

A study on the genus *Agrilaxia* of French Guiana (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Anthaxiini)

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Abstract. The genus *Agrilaxia* Kerremans, 1903 of French Guiana is revised and 16 species are recorded. Except for two species formerly described from this territory, two Brazilian species and 12 undescribed species are recorded. Ten of them are described, illustrated and compared with the most similar species: *Agrilaxia* (*Agrilaxia*) *cacao* sp. nov., *A. (A.) caudata* sp. nov., *A. (A.) convexifrons* sp. nov., *A. (A.) cordicollis* sp. nov., *A. (A.) elegans* sp. nov., *A. (A.) glabra* sp. nov., *A. (A.) guianensis* sp. nov., *A. (A.) prolonga* sp. nov., *A. (A.) purpureiventris* sp. nov. and *A. (A.) sulcifrons* sp. nov. The history of the taxonomic status of *Agrilaxia* is briefly discussed and the morphological characters of the genus are evaluated. Three formal species-groups are suggested and characterised: *A. aeruginosa* species-group, *A. bivittata* species-group and *A. opima* species-group.

Résumé. La faune du genre *Agrilaxia* Kerremans, 1903 de la Guyane française est révisée et 16 espèces sont isolées. En dehors de 2 espèces décrites de ce territoire, nous signalons 2 espèces déjà connues du Brésil et 12 espèces non décrites dont 10 d'entre elles sont décrites dans cette contribution, illustrées et comparées avec les espèces la plus proches: *Agrilaxia* (*Agrilaxia*) *cacao* sp. nov., *A. (A.) caudata* sp. nov., *A. (A.) convexifrons* sp. nov., *A. (A.) cordicollis* sp. nov., *A. (A.) elegans* sp. nov., *A. (A.) glabra* sp. nov., *A. (A.) guianensis* sp. nov., *A. (A.) prolonga* sp. nov., *A. (A.) purpureiventris* sp. nov. and *A. (A.) sulcifrons* sp. nov. L'histoire du statut taxonomique d'*Agrilaxia* est brièvement discutée et les caractères morphologiques du genre sont évalués. Trois groupes d'espèce sont suggérés et caractérisés: *A. aeruginosa* groupe d'espèces, *A. bivittata* groupe d'espèces et *A. opima* groupe d'espèces.

Key words. Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Buprestinae, Anthaxiini, taxonomy, new species, new records, French Guiana, Neotropical Region

Introduction

According to the most recent Buprestid catalogue (BELLAMY 2008), the genus *Agrilaxia* Kerremans, 1903 comprises 88 species and 4 subspecies distributed in the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions.

The genus *Agrilaxia* was described by KERREMANS (1903) and 19 mostly Neotropical species were included without designation of a type species. *Agrilaxia flavimana* Gory, 1841 was subsequently designated by CHAMBERLIN (1926) as the type species of the genus. Later on, the genus *Agrilaxia* was synonymized by THÉRY (1930) with *Anthaxia* Eschscholtz, 1829, resurrected again as a valid genus by OBENBERGER (1930), then finally treated as a subgenus of *Anthaxia* by COBOS (1956, 1958, 1972). This concept was followed also by BÍLÝ (1984, 1993). BÍLÝ & BELLAMY (1999) raised *Agrilaxia* again to the generic level which was followed by BÍLÝ (2000, 2004).

The genus was revised by COBOS (1972) (as a subgenus of *Anthaxia*) who described the majority of the Neotropical species. Subsequently several species were described by BÍLÝ (1984, 1985, 1993), COBOS (1986) and BÍLÝ & WESTCOTT (2005), and the genus was divided into two subgenera, *Agrilaxia* s.str. and *Costiptera* Bílý, 2013 by BÍLÝ (2013).

The morphology of the genus was thoroughly described by COBOS (1972) but it is necessary to stress some further morphological characters which are important for the determination of the species:

- the general form of the head: prognathous or non-prognathous (Fig. 23d)
- the length of lateral margins of pronotum (Fig. 23e)
- the form and size of the lateroposterior pronotal depressions (Fig. 23a)
- the presence/absence and the form of the basal pronotal tubercles (Fig. 23b)
- the presence/absence and the form of the “agriloïd” carina on pronotum (Fig. 23f)
- the shape and size of the humeral swellings (Fig. 23g)
- the length and width of the transverse, basal elytral depressions (Fig. 23c)
- the presence/absence and length of the posthumeral carina (Fig. 23i)
- the form of elytral epipleura and its length (Fig. 23h)
- the form and denticulation of the anal ventrite (Fig. 23j)
- the form and denticulation of the anal tergite (Fig. 23k)
- the pubescence of the inner margin of protibiae
- the presence/absence of longitudinal elytral carinae

Particularly the “agriloïd” carina (Fig. 23f) and the posthumeral carina (Fig. 23i) are diagnostic characters of the genus *Agrilaxia*. The “agriloïd” carina (Fig. 23f) is the morphological equivalent of the “prehumeral carina” in the genus *Agrilus* Curtis, 1825 but its origin is quite different. The “prehumeral carina” in the genus *Agrilus* is a cuticular formation but the “agriloïd” carina (Fig. 23f) has developed as a fold between the lateroposterior depression and the lateral margin of pronotum; the deeper the depression the better developed the “agriloïd” carina.

The denticulation of the anal tergite and sternite (Fig. 23j, k) is also a very important diagnostic character. It varies from the almost smooth, only indistinctly serrate posterior margin (Figs 17, 20) to sharply spined posterior margin (Figs 18–19, 21–22). The teeth or spines are usually more developed on the tergite than those on the sternite and usually there is no difference between the sexes.

A very special morphological character is the shape of the prosternum which is normally flat or slightly convex (Fig. 24). In most species the prosternum is more or less transversely grooved just behind the anterior margin (Figs 25, 26). The “grooving” of the anterior part of prosternal plate causes the elevation of the anterior margin of the prosternum which, in the extreme case, forms the sharp, transverse, rolled up ledge (Fig. 28) or it is transformed into the peg-like, medial spine (Fig. 29 in this paper, and Fig. 29 in BÍLÝ 2013).

The elytra of some species bear more or less developed, oblique carinae; this character is not developed in the species recorded in French Guiana or the carinae are flat, almost indistinct.

All species of the genus *Agrilaxia* are usually completely aetose, with the only exception: *A. elongata* (Kerremans, 1899), the underside of which bears quite distinct, white pubescence. In some species the lateral parts of ventrites 3–4 bears more or less distinct patches of the pale tomentum. Also the dense, brush-like pubescence of the inner margin of protibiae is the typical character of some species of the genus *Agrilaxia* and can also be found in some species of the genus *Bilyaxia* Holyński, 1989 and, in rather reduced form, in the genus *Romanophora* Bílý, 2004 (BÍLÝ 2013).

Tarsal claws are usually thin, hook-shaped, slightly enlarged at base but in some cases (e.g. *Agrilaxia guyanensis* sp. nov.) they are rather robust with the strongly enlarged base resembling somewhat the tarsal claws of the *Anthaxia* (*Haplanthaxia*) *collaris* species-group from south-eastern Asia (BÍLÝ 1995).

The aedeagi of the genus *Agrilaxia* (Figs 30–39) share all principal characters of the tribe Anthaxiini and all forms in *Agrilaxia* are derived from the more or less tubular, spindle-shaped type of the anthaxioid aedeagus but the median lobe is never serrate laterally and the parameres are never modified like in some Old World Anthaxiini (e.g. with lateral teeth or dorsal/ventral excavations filled with bristles).

Bionomy of the genus *Agrilaxia* is almost unknown; only NELSON (1987) gives a little data about the adult host plants of *A. flavimana* (Gory, 1841). The adults are mostly flower-visitors but they are also collected by beating twigs in semiarid biotopes, but undoubtedly many Neotropical species have to be inhabitants of the lowland, tropical forests since many species described by COBOS (1972) were discovered in the Amazonian and Paraná basins. According to the personal experiences of the senior author in Mexico and Paraguay particularly the genera *Acacia* and *Prosopis* (Fabaceae) are the host plants in the semiarid biotopes.

So far, only two species of *Agrilaxia* were recorded from French Guiana: *A. bongrandi* (Cobos, 1972) and *A. claudei* (Cobos, 1972) (COBOS 1972).

Material and methods

During a long-term stay (2002–2012) of the junior author in French Guiana, 77 specimens of 16 species were collected mostly using various intercept traps (Fig. 41) at many different sites (Fig. 40). Many specimens were also reared but unfortunately from wood of unidentified hosts. Both species described from French Guiana (*A. bongrandi* and *A. claudei*) and 2 species recorded from adjacent countries (*A. chrysifrons* (Kerremans, 1896) and *A. tristis* (Cobos, 1972)) were recorded. The rest (12 species) were unknown and 10 of them are described in the present paper. Unfortunately all specimens of further two species were so damaged

that they were not suitable for formal description but they are also included with a limited description. Due to the immense diversity of this genus in South America we can expect the discovery of many further undescribed species, not only in French Guiana.

A Canon D-550 digital camera with the Canon MP-E65 mm f/2.8 1–5× macro lens was used to capture the colour images.

Data from locality labels are cited “verbatim” with our comments in [square brackets], individual labels are indicated by a double slash (“//”).

The following codens of the institutional collections are used in the text:

BMHN	The Natural History Museum, London, England;
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain;
MNHN	Muséum national d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic.

Abbreviations used on the locality labels:

