

# *Procrustomachia*

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## **Taxonomic and faunistic notes on Buprestidae (Coleoptera) from Indochina**

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Five decades ago two series of publications by French authors – BAUDON's (1960-1965) *Contribution à l'étude des Buprestides du Laos* (summarized in two parts – 1966, 1968 – of the *Catalogue commenté des Buprestidae récoltés au Laos*) and DESCARPENTRIES & VILLIERS' (1963-1967) *Catalogue raisonné des Buprestidae d'Indochine* – laid down the foundations of modern study of jewel beetles of the Indochinese Peninsula; later, work of more recent researchers (BELLAMY, BARRIES, BÍLÝ, JENDEK, KALASHIAN, KUBÁŇ, OHMOMO &c.) has made the buprestid fauna of this area better known than that of any other in the Indo-Pacific Region. However, “better” does not mean “well”: the knowledge of the taxonomic composition of the Indochinese **Buprestidae** LEACH – to say nothing of distribution or bionomy of particular taxa – is still very far from satisfactory: every year many new species are discovered, many “old” ones are found in unexpected localities, many systematic relations are clarified. This paper is aimed at a minor contribution in filling the gaps by elaboration of small but very interesting sample of recently collected buprestids kindly sent me for study by Dr. Alain DRUMONT of the Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen (Brussel).

### **Conventions**

Like in my other publications (unless “corrected” by editors...), I follow the very useful conventions of applying (of course, except wordly citations, where the original form must be retained) SMALL CAPS to *all* [irrespective of context and full vs. abbreviated version: inconsistent use deprives the display of any sense!] personal family- (*not* given-) names, *italicizing* species- and genus-group names (as well as citations and words in languages different from that of the main text), and writing the suprageneric taxon-names in **Bold** [the latter is not a generally accepted custom, but is often important, as some of such names (*e.g.* of the subtribes **Buprestina** LEACH, **Melobasina** BÍLÝ or **Coraebina** BED.) are (or may easily become) “homonymous” (but valid!) with generic or subgeneric ones (*Buprestina* OBB., *Melobasina* KERR., *Coraebina* KERR.)]

Labels of type-specimens are quoted as exactly as possible, including *italics* and *handwriting* (both represented in my text by *italics*), CAPITAL LETTERS, SMALLCAPS, framing, and approximate colour of the label. Determination- and type-designation labels added by me are not cited: the former are white, in the form like “*Chrysobothris biplaga* HOL., det. R. HOLYŃSKI” with year of determination written vertically on the left side; the latter red [for primary types], e.g. “*Chrysobothris biplaga* HOLYŃSKI, HOLOTYPE”.

#### Abbreviations:

L = length  
W = width  
BW = basal width  
AW = apical width  
H = width of head with eyes  
V = width of vertex between eyes  
∅ = sex unknown  
BP\*\*\* = (e.g. BPfmw): specimen-identifying signature  
≈ = approximately equal  
[ ] – in quare brackets data not specified on labels

#### Collection acronym:

KBIN = Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Brussels, BELGIUM

## Annotated list of recorded taxa

### BUPRESTIDAE LEACH BUPRESTINAE LEACH BUPRESTINI LEACH CHRYSOCHROINA CAST.

#### *Philocteanus* DEYR. *Cyalithus* THS. *Philocteanus (Cyalithus) continentalis* HOL.

**Material examined:** Annam: Ninh Thuan Pr.: Phuoc Binh N.P., 12<sup>00</sup>4’N-108<sup>04</sup>5’E, 26 VII 2014 (1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Laos, Peninsular Malaysia.

**Remarks:** Described (HOLYŃSKI 2014b) as subspecies of *P. (C.) rugifrons* (DEYR.), but apparently differentiated at the species level.

#### *Iridotaenia* DEYR. *Euiridotaenia* HOL. *Iridotaenia (Euiridotaenia) vitalisi* BRG.

**Material examined:** Burmah: Shan State: Taunggyi, 20<sup>04</sup>7’N-97<sup>02</sup>’E, 5-23 VI 2008 [ex dealer] (2♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Laos.

#### EVIDINA TMA. *Evides* DEJ. *Evides* DEJ. s. str. *Evides (s.str.) fairmairei* KERR.

**Material examined:** Annam: Ninh Thuan Pr.: Phuoc Binh N.P., 12<sup>00</sup>4’N-108<sup>04</sup>5’E, 26 VII 2014 (1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Laos, Cochinchine.

CHALCOPHORINA LAC.

*Chrysodema* C.G.

*Chrysodema* C. G. s. str.

In my last review of subgeneric structure of the genus I (HOLYŃSKI 2014a) have tentatively separated *Mitsheki* HOL. (type-species *Buprestis smaragdula* OL.) from *Chrysodema* C.G. s.str. (type-species *Chrysodema sonnerati* C.G.), with reservation that perhaps they “*should be classified as con-subspecific* [mistake: naturally con-subgeneric was meant!] ... (in which case *Mitsheki* HOL. ... would become a younger synonym)”; according to FRANK & SEKERKA (2020) the separation is indeed unwarranted and – contrary to the case of their synonymization of *Marcikiella* HOL. and *Leganya* HOL. with *Pseudochrysodema* SND. – I do not see serious arguments to oppose.

*Chrysodema* (s.str.) *vrabeci* F.S.



**Material examined:** Annam: Ninh Thuan Pr.: Phuoc Binh N.P., 12<sup>00</sup>4’N-108<sup>04</sup>5’E, 26 VII 2014 (1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Siam, Laos.

