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**A contribution on the faunistic of Sudanic Buprestids**  
**The first contribution on NE African fauna based on material collected**  
**by P. Štys in 1965—1968**

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This contribution consist of the material of Buprestids collected by P. Štys in Sudan during the period 1965—1968. The material was collected in the Middle and Eastern Sudan by the methods of sweeping and individual collecting. Only one example was caught by the light trap. Each species, besides all data and localities, has a short characteristic of habitats. The number of the sample is given by each example (No.) The list of samples, and precise localities with the geographical co-ordinates will be published by P. Štys.

***Sternocera castanea castanea*** (Olivier, 1790)

14. 9. 1965, Khartoum, ruderal, 4 ex., No. 15; 20.—27. 9. 1965, Khartoum, Burri, in a garden, 1 ex., No. 39; October, 1965, Khartoum, Burri, in a garden, 1 ex., No. 320; 15. 9. 1966, Khartoum, Burri, in a garden, 1 ex., No. 396. The beetles are very slow, and it is easy to catch flying beetles by hand. Geographical distribution: Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, South Arabia.

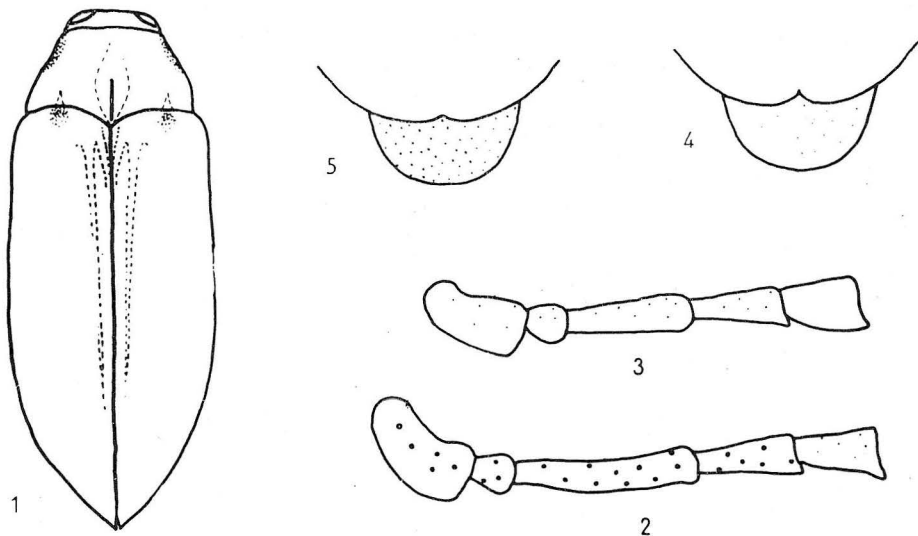
***Julodis caillaudi*** (Latreille, 1823)

20.—27. 9. 1965 Khartoum, Burri, in a garden, 2 ex., No. 39; October, 1965, Khartoum, Burri, in a garden, No. 68; 15. 11. 1965, Khartoum, Prov. Karari, 1 ex., No. 87. Geographical distribution: Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia.

***Julodis obscura* sp. n.**

The shape of the body is very like *Julodis caillaudi* (Fig. 1). Greenish-black with metallic lustre. The middle oblong groove and the lateral depressions of the thorax are bronze coloured. The head is densely white haired. The anterior margin of the thorax and all its depressions are shortly grey haired. The remnant of the thorax is very thinly and shortly silky greenish-grey haired. The whole elytra are shortly and silky greenish-grey haired with insignificant remnants of pale toment. The head is coarsely punctured, front is golden bronze, the rest of the head is black with bronze lustre. The front with oblong keel extended behind eyes and ending in the fine depression. The antennal knobs are tall and compressed. Clypeus is arcuated on the anterior margin, labrum ist heart-shaped. The antennae are black, serrated from the fifth segment and reach to the  $\frac{3}{4}$  of pronotum. The first four segments are coarsely punctured (Fig. 2). The third segment is slender; approximately two times longer than the fourth one and four times longer than the second one. The thorax is irregular and coarsely enough punctured, on the lateral boards the puncturations are united. The thorax is, in the anterior half, compressed on the sides, the depressions are bronze and grey haired. In the middle of the thorax there is a wide, shallow, bronze groove, which is also finely grey haired. In the basal half of this groove is a fine smooth keel. On the base of the thorax is a small, smooth relief on each side, against the humeral depressions of elytra. The thorax is feebly arcuately excavated before the hind angles, which are very sharp. The legs are bronze and coarsely punctured, only tarsae are green, more feeble punctured on the upper side and black on the lower side. The claws are darkly brown, the entire legs are white haired. The metasternum has a smooth semiarcuated spot on the each side on the anterior margin otherwise the breast is entirely grey-greenish haired and on the sides with golden-green toment. The elytra are somewhat brighter than thorax with one feebly marked nerve along the suture only. Along this nerve are the indistinct dark tomentose spots. The elytra are irregularly very coarsely punctured (especially in the first third), the punctures in the basal half are diagonally united. Elytra with several small and irregular smooth reliefs on the sides and on the posterior half. The humeral depressions with a grey toment. The whole elytra are densely and closely grey-greenly haired, with exception of rudiment of nerve, small reliefs on the posterior half of elytra and several transverse wrinkles on the basal third of elytra. The elytra are transversely depressed in the first third and acute on the end. The scutellar triangular depression with brown toment. The abdomen is brown-green, covered with close grey-green hairs and brown toment. The toment is missing only in the middle of the anal sternite. The anal sternite is very vaulted and it is formed similar to the female of *J. caillaudi*. The last visible abdominal tergite (Fig. 4) is very finely punctured, the precedent one is rather deeply notched in the middle. The length of body is 32 mm, the width of body is 14 mm.