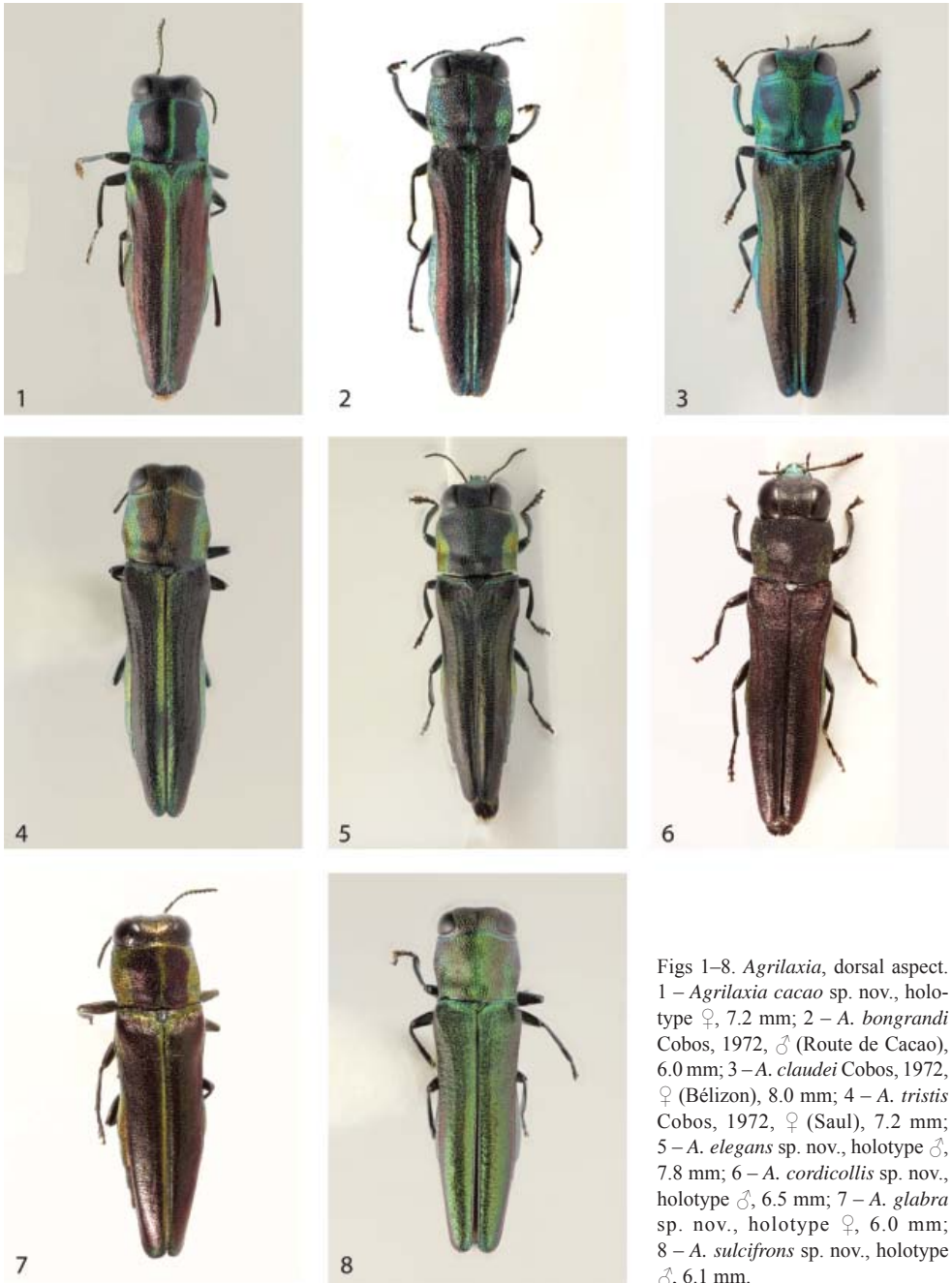
GF	French Guiana (Guyane française);
PIV	intercept window trap (piège d’interception vitré);
PK	kilometers point (point kilométrique);
PL	light trap (piège lumineux);
RF	forest road (route forestière).

Definition of species-groups

***Agilaxia aeruginosa* species-group.** May be characterised as follows: medium-sized to small, dorsally more or less unicolorous, asetose species (pronotum sometimes with two, dark, more or less distinct spots), with grooved frons, lateral pronotal margins emarginate in front of posterior angles, “agriloid” carina usually well-developed, elytra 3–3.5 times as long as wide with obsolete subhumeral carina, elytral epipleura usually strongly reduced, elytral longitudinal carinae missing or very slightly defined, elytral apices not or only slightly caudiform, anal tergite and ventrite finely or moderately serrate, aedeagus usually spindle-shaped; some species of this group possess deep, transverse groove just behind anterior margin of prosternum, so that anterior margin forms transverse lamella perpendicular to the prosternal plate (Figs 26, 28); in the most extreme development the lamella is transformed into short, peg-like spine on the anterior margin of prosternum situated perpendicularly to the prosternal plate (Fig. 29).

Species included: *A. aeruginosa* (Kerremans, 1897), *A. chlorana* Obenberger, 1926, *A. chrysifrons* (Kerremans, 1896), *A. decolorata* (Kerremans, 1899), *A. elongata* (Kerremans, 1899), *A. fraterna* Cobos, 1975, *A. funebris* (Kerremans, 1900), *A. guianensis* sp. nov., *A. hoschecki* (Cobos, 1972), *A. krombeini* (Cobos, 1972), *A. rugosa* Kerremans, 1903, *A. sulcifrons* sp. nov., *A. subviridis* (Kerremans, 1900) and probably also *A. martinezi* (Cobos, 1972), and *A. semirugosa* Cobos, 1975.

***Agilaxia bivittata* species-group.** May be characterised by the prolonged body with somewhat caudiform elytra with more or less developed longitudinal carinae, slightly or deeply grooved frons, usually well-developed “agriloid” pronotal carina and posthumeral elytral carina and



Figs 1–8. *Agrilaxia*, dorsal aspect. 1 – *Agrilaxia cacao* sp. nov., holotype ♀, 7.2 mm; 2 – *A. bongrandi* Cobos, 1972, ♂ (Route de Cacao), 6.0 mm; 3 – *A. claudei* Cobos, 1972, ♀ (Bélizon), 8.0 mm; 4 – *A. tristis* Cobos, 1972, ♀ (Saul), 7.2 mm; 5 – *A. elegans* sp. nov., holotype ♂, 7.8 mm; 6 – *A. cordicollis* sp. nov., holotype ♂, 6.5 mm; 7 – *A. glabra* sp. nov., holotype ♀, 6.0 mm; 8 – *A. sulcifrons* sp. nov., holotype ♂, 6.1 mm.



Figs 9–16. *Agrilaxia*, dorsal aspect. 9 – *A. purpureiventris* sp. nov., holotype ♀, 6.0 mm; 10 – *A. convexifrons* sp. nov., holotype ♀, 5.5 mm; 11 – *A. caudata* sp. nov., holotype ♂, 6.1 mm; 12 – *A. prolonga* sp. nov., holotype ♂, 6.7 mm; 13 – *A. guianensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂, 5.7 mm; 14 – *A. chrysifrons* (Kerremans, 1896), ♂ (Route de Kaw), 5.0 mm; 15 – *A.* sp. A, ♂ (Roura), 4.8 mm; 16 – *A.* sp. B, ♂ (Roura), 4.9 mm.

usually by the strongly bi- or tricoloured dorsal surface with typical pronotal and elytral, longitudinal stripes (the pattern is sometimes rather darkened so that some species are almost unicolorous).

Species included: This species-group includes all Central and South American species of *Agrilaxia* (s.str.) except those included here into *A. aeruginosa* and *A. opima* species-groups, and except *Agrilaxia cacao* sp. nov., *A. bahiana* (Cobos, 1972), *A. claudei* (Cobos, 1972) and *A. violaceipennis* (Thomson, 1879) which cannot be included to any species-group proposed here (see under *A. cacao* for details).

***Agrilaxia opima* species-group.** Characterised (except for the typical body-shape and colouration) by the flat to convex frons, elongate, more or less dark body, well-developed “agri-loid” pronotal carina, deep lateroposterior pronotal depressions, emarginate lateral pronotal margins, glabrous elytra with well defined posthumeral carina and by the moderately serrate anal ventrite and tergite; the most peculiar character of the group is the deeply, transversely grooved prosternum, with high anterior, transverse carina (Fig. 26).

Species included: *Agrilaxia convexifrons* sp. nov., *A. freyella* Bílý, 1995, and *Agrilaxia opima* (Kerremans, 1897).

Species treatments

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) bongrandi (Cobos, 1972)

(Fig. 2)

Anthaxia (Agrilaxia) bongrandi Cobos, 1972: 120.

Anthaxia (Agrilaxia) bongrandi: Bílý (1997: 16, 53; catalogue).

Agrilaxia bongrandi: BELLAMY (2008: 1500; catalogue).

Type specimen studied. HOLOTYPE (MNHN, ♀): “Guyane Francaise, Dr. Bongrand, 1913”.

Further specimens studied. FRENCH GUIANA: ROUTE DE RÉGINA: Piste de Kapiri, PK125+6, 1.vi.2011, ex larva, J.-L. Giuglaris leg. (2 ♀♀, NMPC). COMMUNE DE ROURA: Montagne de Chevaux, RN2 PK22, 4°44'56"N 52°26'28"W, 12.iii.2001, PIV, 90 m, P.-H. Dalens leg. (2 ♀♀, NMPC); Route de Kaw: PK29, 23.ii.2008, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg. (1 ♀, NMPC); Kaw, Patawa, PK37, 30.ix.2000, A. Matoca leg. (1 ♀, NMPC). COMMUNE DE MANA: Réserve Naturelle de la Trinité, zone Aya 4, 4°36'2.8"N 53°24'42.9"W, 24.vii.2012, ex larva, Y. Braet, P.-H. Dalens & S. Fernandez leg. (1 ♀, NMPC). MATITI: PIV, 9.vi.2011, J.-L. Giuglaris leg. (1 ♀, NMPC). MATOURY: La Mirande, 15.viii.2006, ex larva, J. Touroult leg. (1 ♀, very damaged, NMPC). PETIT SAUT: 8.iii.1993, Marek & Seidl leg. (1 ♂, NMPC); the same data but 1.iv.1993 (1 ♂, NMPC).

Note. Described for a single female, and also in the studied material we did not find any males. *Agrilaxia bongrandi* is one of the species already known from French Guiana, and it resembles smaller and darker specimens of *A. bahiana* (Cobos, 1972) from which it differs by the slender body, very shallowly grooved frons, coarse pronotal sculpture, deeply emarginate lateral pronotal margins in front of posterior angles, unicolorous, black colouration of the ventral surface (except for the green laterotergites) and by the form of scutellum, which is somewhat wider than long.

Length: 5.2–6.2 mm.

Distribution. French Guiana.

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) cacao sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. French Guiana, Route de Cacao.

Type specimen. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♀): "Route de Cacao, PK7, 23.viii.2005, piège Malaise // Ex coll. P.-H. Dalens, coll. Brûlé, N° GF 0137".