**Remarks:** Recently (FRANK & SEKERKA 2020) described species, hitherto confused with *C. (s.str.) aurostriata* SND.

THOMASSETTIINA BMY.

*Philanthaxia* DEYR.

*Philanthaxia* DEYR. s. str.

*Philanthaxia* (s.str.) *binhensis* BÍLÝ

**Material examined:** Annam: Bach Ma N.P., 16<sup>01</sup>2’N-107<sup>05</sup>2’E, 12-17 VII 2011 (1♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Tonkin.

ANTHAXIINI C.G.  
ANTHAXIINA C.G.  
*Anthaxia* ESCH.  
*Thailandia* BÍLÝ  
*Anthaxia (Thailandia) rondoni* BD.

**Material examined:** Cambodia: Ban Beeay Man Chey Pr.: Ang Trapeang [13°52'N-103°19'E], 15 VII 2006 (1♂); Kampong Speu: Chambok, 11°21'N-104°07'E, 4-8 V 2015 (1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Laos, Siam.

*Cratomerella* RICHT.  
*Anthaxia (Cratomerella) coomani* BD.

**Material examined:** Cambodia: Kampong Speu: Chambok, 11°21'N-104°07'E, 4-8 V 2015 (2♂,1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Tonkin, Laos, Siam.

**Remarks:** BÍLÝ (1993) declares *Cratomerella* RICHT. – like almost all other subgenera proposed by RICHTER (1949) – “*untenable when viewed against the background of world fauna*”; he does not provide any evidence for “*untenability*”, but this view is apparently based partly on his generally “*lumping*” (as regards subgenera) attitude and partly on argumentation similar to that of JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV (2011): “*any attempt to propose a satisfactory subgeneric classification ... should be based on sufficient knowledge of the world fauna*”, because partial solutions, “*might appear feasible in one regional perspective*” but are “*bound to leave the vast majority of known ... species unassigned*”. Such argumentation is a serious misconception: great majority of supraspecific taxa were originally erected for few species of some regional fauna, and only later supplemented (eventually after necessary modification of definitions) with subsequently recognized relatives from other parts of the world (and description of other [sub-]genera for species not assignable to any described before). Anyway, in my opinion untenable is rather cramming *Cratomerella* RICHT. (with many other disparate groups) into the glaringly heterogeneous medley “*Haplanthaxia* RTT.” [typified by widely different *A. cichorii* (OL.) and, by the way, established originally (REITTER 1911) on three representatives of still more narrowly regional (middle European) fauna, leaving hundreds (BÍLÝ 1997) of known species left to subsequent authors for evaluation and, if appropriate, assign...].

COOMANIPELLINA BÍLÝ  
*Coomaniella* BRG.  
*Coomaniella* BRG. s. str.  
*Coomaniella (s.str.) purpurascens* BD.

**Material examined:** Tonkin: BacKan Pr.: Ba Be N.P., 22°24'N-105°37'E, 2-7 2015 (1♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** India, SW-China, Siam, Laos.

**Remarks:** The extraordinarily wide distribution – especially the single specimen from Nilgiri Hills (JENDEK & KALASHIAN 1999): the locality more than 2000 km. away from the nearest, itself widely isolated, recorded occurrence in northeasternmost India – looks highly suspicious!

**CHRYSOBOTHRINI C.G.**  
**CHRYSOBOTHRINA C. G.**  
*Chrysobothris* **ESCH.**  
*Chrysobothris* **ESCH. s. str.**  
*Chrysobothris* (*s.str.*) **indica C.G. s.str.**

**Material examined:** Annam: Quang Tri Pr: Da Krong N.R., 16<sup>0</sup>37'N-106<sup>0</sup>47'E, 5-10 VII 2011 (1♂); Annam: Ninh Thoan Pr.: Phuoc Binh NP, 12<sup>0</sup>04'N-108<sup>0</sup>45'E, 26 VII 2014; Cambodja: Kampong Speu: Chambok, 11<sup>0</sup>21'N-104<sup>0</sup>07'E, 4-8 V 2015 (1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** NE-India (Bengal, Assam), Burma, Siam, Laos, Tonkin.

**Remarks:** BARRIES (2011) reports *C. indica* C.G. also from Andamans, Nicobars, Malay Peninsula and all Indonesia from Greater Sundas to Moluccas, but this is the consequence of including (as a synonym) *C. delenifica* DEYR. (see below).

*Chrysobothris* (*s.str.*) **indica C.G. delenifica DEYR.**

**Material examined:** Singapore: Pasir Ris mal, 2 VI 2009, mangrove (1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Malay Peninsula, Malay Archipelago; it is not clear if records from Andamans and Nicobars refer to this taxon (if valid) or to *C. indica* C.G. *s.str.*

**Remarks:** BARRIES' (2011) synonymization of *C. delenifica* DEYR. with *C. indica* C.G. does not seem convincing (he provides no argumentation besides declaration of having compared the types, what itself – without evaluation of the pattern and degree of geographical variability – is not really informative), but material in my present disposition is too scanty to enable serious discussion, so I tentatively retain here the traditional status.

