

Chrysophana holzschuhi sp. n. from Pakistan (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

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During his collecting expedition to Pakistan in 1978 Mr. C. Holzschuh of Viena collected a very remarkable species of Buprestid of the subfamily Polycestinae. This new species proved to be a member of the Nearctic genus *Chrysophana* Le Conte of Polycestini Cobos and the geographical distribution of *Chrysophana* was thus known to extend into the Palaearctic.

Chrysophana holzschuhi sp. n.

Fig. 1

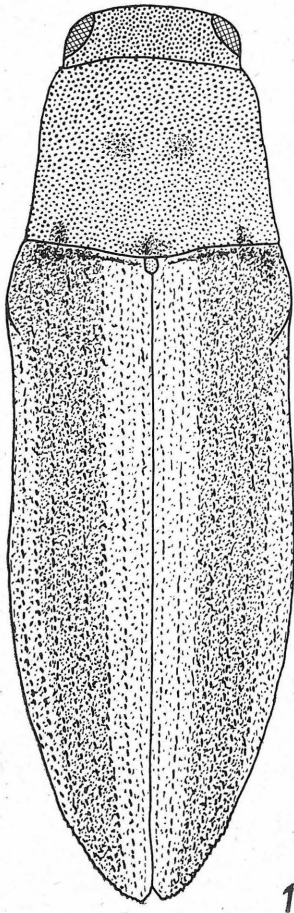
Body slender, very vaulted, subcylindrical; head, pronotum and basal part of antennae (segments I—IV) golden green with slight copper lustre, elytra golden green with two longitudinal purple stripes; legs and ventral side of body with extremely short white pubescence.

Clypeus slightly incurved at anterior margin, frons and vertex regularly vaulted without depressions; vertex very wide — 5 times wider than diameter of eye; antennae slender and relatively long, serrate from the 4th segment; structure of head consisting of small but very deep and dense punctures.

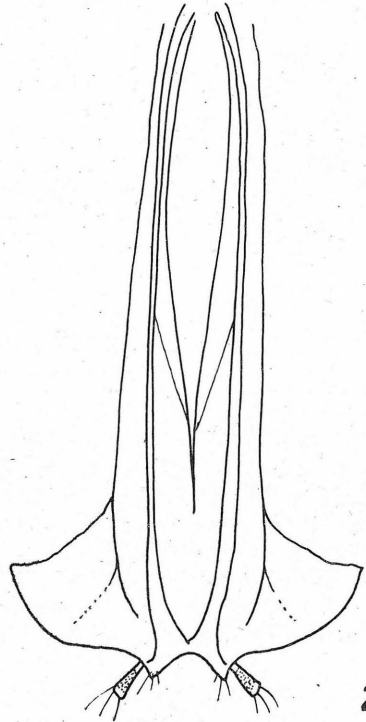
Pronotum vaulted, bell-shaped, anterior margin slightly arcuate, posterior margin slightly lobate in middle; lateral pronotal margins very slightly incurved before posterior angles; pronotum 1.3 times longer than wide at base with very dense structure composed (like head) of simple and deep punctures; lateral pronotal keels developed in posterior third only; pronotum with praescutellar and two prae humeral pits and with two slight and shallow depressions on disc; scutellum very small, semielliptical with very fine microstructure.

Elytra vaulted, semicylindrical, regularly tapering in posterior third; humeral swellings well developed, elytral suture somewhat elevated; elytra 2.3 times longer than wide at humeral part with slightly serrate apical part; subhumeral epipleural thorn well developed; elytra with indistinct longitudinal grooves and with structure consisting of rough irregular punctures and transverse wrinkles.

Ventral side of body with rough and dense puncturation (somewhat sparser on abdominal segments) and with short and sparse white pubescence; prosternal process short and wide, arcuate apically, vaulted and very feebly margined; metasternum slightly grooved medially; anal sternite rounded apically with slightly serrate and feebly elevated margin; legs slender, claws slender and hooked with somewhat enlarged basal part.



1



2

1 — *Chrysophana holzschuhi* sp. n., holotype, ♀, 9.8 mm; 2 — *Chrysophana holzschuhi* sp. n., ovipositor.

Ovipositor (Fig. 2) slender and long with long styli and with deep incision between them.

Length: 9.8 mm; width: 3.1 mm.

Holotype (♀) Pakistan, SWAT, östlich von Kalam, 2300 m, 22.—24. 5. 1978, C. Holzschuh leg. Holotype deposited in the collection of C. Holzschuh, Viena. Host plant: *Cedrus deodara*.

Chrysophana holzschuhi sp. n. is a very remarkable species from the viewpoint of zoogeography. Heretofore the monotypic genus *Chrysophana* (*C. placida* Le Conte) has been known from California and Arizona and belongs to the primitive tribe Polycestini of Polycestinae. The distribution of the genus *Chrysophana* at present is analogous to that of the genus *Ulochaetes* (Cerambycidae). This genus of Cerambycids has also been previously known, only from

California (*U. leoninus* Le Conte) but a new species (*U. armatus* sp. n.) was discovered and described by Mr. Holzschuh also from Himalaya.

C. holzschuhi sp. n. differs from *C. placida* (in addition to its geographical distribution) by the following characters:

Chrysophana holzschuhi sp. n.

Body longer, less robust but more vaulted.

Pronotum 1.3 times longer than wide.

Elytra slender, 2.3 times longer than wide.

Structure of elytra rough, elytral grooves developed.

Elytra more tapering apically.

Chrysophana placida Le Conte

Body smaller, more robust but less vaulted.

Pronotum 1.5 times longer than wide.

Elytra wider, 1.8 times longer than wide.

Structure of elytra finer, elytral grooves less developed.

Elytra less tapering and more rounded apically.

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