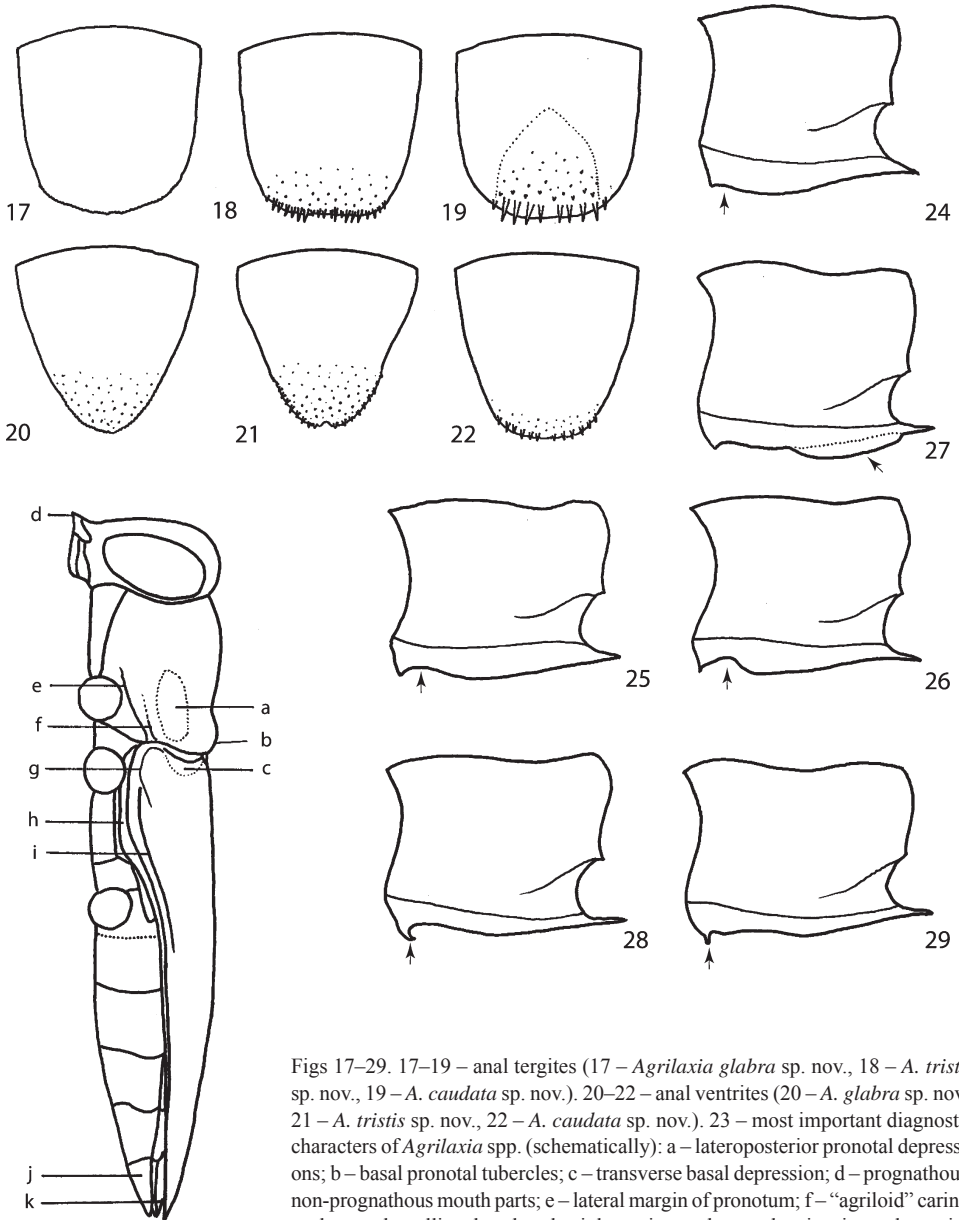
Diagnosis. Medium-sized (7.2 mm), rather stout, lustrous, non-prognathous, moderately convex; dorsal surface tricolorous: head black, clypeus, border between frons and vertex and narrow stripes along inner margins of eyes blue-green, pronotum golden green with two, large, black, longitudinal spots reaching both anterior and posterior pronotal margins, elytra dark violet with golden green humeri and large circumscutellar triangle and with narrow, golden green sutural stripe reaching elytral apex; ventral surface black with strong coppery reflections, laterosternites coppery-red; antennae and legs black with strong green lustre; entire body asetose.

Description of female holotype. Head large, somewhat wider than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus transverse, anterior margin deeply, widely emarginate; frons deeply, widely grooved medially; vertex grooved, 1.2 times as wide as width of eye; eyes large, elliptical, strongly convex, very slightly projecting beyond outline of head, inner margins slightly S-shaped; antennae short, hardly reaching midlength of lateral pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape 4 times as long as wide, slightly claviform, somewhat curved; pedicel suboval, 1.5 times as long as wide; third antennomere slender, subcylindrical, about twice as long as wide; fourth antennomere triangular, as long as wide; antennomeres 5–10 trapezoidal, wider than long, terminal antennomere rhomboid, slightly longer than wide; sculpture of head consisting of small, oval or horse-shoe-shaped cells with small, lustrous central grains.

Pronotum rather strongly convex, 1.2 times as wide as long, with shallow lateroposterior depressions; anterior margin strongly biarcuate, with wide medial lobe, posterior margin slightly biarcuate; lateral margins nearly regularly rounded, shallowly emarginate in front of rectangular posterior angles; basal tubercles on both sides of shallow prescutellar pit small; "agriloid" carina missing; sculpture consisting of small, dense, polygonal cells without or with indistinct central grains. Scutellum subpentagonal, flat, somewhat longer than wide, microsculptured.

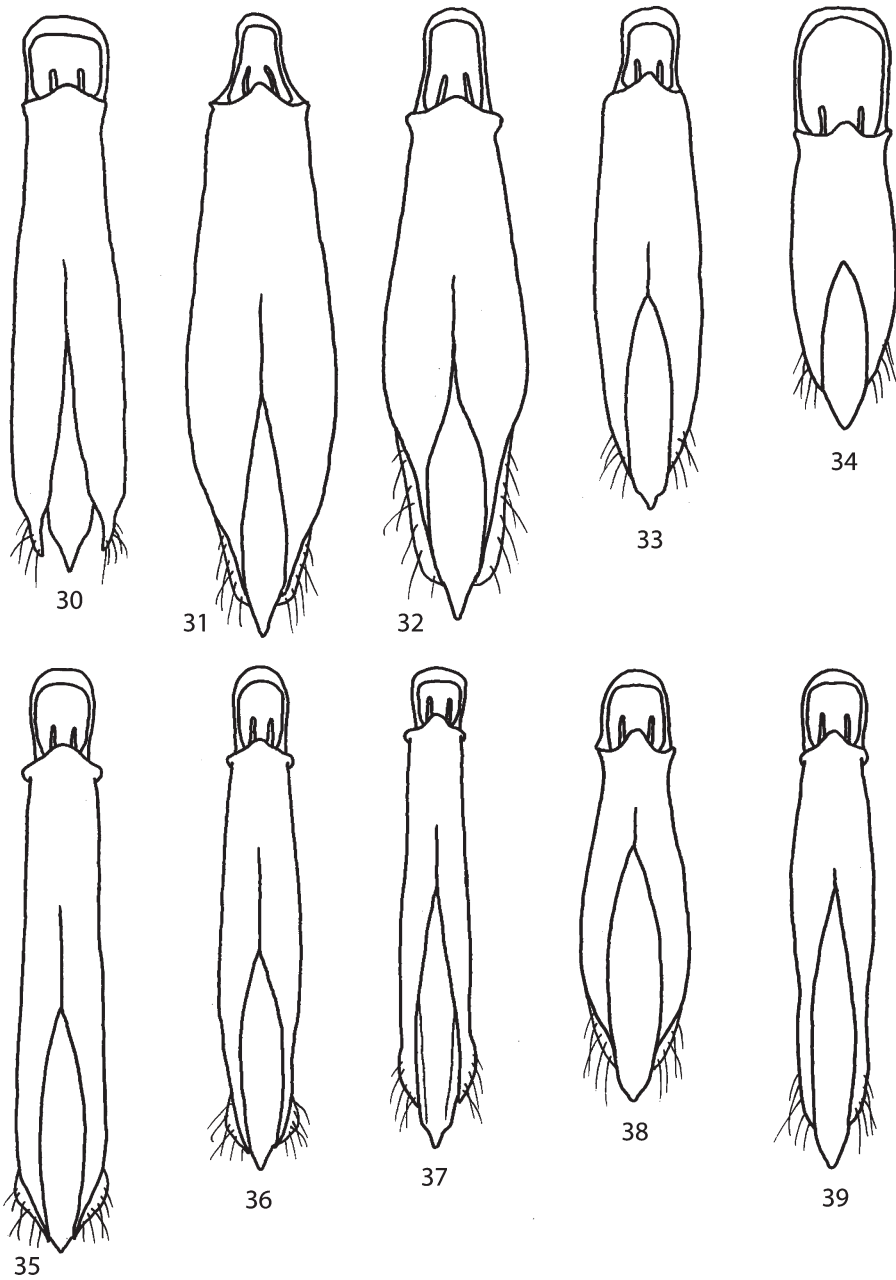
Elytra regularly, moderately convex, 3.0 times as wide as long, not caudiform; lateral margins slightly emarginate at basal third, then regularly tapering towards apex; humeral swellings small but well-defined, basal, transverse depression deep, wide, reaching scutellum; subhumeral carina obsolete, reaching midlength of lateral margins; elytral epipleura very reduced, nearly indistinct; elytral sculpture fine, homogeneous, consisting of short, transverse, zig-zag rugae.

Ventral surface lustrous, pro- and metaepimera with round or polygonal cells without central grains, abdomen finely ocellate; prosternum scarcely convex, without anterior, transverse groove (like Fig. 24); prosternal process flat, wide, only slightly enlarged behind procoxae; anal ventrite regularly rounded, with very weak apical serration; anal tergite flat, rounded, with fine apical serration. Legs relatively long, stout, protibiae slightly curved, with inner, preapical brush of short, dense, cream-white setae; meso- and metatibiae somewhat curved,



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Figs 17–29. 17–19 – anal tergites (17 – *Agrilaxia glabra* sp. nov., 18 – *A. tristis* sp. nov., 19 – *A. caudata* sp. nov.). 20–22 – anal ventrites (20 – *A. glabra* sp. nov., 21 – *A. tristis* sp. nov., 22 – *A. caudata* sp. nov.). 23 – most important diagnostic characters of *Agrilaxia* spp. (schematically): a – lateroposterior pronotal depressions; b – basal pronotal tubercles; c – transverse basal depression; d – prognathous/non-prognathous mouth parts; e – lateral margin of pronotum; f – “agriloid” carina; g – humeral swelling; h – elytral epipleura; i – posthumeral carina; j – anal ventrite; k – anal tergite. 24–29 – form of anterior prosternal margin, schematically (24 – flat or slightly convex, 25 – slightly grooved, 26 – deeply grooved, 27 – with longitudinal, lamelliform carina, 28 – with transverse rolled up carina, 29 – with medial perpendicular, peg-like spine). Not to scale.



Figs 30–39. Aedeagi. 30 – *Agrilaxia tristis* Cobos, 1972; 31 – *A. elegans* sp. nov.; 32 – *A. cordicollis* sp. nov.; 33 – *A. sulcifrons* sp. nov.; 34 – *A. convexifrons* sp. nov.; 35 – *A. caudata* sp. nov.; 36 – *A. prolonga* sp. nov.; 37 – *A. guianensis* sp. nov.; 38 – *A.* sp. A; 39 – *A.* sp. B. Not to same scale.

Table 1. Diagnostic characters of *Agrilaxia cacao* sp. nov. and related species.

	<i>A. bahiana</i>	<i>A. claudei</i>	<i>A. cacao</i> sp. nov.
Clypeus	anteriorly emarginate	anteriorly straight	anteriorly emarginate
Frons	moderately depressed	moderately depressed	strongly depressed
Lateral pronotal margins	strongly widened, sharp posterior angles	moderately rounded, sharp posterior angles	slightly rounded, rectangular posterior angles
Lateroposterior depressions	weak	deep, wide	weak
“Agriloid” carina	slightly defined	well defined	missing
Sculpture of anterior part of pronotum	simple punctures	well defined, small cells	slightly defined, small cells
Posthumeral carina	obtuse, reaching 1/3 of elytral length	sharp, reaching elytral midlength	obtuse, reaching elytral midlength
Ventral surface	bronze	bright green	dark bronze with coppery reflections, laterosternites red

metatibiae slightly flattened; all tarsi shorter than tibiae; tarsal claws thin, hook-shaped, slightly enlarged at base.

Sexual dimorphism. Male unknown.

