Notes on Buprestid Beetles (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) from Thailand, VI

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Abstract Three new buprestid species are described under the names of Acmaeodera (Cobosiella) ichikoe sp. nov., Coraeus wivuti sp. nov. and Habroloma (Parahabroloma) lateroalbum sp. nov., respectively. New distributional records of five species belonging to the tribe Trachydinini from Thailand are given.

Continued from my previous paper (OHMOMO, 2003) on the buprestid beetles from Thailand, I will describe three new buprestid species and record five species of the tribe Trachydinini as new to the fauna of Thailand. The abbreviations used in this paper are as follows: NSMT (National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo) and COTJ (collection of S. OHMOMO, Tsukuba, Japan). The body size is expressed as the minimum-maximum length and the minimum-maximum width. The proportional rate between maximal length (L) and maximal width (W) is expressed as the abbreviation L/W. Holotypes are deposited in the collection of NSMT.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Neef de SAINVAL for offering some paratype specimens of the genera Trachys and Habroloma. I also express my deep gratitude to Dr. Yoshiro HIRAI, National Institute of Agrobiological Resources, Tsukuba, Japan, for taking photographs inserted in this paper.

Acmaeodera (Cobosiella) ichikoe sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 4–1)


Description. Size 8.2–9.0 × 2.7–3.0 mm. Holotype: 8.8 mm in length and 2.9 mm in width. Head and pronotum black with purplish tinge; elytra dark blue-purple or brown, with
longitudinal yellow bands along each lateral side from humeri to anterior three-fifths connecting with a transverse yellow band from lateral sides to the middle at anterior three-fifths; antennae black, sometimes with blueish purple tinge. Body ventrally and legs black.

Head obviously narrower than the anterior margin of the pronotum. Eyes subparallel at inner margins, moderately convex, regularly elliptical. Frons flattened, obsoletely depressed at center, covered with dense, strong and large punctures, and clothed with ivory long hairs, 3.5 times wider than the width of eye at center in frontal aspect. Clypeus transverse and marginate. Antennae serrate from 4th segment, 2nd segment subglobular, 3rd segment 1.5 times longer than 2nd one, 1st segment 3.5 times longer than 3rd one.

Pronotum widest at basal one-third (L/W = 0.64); anterior margin bisinuate with a distinct median lobe; sides evenly arcuate; anterior margin straight; anterior angles obtuse; posterior angles rounded; disc narrowly depressed along posterior margin on either side of middle; surface moderately punctate at middle, with dense and large reticulate punctures at lateral areas, clothed sparsely with long silver hairs on central area and densely on lateral area. Scutellum absent. Prosternal process linguiform, flattened and sparsely punctate.

Elytra convex, widest at the base (L/W = 2.32); base feebly narrower than the posterior margin of the pronotum; sides subparallel from humeri to anterior three-fifths, then attenuate in a straight line to apices, finely serrate on apical two-fifths and becoming strongly and coarsely serrate on apical one-fifths. Intervals sparsely and finely punctate, from 1st to 8th uniformly subflattened and subequally wide, the punctures becoming confused basally; from 9th to 11th wider, moderately elevated. Striae moderately punctiform at anterior half, becoming obviously deep groove with yellowish white setae at posterior half.

Body moderately punctate in ventral side, covered sparsely with long yellowish silver hairs, abdominal sternites finely and sparsely punctate, clothed with dense long yellowish silver hairs along posterior margin on each sternite.

**Male genitalia:** As fig. 4–1.

**Sexual dimorphism:** Female very similar to male except body shape rather robust and antennae shorter.

**Host plant:** Unknown.

**Distribution:** Thailand.

**Etymology:** This specific name is dedicated to my wife, Ichiko OHMOMO, for her continuous devoted assistance for my study.

