

A new species of the *Agrilus* (subgen. *Igagrilus*) from Laos (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

Eduard Jendek

Institute of Zoology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dúbravská cesta 9, SK-842 06 Bratislava, Slovakia
e-mail: uzaejend@savba.sk

Abstract. Status of the subgenus *Igagrilus* Kurosawa, 1981 is discussed. *Agrilus* (*I.*) *sausai* sp. n., the second species of the subgenus *Igagrilus* is described from Laos. *A. (I.) elongatissimus* Kurosawa, 1981 is diagnosed and new faunistic records are given. Both species are keyed and illustrated.

Taxonomy, new species, Buprestidae, Agrilinae, Agrilini, *Agrilus*, *Igagrilus*, Oriental region

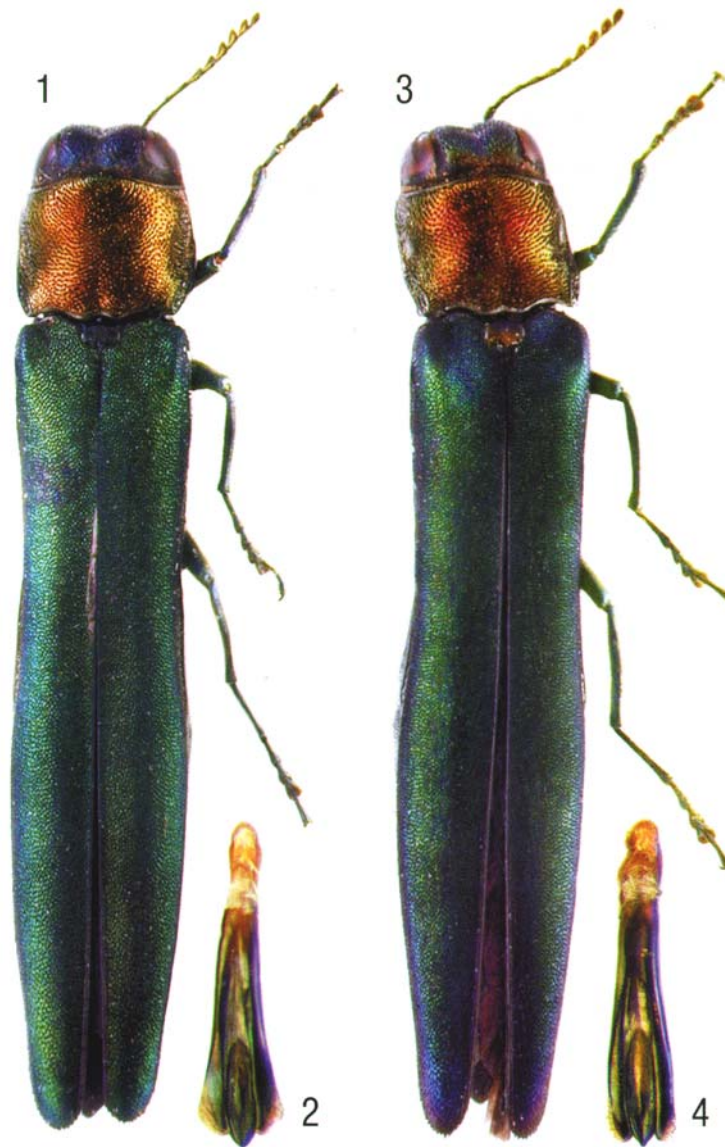
Introduction

The subgenus *Igagrilus* was described by Kurosawa (1981) after a single female of *Agrilus* (*I.*) *elongatissimus* Kurosawa, 1981. The new subgenus was diagnosed by characters as follows: "1) Antennae serrate from the fifth segment; 2) scutellum lingulate, with an erect subrectangular projection on each side, but without median carina; 3) mesosternum declivous anteriorly and excavate for the insertion of anterior coxae, with sternal cavity narrow, not sharply separated from mesosternum; 4) pygidium triangularly pointed at the apex, with the disc flattened, but without median carina, 5) body elongate, filiform, and similar to that of *Paracylindromorphus*". Examination of the holotype of *A. (I.) elongatissimus*, as well the recently collected specimens of both sexes and the new species of this subgenus revealed, that these characters are ambiguous. The antennal serration, the main diagnostic character, is fictitious and antennae are serrate already from antennomere 4. The scutellum of the holotype is anomalous and in additionally examined specimens scutellum is ordinary agriloid, with partly obliterate transverse carina. Strongly reduced mesosternum corresponds to the main diagnostic characters of the subfamily Agrilinae and pointed or even long spinate pygidium occurs commonly in many *Agrilus* Curtis, 1825 species. Nevertheless the habitus of the subgenus *Igagrilus* is very distinctive due to the eminently prolonged elytra and its subgeneric status could be vindicated. The current state of subgeneric and supra-specific grouping of the Oriental *Agrilus* does not allow final resolving of this question.

The following acronyms and abbreviations are used in the text:

EJCB Collection E. Jendek, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia;
NSMT National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan;
L/W proportional rate between maximal length (L) and maximum width (W).