Measurements. Length: 7.2 mm; width: 1.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Agrilaxia cacao* sp. nov. is very similar to *A. bahiana* and *A. claudei* (Fig. 3) from which it differs only by the colouration, less robust body, deeply grooved frons and rectangular posterior pronotal angles. It is impossible to attribute these species to any species-group; they differ from each other by the characters given in Table 1.

Etymology. Noun in apposition. *Agrilaxia cacao* sp. nov. is named according to the name of the locality of the holotype.

Distribution. French Guiana.

Notes. *Agrilaxia bahiana* was described for a single female labelled: “Bahia [Brasil]” (holotype deposited in BMNH). The holotype (by monotypy) possesses a somewhat deformed apical part of the elytra.

All three species (*A. bahiana*, *A. cacao* sp. nov., *A. claudei*) together with *A. violaceipennis* (Thomson, 1879) seem to be related to the *A. bivittata* species-group (see the next species) but they differ from it by the stout, robust body and widely grooved frons.

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) caudata sp. nov.

(Figs 11, 19, 22, 35)

Type locality. French Guiana, Kourou, Montagne des Singes.

Type specimens. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♂): “Guyane Fr., Kourou, Montagne des Singes, ex larva, vi.2009, J. Touroult leg.”. PARATYPES: “Guyane Fr., Mtgne des Signes // vii.2009, ex larva” (1 ♂, NMPC); “Guyane F., Montagne des Singes (Kourou), ex larva, vii.2007, J. Touroult leg.” (1 ♂, NMPC).

Diagnosis. Large (6.1–7.2 mm), slightly prognathous, very slender, elongate, wedge-shaped, lustrous, moderately convex (Fig. 11); dorsal surface black with very strong green lustre,

frons and vertex black with brass tinge and with narrow, green stripes along ocular margins, clypeus metallic green, pronotum black-bronze or black-green with two large, black, almost fused spots (narrow space between them at anterior half of pronotum golden green or bronze), elytra with metallic green, narrow sutural stripe and narrow basal, transverse stripe; scutellum red-bronze, antennae and legs black with very strong green-bronze lustre; ventral surface lustrous, dark bronze or green-bronze, prosternum with green lustre; entire body asetose.

Description of male holotype (Fig. 11). Head large, somewhat wider than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus trapezoidal with slightly emarginate anterior margin; frons flat to slightly grooved, vertex slightly convex, 1.2 times as wide as width of eye; eyes large, elliptical, slightly projecting beyond outline of head; antennae short, reaching anterior third of lateral pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape claviform, slightly curved, 4 times as long as wide, pedicel ovoid, 1.4 times as long as wide; third antennomere almost cylindrical, 1.5 times as long as wide; antennomeres 4–10 trapezoidal, slightly wider than long, terminal antennomere rhomboid, 1.5 times as long as wide; sculpture of head consisting of simple, rounded cells with large, flat central grains.

Pronotum strongly convex, 1.2 times as wide as long, with wide, deep lateroposterior depressions and deep prescutellar pit; anterior margin biarcuate with moderately projecting medial lobe, posterior margin almost straight; lateral margins strongly S-shaped, deeply emarginate in front of rectangular posterior angles; maximum pronotal width at anterior third; basal tubercles on both sides of prescutellar pit large, “agriloid” carina very well defined, reaching midlength of lateral margins; pronotal sculpture almost homogeneous, consisting of rather fine, polygonal cells with tiny central grains. Scutellum obtusely pentagonal, twice as wide as long.

Elytra moderately convex, slightly depressed along suture, distinctly caudiform, with quite indistinct longitudinal carinae, 2.9 times as long as wide; lateral margins widely emarginate at midlength, then arcuately tapering to distinctly caudiform, separately rounded apices; apical serration fine but easily visible; humeral swellings small but rather projecting, basal transverse depression deep, wide, reaching scutellum; subhumeral carina strongly developed, reaching elytral midlength, elytral epipleura very narrow, reaching serrate part of apices; elytral sculpture very fine consisting of basal microsculpture and tiny punctures and lustrous grains fusing into fine, transverse, zig-zag rugae.

Ventral surface lustrous, pro- and metasternum and hind coxae rather roughly ocellate, abdominal ventrites very finely ocellate; anal ventrite regularly rounded with serrate posterior margin (Fig. 22), anal tergite with 10 needle-shaped, apical spines (Fig. 19); prosternum with wide, transverse depression posterior to anterior margin. Legs relatively long and slender, protibiae slightly curved, with preapical row of pale bristles; meso- and metatibiae straight, flattened, all tarsi shorter than tibiae. Tarsal claws fine, slightly curved, only slightly enlarged at base.

Aedeagus (Fig. 35) long, slender, parallel-sided, slightly bent dorsoventrally; setiferous parts of parameres slightly enlarged, median lobe obtusely pointed.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Measurements. Length: 6.1–7.2 mm (holotype 6.1 mm); width: 1.4–1.6 mm (holotype 1.4 mm).

Variability. Slight variability observed in the colouration of pronotum and ventral surface (see above “Diagnosis.”) and in the elytral shape: elytra 2.9–3.2 times longer than wide (2.9 times in the holotype).

Differential diagnosis. *Agrilaxia caudata* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. bivittata* species-group. It resembles longer and darker specimens of *A. decipiens* (Burmeister, 1872) (Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay) and *A. tristis* Cobos, 1972 (Brasil: Bahía). From *A. tristis* (described from single female – see above) it differs by the less distinct pronotal and elytral patterns, somewhat longer and almost glabrous elytra, red-bronze scutellum (black-violet in *A. tristis*) and by the almost cordiform pronotum (maximum width at midlength in *A. tristis*). From *A. decipiens* it differs by the much longer body, dark frons, the colouration of pronotum (golden green with two dark spots in *A. tristis*) and by the almost glabrous elytra. Aedeagi of both species are rather similar (compare Fig. 35 with Fig. 46 in COBOS (1972)) but parameres of *A. tristis* are somewhat shorter and less open.

Etymology. The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the Latin noun *cauda* (tail) to stress the caudiform shape of the elytra.

Distribution. French Guiana.

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) chrysifrons (Kerremans, 1896)

(Figs 14, 28)

Agrilus chrysifrons Kerremans, 1896: 162.

Agrilaxia chrysifrons: KERREMANS (1903: 178; monograph); OBENBERGER (1930: 550; catalogue); BLACKWELDER (1944: 314; checklist).

Anthaxia (Agrilaxia) chrysifrons: COBOS (1972: 132; revision); MOORE (1986: 26; note); BILÝ (1997: 17, 47; catalogue); BELLAMY (2008: 1501; catalogue).

Type specimen studied. HOLOTYPE (BMNH, ♀): “Brésil, Manuf.[acturé de] Tabac”.

Further specimens studied. FRENCH GUIANA: ROUTE DE KAW: PK 29, PL, 30.ix.2006, D. Camus leg. (1 ♂, NMPC).

Note. It is questionable if *A. chrysifrons* is really from Brasil. Kerremans described many species with the same or very similar locality data: “Brésil, Manufacturé de Tabac”. At that time tobacco was transported to Brasil from various parts of north-east South America for processing before transport to Europe.

Distribution. Brasil, French Guiana (new record).

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) claudei (Cobos, 1972)

(Fig. 3)

Anthaxia (Agrilaxia) claudei Cobos, 1972: 180.

Anthaxia (Agrilaxia) claudei: BILÝ (1997: 17, 59; catalogue).

Agrilaxia claudei: BELLAMY (2008: 1501; catalogue).

Type specimen studied. HOLOTYPE (MNHN, ♀): “[French Guiana] Cayenne”.

Further specimens studied. BRASIL: MATTO GROSSO: Corumba (1 ♀, NMPC). FRENCH GUIANA: SAÛL: Montagne Pelée, Point de vue du Belvédère, 3°37'N 53°12'W, 6.x.2010, PIV, Brûlé, Dalens & Fernandez leg. (1 ♀, NMPC); 3°37'N 53°12'W, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg. (1 ♀, NMPC). COMMUNE DE MANA: Laussat, Parcelle 3 sur Sable Blanc, 5°28'31.6"N 53°35'07" W, 30.ix.2010, PIV, G. Lamarre leg. (1 ♀, NMPC). ROUTE DE RÉGINA: Piste Kapiri, PK 125+6, 6.xi.2010, PIV, J.-L. Giuglaris leg. (1 ♀, NMPC); RN2 PK125, PIV, J.-L. Giuglaris leg.

(1 ♀, NMPC). **COMMUNE DE ROURA:** Le Galion, RN2 PK21, x.2008, PIV, J.-L. Giuglaris leg. (1 ♀, NMPC). **LA MIRANDE:** 31.vii.2006, Eclos // Ex coll. P.-H. Dalens, coll. Brûlé, N° GF 0064 (1 ♀, NMPC). **PISTE DE BÉLIZON:** 24.ix.2006, ex larva, J.-L. Giuglaris leg. // Ex coll. J.-L. Giuglaris, coll. Brûlé, N° GF 0436 (1 ♀, NMPC). **ROUTE DE KAW:** 28.iv.2007, J.-L. Giuglaris leg. // Ex coll. P.-H. Dalens, coll. Brûlé, N° GF 0435 (1 ♀, NMPC). PK29, 25.vi.2009, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg (1 ♀, NMPC); PK30, 1.iv.2004, Eclos, // Ex coll. P.-H. Dalens, coll. Brûlé, N° GF 0182 (1 ♀, NMPC); the same but: 1.ii.2005 (2 ♀♀, NMPC), 16.iii.2005 (1 ♀, NMPC), 29.xii.2005 (1 ♀, NMPC);

Note. The other species already known from French Guiana, *Agrilaxia claudei*, was described from two females, and we also failed to find any male among the studied specimens. It is similar to *A. bahiana* and *A. cacao* sp. nov. (compare Figs 1 and 3) differing from them by the characters given in Table 1.

Length: 6.3–8.8 mm.

Distribution. Brasil (Espírito Santo); French Guiana.

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) convexifrons sp. nov.

(Figs 10, 26, 34)

Type locality. French Guiana, Saül.

Type specimens. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♀): “Guyane Fr., Saül (environs), 26.viii.2006, Eclos // Ex Coll. P.-H. Dalens, Coll. S. Brûlé, N° GF 0230.” PARATYPES: “Guyane Fr., Mtagne des Chevaux, 4.viii.2006, Eclos // Ex Coll. P.-H. Dalens, Coll. S. Brûlé, N° GF 0142” (1 ♀, NMPC); “Guyane Fr., 10.ix.2006, Saül, 3°37'N 53°12'W, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg.” (2 ♀♀, NMPC).

Specimens not included in type series. “Guayane Fr., 13.vii.2012, Res. Nat. Trinité, zone Aya 4, 4°36'2.8"N 53°24'42.9"W, Comm. de Mana, ex larva, Braet, Dalens & Fernandez” (1 ♂ 1 ♀, NMPC). These specimens were so damaged that they were unfitting for including among the paratypes.