Holotype ♀, 6. 12. 1965, Sudan, Red Sea Coast, Port Sudan, P. Štys lgt. This example was caught on the ruderal among the irrigated fields and gardens; No. 99.



1 — *Julodis obscura* sp. n. (length 32 mm). 2 — the base of antenna of *J. obscura*. 3 — the base of antenna of *J. caillaudi*. 4 — last abdominal tergites of *J. obscura*. 5 — last abdominal tergites of *J. caillaudi*.

The species closely related to *J. caillaudi* from which it differs at first view in the dark coloration and absence of nerves on the elytra. The others differing characters: *J. obscura*: The dorsal side of body is darkly haired (with exception of small reliefs of the thorax and elytras). The third antennal segment is longer and slender (Fig. 2), almost twice longer than the fourth one. The first four antennal segments are coarsely punctured. The sides of thorax are less compressed, the last visible tergite of abdomen is finely punctured (Fig. 4). *J. caillaudi*: The whole body is white haired (with exception of nerves of the elytra). The third antennal segment is shorter and thicker (Fig. 3), only 1.5 times longer than the fourth one. The first four segments are feebly punctured. The sides of thorax are strongly compressed, the last visible tergite of abdomen is coarsely punctured (Fig. 5).

***Ptychomus politus* (Klug, 1829)**

14. 8. 1966, Khartoum, Burri, in a garden, 2 ex., No. 359. Geographical distribution: Senegal, Nigeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, South Arabia.

***Sphenoptera (Hoplística) neglecta neglecta* (Klug, 1835)**

14. 9. 1965, Khartoum, ruderal, 1 ex., No. 15; 22. 10. 1966, Khartoum, Prov. Shambat, ruderal, 1 ex., No. 486; 2. 12. 1967, Blue Nile Prov., Ed

Damazin env., sweeping in tall grass scrub, 1 ex., No. 1163; 25. 12. 1967, Darfur, Jebel Marra, Suni, 1800—2000 m, 1 ex., No. 1199. Geographical distribution: Egypt, Sudan, Kenya.

**Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) harrarensis** (Obenberger 1926)

2. 12. 1967, Blue Nile Prov., Ed Damazin env., sweeping on the tall grass scrub, 2 ex., No. 1163. Described from Ethiopia (Harrar). Compared with holotype.

**Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) salamita** Kerremans, 1913

14. 9. 1965, Khartoum, Burri, ruderal in a semidesert, 6 ex., No. 15; October, 1965, Khartoum, Burri, in a garden, 3 ex., No. 68; 25. 11. 1966, Khartoum, Burri, 5 ex., No. 531. Geographical distribution: Egypt, Sudan, Tanzania (Dar.-es-Salaam).

**Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) grata** B. Jakovlev, 1915

1. 12. 1967, Blue Nile, Ingessana Hills, Jebel Gargada, the tall grass scrub, 1 ex., No. 1148. Described from Egypt.

**Steraspis squamosa** Klug, 1829

15. 10. 1967, Khartoum, Prov. Shambat, on *Tamarix nilotica*, 3 ex., sample 1078. Geographical distribution: South Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Sinai, Arabia.

**Steraspis speciosa** Klug, 1829

20. 10. 1967, Kordofan, 39 miles SW of Khartoum, low grass scrub with *Acacia* sp., 4 ex., No. 1085. Geographical distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Libya, Egypt, Sinai, Arabia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique.

**Steraspis scabra** Fabricius, 1774

15. 10. 1967, Khartoum, Prov. Shambat, on *Tamarix nilotica*, 1 ex., No. 1078. Geographical distribution: Libya, Sudan.