*Chrysobothris* (*s.str.*) **biplaga sp.n.**

**Material examined:**

**Holotype:** "Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B., Cambodia, Kampong Speu, Chambok 11<sup>0</sup>21'25"N, 104<sup>0</sup>7'9"E Night coll/light trap, 4-8.v.2015, Leg.J.Constant & V.Sougnez, I.G.33.022" [♂ KBIN]

**Additional material:** none

**Holotype:** Male, 9.5×3.5 mm. Dorsal side brownish-black with slight purplish shine; front and sides of sternum purplish-cupreous; lateral parts of abdomen somewhat paler cupreous-bronzed; pair of large midlateral spots on pronotum bright cupreous-red; middle of ventral side, three small foveolae and short, barely appreciable posthumeral and postscutellar strokes on each elytron bright-green; scutellum bluish. Pubescence white, semierect, rather short and sparse on front and median parts of undersurface, denser on sides of sternites.

Apical margin of epistome biarcuate, deeply triangularly incised between lateral lobes, separated from front by deep transverse depression; front broadly triangular, oculo-frontal margins almost imperceptibly arcuate; slightly trapezoidal frontal depression distinct but not deep, fuzzily delimited laterally, rather sharply (by steep "wall") so above; its bottom flat with longitudinal sulcus along midline and inconspicuous rounded elevations on both sides; fronto-vertical border marked by very fine transversely ^-shaped carinula; V:H≈0.15. Sculpture of frontal depression consists of concentrically arcuate (convex upwards) strigae with sparse fine punctures in between; otherwise head from vertex to epistome covered with very dense, rather coarse, homogeneous puncturation. First antennomere moderately thick, club-shaped, *ca.* 4× longer than wide; 2. also clavate, twice thinner and more than twice shorter than 1.; 3. very elongately subtriangular, as long and (distally) almost as thick as 1.;

4.-9. nearly identical, rhomboidal, twice shorter than 2. and as wide as distal end of 3.; 10. similar in shape but somewhat smaller; 11. much thinner, ovate.



Pronotum distinctly transverse ( $W:L \approx 1.8$ ), widest at apical fourth; base deeply, anterior margin shallowly bisinuate, sides somewhat sinuately subparallel between anterior and posterior fourths, from there subarcuately convergent to anterior, subsinuately so to basal angles; supramarginal ridge wavy, rather inconspicuous. Pair of moderately deep elongated depressions just at outer margins of reddish spots separates finely densely transversely strigose disk from still finer and denser but longitudinal strigosopunctulation of sides. Scutellum small, equilaterally triangular, almost flat, smooth.

Elytra  $1.9\times$  longer than wide, sides broadly rounded at humeri, then subparallel to midlength and arcuately convergent to jointly rounded apices; posterolateral margins sharply but rather finely denticulate. Two posterior pairs of green spots deeply foveolate, anterior shallowly so; surface otherwise almost regularly convex, very densely finely imbricate.

Anterior margin of prosternum almost imperceptibly bisinuate; lateral branches of prosternal process long, rather narrow, acute-angled; median denticle short and broad; surface somewhat uneven, very densely uniformly punctulate; otherwise ventral side rather finely and not very densely punctured; abdomen regularly convex at middle, with shallow depressions on sides, anal sternite sharply carinate along midlength, apex rather narrowly subarcuately emarginate. Anterior edge of profemur armed with prominent, sharply acute dent. Proximal metatarsomere subequal in length to sum of following four.

**Geographical distribution:** Hitherto known only from the type locality in southwestern Cambodja.

**Remarks:** To my knowledge only two species – *C. deuvei* BD. and *C. omurai* BD. – with red discal spots on pronotum have been hitherto described from Indochinese Peninsula (both from C-Laos: respectively Pakkadinh and Phou Khao Khouai) – unfortunately I have never seen any of them (both known hitherto only from holotypes). According to the original description (BAUDON 1963) the former clearly differs at glance in much larger (14 mm.) size,



only two (basal and posterior) of normal three spots along elytral midwidth (plus one posthumeral), their cupreous colouration, elytra feebly but discernibly costate, &c. The latter (BAUDON 1968) seems very closely related to *C. biplaga* sp. n. – more abundant material (esp. from intermediate localities: S-Laos, E-Siam, N-Cambodja) may even prove their conspecificity – but front with “*une vaste depression subtriangulaire sur presque toute son étendue, formant ainsi, latéralement, un bourrelet rectiligne, parallèle aux bords internes des yeux*”, frontal puncturation “*masquée par une pubescence claire, assez dense*”, humeral protuberance “*prolongé par une faible côte, en arrière*” [reaching, according to fig. 1C, to the level of posterior elytral spot] make their taxonomic identity (consubspecificity) highly improbable.

## AGRILINAE CAST.

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#### AGRILINA CAST.

##### *Agrilus* CURT.

##### *Darwinilus* HOL.

##### *Agrilus (Darwinilus) mythicus* HOL.

**Material examined:** Cambodja: Preah Vihear Pr.: Koulen Prumtep W.S.: ad Takeung St., 13<sup>0</sup>52'N-104<sup>0</sup>50'E, 12-15 X 2017 (1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Assam, Burma, Laos.

**Remarks:** Recently (HOLYŃSKI 2018) described representative of *A. [ornatus* DEYR.] - superspecies.

##### *Mayrilus* HOL.

##### *Agrilus (Mayrilus) acutus* (THB.) *spinosus* (F.)

**Material examined:** Java: Soekaboemi (5♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Borneo, Celebes, Amboyne, Ceram, Makian, Waigiou, ?Karkar I.

**Remarks:** Indonesian subspecies of *A. acutus* (THB.), whose nominotypical race inhabits Indian Peninsula and Ceylon. JENDEK (2004) considers it a simple synonym, but inconspicuous pubescent pattern of elytra, broader semicircular (rather than deeper and triangular [in HOLYŃSKI (2018) mistakenly stated the opposite) conjoint emargination of elytral apices, frequent occurrence of definitely blue or even black varieties, and some minor differences, even if not strictly diagnostic, seem sufficient to consider the Insulindian form subspecifically distinct.

