather densely, uniformly clothed with short, semierect, brownish yellow and dark brown pubescence intermixed, and ornamented with short, semierect, white hairs as follows: Numerous irregular, narrow designs on basal halves, and two narrow, transverse, strongly zigzag fasciae behind the middle.

Abdomen beneath moderately convex, coarsely ocellate-punctate, the ocelli open posteriorly and more or less connected on basal sternite, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs. Prosternum subtruncate in front, coarsely, sparsely punctate, clothed with a few semierect, yellowish hairs; prosternal lobe slightly elevated, longer than wide, sides expanded posteriorly, broadly rounded at apex. Palpi yellowish. Tarsus and tarsal lamellae yellowish, except last tarsal segment, which is black.

Length, 3.75–4 mm.; width, 2.25–2.4 mm.

Type locality.—West Java: Mt. Gedeh, Tapos, 800 meters (Buitenzorg Residency).

Type and paratype.—No. 52213, United States National Museum. Paratypes in the Zoological Museum, Buitenzorg, and the F. C. Drescher collection.

Described from five specimens (one type). The type and three paratypes were reared during November and December 1933, from larvae mining in the leaves of "kilaleur" (*Pipturus repandus*) collected at the type locality by Dr. L. G. E. Kalshoven, and one paratype was collected at Mt. Slamet, Batooerraden (Banjoemas Residency), Mid Java, during October, 1925, by F. C. Drescher.

This species is allied to *picta* Fisher, but it differs from that species in having the epistoma longer and semicircularly emarginate in front, the prosternum transversely truncate in front and the prosternal process longer than wide, the palpi and tarsi yellowish, and by the different arrangement of the white pubescence on the dorsal surface.



Fisher, Warren Samuel and Fisher, Warren Samuel. 1937. "New species of Buprestidae from Java. II. (Coleoptera)." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 39, 231–236.

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