Diagnosis. Medium-sized (4.9–5.5 mm), slightly prognathous, elongate, subcylindrical, dorsally flattened, matt with silky lustre (Fig. 10); dorsal surface rather dark, elytra bronze-violet with poorly defined, golden green postscutellar triangle; pronotum black, with blue-green lateral margins; frons blue or blue-green with darkened medial part, scutellum blue-green; clypeus and antennae green-bronze, legs bronze, profemora and protibiae with strong green tinge; ventral surface lustrous, bronze; entire body asetose.

Description of female holotype (Fig. 10). Head relatively small, as wide as anterior pronotal margin, frons rather strongly convex, clypeus trapezoidal, finely emarginate anteriorly; vertex flat to finely grooved, 1.3 times as wide as width of eye; eyes large, reniform, not projecting beyond outline of head, inner margins slightly S-shaped; maximum width of frons at posterior third; antennae rather short, scarcely reaching midlength of lateral pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape 3 times as long as wide, slightly pyriform, pedicel ovoid, twice as long as wide; third antennomere small, subcylindrical, 1.5 times as long as wide; antennomeres 4–10 triangular to trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, terminal antennomere axe-shaped, twice as wide as long; sculpture of head consisting of simple, rounded or oval punctures (more dense on vertex), clypeus with very fine, transverse rugae.

Pronotum slightly bell-shaped, convex, 1.2 times as wide as long, with wide, deep latero-posterior depressions and deep prescutellar pit; anterior margin strongly biarcuate with wide, projecting medial lobe, posterior margin rather deeply biarcuate; lateral margins moderately rounded at anterior half, rather deeply emarginate in front of sharp posterior angles; “agriloid”

Table 2. Diagnostic characters of the species of *Aagrilaxia opima* species group.

	<i>A. convexifrons</i> sp. nov.	<i>A. opima</i>	<i>A. freyella</i>
Colouration	frons blue-green, elytra bronze-violet	frons blue, elytra black with violet tinge	frons violet with two golden green spots, elytra dark violet
Pubescence	asetose	asetose	metepisterna laterally with sparse, white pubescence; third ventrite with lateral patch of white tomentum
Frons and vertex	frons strongly convex, vertex 1.3 times as wide as width of eye	frons flat, vertex 1.6 times as wide as width of eye	frons slightly convex, vertex 1.3 times as wide as width of eye
Scutellum	semioval, as wide as long	cordiform, wider than long	semioval, as wide as long
Pronotum	bell-shaped, posterior angles sharp	lateral margins subparallel, narrowly emarginate anterior to rectangular posterior angles	lateral margins regularly arched, posterior angles rectangular
Elytra	slightly caudiform, 3.4 times as long as wide	not caudiform, 3.2 times as long as wide	slightly caudiform, 3.4 times as long as wide
Anal ventrite	finely serrate	rather deeply serrate	finely serrate

carina short but well defined, basal, tubercles on both sides of prescutellar pit small; sculpture consisting of fine, polygonal cells without central grains, medial, anterior part of pronotum almost rugose. Scutellum small, subcordiform to pentagonal, slightly longer than wide.

Elytra 3.4 times as long as wide, flattened, only indistinctly caudiform; lateral margins widely emarginate at midlength, then regularly tapering to separately rounded, very finely serrate apices; humeral swellings small, transverse, basal depression deep, wide, reaching scutellum; posthumeral carina well-developed, reaching elytral midlength; elytral epipleura very narrow, parallel-sided, almost reaching elytral apex; sculpture of elytra homogeneous, very fine, consisting of fine basal microsculpture and sparse, fine punctures and transverse rugae.

Ventral side lustrous, pro- and metasternum and first abdominal ventrite with fine, rather indistinct ocellation, distal ventrites glabrous; prosternum with deep, transverse groove posterior to anterior margin (Fig. 26) so that anterior margin forms high, transverse lamina almost perpendicular to prosternal plate; anal ventrite narrowly rounded, finely granulate, with very fine lateral serrations; anal tergite obtusely truncate, with fine apical serrations. Legs relatively short, protibiae slightly bent with inner, preapical row of pale, dense, stiff bristles; meso- and metatibiae straight, flattened with a few short bristles on inner margin, metatibiae also with row of short, dark bristles at distal half of outer margin. All tarsi shorter than tibiae, tarsomeres 2–5 with adhesive pads. Tarsal claws relatively long, moderately bent, enlarged at base.

Aedeagus (Fig. 34) short, wide, both parameres and median lobe sharply pointed apically.

Sexual dimorphism. The male differs from the female only by the brighter frontal, green colouration.

Measurements. Length: 4.9–5.5 mm (holotype 5.5 mm); width: 1.1–1.2 mm (holotype 1.2 mm).

Variability. Postscutellar golden green triangle widened in one paratype (M^{lenc} des Chevaux) as far as the humeri; the same paratype possesses deeply emarginate lateral, pronotal margins.

Differential diagnosis. *Agrilaxia convexifrons* sp. nov. belongs to the *Agrilaxia opima* species-group. It can be separated from the other two species of the group by characters given in Table 2.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin adjective *convexus* (convex) and the noun *frons* to describe the unusually convex frons of the species; noun in apposition.

Distribution. French Guiana.

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) cordicollis sp. nov.

(Figs 6, 32)

Type locality. French Guiana, Montagne des Chevaux.

Type specimen. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♂): “Guyane Fr., Montagne des Chevaux, 30.vii.2006, Eclos // Ex. coll. P. H. Dalens, Coll. S. Brûlé, N° GF 0205”.

Diagnosis. Medium-sized (6.5 mm), slightly prognathous, long, stout, narrowly wedge-shaped, matt (Fig. 6); dorsal surface black, clypeus bright green, pronotum with weak violet lustre, elytra with green lustre; ventral surface green-bronze, metacoxae and laterotergites dark golden-orange; legs black, antennae black with violet lustre; entire body asetose except for tibiae which bear inner (protibiae) or inner and outer (meso- and metatibiae) rows of stiff bristles.

Description of male holotype (Fig. 6). Head large, distinctly wider than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus trapezoidal, anterior margin straight; frons shallowly, widely depressed, narrowest part at anterior third; vertex finely grooved, 0.8 times as wide as width of eye; eyes large, suboval, distinctly projecting beyond outline of head, inner margins slightly S-shaped; sculpture of head almost homogeneous consisting of small, oval or polygonal cells with very small, almost indistinct central grains; antennae relatively short, reaching anterior third of pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape very long, slightly pyriform, somewhat curved, 4 times as long as wide; pedicel suboval, 1.5 times as long as wide; third antennomere small, subcylindrical, 1.3 times as long as wide; fourth antennomere triangular, as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, terminal antennomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum rather strongly convex, 1.2 times as wide as long, with deep prescutellar pit and laterobasal depressions; anterior margin rather strongly biarcuate with large, wide medial lobe, posterior margin very slightly biarcuate; lateral margins slightly S-shaped, deeply emarginate in front of sharp posterior angles (pronotum more or less cordiform); maximum pronotal width at anterior fifth; posterior margin with two large tubercles on both sides of prescutellar pit; “agriloid carina” at posterior angles rather sharp, well defined, reaching posterior third of pronotal length; pronotal sculpture rather homogeneous consisting of small, rounded or polygonal cells without central grains. Scutellum relatively large, cordiform, twice as wide as long, microsculptured.

Elytra narrowly wedge-shaped, 2.9 times as long as wide, convex, somewhat depressed along suture, with two very weak, almost indistinct traces of longitudinal carinae; subhumeral carina well defined, reaching almost elytral midlength; humeral swellings well-developed, basal transverse depression deep, wide, reaching scutellum; elytral margins emarginate at anterior third then regularly tapering towards separately rounded apices; apices slightly caudiform, very finely, almost indistinctly serrate; elytral epipleura very narrow, parallel-sided, reaching caudiform part of elytra; sculpture consisting of very fine punctures which are transversely fused, forming short, zig-zag rugae.

Ventral surface very lustrous, finely ocellate, anal ventrite roughly punctate, obtusely rounded, with fine, lateral serrations; anal tergite rounded, very sharply serrate. Legs moderately long, protibiae slightly curved, widened distally, bearing brush-like, inner row of dense, cream-white bristles; mesotibiae somewhat flattened, widened distally, with inner row of short, sparse bristles; metatibiae straight, slightly flattened with short, sparse bristles on inner margin and row of dense bristles on posterior half of outer margin; tarsi relatively short (all tarsi shorter than tibiae), tarsomeres 1–4 with adhesive pads. Tarsal claws short, hook-shaped, slightly enlarged at base.

Aedeagus (Fig. 32) widely spindle-shaped, flat; setiferous, apical part of parameres strikingly narrowed, long (almost one third of length of parameres); median lobe sharply pointed, without lateral serration.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Measurements. Length: 6.5 mm; width: 1.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Agriaxia cordicollis* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. bivittata* species-group and it is similar (and probably related) to the following species, *A. elegans* sp. nov. (Fig. 5) and to *A. claudei* (Fig. 3). From both it strongly differs by its colouration (completely black body – Fig. 6), almost cordiform pronotum, by the finer, homogeneous pronotal ocellation, more parallel elytra and from *A. elegans* sp. nov. also by the shape of the male genitalia (Figs 31 vs. 32).

Etymology. The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the Latin nouns *cor* (heart) and *collum* (neck) to stress the cordiform shape of the pronotum.

Distribution. French Guiana.

Agriaxia (Agriaxia) elegans sp. nov.

(Figs 5, 31)

Type locality. French Guiana, Bélizon.

Type specimens. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♂): “Guyane Fr. Piste de Bélizon, PK 15+17, ex larva, 20-vii-2006, J. Touroult leg.”. ALLOTYPE (NMPC, ♀): “Guyane Fr., 28.vi.2006, Piste de Bélizon, Comm. de Régina, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg.”. PARATYPES: “Kaw PK 30, GF, 07.05-04, Eclos // Ex. coll. P. H. Dalens, Coll. S. Brûlé, N° GF 0198” (1 ♂, NMPC); “Guyane Fr., 28.vii.2010, Mont. de Chevaux, Com. de Roura, RN2 PK22, 75 m, 4°44'56"N 52°26'28" W, P.-H. Dalens leg.” (1 ♀, NMPC); the same data (but 25.xi.2011) (1 ♀, NMPC).

Diagnosis. Rather large (6.3–7.8 mm), slightly prognathous, robust, wedge-shaped, lustrous (Fig. 5); elytra violet-green, basal part and narrow lateral, posthumeral stripe golden green; pronotum black or black with green lustre, lateral part golden-orange (male) or golden

green (female), disc with narrow medial golden green stripe in female; frons and clypeus golden green (male) or green (female) with large, black central spot or frons completely black; vertex black; ventral surface very lustrous, golden green, abdominal laterotergites with orange lustre in male; legs and antennae black with green lustre; entire body asetose except for tibiae which bear inner (protibiae) or inner and outer (meso- and metatibiae) rows of stiff bristles.