##### *Sinagrilus* ALEX.

##### *Agrilus (Sinagrilus) sinensis* THS. *splendidicollis* FRM.

**Material examined:** Annam: Quang Tri Pr.: Da Krong N.R., 16<sup>0</sup>37'N-106<sup>0</sup>47'E, 5-10 VII 2011 (1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** S-China, N-Laos, N-Siam, Tonkin, C-Annam; JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV (2011) report it from India (“British Bhootang Maria Basti” – near Darjeeling) what, however, seems to be based on mislabelling.

**Remarks:** Nominotypical subspecies occurs in central and northern China. JENDEK & NAKLÁDAL (2019) deny the validity of *A. s. splendidicollis* FRM. because their “*examination of extensive material revealed that the series of specimens from the same locality from Yunnan, Sichuan, Vietnam and Laos have the color of elytra of both forms which makes the subspecific concept unsustainable*”; however, their new opinion seems to be based on occasional – always possible: subspecies are *by definition not* isolated reproductively and

gene exchange between them is *not* fully broken – occurrence of “atypical” (showing characteristics of “alien” race) individuals; anyway, all specimens examined by me agree with the diagnoses of the respective taxa, and also numerous earlier publications by JENDEK himself show that hitherto – despite of having evidently examined many specimens from various localities – he had apparently no problems with distinguishing between them, what clearly shows that the generally accepted criterion of seventy-five per cent diagnosability (AMADON (1949) for subspecies is comfortably fulfilled [similar is the situation with alleged synonymy – suggested *e.g.* by АЛЕКЦЕЕВ (1989), OHMOMO (2005 – in spite of the data in his Tab. 1, showing clear subspecific differentiation even in Japan), or JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV (2011) – of *A. cyaneoniger melanopterus* SOLS. with *A. cyaneoniger* SND. *s.str.* (see also HOLYŃSKI 2018a)].

### *Kerremansilus* HOL.

**Remarks:** The diagnosis of this subgenus published in HOLYŃSKI (2018) must be modified – below the corrected version:

Body moderately to very slender, mat, blackish; pronotum, ventral side and elytra often adorned with pattern of orange, rarely white pubescent spots. Front moderately wide, V:H≈0.3-0.5, oculo-frontal grooves inconspicuous, supraepistomal lacking; eyes somewhat protruding but head not wider than anterior pronotal margin. Median pronotal depression shallow, often restricted to basal half; prehumeral carinula more or less distinct, S-shaped, joining lateral margin at midlength. Scutellum carinate. Elytra not caudate; apices with spiniform projection, if present, placed at middle; sutural angle totally obliterated; basal depressions deep, rounded; perisutural sulci usually narrow, appreciable only in apical half, rarely well developed also anteriorly; surface covered with very fine and dense, homogeneous punctulation. Gular lobe subtruncate or narrowly emarginate, suture separating it from prosternum normal; prosternal process convex, subparallelsided, apex triangularly acuminate; anal sternite broadly rounded; pygidium mucronate.

### *Agrilus (Kerremansilus) linea* sp.n.

**Material examined:**

**Holotype:** “Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B.,Cambodja, Kampong Speu, Kirirom N.P. 11°18'37"N, 104°3'4"E Day coll., 9-12.v.2015, Leg.J.Constant & V.Sougnéz, I.G.33.022” [♂ KBIN]

**Additional material:** none

**Holotype:** Male, 7.2×1.4 mm. Small, very slender. Dorsal side very dark blue, elytra with some violaceous shine; ventrally bronzed-black. White dense pubescence occupies lower third of front, almost entire proepisterna and lateral sloping parts of 1. sternite; smaller spots adorn anterior parts of lateral sulci on pronotum, medial (to both sides of prosternal process) and lateral fragments of mesosternum, sides of metasternum and metacoxae, and anterolateral angles of 3.-5. (not 2.) sternites; elytral pubescence grayish, very short, recumbent, evenly distributed, inconspicuous; ventral similar but sparser.

Front flat, distinctly longer than wide, widest just below upper margins of eyes, from there shortly but markedly arcuately narrowed to vertex and sinuately so to epistome; transverse striatopunctate sculpture rather fine; broad shallow frontovertical depression very short; V:H≈0.3. First antennomere slightly club-shaped, *ca.* 2.5× longer than wide; 2. similar; 3. almost as long but much thinner; 4. elongately triangular, somewhat longer but *ca.* as wide as 1.; 5.-9. progressively more rhomboidal and shorter: 10. *ca.* as long as wide; 11. much thinner, somewhat longer, ovate.

Pronotum almost as long as wide (W:L≈1.1); sides slightly divergent in basal third, then subparallel; basal margin straight at middle third, deeply angularly emarginate on sides,



basal angles slightly acute; apical margin very prominently lobate, anterior angles right. Medial sulcus well developed in basal half, poorly so near midlength, completely disappears in anterior fourth; lateral sulci deep all-along, rather broad at base, narrow in apical half; no discernible transverse prebasal depression. Prehumeral carinula arcuate, joining marginal carina at midlength, space between them rather narrow; submarginal carina shallowly S-shaped, narrowly subparallel to marginal anteriorly, joining it at basal fourth. Pronotal sculpture very finely punctatorugose. Scutellum moderately wide, transverse carina high and sharp, apical angle long, sharply acute.