Implied or additional data are given in square brackets.



Figs 1-4. 1-2: *Agrilus (Igagrilus) elongatissimus* Kurosawa. 1 – habitus (11.4 mm); 2 – aedeagus (2.6 mm) (dorsal aspect). 3-4: *A. (I.) sausiai* sp. n. 3 – holotype (11.4 mm); 4 – aedeagus (2.6 mm) (dorsal aspect).

***Agrilus (Igagrilus) elongatissimus* Kurosawa, 1981**
(Figs 1-2, 5-6)

Agrilus (Igagrilus) elongatissimus Kurosawa, 1981: 6-8, figs 1-5.
Type locality. Northern Thailand, Meo Village.

Type material. Holotype ♀, NSMT: "Nr [= Near]. Meo Village N[orthern]. Thailand 22.V.1979 W[ataru]. Suzuki leg. \ HOLOTYPE *Agrilus elongatissimus* Kurosawa, 1981".

Additional material examined. **Thailand**: 1 ♂, EJC: "NW THAILAND, 17.-23.5. Mae Hong Son, 1991, Ban Huai Po [19°16'N, 97°56'E], 1600-2000 m, J. Horák leg.". **Laos**: 1 ♂, EJC: "LAOS north, 5-11.V.1997, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, N 21°09.2, E 101°18.7, alt. 900±100 m, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg."; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, EJC: "LAOS north, 24-30.V.1997, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, N 21°09.2, E 101°18.7, alt. 900±100 m, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg."; 1 ♀, EJC: "LAOS, Louang Namtha pr., 21°09'N, 101°19'E, Namtha → Muang Sing, 5-31.v.1997, 900-1200 m, Vit Kubáň leg."

Described after a single female. Illustrations given in the paper are quite inaccurate: eyes of the holotype figured on "fig. 2" are in fact much larger, extending distinctly below the upper margin of antennal sockets; mentonniere is subtruncate and not arcuately emarginate as shown in "fig. 3"; anal ventrite "fig. 4" is much more largely arcuate or subtruncate and antennae "fig. 5" are serrate from antennomere 4.

Sexual dimorphism. Male differs from female in having antennae and tarsi slightly longer; by prosternal process, prosternum and forepart of metasternum with medial strip of erect, white pubescence and by basal ventrite with two adjoining medial tubercles.

Variability. Rather variable in size 9.6-11.6 mm.

Collection circumstances. All Laotian species were collected by sweeping the vegetation.

Distribution. Hitherto known only from Northern Thailand and Northern Laos. New for the fauna of Laos.

Agrilus (Igagrilus) sausiai sp. n.

(Figs 3-4, 7-8)

Type locality. Laos centr., Bolikhamsai prov., Ban Nape – Kaew Nua Pass, alt. 600±100 m, N 18°22.3, E 105°09.1.

Type material. Holotype ♂, EJC: "LAOS centr., Bolikhamsai prov., BAN NAPE – Kaew Nua Pass, 18.4.-1.5.1998, alt. 600±100 m, N 18°22.3, E 105°09.1 (GPS), E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg."

Description. Body strikingly prolonged, subparallel, cylindrical (Fig. 3). Head and elytra turquoise with silky tinge, pronotum and scutellum golden-orange; antennae purplish, legs dark blue-green.

Frons (Fig. 7) almost flat, deeply ovally impressed medially, with subtriangular smooth portion in middle, roughly and densely rugoso-punctate, without distinct pubescence. Vertex wide, about twice as wide as width of eye, medially with deep sulcus. Eyes small, convex, not prominent.

Antennae slender and long, overlapping half of pronotal length, serrate from antennomere 4 (Fig. 7).

Pronotum (L/W = 0.8), subquadrate sides very feebly arcuate, almost straight, slightly incurved before basal corners. Anterior margin angulately lobate medially, lobe not protruding behind anterior corners. Disk transversely rugoso-punctate, white pubescent at anterior corners, feebly convex, deeply impressed laterally;

medial impression vague, faintly indicated in the pronotal structure. Prehumerus hair-like basally, obsolete apically, almost straight, closely convergent with margin, reaching pronotal midlength. Marginal and submarginal carinae feebly convergent, not conjoined at basal corners. Scutellum subpentagonal; hind projection very short; transverse carina obliterate.

Elytra very long ($L/W = 4.5$), finely granulose, without ornamental pubescence. Apices widely separately arcuate, margin faintly denticulate. Disk with feeble ad-sutural impression in hind two thirds, humeral impression distinct.

Legs slender and long; tarsi very long; protarsi about as long as protibiae; mesotarsi and metatarsi longer than tibiae; basal metatarsomere longer than following three tarsomeres together.

Mentonniere large, anterior margin strongly, evenly arcuate (Fig. 8). Prosternal process narrow; subparallel between coxae, without prominent lateral corners, gradually narrowing to apex (Fig. 8); disk feebly convex. Basal ventrite with two adjoining medial tubercles; anal ventrite widely arcuate, almost truncate, with indication of very fine incision medially.

