

KRASCI Z FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE V DEHRA DUN
V INDII, I. (COLEOPTERA, BUPRESTIDAE).

ON SOME BUPRESTID BEETLES FROM THE COLL. OF FOREST
RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN DEHRA DUN IN INDIA, I.
(COLEOPTERA, BUPRESTIDAE).

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Pan M. L. Roonwal, M. Sc., vedoucí entomolog indického lesnického výzkumného ústavu v Dehra Dun (Upper Punjab) v Himalajích v Indii zaslal mi k revisi a k určení některé krasce, sebrané tamními odborníky nebo vychované v ústavních líhních. Tento materiál, byť nečetný, je velmi důležitý, protože u většiny druhů je přesně zjištěna rostlina, ve které žijí, což se stává u mimoevropských nálezů jen zřídka. Protože se takto poprvé dovídáme něco o bionomii těchto druhů, považuji za účelno, zachytit tyto nálezy i s dvěma novými druhy ve zvláštním článku. Oba nové druhy jsou velmi pozoruhodné. *Anthaxie phyllanthi* n. sp. upomíná poněkud na některé palaearktické druhy ze skupiny *Anthaxia angustipennis* Klug a *A. stupida* Mars. Indických Anthaxií je nemnoho a všechny jsou celkem dosti nenápadné. Velikým překvapením je objev nového druhu rodu *Belionota* Eschsch. Tyto veliké druhy jsou známy pouze z východní polokoule a jsou vesměs tropické. Nový druh liší se ode všech dosud známých druhů celého rodu zvláštní úpravou tykadel v obou pohlavích: u samce jsou tykadla na každém z článků na vnější straně dlouze bíle spoře obrvena — jedná se zde patrně o citové brvy — a u samičky tykadla na každém z trojbokých článků nesou zvláštní hluboký vtisk, který se nevyskytuje u žádného známého druhu. Je to tedy druh ojedinělý mezi všemi dosud známými a je mi potěšením, že jej mohu pojmenovati po p. M. L. Roonwalovi. V zásilce byl také jeden kus mně dosud in natura neznámého a zřejmě velmi vzácného druhu *Cypriacis impressicollis* Kerr. Rod *Cypriacis* Casey je zastoupen větším počtem druhů v Severní Americe a ve střední Evropě je zastoupen jediným, velevzácným a vlastně snad už vyhynulým reliktním druhem *Cypriacis splendens* F. (*splendida* Payk., *aurulenta* Jakobson). Všechny druhy celého starého světa

jsou velkými raritami a proto používám této příležitosti, abych doplnil ne dosti přesný *Kerrmansův* popis. Ve zmíněném ústavě nesl tento kus lístek s označením „*Ancylochira kashmirensis* F.“, což značí podle p. Roonwalla „*Fairmaire*“ jako autora. Je to zřejmě *nomen in litteris*.

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Mr. M. L. Roonwal, M. Sc., of the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun (U. P., India) has obliged me to having sent to me for examination and identification some Buprestid beetles, found in the elevation cages and on the excursions of specialists and collectors of this Institute in the forests of Upper Punjab. As to the most specimens being added labels with indications about the breeding plant, I take it as very useful to publish a short list of the sent species, the biological conditions of many mentioned species being not known before. In the sending was a very interesting species, *Cypriacis impressicollis* Kerr., very superficially described by *Kerrmans* and belonging to the genus *Cypriacis* Casey, whose all species of Old World are very rare and some of them, as *Cypriacis splendens* F. probably extinct, and therefore I give here some additions to the original description. Two species of the lot are new. The most interesting species is *Belionota roonwali* n. sp., which differs from all known species of Asia and Africa by the very peculiar form of the antennae, differently built in both sexes. The second new species is *Anthaxia phyllanthi* n. sp., belonging in the affinity of my *Anthaxia cailloli* Obenb. described from the Himalayas. I am very obliged to Mr. M. Roonwal and I have the pleasure to name after him the very interesting and new species *Belionota roonwali* n. sp.