Elytra *ca.* 3.6× longer than wide, sides subparallel in basal  $\frac{1}{7}$ , then shallowly sinuate to midlength and arcuately tapering to subacuminate apices; lateroapical margin very finely serrate. Basal depressions rather large and deep, almost rounded; perisutural very well marked, beginning shortly behind scutellum, rather wide in anterior half, narrowed to fine but deep striola apically. Surface finely and very densely punctulate, submat.

Gular lobe rather narrowly but deeply emarginated at middle; prosternal process subparallelsided, convex basally but deeply depressed in apical half; apex sharply acutely acuminate; surface finely and densely punctulate. 1. sternite convex in basal, shallowly depressed in apical half, bituberculate at middle of apical margin; anal segment convex, lateroapical furrow regularly arcuate; pygidium prominently mucronate. Metatibia with distinct denticle shortly above apex of outer edge; basal metatarsomere subequal in length to sum of remaining four.

**Geographical distribution:** Hitherto known only from the type locality in southwestern Cambodia.

**Remarks:** Combination of strongly elongated body, white colouration of pubescent spots, almost entire perisutural elytral depression, emarginate gular lobe, denticle on metatibiae &c. makes *A. (K.) linea sp.n.* strikingly different from all the remaining species of sg. *Kerremansilus* HOL.: it apparently constitutes a separate distinctive circle within the subgenus.

***Baudonilus* s.g. n.**

**Type species:** *Agrilus baudoni* sp.n.

**Characters:** Monotypic taxon, thus subgeneric characters are those of the type-species.

**Included species:** *A. baudoni* sp.n. [*A. pouesseli* BD. from Laos seems closely related (perhaps only subspecifically different) and, consequently, also belonging here, but it remains known to me only from – not always unambiguously interpretable – original description]

**Geographical distribution:** Known only from southernmost Annam.

**Remarks:** In general body form, structure of front, pronotum &c. *Baudonilus* s.g.n. resembles representatives of *Epinagrilus* STEP. or *Fisherilus* HOL., but totally different system of colouration, pubescence, nonmucronate pygidium &c. make it rather similar to some members of s.g. *Volkovitshilus* HOL.

***Agrilus (Baudonilus) baudoni* sp.n.**

**Material examined:**

**Holotype:** “Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B., Vietnam, Cat Tien N.P., 11<sup>0</sup>26’N, 107<sup>0</sup>26’E 6-16 vii 2012, leg.J.Constant & J.Bresseel, I.G.32.161” [♂ KBIN]

**Additional material:** none



**Holotype:** Male, 9.5×2.2 mm. Front green, pronotal sides and surface under elytral pubescent spots cupreous, otherwise black with (especially on dorsal side) some purplish hue. Background pubescence white, short, rather sparse, recumbent on front and median parts of metasternum and abdomen, otherwise dark and inconspicuous; becoming somewhat denser and more yellowish on pronotal sides, in prescutellar fovea, and around scutellum on elytra; elytral disk with two (at anterior third somewhat closer to suture than to sides, and at midlength touching lateral margins) pairs of slightly elongated rufous pubescent spots and broad (from side to side, extended anteroposteriorly near suture) transverse band of similar

pubescence at apical fifth; spots of dense whitish (originally white-pulverulent) pubescence on proepisterna, prosternal process, and along lateral parts of ventral side.

Epistome shallowly arcuately emarginated, separated from front by almost indiscernible transverse carinula and shallow but distinct depression. Front flat, somewhat uneven, as long as wide, widest at upper fourth; sides deeply sinuately convergent downwards and roundedly so to vertex; V:H $\approx$ 0.45; sculpture consists of extremely dense and fine punctulation just above epistome, becoming somewhat coarser and sparser towards longitudinally rugosopunctate vertex. First antennomere stout, *ca.* 2 $\times$  longer than wide; 2. slightly clavate, somewhat thinner but longer than 1.; 3. still thinner, as long as 2.; 4. of similar length but distinctly triangular; 5.-11. sharp-angledly triangular, progressively shorter (11. *ca.* as long as wide).

Pronotum transversely (W:L $\approx$ 1.4) quadrangular, subparallelsided, sides almost straight (with but short and shallow emargination before slightly acute basal angles); base deeply sinuate on both sides of straightly truncated prescutellar lobe; apical margin shallowly bisinuate, median lobe moderately prominent; apical angles slightly acute. Surface somewhat uneven due to shallow but broad prescutellar and traces of transverse postapical depressions, and broad but rather indefinite lateral sulci; prehumeral carinulae prominent and strongly curved between basal angles and posterior third, then abruptly vanish and reappear as very fine traces running closely parallel to lateral margins from midlength to near apical angles; marginal carina (in side view) slightly bent at midlength, submarginal parallel with it in apical half, then abruptly approaching to join at basal third. Pronotal surface densely transversely (on disk) to longitudinally (on sides) punctatostrigose. Scutellum wide (*ca.* one fourth of pronotal base), sharply transversely carinate.

Elytra *ca.* 3 $\times$  longer than wide, sides shortly parallel behind humeri, shallowly sinuate to midlength, and cuneately tapering to subacuminate, distinctly denticulate apices. Basal depressions shallow but broad, perisutural area shallowly sulcate in apical fourth, flattened otherwise. Surface finely and very densely imbricate.

Anterior margin of gular lobe regularly rounded; prosternal process narrowly subparallelsided, flat, finely and densely punctulate, apex acutely acuminate. 1. sternite regularly convex, lateroapical furrow of anal segment arcuate, pygidium not mucronate. Metatarsus subequal in length to metatibia, basal joint longer than three following, with distinct triangularly expanded “heel” at distal end.