Description of male holotype (Fig. 5). Head large, distinctly wider than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus trapezoidal, anterior margin truncate; frons deeply, widely depressed, narrowest part at anterior third; vertex flat, about as wide as width of eye; eyes large, suboval, distinctly projecting beyond outline of head, inner margins slightly S-shaped; sculpture of head consisting of small, oval or polygonal cells denser on vertex than on frons, with distinct central grains; antennae relatively short, scarcely reaching anterior third of pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape very long, slightly claviform, somewhat curved, 4 times as long as wide; pedicel suboval, 1.5 times as long as wide; third antennomere small, almost triangular, 1.3 times as long as wide; fourth antennomere triangular, as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, terminal antennomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum rather strongly convex, 1.3 times as wide as long, with deep prescutellar and lateroposterior depressions; anterior margin rather strongly biarcuate with large, wide, medial lobe, posterior margin very slightly biarcuate; lateral margins slightly S-shaped, emarginate in front of sharp posterior angles; maximum pronotal width at anterior fifth; basal tubercles on both sides of prescutellar pit large; “agriloid carina” at posterior angles obtuse, only slightly visible, reaching posterior third of pronotal length; pronotal sculpture consisting of small, rounded or polygonal cells without central grains on disc and larger, polygonal cells with microsculptured bottoms on lateral parts. Scutellum large, widely cordiform, 2.2 times as wide as long, microsculptured.

Elytra strongly acuminate, wedge-shaped, 2.7 times as long as wide, convex, somewhat flattened along suture, with two very weak, almost indistinct traces of longitudinal carinae; subhumeral carina well defined, reaching almost elytral midlength; humeral swellings large, basal, transverse depression deep, wide, reaching scutellum; elytral margins emarginate at anterior third than regularly tapering towards separately rounded apices; apices slightly caudiform, very finely serrate; elytral epipleura very narrow, parallel-sided, reaching caudiform portion of elytra; sculpture consisting of very fine punctures which are transversely fused forming short, zig-zag rugae.

Ventral surface lustrous, finely ocellate, anal ventrite roughly punctate, obtusely rounded, with sharp, lateral serrations; anal tergite rounded, sharply serrate. Legs moderately long, protibiae slightly curved, widened distally, bearing brush-like, inner row of dense, cream-white bristles; mesotibiae somewhat flattened, widened distally, with inner row of short, sparse bristles; metatibiae straight, slightly flattened with short, sparse bristles on inner margin and row of dense bristles on posterior half of outer margin; tarsi relatively short (all tarsi shorter than tibiae), tarsomeres 1–4 with adhesive pads. Tarsal claws short, hook-shaped, slightly enlarged at base.

Aedeagus (Fig. 31) widely spindle-shaped, flat; setiferous, apical part of parameres strikingly narrowed; median lobe sharply pointed, without lateral serrations.

Sexual dimorphism. Only slightly expressed by slightly different colouration (see “Diagnosis”), wider vertex and less projecting eyes in female (vertex 1.2 times wider than width of eye).

Measurements. Length: 6.3–7.8 mm (holotype 7.8 mm); width: 1.5–1.9 mm (holotype 1.9 mm).

Variability. Two female paratypes possess darker, almost black elytra with slight metallic tinge, male paratype possesses almost entirely black frons (only clypeus and postclypeal part bright golden green); pronotum 1.2–1.3 times as wide as long, elytra 2.7–2.9 times as long as wide.

Differential diagnosis. *Agrilaxia elegans* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. bivittata* species-group resembling by its body-shape smaller and darker specimens of *A. claudei* (Fig. 3) from which it differs except for the size (the size of *A. claudei* ranged between 7.6–8.2 mm) by the deeply grooved frons, more convex pronotum with maximum width at anterior two fifth (at midlength in *A. claudei*), more acuminate elytra and strikingly by the colouration (compare Figs 3 and 5). Unfortunately the male of *A. claudei* remains unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *elegans* (elegant) since *Agrilaxia elegans* sp. nov. is one of the most beautiful species of the genus.

Distribution. French Guiana.

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) glabra sp. nov.

(Figs 7, 17, 20)

Type locality. French Guiana, Roura, Montagne des Chevaux, 90 m.

Type specimens. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♀): “Guyane Fr. (Roura) Montagne des Chevaux (90 m alt.), 3.iii.2009, Stéphane Brûlé leg. // PIV”. PARATYPES: the same data (but 15.viii.2009) (1 ♀, NMPC); the same data (but 8.ix.2009) (1 ♀, NMPC); “Guyane Fr., 27.vii.2009, Mont. de Chevaux, Comm. de Roura, RN2 PK22, 75 m, 4°44'56"N 52°26'28", PIV, P.-H. Dalens leg.” (1 ♀, NMPC).

Diagnosis. Medium-sized (6.0–6.7 mm), slightly prognathous, stout, cuneiform, rather convex, lustrous (Fig. 7); elytra black with rather strong green or violet tinge, narrow sutural and transverse, basal stripes golden green or golden orange; pronotum golden-orange or golden green, with two wide, black, longitudinal spots reaching both anterior and posterior margins, golden stripe between them very narrow, somewhat widened anteriorly; head black with green or bronze tinge; vertex, antennae and legs bronze; ventral surface purple or bright golden-red, posterior half of anal ventrite darkened, metepisterna black with blue lustre; entire body asetose.

Description of female holotype (Fig. 7). Head relatively large, distinctly wider than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus trapezoidal, anterior margin with narrow, rather deep emargination; frons shallowly, widely depressed, narrowest part at anterior third; vertex finely grooved, 1.3 times as wide as width of eye; eyes large, subelliptical, distinctly projecting beyond outline of head, inner margins very slightly S-shaped; sculpture of head consisting of small, oval cells with tiny central grains on frons and fine, polygonal cells without central grains on vertex; postclypeal part of frons simply punctured; antennae relatively short, scarcely reaching midlength of pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape very long, slightly pyriform, somewhat curved, 4 times as long as wide; pedicel suboval, about 1.6 times as long as wide;

third antennomere small, subtriangular, twice as long as wide; fourth antennomere sharply triangular, 1.3 times as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, terminal antennomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum almost regularly convex, 1.3 times as wide as long, with very shallow prescutellar and lateroposterior depressions; anterior margin rather strongly biarcuate with large, wide medial lobe, posterior margin slightly biarcuate; lateral margins almost regularly rounded, shallowly emarginate in front of rectangular posterior angles; maximum pronotal width at midlength; posterior margin with two small tubercles on both sides of shallow, prescutellar pit; “agriloid carina” at posterior angles missing; pronotal sculpture consisting of small, polygonal cells without central grains, anterior part of pronotum (behind medial lobe) simply punctured. Scutellum relatively small, subcordiform, slightly longer than wide, slightly depressed, microsculptured.

Elytra wedge-shaped, lustrous, 2.7 times as long as wide, convex, very slightly depressed along suture, without any traces of longitudinal carinae; subhumeral carina obtuse, poorly defined, scarcely reaching anterior third of elytral margins; humeral swellings small, basal transverse depression deep, wide, reaching scutellum; elytral margins emarginate at anterior third then regularly tapering towards separately rounded apices; apices very slightly caudiform, indistinctly serrate; elytral epipleura rudimentary, reaching only level of metepisterna; sculpture extremely fine, consisting of indistinct punctures which are transversely fused forming short, zig-zag rugae.

Ventral surface lustrous, very finely ocellate, anal ventrite roughly punctate; anal tergite broadly rounded, very finely serrate (Fig. 17); anal ventrite narrowly rounded, indistinctly serrate (Fig. 20). Legs moderately long, protibiae slightly curved, widened distally, bearing brush-like, inner row of short, dense, cream-white bristles; mesotibiae straight, somewhat flattened, widened distally, with inner row of short, sparse bristles; metatibiae straight, slightly flattened with short, sparse bristles on inner margin and row of dense bristles on posterior half of outer margin; tarsi relatively short (all tarsi much shorter than tibiae), tarsomeres 1–4 with adhesive pads. Tarsal claws short, hook-shaped, slightly enlarged at base.

Sexual dimorphism. Male unknown.

Measurements. Length: 6.0–6.7 mm (holotype 6.0 mm); width: 1.6–1.8 mm (holotype 1.6 mm).

Variability. Except for the size only slight variation was observed: two paratypes possess golden green sutural and basal stripes, one paratype possesses elytra with violet tinge; elytra 2.7–2.8 times as long as wide.

Differential diagnosis. *Agrilaxia glabra* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. bivittata* species-group resembling by its body-shape and rather dark colouration *A. elegans* sp. nov. and *A. claudeti*. It differs strongly from both by the glabrous and lustrous elytra without any trace of longitudinal carinae, poorly developed posthumeral carina, strongly reduced elytral epipleura, almost regularly convex pronotum without “agriloid” carinae, deep pronotal depressions and by the emarginate anterior margin of clypeus.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *glaber* (smooth) to describe the lustrous surface of the body.

Distribution. French Guiana.

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) guianensis sp. nov.

(Figs 13, 37)

Type locality. French Guiana, Antecume – Pata.

Type specimens. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♂): “Guyane Fr., 30.ii.2011, Antecume-Pata, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg.”.

Diagnosis. Medium-sized (5.7 mm), distinctly prognathous, subcylindrical, dark, matt with silky lustre (Fig. 13); dorsal surface black, head, pronotum and scutellum with violet lustre, elytra with green lustre; clypeus golden green, antennae and legs black, antennae and anterior legs with green lustre; ventral surface bronze, prosternum, metasternum and basal two ventrites with green lustre; entire body asetose.

Description of male holotype (Fig. 13). Head rather large, somewhat wider than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus trapezoidal, anterior margin straight; frons deeply, widely grooved, vertex slightly convex, 1.4 times as wide as width of eye; eyes large, elliptical, somewhat projecting beyond outline of head, inner margins strongly S-shaped; antennae short, reaching midlength of lateral pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape slightly claviform, flattened, slightly curved, 4 times as long as wide; pedicel ovoid, twice as long as wide; third antennomere very slightly triangular, 2.2 times as long as wide; antennomeres 4–10 triangular to trapezoidal, as long as wide; terminal antennomere rhomboid, 1.5 times longer than wide; sculpture of head consisting of small, polygonal cells with small, indistinct central grains, clypeus simply punctured.

Pronotum convex, 1.2 times as wide as long, with wide, rather deep lateroposterior depressions and shallow prescutellar pit; anterior margin deeply biarcuate with large medial lobe, posterior margin slightly biarcuate; lateral margins straight, emarginate in front of rectangular posterior angles; maximum width at anterior fifth; “agriloid” carinae short, only slightly developed, basal tubercles on both sides of prescutellar pit small; sculpture homogeneous, consisting of small, polygonal cells with fine central grains. Scutellum small, subcordiform, flat, microsculptured, about twice as wide as long.

Elytra convex, slightly depressed along suture, distinctly caudiform, 3.3 times as long as wide, without traces of longitudinal carinae; humeral swellings small, basal, transverse depression wide, deep, reaching scutellum; subhumeral carina weak, short, reaching posterior margin of metacoxae; elytral epipleura very narrow, parallel-sided, reaching caudiform part of elytra; lateral margins widely, shallowly emarginate at midlength, then regularly tapering towards caudiform, finely serrate, separately rounded apices; elytral sculpture fine, rather homogeneous, consisting of fine punctures and transverse rugae.