**Remarks:** This species is very similar to A. (C.) stictipennis coomani BOURGOIN, 1924 (Fig. 2) habitated in the same field such as Mt. Hin Lek Phai and Mt. Bandai It, but can be easily distinguished from the latter as follows: 1) elytra blue-purple, whereas in the latter, it is black sometimes with feeble brownish tinge. 2) pronotum with a distinct and strongly produced anterior median lobe, whereas in the latter, it is moderate, not strongly produced, 3) shape of male genitalia (Fig. 4–1) is obviously different from that of the latter (Fig. 4–2), 4) 3rd segment of antenna 1.5 times longer than 2nd one and 1st segment 3.5 times longer than 3rd one, whereas in the latter, 3rd segment 1.2 times longer than 2nd one and 1st segment 4 times longer than 3rd one.
Coraebus wiwuti sp. nov.
(Figs. 2, 4–3)

**Type series:** Holotype: ♀, NSMT, 10–13 V. 1990, Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai Province, N-Thailand, M. Itôh leg. Paratypes, 10♂♀, 6♂♀, COTJ, same data with the holotype; 1♀, 24–25 V. 2004, COTJ, Phu Rua (alt. 1,300 m), Phu Rua, Loei Prov., NE-Thailand, S. Ohmomo leg.

**Description:** Size 6.8–7.2 × 2.4–2.6 mm. Holotype: 6.8 mm in length and 2.4 mm in width. Body small, rather robust; above uniformly brilliant blue, sometimes with feeble violet tinge, elytra ornamented with two transverse bands of pale white hairs, body ventrally, antennae and legs shining black.

Head with a moderate median groove from vertex to the middle of frons; vertex rather deeply punctate; frons with a deep longitudinal depression before clypeus, densely clothed with yellowish brown hairs; eyes oval, inner margins of eyes slightly convergent downwards; clypeus transverse, about 0.45 times as wide as long between antennal cavities; antennae serrate from 4th segment, 1st segment stout, 2nd segment equilength with 1st one and longer than 3rd one.

Pronotum transverse, widest at basal one-third (L/W = 0.62); anterior margin moderately
bisinuate with a median lobe; sides evenly arcuate, densely and uniformly crenulate; posterior margin moderately bisinuate with a median lobe broadly produced and subtruncate just before scutellum; disc convex in the middle with a longitudinal ridge, depressed along each lateral margin and posterior margin; surface uniformly imbricato-punctate, clothed sparsely with short yellowish brown hairs on each lateral area. Scutellum subpentagonal, broadly depressed in the middle, transversely wrinkled. Prosternal process linguiform, flattened, densely wrinkled and clothed densely with inconspicuous whitish-silver hairs.

Elytra widest at apical one-third (L/W = 2.11), base wider than posterior margin of pronotum, anterior margin bisinuate, lateral margins obliquely expanded at humeri, feebly sinuate in apical one-third, then obliquely narrow to apices, uniformly crenulate from apical one-fourth to apices; disc rather convex in the middle, depressed along the basal margin and shallowly so along suture near apex; surface uniformly punctate and clothed with short inconspicuous black hairs, ornamented with transverse bands of pale white hairs at apical three-tenths and one-tenth. Body ventrally clothed with sparse short ivory hairs.

**Male genitalia:** As fig. 4–3.

**Sexual dimorphism:** Male very similar to female except body shape rather slenderer.

**Distribution:** North Thailand.

**Etymology:** This species name is dedicated to Dr. Wiwut DAENGSUBHA, Thailand, who supported me during my field trip in Thailand.

**Remarks:** This species is similar to Coraebus zonatus KUBAN, 1996, from North Thailand, but it is distinguished from the latter as follows: 1) elytral ornamentation by whitish hairs is obviously different from that of the latter, 2) body above entirely deep blue, whereas in
the latter, it is purple colored at least hind portion of elytra, 3) shape of male genitalia (Fig. 4–3) is obviously different from that of the latter (Fig. 4–4).

Habroloma (Parahabroloma) lateroalbum sp. nov.
(Fig. 3)


**Description:** Size 2.65–2.80 × 1.80–1.90 mm. Holotype: 2.70 mm in length and 1.85 mm in width. Body planate, subtriangular; above dark reddish brown with a distinct aeneous tinge; elytra ornamented with longitudinal bands of whitish hairs along lateral margins and transverse bands near apices; body ventrally, legs and antennae black with a distinct aeneous tinge.