**Geographical distribution:** Hitherto known only from the type locality in southernmost Annam.

**Remarks:** According to the original description *A. pouesseli* BD., unfortunately unknown to me in nature – it was described (BAUDON 1960) from single specimen collected in central Laos (vicinities of Vientiane) and to my knowledge hitherto only few other individuals have been found (in the same area) – seems deceptively similar and most probably closely related to (perhaps only subspecifically different from) the new species; however, the description is rather confusing and it is often very difficult or impossible to understand what really the Author had in mind – *e.g.* “*bords latéraux [des élytres] largement explanés au milieu*” (understood literally it would mean something extremely strange for an *Agrilus* CURT!), or “*dessous du corps ... recouvert d’une pubescence plus ou moins concolore*” (concolore with what? with that of dorsal side? or with underlying cuticle? or uniform throughout the undersurface? – what makes the, however likely, affinity uncertain. Notwithstanding *A. pouesseli* BD., characteristic pattern of pubescent markings in combination with medium size, flat front, almost perfectly rectangular pronotum, subacuminate elytra, rounded gular lobe, long metatarsi &c. makes *A. (B.) baudoni* sp.n. easily recognizable, sufficiently distinctive to be separated into a new subgenus.

*Volkovitshilus* HOŁ.  
*Agrilus (Volkovitshilus) livens* KERR.

**Material examined:** Cambodia: Kampong Speu: Phnom Aura, W.S. ad Srae Ken, 200-400 m., 11<sup>0</sup>59'N-104<sup>0</sup>08'E, 10-14 2018 (1♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Burma, Siam, Laos, Tonkin, Annam, Peninsular Malaysia.

**Remarks:** Widely distributed and rather common Indochinese species, but to my knowledge not hitherto reported from Cambodia. Easily recognizable among relatives by four dark spots in square on pronotum.

*Stictagrilus* s.g. n.  
Type species: *Agrilus chionostictus* sp.n.

**Characters:** Monotypic taxon, thus subgeneric characters are those given for the only included species.

**Included species:** *A. chionostictus* sp.n.

**Geographical distribution:** Known only from SW-Cambodia.

**Remarks:** Resembles representatives of JENDEK's (2018) "*Agrilus graciosus* species-group", but it is not clear whether the similarity is due to affinity or convergence.

*Agrilus (Stictagrilus) chionostictus* sp.n.

**Material examined:**

**Holotype:** "Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B., Cambodia, Kampong Speu, Chambok 11<sup>0</sup>21'25"N, 104<sup>0</sup>7'9"E Night coll/light trap, 4-8.v.2015, Leg.J.Constant & V.Sougnéz, I.G.33.022" [ø KBIN]

**Additional material:** none



**Holotype:** 4.4×1.2 mm. Small, slender. Entirely black, only front bronzed. Three white elongate pubescent markings on pronotum (pair at middle of lateral pronotal sulci and

one in basal part of midline), three on each elytron (at base inside of humerus, at anterior and posterior third), one on each side of metasternum extending to metacoxa, and two pairs on abdomen (on 1. pleurite and sides of 3. sternite); otherwise pubescence very short, rather sparse, recumbent, grayish on front and ventral side, black hardly discernible on elytra.

Front flat, as long as wide, widest at upper margins of eyes; sides straight, distinctly convergent downwards; punctulation very fine and dense on and just above epistome, less so on upper  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; frontovertical depression short and shallow; V:H $\approx$ 0.6. Antennae short (reaching to *ca.* anterior third of pronotal sides), compact; first joint clavate, *ca.* 1.5 $\times$  longer than wide; 2. similar; 3. almost as long but much thinner; 4.-10. triangular, progressively shorter; 11. obliquely ovate.

Pronotum transversely (W:L $\approx$ 1.35) quadrangular, widest behind midlength; sides regularly rounded; base somewhat wider than apex, deeply sinuate on both sides of straightly truncated prescutellar lobe; apical margin bisinuate, median lobe prominent; basal angles right, apical slightly obtuse. Median and lateral sulci deep, wide at base, markedly narrowed anterad; transverse prebasal depression hardly noticeable; prehumeral carinae sharp, almost straight in dorsal aspect in basal third, then abruptly bent outwards to sinuately join lateral margin at midlength; marginal and submarginal carinae almost straight, widely separated anteriorly, convergent backwards to almost join at basal angles. Surface shallowly, finely, rather densely punctulate. Scutellum wide (*ca.* 0.3 of pronotal base), sharply transversely carinate.

Elytra *ca.* 2.5 $\times$  longer than wide, sides shallowly sinuate to midlength and cuneately tapering to narrowly rounded, finely serrulate apices. No posthumeral carinula; basal depressions conspicuous, perisutural almost inappreciable. Surface finely and very densely imbricate.

Gular lobe rather narrowly but deeply emarginated at middle; prosternal process subparallelsided, convex, finely and densely punctulate, apex sharply acutely acuminate. 1. sternite regularly convex, lateroapical furrow of anal segment arcuate, pygidium not mucronate. Metatarsi short, basal joint barely longer than 2.+3.