Ventral side with white, sparse, decumbent pubescence; prosternal process and medial part of prosternum with strip of erect, white pubescence. Lateral thoracic and abdominal portions with patches of white tomentum.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 4.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown, but certainly without tubercles on basal ventrite, which represents exclusively male sexual character in *Agrilus*.

Length: 11.4 mm; width 2.05 mm.

Collection circumstances. The unique specimen was collected by sweeping the vegetation.

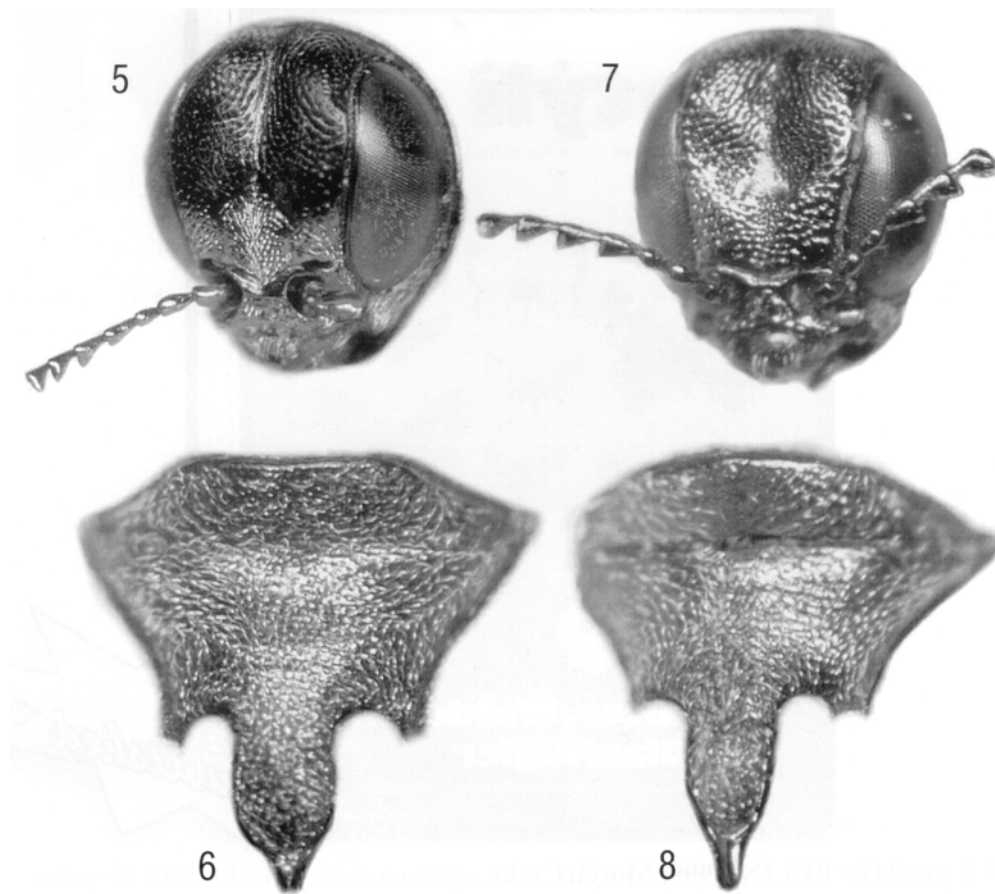
Distribution: Laos.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to my friend and enthusiastic entomologist Ondrej Šauša accompanying me on my collecting trips in Asia.

Differential diagnosis. *Agrilus* (*Igagrilus*) *sausai* sp. n. is very closely related to *A. (I.) elongatissimus*, from which it can be distinguished by characters given in the key.

Key to the species of subgenus *Igagrilus*

- 1 (2) Frons deeply ovally impressed medially; impression with subtriangular smooth area in middle, without distinct pubescence (Fig. 7); pronotal sides very feebly arcuate, almost straight (Fig. 3); prehumerus longer, reaching to pronotal midlength; mentonniere with anterior margin strongly, evenly arcuate (Fig. 8); prosternal process narrower (Fig. 8), disk feebly convex; aedeagus (Fig. 4) *A. (I.) sausai* sp. n.
- 2 (1) Frons with deep medial sulcus, without smooth area, with white, erect pubescence below (Fig. 5); pronotal sides distinctly arcuate (Fig. 1); prehumerus shorter, reaching basal third of pronotal length; mentonniere with anterior margin subtruncate (Fig. 6); prosternal process wider (Fig. 6), disk flat; aedeagus (Fig. 2) *A. (I.) elongatissimus* Kurosawa



Figs 5-8. 5-6: *Agrilus (Igagrilus) elongatissimus* Kurosawa. 5 – head and basal antennomeres; 6 – prosternum and prosternal process. 7-8: *A. (I.) sausai* sp. n. 7 – head and basal antennomeres; 8 – prosternum and prosternal process.

References

- KUROSAWA Y. 1981: A new buprestid beetle of the genus *Agrilus* from Northern Thailand, with description of a new subgenus (Coleoptera, Buprestidae). *Entomological Review of Japan* **36**: 5-8.