**Psiloptera (Lampetis) mimosae** Klug, 1829

20.—27. 9. 1965, Khartoum, Burri, in a garden, 1 ex., No. 39; 5. 11. 1965, Khartoum, Prov. Karari, ruderal in a semidesert, 1 ex., No. 87. Geographical distribution: Syria, Palestine, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Senegal, Sudan, Guinea, Zanzibar.

**Psiloptera (Damarsila) bioculata** Olivier, 1790

1. 12. 1967, Blue Nile, Ingessana Hills, Jebel Gargada, tall grass scrub and semidesert vegetation with secondary plant association, 1 ex., No. 1148. Geographical distribution: Libya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda.

***Anthaxia (Haplanthaxia) binotata* Chevrolat, 1838**

September, 1965, Khartoum, Burri, ruderal at the Blue Nile, 1 ex., No. 5; 8. 10. 1965, Khartoum, Prov. Shambat, ruderal at the Blue Nile with overgrowth of *Tamarix* sp., 1 ex., No. 53; October, 1965, Khartoum, Burri, vegetation at the Blue Nile, 1 ex., No. 71; 9. 9. 1966, Khartoum, Prov. Shambat, ruderal at the Blue Nile, 1 ex., No. 395; 12. 8. 1966, Khartoum, Prov. Shambat, 4 ex. sample 334. Geographical distribution: Senegal, Mali, Niger, Tchad, Sudan.

***Paracylindromorphus capitatus lembanus* Obenberger, 1928**

2. 12. 1967, Blue Nile, Prov. Er Roseires env., sweeping among grass in the baobab wood, 1 ex., No. 1157. Geographical distribution: East Congo, Uganda. It is the first record from Sudan. Compared with the holotype

***Agrilus nubeculosus* Fairmaire, 1890**

16. 8. 1966, Sabaloka, sweeping among *Acacia* sp. at the Nile, 1 ex., No. 345. Geographical distribution: Egypt, Libya, Sudan.

***Agrilus lituratus* Klug, 1829**

October, 1965, Khartoum, Burri, sweeping in grass among the irrigated fields at the Nile, 2 ex., sample 71; 13. 2. 1967, Blue Nile, N. of Rabak, sandy plateau with *Acacia* sp., sweeping among *Pulicaria crispa* Sch. Bit. (Asteraceae), 1 ex., No. 623; 26. 1. 1968, North Prov. Kabushiya-Bagrawiya, semidesert with *Acacia* sp., 2 ex., No. 1231; September, 1965, Khartoum, Burri, sweeping in grass in a semidesert, 1 ex., No. 1234; 30. 12. 1965, North Prov. Sabaloka Gorge, Miseiktab, sweeping among *Acacia* sp., 1 ex., No. 156. Geographical distribution: Sicilia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan.

***Aphanisticus vicinus* Kerremans, 1896**

August, 1966, Khartoum, Burri, in a light trap (!) in a garden, 1 ex., No. 359; 29. 11. 1967, Blue Nile, Prov. Ed Damazin, ruderal in tall grass scrub, 1 ex., No. 1124. Geographical distribution: Ethiopia, Kenya. This is the first record from Sudan.

***Trachys latifrons* Kerremans, 1907**

8. 10. 1965, Prov. Shambat, ruderal vegetation at the Blue Nile, 1 ex., No. 53; October, 1965, Khartoum, Burri, sweeping among the vegetation at the Blue Nile, 1 ex., No. 71; 21. 1. 1966, Khartoum, Sunt Forest, sweeping in the arboretum at the White Nile, 1 ex., No. 196. Geographical distribution: Ethiopia, Sudan.

### **Trachys abyssinica** Théry, 1927

18. 8. 1966, Khartoum, Prov. Shambat, sweeping of *Medicago sativa* Urb. with the weeds, 1 ex., No. 334. Geographical distribution: Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya.

### **Trachys bedfordi** Théry, 1929

18. 8. 1966, Khartoum, Prov. Shambat, sweeping of *Medicago sativa* Urb. with weeds, 1 ex., No. 334; 7. 10. 1966, Khartoum, Prov. Shambat, ruderal among the fields of *Medicago sativa* Urb. and *durra*, 2 ex., No. 462; 1. 12. 1966, Blue Nile Prov., Wad Medani-Hantub, vegetation at the Blue Nile, 1 ex., No. 550. Described from Sudan.

### D i s c u s s i o n

Most of 21 species of Buprestids described above belong to palaeartic species distributed even in Northern part of Ethiopian region. The exception are *Aphanisticus vicinus* and *Paracylindromorphus capitatus lembanus*, which belong to the ethiopian elements. The species *Sphenoptera grata*, *Agrilus lituratus* and *Psiloptera mimosae* belong to the palaeartic elements. Very interesting is the discovery of the new species *Julodis obscura*, collected unfortunately only in an unique exemple.

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