**Geographical distribution:** Hitherto known only from the type locality in southwestern Cambodia.

**Remarks:** Easily recognizable by the combination of small size, unmodified elytral apices, lack of posthumeral carina, and uniformly black colouration with three snow-white spots on each elytron. Some species of the “*Agrius gratiosus* species-group” (JENDEK 2018) look superficially similar, but all of them differ at least in the shape (more rectangular, with sides not or but slightly rounded) of pronotum and conspicuously contrasting white pubescence covering elytral apices

### *Samboides* KERR.

**Type species:** *Samboides viridana* KERR.

**Remarks:** *Samboides* KERR. was established, as a separate genus, for single species, but many similarly built small, fusiform, glabrous or unicolorously pubescent agriluses inhabit the Indo-Pacific Region, making at least superficially coherent – even if not clearly delimited – group which I provisionally consider to belong here, admitting that the variability in colour, pubescent pattern, presence or lack of prehumeral pronotal and posthumeral elytral carinae, &c. may, under closer examination (beyond the scope of the present study) reveal the polyphyletic nature of the assemblage and make it necessary to subdivide it into separate natural subgenera.

*Agrilus (Samboides) monicae* sp.n.

**Material examined:**

**Holotype:** "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B., Vietnam, Da Krong Nat. R., Quang Tri Prov. 16<sup>0</sup>37'N, 106<sup>0</sup>47'E, 5-10 VII 2011, Day coll. Leg.J.Constant & J.Bresseel, I.G.31.933" [ø KBIN]

**Additional material:** none



**Holotype:** 3.7×1.2 mm. Small, broadly fusiform, uniformly black with broad transverse band of white pubescence extending across entire elytral width between midlength and apical third, similarly pubescent elytral apices, and small white spot on metacoxae extending to lateroposterior part of metasternum; otherwise pubescence short, rather sparse, recumbent, dark on dorsal side, whitish gray just above epistome, on sternum and abdomen.

Front regularly convex besides short frontovertical depression, definitely longer than wide, subparallelsided except for distinctly narrowing uppermost part; vertex narrow: V:H≈0.3; sculpture consists of simple, fine, not very dense, homogeneous punctulation. Antenne short, reaching not much beyond apical angles of pronotum; 1. antennomere thick, twice longer than wide; 2. equally thick but much shorter, almost globular; 3. as long but only half as wide as 2.; 4.-10. triangular, progressively shorter; 11. ovate.

Pronotum trapezoidal (BW:AW:L≈1.5:1.2:1); sides arcuately convergent; basal margin deeply trisinate, basal angles acute; apical margin prominently lobate, anterior angles obtuse. Pronotum strongly, almost regularly convex except shallow prescutellar and only basally discernible lateral depressions. Prehumeral carinula entire, shallowly S-shaped; marginal carina almost straight in lateral aspect, submarginal widely distant in apical <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, then abruptly bent to join at basal fourth. Pronotal surface lustrous, rather loosely transversely punctatostrigose (strigae turn obliquely apicalwards on sides). Scutellum moderately wide, transversely carinate.

Elytra ca. 2.1× longer than wide, sides subparallel shortly behind base, then shallowly sinuate to behind midlength and shortly arcuately tapering to rather broadly conjointly



rounded apices; lateroapical serrulation barely discernible. Basal depressions well developed, perisutural apparent only at apical fourth. Surface finely and very densely imbricate, submat.

Gular lobe prominent, anterior margin arcuate; prosternal process convex; apex tridenticulate: median denticle long, laterals short, all sharply acute; surface finely and densely punctulate. 1. sternite regularly convex; lateroapical furrow of anal segment triangularly incised; pygidium non mucronate. Metatarsus much shorter than metatibia, 1. metatarsomere somewhat longer than following two together.

**Geographical distribution:** Hitherto known only from the type locality in Quang Tri Prov. in Annam.

**Remarks:** Combination of small size, fusiform shape, and pubescent pattern (broad transverse band across midlength and additional spot covering apices) seems unique among Indo-Pacific (or at least Indochinese) *Agrilus* CURT., even though some species of JENDEK's (JENDEK 2017, 2018, JENDEK & NAKLÁDAL 2017) *A. humilis*, *A. gratiosus* and *A. wittemani* species-groups look superficially somewhat similar. It is my great pleasure to dedicate this species to Monika MALCHER (Library of the Museum and Institute of Zoology PAsc., Warsaw) in appreciation of her always friendly help and advice.

*Agrilus (Samboides) annamita* sp.n.

**Material examined:**

**Holotype:** "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B., Vietnam, Thừa Thiên – Huế prov., Bach Ma N.P. 16<sup>0</sup>12'N 107<sup>0</sup>52'E, 10-16.v.2017 leg J.Constant & J.Bresseel, I.G.:33.447" [1♂ KBIN]

**Additional material:** none



**Holotype:** 3.3×1.0 mm. Small, fusiform; dorsal side uniformly bronzed, ventral black; frontal pubescence short, grayish, inconspicuous; pronotum looks glabrous; anterior part of elytra covered with longer, not very dense, grayish setulae gradually becoming more brilliant white towards apices; pubescence of sternum and abdomen short, sparse, recumbent, whitish.

Front much longer than wide, subparallelsided and markedly regularly convex in lower half, narrowed to vertex and finely medially furrowed in upper third; sculpture consists of moderately fine, simple, sparse punctulation. Vertex narrow (V:H $\approx$ 0.35), broadly but shallowly depressed. Antenne short, reaching not much beyond apical angles of pronotum; 1. antennomere clavate, twice longer than wide; 2. equally thick but much shorter; 3. as long but only half as wide as 2.; 4.-10. bluntly triangular, progressively shorter; 11. ovate.