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1. *Agelia pectinicornis* Cast. et Gory.

Castelnau et Gory, Monogr. Bupr. I, 1835, p. 5 (*Chrysochroa*), T. 2, fig. 3. — Kerr. Monogr. Bupr. III, 1908—1909, p. 218.

Synon.: *Chrysochroa siva* Gory, Monogr. Bupr. Suppl. IV, 1840, p. 52, T. 10, fig. 52.

Three specimens: 1. Chanda, C. P.—R. M. Singhal, 1949—2. Boria, Jubbulpur, C. P.—S. N. Chatterjee, 25. VI. 1934. 3. R. Palghar Range, N. Thana Bombay, 3.—4. VII. 1939 R. R. O. 667.

“On teak leaf.”

2. *Ptosima embrik-strandina* Obenb.

Obenberger, *Festschrift für Prof. Dr. Embrik Strand*, Vol. I, 193, Riga, p. 99—100.

Described from Madras.

Dankanikotta. North Salem. Research Ranger. 11. IV. 1939.

3. *Cypriacis impressicollis* Kerr.

Kerremans, *Ann. Soc. Entom. Belge* XXXVI, 1892, p. 172.

Described from India or.: Bengale. Received under the name of "*Ancylochira kashmirensis* F." (Fairm.) but, as far as I know, never described under this name, which is clearly a "nomen in litteris". The species of the genus *Cypriacis* Casey are mostly represented in Central and North America. Some Asiatic species are known, but all are very rare in the collections. A single species is known from Europa: *Cypriacis splendens* F. (*splendida* Payk., *aurulenta* Jakobson non Linné) which is now probably extinct and is known in some few specimens, represented only in the greatest collections. The present species is probably also very rare, as I have never seen this species before and therefore I take the opportunity to add some complementary adnotations to the original, rather short and vague description of Kerremans.

Dimensions of the present specimen: Long.: 24, let.: 8 mm.

Species elongata, supra satis subdepressa, supra smaragdineo viridis, aspectu sericeo, subtus nitidior, aureoviridis. Capite lato, oculis satis parvis, lateraliter haud prominulis, vertice inter oculos lato. Fronte satis plana, sine ullis reliephis distinctis vel linea media impressa, spatio interoculari frontis longitudine distincte latiore, lateribus frontis rectis et versus anticem divergentibus, foveis antennalibus utrimque desuper duabus carinis parvis arcuatis superpositis munitis, antennis satis longis, cuprescentibus, ab articulo tertio singulis articulis triangularibus, illo articulo tertio articulum quartum longitudine haud superante, articulis triangularibus latitudine distincte longioribus, angulis internis articularum acutangulis. Superficie frontis dense corrose, irregulariter granulosa. Thorace antice bisinuatim emarginato, lobo medio producto, lato, distincto, margine anteriori immarginato, thorace longitudine circiter duplo latiore, in tertia parte basali summum latitudinis attingente, lateribus rotundatis, versus anticem fortius, versus basim solum leviter attenuatis, disci medio solum superficialiter longitudinaliter impresso, disco aequaliter convexo, thorace solum versus latera utrimque longitudinaliter (prope latera) leviter subinflato, margine laterali desuper haud visibili, sculptura thoracis densa, subaequali, sed e punctis grossis, fortibus, simpliciter impressis composita. Carina laterali acuta, simplici, fere recta, solum postice leviter sinuata. Scutello parvulo, semicirculari. Processu prosternali immarginato, postice acuminato, angusto, medio versus apicem fortius sulcatim subdepresso, solum minute, sparse et inaequaliter punctato. Elytris latitudine circiter $2\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, thorace distincte latioribus, lateribus usque post medium parallelis, dein versus apicem longe arcuatim attenuatis, apice anguste transverse truncato, externe denticula parva notato, angulo suturali acuto. Elytris valde distincte quinquecarinatis, carinis 1, 2, 3, usque ad apicem productis, carina quarta abbreviata et solum post medium longitudinis distincta, carina quinta, sublaterali fere usque ad apicem producta. Carinis his angustis, valde nitentibus, valde regularibus, glabris, laevibus, impunctatis, interstitiis planis, regularibus, aequalibus, valde latis, sculptura valde aequali, subsericea, e granulatione corrosa valde regulari et valde densa composita, sine ullis punctis isolatis visibilibus. Mesosterno subplano, sternito

