

**A study on the tribe Poecilonotini, with a revision
of the subtribe Nesotrinchina subtrib. nov.
and the description of a new genus and species
from Papua New Guinea
(Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Chrysochroinae)**

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Abstract. The preceding definitions of the tribe Poecilonotini Jakobson, 1913 are revised and commented and a new concept of the tribe Poecilonotini *sensu novo* is suggested. The subtribe Nesotrinchina Bílý, Kubáň & Volkovitsh, subtrib. nov. is described and revised including a study of selected taxa of the subtribe Poecilonotina. *Ulaikoilia jelineki* Bílý & Kubáň, gen. nov., sp. nov. (subtribe Nesotrinchina subtrib. nov.) is described from Papua New Guinea. The genus is diagnosed and compared with related genera and important characters at the genus and species level are illustrated. The following new synonymies are proposed: *Lamprodila (Erialata) auripilis* (Obenberger, 1922) = *L. (E.) pubescens* (Fisher, 1930), syn. nov., *Melobasina apicalis* Kerremans, 1900 = *M. ignita* (Théry, 1937), syn. nov., *Nesotrinchus australicus* (Kerremans, 1903) = *N. simonisi* Obenberger, 1924, syn. nov. and *N. caeruleipennis* (Fairmaire, 1877) = *N. orientalis* Bellamy, 1987, syn. nov. *Haplotrinchus marginefossus* Thomson, 1878, stat. restit. (Chrysochroinae Laporte de Castelnau, 1835, Dicerini Gistel, 1848, Haplotrinchina Holyňski, 1993) is removed from synonymy with *H. pyrochlorus* (Fairmaire, 1877) and restituted as a valid species. *Nesotrinchus* Obenberger, 1924, stat. restit. is removed from synonymy with *Melobasina* Kerremans, 1900. A new substitute name is suggested: *Nesotrinchus thomsoni* Bílý & Kubáň, nom. nov. for *N. caeruleipennis* Thomson, 1878 (primary and secondary homonym). Lectotypes are designated for *Dicercomorpha caeruleipennis* Fairmaire, 1877, *D. caeruleipennis* Thomson,

1878, *Haplotrinchus australicus* Kerremans, 1903, *Melobasina apicalis* Kerremans, 1900, *Nesotrinchus simondsi* Obenberger, 1924 and *Poecilonota suturalis* Deyrolle, 1864. The genus *Pseudhyperantha* Saunders, 1869 is transferred from Stigmoderini Lacordaire, 1857 back to the tribe Buprestini Leach, 1815. Finally, the following species are transferred to other genera: *Melobasina suturalis* (Deyrolle, 1864), comb. nov. from *Lamprodila* Motschulsky, 1860; *Nesotrinchus wallisii* (Montrouzier, 1855), comb. nov. from *Haplotrinchus* Kerremans, 1903; and *N. australicus*, *N. caeruleipennis* and *N. thomsoni* Bílý & Kubáň, nom. nov., all comb. nov. from *Melobasina*.

Key words. Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Buprestini, Dicerini, Poecilonotini, Nesotrinchina subtrib. nov., taxonomy, replacement name, synonymy, new combination, lectotype designation, Oriental Region, Australian Region, Pacific Islands

Introduction

We have recently received a splendid specimen of an undescribed species of the family Buprestidae Leach, 1815. This new species belongs to an undescribed genus related to genera of the tribe Poecilonotini Jakobson, 1913 (Chrysochroinae Laporte de Castelnau, 1835). It is described in the present paper as *Ulaikoilia* Bílý & Kubáň, gen. nov. To describe and diagnose the new genus, the whole taxonomic structure of Poecilonotini had to be revised, since the tribe has been treated by various authors in rather different ways. As a result of this revision, a new concept of the tribe Poecilonotini Jakobson, 1913 *sensu novo* is suggested.

Material and methods

Wings, male and female genitalia of studied specimens were extracted and mounted on a separate label. A SZP 11 Zoom stereoscopic microscope was used for illustrations and Olympus SZX 12 microscope with fixed camera for colour images (photos by V. Kubáň unless otherwise mentioned). The nomenclature of wing venation follows FEDORENKO (2009). To study the characters of wing venation and abdominal tergite arrangement, additional species from different genera of the Poecilonotini, Dicerini Gistel, 1848, Stigmoderini Lacordaire, 1857, and Buprestini were investigated (see the list below).

Photos of the holotype of '*Nesotrinchus solomonensis* Théry, 1937' from the Database of insect primary types in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University [<http://insects.oeb.harvard.edu/MCZ/FMPro?-db=Species.fm&-lay=web&-format=search.htm&-view>] were also used in the analyses.

We took the data on a distribution in the catalogue of each species directly from the original papers (in 'quotation marks' if cited verbatim), since many data in earlier catalogues are erroneous.

Data from locality labels of the types in the chapter 'Taxonomy' are cited 'verbatim' with our comments in square brackets, slash brackets '/' separate data from different labels, [h]