Ventral surface lustrous, finely ocellate with tiny central grains, 4 terminal ventrites almost glabrous; anal ventrite regularly rounded, finely serrate, anal tergite flat, rounded, with very fine apical serrations; prosternum flat to slightly convex, with short, rather deep, transverse depression at midwidth of anterior margin. Legs slender, moderately long, protibiae only very slightly curved with rather dense row of inner, preapical, pale bristles; meso- and metatibiae straight, slender, unmodified; all tarsi shorter than tibiae, with ventral, adhesive pads. Tarsal claws hook-shaped with rather strongly widened base.

Aedeagus (Fig. 37) very long, slender, slightly bent dorsoventrally, parameres finely emarginate in front of setiferous area, median lobe obtusely pointed apically.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.



Figs 40–41. Biotopes. 40 – the summit of Mt. Pelée with Mt. Galbao on the horizon; 41 – window traps at the Réserve des Nouragues (Mr. P.-H. Dalens).

Measurements. Length: 5.7 mm; width: 1.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Agrilaxia guianensis* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. aeruginosa* species-group (see above). It somewhat resembles dark species of the group but it differs from them by the straight, almost subparallel pronotal margins, very slightly defined “agriloid” and subhumeral carinae, more caudiform elytra, very finely serrate anal tergite and by the very long aedeagus.

Etymology. The species is named after the country of the origin (Guiana); adjective.

Distribution. French Guiana.

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) prolonga sp. nov.

(Figs 12, 36)

Type locality. French Guiana, Montagne de Kaw, Régina.

Type specimens. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♂): “Guyane (Régina), Montagne de Kaw, PK 32+2.5, 1.viii.2003 // piège lumineux, G. Moragues leg”. ALLOTYPE (NMPC, ♀): “Guyane (Régina), Montagne de Kaw, PK 36, 22.vii.1998, G. Moragues leg. // piège lumineux”. PARATYPES: “Guyane Fr., Montagne des Singes, ex larva, viii.2008, Touroult” (1 ♂, NMPC); “Guyane Fr., 6.viii.2011, Savane Matiti, Comm. de Macouria, PIV, J.-L. Giuglaris leg.” (1 ♀, NMPC).

Diagnosis. Large (6.7–6.9 mm), moderately prognathous, very elongate, tapering posteriorly, matt with silky lustre, rather convex (Fig. 12); dorsal surface olive-green, elytra with violet tinge; pronotum with two large, black-violet stripes reaching both anterior and posterior margin, narrow space between them and lateral margins golden green; clypeus golden green, frons golden green with longitudinal, medial, black spot in male or clypeus golden-orange and frons black with narrow, green or blue-green stripe along eyes in female; vertex black and scutellum golden green in both sexes; ventral surface very lustrous, tricoloured: prosternum dark golden green, metasternum, metepimeres, posterior coxae and laterosternites 2–5 bright golden-orange, laterosternite 1 blue-green or violet, ventrites golden-bronze; antennae and legs golden green, meso- and metafemora golden-orange; entire body asetose.

Description of male holotype (Fig. 12). Head large, distinctly wider than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus trapezoidal, anterior margin very slightly emarginate; frons deeply grooved medially, narrowest part at anterior third; vertex slightly grooved, 1.2 times as wide as width of eye; eyes large, elliptical, slightly projecting beyond outline of head; antennae short, scarcely reaching midlength of lateral pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape slightly claviform, very slightly curved, 4 times longer than wide; pedicel shortly ovoid, 1.4 times as long as wide; third antennomere slightly triangular, 1.5 times as long as wide; antennomeres 4–10 trapezoidal, slightly wider than long, terminal antennomere rhomboid, almost twice as long as wide; sculpture of head consisting of rounded or slightly polygonal cells with indistinct central grains.

Pronotum convex, slightly cordiform, 1.2 times as wide as long; anterior margin deeply biarcuate, posterior margin slightly biarcuate; lateral margins S-shaped, regularly rounded at anterior two thirds, deeply emarginate in front of sharp posterior angles which are distinctly projecting outwards; lateroposterior depressions wide, deep, “agrilloid” carina well defined, almost reaching midlength of lateral margins; prescutellar pit wide, shallow, basal tubercles on both sides of pit small but well defined; pronotal sculpture rather homogeneous, consisting of polygonal cells with small central grains. Scutellum very small, cordiform, about twice as wide as long, microsculptured, flat.

Elytra very slender, moderately convex, 3.2 times as long as wide, distinctly caudiform; humeral swellings relatively large, basal transverse depression wide, reaching scutellum; lateral margins deeply, widely emarginate at anterior third, then regularly tapering to caudiform, separately rounded, finely serrate apices; subhumeral carina very weak, almost indistinct; elytral epipleura very narrow, reaching serrate part of elytral apices; sculpture very fine, rather homogeneous, consisting of fine, transverse, zig-zag rugae which are finer and sparser on posterior half than those on anterior half of elytra.

Ventral surface lustrous, rather roughly ocellate, only three posterior ventrites finely ocellate; prosternum flat, only very slightly, transversely depressed along anterior margin;

anal ventrite obtusely rounded, finely serrate, anal tergite flat with two groups of rather long, needle-like spines separated by deep, medial notch. Legs long, slender, anterior tibiae slightly curved, with inner, terminal row of short, pale bristles; mesotibiae almost straight, somewhat widened distally, metatibiae straight, inner margin slightly emarginate at distal third; meso- and metatarsi prolonged, slightly longer than tibia, basal tarsomere of hind tarsi as long as remaining tarsomeres together. Tarsal claws thin, hook-shaped, slightly enlarged at base.

Aedeagus (Fig. 36) spindle-shaped, flattened, only slightly bent dorsoventrally, both parameres and median lobe sharply pointed apically.

Sexual dimorphism. The female differs from the male by the much wider frons and vertex, smaller eyes with almost parallel inner margins, slightly different colouration (see above), straight, unmodified meso- and metatibiae which are somewhat longer than tarsi and by the concave anal tergite bearing much shorter spines.

Measurements. Length: 6.7–6.9 mm (holotype 6.7 mm); width: 1.3–1.4 mm (holotype 1.3 mm).

Variability. The pronotal width (1.2–1.3 times as wide as long) and the elytral length (3.2–3.3 times as long as wide) vary only slightly; a male paratype (Montagne des Singes) is distinctly darker having also rather uniform ventral colouration (bronze with somewhat more vivid colouration of metasternum and laterotergites).

Differential diagnosis. *Agrilaxia prolonga* sp. nov. cannot be attributed to any species-group of the genus *Agrilaxia*. It is quite characteristic and isolated from other species first of all by the prolonged, very slender body, absence of posthumeral carina, quite glabrous elytra and by the prolonged meso- and metatarsi which are longer than tibiae.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *prolongus* (prolonged) to describe the prolonged body-shape of the species.

Distribution. French Guiana.

Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) purpleiventris sp. nov.

(Fig. 9)

Type locality. French Guiana, Route de Kaw.

Type specimens. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♀): “Guyane Fr., viii.2005, Route de Kaw, PK 37,5 Malaise trap, J.-A. Cerda & O. Morvan leg.” PARATYPE: “Guyane Fr., (Roura), Montagne des Chevaux, +4,71°N –52,42°W (90 m alt.), 23.viii.2009, Stéphane Brûle leg.” (1 ♀, NMPC).

Diagnosis. Medium-sized (6.0–6.4 mm), slightly prognathous, elongate, slender, matt, multicolourous, with silky lustre (Fig. 9); elytra purple-violet becoming dark violet apically, with golden green circumscutellar triangle and very narrow sutural, preapical stripe; pronotum metallic green, with two large, black spots reaching posterior (but not anterior) margin; frons metallic green, with large, prolonged, medial spot; clypeus, tibiae and femora purple, scutellum and vertex black; antennae and tarsi black with very strong green lustre; ventral surface lustrous, purple, prosternum bronze, metepisterna golden green or blue-green; entire body asetose.

Description of female holotype (Fig. 9). Head relatively large, much wider than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus convex, transverse, anterior margin widely, shallowly emarginate;

frons widely, deeply depressed, narrowest part at middle; vertex slightly grooved, 1.5 times as wide as width of eye; eyes large, reniform to elliptical, distinctly projecting beyond outline of head; antennae short, scarcely reaching midlength of lateral pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape long, slightly curved, somewhat claviform, about 5 times as long as wide, pedicel ovoid, almost twice as long as wide; third antennomere subtriangular, slightly longer than wide, fourth antennomere triangular, as long as wide; antennomeres 5–10 trapezoidal, compact, 1.5–1.7 times as wide as long, terminal antennomere rhomboid, 1.4 times as long as wide; sculpture of head consisting of small, dense, polygonal cells without central grains.

Pronotum convex, widely cordiform, 1.2 times as wide as long, maximum width at anterior fifth; lateroposterior depressions deep, wide, almost coalescent in middle of pronotum; anterior margin deeply biarcuate with large, strongly projecting medial lobe, posterior margin moderately biarcuate; lateral margins S-shaped, emarginate in front of rectangular posterior angles; prescutellar pit almost absent, basal tubercles small; “agriloid” carina short but easily visible; pronotal sculpture fine, almost homogeneous, consisting of small, polygonal cells without central grains. Scutellum small, pentagonal to cordiform, microsculptured, 1.5 times as wide as long.

Elytra long, narrow, 3.4 times as long as wide, very slightly caudiform; lateral margins widely emarginate at midlength, then regularly tapering towards separately rounded, very finely serrate apices; humeral swellings well defined, basal, transverse depression wide, deep, reaching scutellum; elytral epipleura very narrow, parallel-sided, almost reaching elytral apex; subhumeral carina not very sharp but long and easily visible from above, overlapping elytral midlength; elytral sculpture very fine, homogeneous, consisting of tiny, lustrous grains and fine, transverse rugae, apical third almost glabrous.

Ventral surface very lustrous, finely ocellate, pro- and metasternum with polygonal cells with small central grains; anal ventrite punctato-granulate, regularly rounded and finely serrate apically; anal tergite rounded, with several needle-like spines. Legs moderately long, protibiae slightly curved, somewhat widened distally, bearing inner row of short, dense, cream-white bristles; mesotibiae straight, slender, with inner row of short, sparse bristles; metatibiae straight, slightly flattened with short, sparse bristles on inner margin and row of dense bristles on posterior half of outer margin; tarsi relatively short (all tarsi much shorter than tibiae), tarsomeres 1–4 with adhesive pads. Tarsal claws short, hook-shaped, slightly enlarged at base.

Sexual dimorphism. Male unknown.

Measurements. Length: 6.0 mm (holotype), 6.4 mm (paratype); width: 1.3 (holotype), 1.5 mm (paratype).

Variability. Except for the size no difference was observed between the type specimens.

Differential diagnosis. *Agriaxia purpureiventris* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. bivittata* species-group and it is very similar to *A. oculata* (Cobos, 1972) (Brasil) and *A. schmidtii* Obenberger, 1924 (Costa Rica). It differs from both by less caudiform and more glabrous elytra without any traces of longitudinal carinae. From *A. schmidtii* it differs (except for the distribution) by deeper frontal depression, narrower vertex, form of the pronotal black spots which reach anterior pronotal margin in *A. schmidtii*, the shape of golden green circumscutellar triangle

which reaches almost one third of elytral length in *A. schmidti* and by the colouration of the ventral surface (bronze-green with blue-green metepisterna and first laterosternite and purple second laterosternite in *A. schmidti*). From *A. oculata* it differs by the shape of the circumscutellar triangle which is widened towards the humeri in *A. oculata*, the longer and more elevate posthumeral carina and by the concolorous lateral part of elytra which bear narrow, golden green, lateral stripe in *A. oculata*.