Head transverse, vertex finely punctate, densely covered with long yellowish brown hairs, sharply excavate between eyes where broadly and feebly bisinuate in dorsal aspect, with the inferior rim of eyes edged and more or less produced; frons sparsely and finely punctate, sparsely clothed with long yellowish brown hairs, with a feebly median groove; inner margins of eyes obviously convergent downwards; clypeal suture transverse and straight; clypeus transverse, about 3.5 times as wide as long; antennae rather short, with 1st and 2nd segments stout and almost the same length.

Pronotum transverse, widest at basal one-fifth (L/W = 0.33); anterior margin deeply and broadly emarginate; sides arcuately attenuate from base to the anterior angles, which are acute and produced; posterior margin trisinuate, with a median lobe broadly produced; disc weakly convex at the middle, with a shallow depression along each lateral margin; surface sparsely sculptured, with shallow and round sculptures, densely clothed with the mixture of long yellowish brown hairs and ivory hairs. Scutellum subpentagonal, finely and sparsely punctate. Prosternal process tetragonal, about 1.5 times as wide as long, sparsely wrinkled, sparsely clothed with ivory hairs. Elytra widest at the base (L/W = 1.10), sides feebly sinuate, narrowed to the apex; sutral margin rather flattened, not elevated; humeri not prominent; basal depression transverse and shallow at the inferior side of each humerus; lateral carinae subparallel to the lateral margins and traceable to the apex, and finely crenulated; surface rather uniformly and sparsely sculptured with shallow and irregular-sized sculptures, sparsely clothed with short brown hairs inside of whitish hair bands along lateral margins and densely with long yellowish brown hairs between lateral whitish bands and lateral margins.

Body scattered inconspicuous fine hairs on ventral side; each proepisternum with a large and deep depression which is wrinkled concentrically; metasternum flattened, sparsely sculptured with shallow and rounded sculptures.

**Sexual dimorphism:** Male very similar to female except body shape rather slenderer.

**Distribution:** Thailand.

**Etymology:** This species name is originated from the elytral white bands along lateral margins.

**Remarks:** This species is similar to Habroloma (Parahabroloma) laosensis DESCARPENTRIES et VILLIERS, 1966, from Laos, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by the characters as fol-
lows; 1) elytral ornamentation by whitish hairs is obviously different from that of the latter, 2) prosternal process tetragonal, while in the latter, it is trapizodal.

**Habroloma (Parahabroloma) laosensis** DESCARPENTRIES et VILLIERS, 1966


**Specimen examined:** 1 ex., 20. V. 2002, Khao Khitchakul, Chanthaburi, E-Thailand, S. OHMOMO leg. (new to the fauna of Thailand).

**Distribution:** Laos, Thailand.

**Trachys elongensis** DESCARPENTRIES et VILLIERS, 1965


**Specimens examined:** 3 exs., 23. V. 2004, Khok Ngam (alt. 820 m), Phu Rua, Loei Province, NE-Thailand, S. OHMOMO leg. (new to the fauna of Thailand).

**Distribution:** Laos, Thailand.

**Trachys boudoni** DESCARPENTRIES et VILLIERS, 1966

*Trachys boudoni* DESCARPENTRIES et VILLIERS, 1966a, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. (N.S.), 2: 598.

**Specimens examined:** 1 ex., 20–21. V. 2001, Mae Salong, Chiang Mai Province, N-Thailand, K. TAKAHASHI leg. (new to the fauna of Thailand).

**Distribution:** Laos, Thailand.

**Trachys cochinchinae** DESCARPENTRIES, 1958


**Distribution:** Vietnam, Thailand.
**Trachys pseudolyra** DESCARPENTRIES et VILLIERS, 1965


**Distribution:** Vietnam, Thailand.

要 約

大桃 定洋：タイ産タマムシ科甲虫（第6報）——— タイ産タマムシ科甲虫として、フラガタタマムシ属の1新種 *Acmaeodera* (Cobosiella) *ichikoa* sp. nov., ナカボソタマムシ属の1新種 *Coraebus* *wiwuti* sp. nov. およびヒラタチビタマムシ属の1新種 *Habroloma* (Parahabroloma) *lateralbum* sp. nov. を記載した。また、チビタマムシ族の5種をタイから初めて記録した。

**References**


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