basali solo medio profunde et late canaliculato. Tibiis anticis versus apicem subdilatis, tibiis mediis et anticis interne bicarinatis.

Specimen unicum indicationes sequentes portat:

„*Ancylochira kashmirensis* F.“ — C. F. C. B. det. — For. Zool. Coll. — Bodyar, Saunsar, 14. VI. 1916. Student coll. „Taken inside deodar log.“

4. *Anthaxia phyllanthi* n. sp.

Loc.: New Forest, Dehra Dun, U. P. — G. D. Bhasin, 2. 8. 1954. — P. R. D. 1540. — E. C. R. 152. Cage 465. — 11. 8. 1954. — 23. VII. 1954.

„Ex *Phyllanthus emblica*.“

Long.: 5, let.: 1,3 mm. Species parva, elongata, corpore valde cylindraco, leviter sericeonitido, sculptura superficiei valde subtili, in elytris solum minutissime granulosa. Capite valde lato. oculis lateraliter satis prominulis, colore capitis in femina totaliter cuprescente, in mare fronte viridi et solum vertice anguste cupreo. Colore corporis supra cupreo, solum thorace medio fasciis duabus longitudinalibus latis et in medio valde approximatis obscurioribus, griseis, haud valde conspicue notato. Fronte convexa, sine ulla depressione media, superficiei valde dense et aequaliter aciculatim granulosa, pube brevissima inconspicua tecta. Lateribus frontis subsinuatis, fere parallelis, parte interoculari frontis longitudine circiter $1\frac{1}{2}$ latiore. Antennis brevibus, virescentibus. Thorace longitudine circiter $1\frac{1}{2}$ latiore, antice valde bisinuato, lobo medio lato et producto, thorace in tertia parte basali summum latitudinis attingente, lateribus solum valde leviter rotundatis et versus anticem et versus basim solum leviter attenuatis, disco valde aequaliter convexo, sine ulla depressione media vel laterali, superficiei tota areolis rotundis minutissimis (sine granula centrali) dense tecta, sculptura hac valde subtili et in medio subevanescente, solum versus latera fortiore et ibi leviter subrugosa. Carina laterali sinuata, solum postice distincta. Scutello parvulo triangulari. Elytris convexis, subparallelis, usque ad medium parallelis, abdomen lateraliter totaliter tegentibus, a medio in linea curvata regulari versus apicem attenuatis, apicibus separatim anguste rotundatis et minute denticulatis. Superficie elytrorum tota valde aequaliter sculpta, sculptura hac minutissima, subgranulosa. Elytris, pube fere inconspicua, perparum visibili, brevissima, grisea aequaliter tectis. Corpore subtus cupreoaeneo, brevissime, inconspicue griseo pubescente. Pedibus gracilibus, satis longis, tibiis solum leviter arcuatis, tarsis satis longis. Pedibus in mare magis virescentibus.

In vicinatem speciei *A. cailloli* O b e n b. pertinens.

5. *Belionota roonwali* n. sp.