Etymology. The specific epithet is composed of the Latin adjective *purpureus* (purple) and the noun *venter* (belly) to stress the conspicuous purple colouration of the abdomen; adjective.

Distribution. French Guiana.

***Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) sulcifrons* sp. nov.**

(Figs 8, 24, 33)

Type locality. French Guiana, Lac Américains.

Type specimens. HOLOTYPE (NMPC, ♂): “Guyane Fr., Lac des Américains, 7.ii.2004 Eclos // Ex-Coll. P.H. Dalens, Coll. S. Brûlé, N°. GF 0232”. ALLOTYPE (NMPC, ♀): the same data (but 27.vi.2004). PARATYPES: the same data (but 4.v.2004 and 1.vii.2004) (2 ♀♀, NMPC); “Guyane Fr., Route de Kaw pk30, 18.v.2004, Eclos // Ex-Coll. P.H. Dalens, Coll. S. Brûlé, N°. GF 0219” (1 ♀, NMPC); “Guyane Fr., 11.v.2007, Saint Laurent du Maroni, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg.” (2 ♀♀, NMPC).

Diagnosis. Medium-sized (5.3–6.5 mm), slightly prognathous, subcylindrical, moderately convex, green with silky lustre (Fig. 8), sometimes elytra with bronze tinge; pronotum with two very indistinct, dark spots; vertex and frons of female black, antennae and legs green-black in both sexes; ventral surface of female black, that of male green with last three ventrites black; laterosternites golden green; entire body asetose.

Description of male holotype (Fig. 8). Head large, wider than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus transverse with shallowly emarginate anterior margin; frons with shallow, wide, longitudinal depression, vertex very slightly grooved, almost flat, 1.8 times as wide as width of eye; eyes large, widely elliptical, slightly projecting beyond outline of head; antennae short, scarcely reaching midlength of lateral pronotal margins when laid alongside; scape long, slightly curved, 4 times as long as wide, pedicel ovoid, twice as long as wide; third antennomere subcylindrical, twice as long as wide, fourth antennomere obtusely triangular, as long as wide; antennomeres 5–10 trapezoidal, wider than long and compact, terminal antennomere rhomboid; sculpture of head consisting of dense polygonal cells with well defined, flat central grains.

Pronotum moderately convex, 1.2 times wider than long, with well defined, large latero-posterior depressions and prescutellar pit; anterior margin deeply biarcuate with large medial lobe, posterior margin slightly biarcuate; lateral margins rather strongly S-shaped, deeply emarginate in front of rectangular posterior angles; “agriloid carina” well-developed reaching posterior third of lateral margin; posterior margin with two rather strong tubercles on both sides of prescutellar pit; pronotal sculpture almost homogeneous, consisting of dense, polygonal cells with large, flat central grains. Scutellum subcordiform, 1.8 times wider than long, microsculptured.

Elytra moderately convex, 2.8 times as long as wide, slightly depressed along suture, with quite indistinct traces of longitudinal carinae; subhumeral carina poorly defined, obtuse, reaching only level of first abdominal ventrite; humeral swellings rather small, basal transverse depression deep, wide, reaching scutellum; elytral margins shallowly emarginate behind humeri then regularly tapering towards separately, rather widely rounded apices; apices very slightly caudiform, finely serrate; elytral epipleura very narrow, not reaching elytral apex; sculpture extremely fine, consisting of basal microsculpture, indistinct, lustrous punctures and very fine transverse rugae.

Ventral surface lustrous, very finely ocellate, prosternum very slightly convex (Fig. 24); anal ventrite rather roughly punctate, regularly rounded, without distinct lateral serrations; anal tergite widely rounded, rather roughly serrate. Legs moderately long, protibiae slightly curved, widened distally, bearing inner row of very short, scarcely visible, dense, cream-white bristles; mesotibiae straight, somewhat flattened, widened distally, with inner row of short, sparse bristles; metatibiae straight, slightly flattened with short, sparse bristles on inner margin and row of dense bristles on posterior half of outer margin; tarsi relatively short (all tarsi much shorter than tibiae), tarsomeres 1–4 with adhesive pads. Tarsal claws short, hook-shaped, slightly enlarged at base.

Aedeagus (Fig. 33) shortly spindle-shaped, robust, somewhat flattened; both tips of parameres and tip of median lobe sharply pointed apically.

Sexual dimorphism. Female differs from male only by the dark frons and completely black underside (see “Diagnosis”).

Measurements. Length: 5.3–6.5 mm (holotype 6.1 mm); width: 1.3–1.6 mm (holotype 1.4 mm).

Variability. Except for the size only a weak variability in the colouration was observed: one paratype (Piste de Kaw) possesses elytra with rather strong bronze lustre; the black colouration of the frons varies among the paratypes from the completely black to the dark violet with greenish margins.

Differential diagnosis. *Agrilaxia sulcifrons* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. aeruginosa* species-group and it is somewhat similar by its more or less cylindrical and unicolorous body to *A. decolorata* Kerremans, 1903 (central Brasil) and *A. funebris* (Kerremans, 1900) (central Brasil, Argentina - Chaco). It differs strikingly from them by the much larger body, glabrous and lustrous, somewhat caudiform elytra, strongly reduced elytral epipleura, less developed posthumeral carina, prosternum without the perpendicular spine and by the completely different male genitalia (see Figs 104 and 106 in COBOS (1972)). The most similar (and probably related) species is *A. krombeini* (Cobos, 1972) described from Panama from a single male. *Agrilaxia sulcifrons* sp. nov. differs from *A. krombeini* only by the green frons and ventral surface of male (dark violet and bronze, respectively, in *A. krombeini*) and by the more widened aedeagus (compare Fig. 33 and Fig. 71 in COBOS (1972)).

Etymology. The specific epithet is composed of the Latin nouns *sulcus* (groove) and *frons* to stress the shape of the frons of the species; noun in apposition.

Distribution. French Guiana.

***Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) tristis* (Cobos, 1972)**

(Figs 4, 18, 21, 25, 30)

Anthaxia (Agrilaxia) tristis Cobos, 1972: 82.*Anthaxia (Agrilaxia) tristis*: Bílý (1997: 37, 123; catalogue).*Agrilaxia tristis*: BELLAMY (2008: 1508; catalogue).**Type specimen studied.** HOLOTYPE (MNHN, ♀): “[Brasil]Cachimbo, Bahia, Ch. Pujol, 1890”.**Further specimens studied.** FRENCH GUIANA: SAÛL: 3°37'N 53°12'W, 18.iii.2008, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg. (2 ♀♀, NMPC). ROUTE DE KAW: PK29, 23.ii.2008, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg. (1 ♀, NMPC); PK29, 18.ix.2010, ex larva, P.-H. Dalens leg. (3 ♀♀, NMPC); PK37,5, 5.ix.2007, J.-A. Cerda & O. Morvan leg. (1 ♀, NMPC). ROUTE DE RÉGINA: Piste Kapiri, PK 125+6, 1.xii.2008, PIV, J.-L. Giuglaris leg. (1 ♂, NMPC); the same data but: 1.iv.2009 (1 ♀, NMPC), 1.vi.2011 (3 ♂♂, NMPC). MATITI: PIV, 15.ix.2011, J.-L. Giuglaris leg. (1 ♂, NMPC). PAKURA: 19.ix.2009, Malaise trap, J.-A. Cerda leg. (1 ♀, NMPC). ROUTE DE SAINT GEORGES: 5.viii.2007, ex larva, J.-L. Giuglaris leg. (1 ♀, NMPC).**Note.** *Agrilaxia tristis* was described from two females and it resembles very much *A. bongrandi* (compare Figs 2 and 4) differing from it by the more angulate pronotum, fused black, pronotal stripes (forming one, large central spot), slightly different colouration (compare Figs 2 and 4) and by the longer and more acute spines on posterior margins of the anal tergite and ventrite (compare Figs 18 and 21). The male differs from female only by the slender body and the green sutural stripe (golden in female). Aedeagus (Fig. 30) is prolonged, narrowly spindle-shaped, parameres sharply pointed and somewhat curved apically, median lobe sharply pointed.

Length: 4.8–6.8 mm.

Distribution. Brasil (Bahia); French Guiana (new record).***Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) sp. A***

(Figs 15, 27, 38)

Specimens studied. FRENCH GUIANA: COMMUNITE DE ROURA: “Guyane Fr., 12.iv.2010, Mont. de Chevaux, Comm. de Roura, RN2 PK22, 75 m, 4°44'56"N 52°26'28"W, P.-H. Dalens leg.” (1 ♂, NMPC). COMMUNITE RÉGINA: “Guyane Fr., 12.ix.2010, Réserve Naturelle des Nouragues, Camp Inselberg, ex larva, Comm. Régina, 3°37'N 53°12'W, S. Brûlé, P.-H. Dalens & S. Fernandez leg.” (2 ♀♀, NMPC).

The poorly preserved male without the head and all right legs and the two completely damaged females (one of them without the abdomen and all appendages, the second preserved only as elytra and thorax).

Small (4.8 mm), entirely black species with weak violet lustre (Fig. 15) and dark green frons (♀).

Unfortunately these very destroyed specimens are not suitable for the description of a new species. It is also impossible to attribute this species to any species-group of the genus *Agrilaxia*. The very special form of prosternum with medial carina (Fig. 27), very wide frons and vertex, the emarginate anal ventrite together with the very long hind tarsi, simple anal tergite and the small, narrow scutellum (resembling that of the following species) are very unusual within the genus. Aedeagus (Fig. 38) short, spindle-shaped, median lobe pointed apically.***Agrilaxia (Agrilaxia) sp. B***

(Figs 16, 39)

Specimen studied. FRENCH GUIANA: COMMUNITE DE ROURA: “Guyane Fr., 12.iv.2010, Mont. des Chevaux, Comm. de Roura, RN2 PK22, 75 m, 4°44'56"N 52°26'28"W, P.-H. Dalens leg.” (1 ♂, NMPC).

The poorly preserved specimen without the abdomen except for the part of terminal ventrites with the aedeagus (Fig. 39).

Small (4.9 mm), completely black, slender (1.1 mm), matt species with dark green frons, scutellum and lateral pronotal margins; very narrow, medial, pronotal stripe dark blue-green (Fig. 16); preserved part of ventral side lustrous, dark bronze.

This species belongs most probably to the *Agrilaxia opima* species-group (see above) which is characterised by the convex frons, deeply emarginate lateral pronotal margins and well defined “agriloid” and posthumeral carinae. Unfortunately this very badly preserved specimen is not suitable for the description of a new species.

Erratum

In the study on the Neotropical Anthaxiini (BÍLÝ 2013) the erroneous name was printed for Fig. 22: *A. (A.) montana* Bílý & Westcott, 2005. The right name is *A. (A.) alticola* Bílý & Westcott, 2005.

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