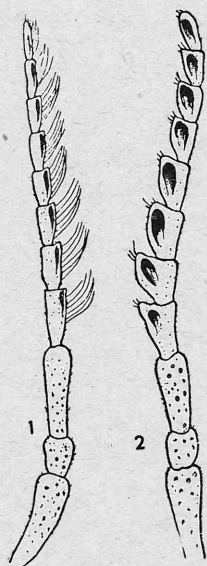
Hab.: India or.: Silari, E. Pench Range, Nagpur Wardha. M. P. — F. R. I. Project (1953), 2. V. 1954. — R. R. D. 1486, B. C. K. 91, Cage 507. — 18. V. 1954. — 1. VI. 1954. B. C. R. 93, Cage 368. — 16. VI. 1954. B. C. R. 92, Cage 361.

„Ex *Boswellia serrata*.“

This species is of the greatest interest. It is the first known *Belionota* with antennal sexual dimorphism: the females have on the antennal articles 4—10 an unusual small groove on the upper face of the antennae, which are

simple, without long setae—by the males the same articles 4—12 have on the longest side of the triangular article some six, long and fine, white, in a row disposed white setae. This peculiar character occurs in this new species only.

Long: 19—21 mm (Male), 26—27 mm (Female), lat.: 6,5—7 (Male), 10—10,5 mm (Female). — Corpore praecipue in femina valde robusto, in mare angustiore, supra satis convexo, corpore a latere viso supra recto, subtus convexiore et antice, versus caput declivi. Corpore supra obscure griseoaeneo vel cupreo-aenescente, satis obscuro, subtus roseoaeneo, prosterno medio magis aurescente, marginibus posticis sternitorum abdominis anguste griseomarginatis, sternito anali fere toto grisescente. In mare abdomine toto fere concolore, aeneo. Pedibus antennisque obscure nigroaeneis. Capite satis lato, oculis modice convexis, vertice inter oculos valde angusto, fronte in sexu utroque concolore, fronte dense subsquamulatum, satis subtiliter granulosa, antice leviter inaequali, foveolis antennarum supra nullo modo carinatum delimitatis, antennis satis longis, in femina articulis 5—10 parvis triangularibus supra foveola oblonga angusta profunde impressa notatis, in mare articulis his prolongatis, sed parvis, foveolis his angustissimis atque usque ad marginem locatis atque margine hoc externo singuli articuli linea pilorum alborum, leviter curvatorum, longorum, subtilissimorum, circiter sex, notato. Thorace aequaliter convexo, nitido, longitudine circiter $2\frac{1}{2}$ latiore, antice profunde simpliciter late emarginato, thorace versus latera utrimque oblique longe ovatum excavato, disco simpliciter et subtiliter, versus latera fortius et densius punctato, in angulis posticis subrugose punctato, basi valde bisinuata, angulis posticis versus humeros minus fortiter, apud feminam fortius productis. Prosterno antice, praecipue in femina, valde declivi, processu prosternali valde lato, glabro, solum microscopice, inconspicue punctato, valde nitido. Elytris satis longis, thorace paullo latioribus, iam ab humeris versus apicem longe et fortiter attenuatis, margine laterali et apicali integro, nullo modo denticulato, apice breviter interne acuminato, acuto. Costis elytrorum distinctis, interstitiis planis, latis, valde minute et dense punctatis, glabris. Scutello latitudine plus quam duplo longiore, postice acutissimo, totaliter impunctato. Clypeo medio distincte angulatim producto. Abdomine toto, a basi usque ad apicem late subcanaliculatum in medio impresso. Domino M. L. Roonwal in honorem denominata.



Belionota roonwali
n. sp. Antenna:
1 ♂, 2 ♀.

6. *Polyonychus nigropictus* Cast. et Gory.

Castelnau et Gory, Monogr. Bupr. II, Coraebus, 1939, n. 4, T. 1, fig. 4.
Synon.: *Coraebus pictus* Kerr. Ann. Soc. Entom. Belg. XXXVII, 1893, p. 339.

Hab.: India or.: Devamachi, Tithimatti, S. Coorg., S. N. C. 21.—23. VII. 1939. — Tithimatti, S. Coorg, B. M. Bhatia, 22. IX. 1940. — R. R. D. 976.
„On teak.“