Pronotum trapezoidal (BW:AW:L $\approx$ 1.35:1:1); sides arcuately convergent; basal margin rather shallowly bisinuate, prescutellar lobe broadly truncated, basal angles slightly acute; apical margin prominently lobate, anterior angles obtuse. Pronotum strongly, almost regularly convex except broadly rounded prescutellar depression and minute laterobasal (inside of prehumeral carinulae) foveolae. Prehumeral carinula shallowly S-shaped, joins marginal carina at anterior third; marginal and submarginal carinae almost straight, cuneately convergent to meet shortly before base. Pronotal surface densely transversely punctatostrigose (strigae turn obliquely apicalwards on sides). Scutellum moderately wide, transversely carinate.

Elytra *ca.* 2.3 $\times$  longer than wide, sides shallowly sinuate from humeral protuberances to somewhat behind midlength, then shortly arcuately tapering to broadly conjointly rounded apices; lateroapical serrulation barely discernible. Basal depressions well developed, perisutural narrowly sulciform at apical fourth, otherwise broad but very shallow. Posthumeral carinula reaching to *ca.* basal fourth. Surface finely and very densely imbricate, submat.

Gular lobe prominent, anterior margin arcuate; prosternal process deeply concave; sides markedly divergent behind procoxae; apex tridenticulate, all denticles prominent and sharply acute; surface finely and very densely punctulate. 1. sternite regularly convex; lateroapical furrow of anal segment arcuate; no pygidial mucro. Metatarsus much shorter than metatibia, 1. metatarsomere subequal to following three.

**Geographical distribution:** Hitherto known only from the type locality in central Annam.

**Remarks:** Runs to *A. lucificus* D.V. in DESCARPENTRIES & VILLIERS' (1963) key, but according to (unfortunately too laconic to be truly informative) original description differs from that species at least in colouration (rather light bronzed *vs.* "*bronzé noirâtre à faibles reflets violacés*") and shape of front (parallelsided in lower  $\frac{2}{3}$ , then slightly subarcuately narrowed *vs.* "*subsinueusement rétréci de la base vers le sommet*"; distinctly convex *vs.* "*plan au milieu*"). One of the smallest species of Indochinese *Agrilus* CURT.

**C O R A E B I N A B E D.**  
*Coraebus* C.G.  
*C o r a e b u s C . G . s . s t r .*  
*Coraebus (s.str.) mixtisignis sp.n.*

**Material examined:**

**Holotype:** "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Vietnam, Bach Ma N.P. summit, 16<sup>o</sup>12'N-107<sup>o</sup>52'E, 15-16.vii.2011, night collecting, leg. J.Constant & J.Brassaet, I.G.: 31.933" [ø KBIN]

**Additional material:** none

**Holotype:** 6.0 $\times$ 2.0 mm. Small, flattened. Front purplish; background of dorsal side brownish-black with purplish-violaceous lustre, elytra patterned with complicated system of cupreous [unfortunately not evident on picture] markings covered with rufous pubescence: longitudinal perisutural vitta and irregular transverse bands along base, across anterior third, at midlength, apical fourth, apical eighth and at very apex; pronotum, sternum and abdomen covered with similar short, not very dense, recumbent rufous pubescence.

Front as long as wide, parallelsided, broadly and rather deeply depressed along midline, with pair of low tubercles above midlength; tubercles and elevated supraantennal carinulae almost smooth, otherwise frontal surface densely and coarsely, moderately wide (V:H $\approx$ 0.5) vertex somewhat finer and sparser punctured. Antennae short, 1. and 2. joint thick, of almost equal length, 2. not quite as long as 3.+4.; 3. subclavate but much thinner than 2.; 4. as long as 3., triangular, barely longer than wide; 5.-10. progressively shorter and wider; 11. obliquely, almost transversely ovate.



Pronotum (W:L $\approx$ 1.6) widest somewhat behind midlength, anterior margin definitely narrower than base; sides almost regularly arcuate, basal margin moderately, apical shallowly bisinuate, basal angles distinctly obtuse; apical margin prominently lobate, anterior angles obtuse. Pronotum almost regularly convex except deep transversely arcuate prebasal sulcus; traces of prehumeral carinula practically indiscernible; pronotal surface covered with fine, moderately dense punctulation. Scutellum *ca.* 4 $\times$  wider than long.

Elytra *ca.* 2.1 $\times$  longer than wide, sides subparallel in anterior fifth, distinctly sinuate to slightly behind midlength, and arcuately convergent to broadly conjointly rounded apices; lateroapical margins finely but distinctly serrulate. Basal depressions shallow, poorly developed, perisutural broad and rather deep in apical half but vanishing before midlength. Surface finely and densely imbricate.

Anterior margin of prosternum shallowly emarginate at middle third between pair of distinct tubercles; no gular lobe; prosternal process wide, somewhat cuneate, flat, coarsely and densely punctured; metacoxae strongly axe-shaped: lateral part produced anterad, more than twice broader than middle section. 1. abdominal segment regularly convex; anal sternite broadly and deeply transversely depressed. Basal metatarsomere almost as long as following two together.

**Geographical distribution:** Hitherto known only from the type locality in Middle Annam.

**Remarks:** The new species joins some characteristics of *C. aeneopictus* (KERR.) with some of *C. orothi* BD. (unfortunately neither of them known to me in nature), but – judging

from the original descriptions (KERREMANS 1895, BAUDON 1962) and key in DESCARPENTRIES & VILLIERS 1967a) – differs from the former in pubescent pattern of elytra, from the latter in distinctly pubescent abdomen, and from both in small size [7.5 mm. in *C. orothi* (BD.), >10 mm. in *C. aeneopictus* (KERR.)]; unfortunately several other potentially important characters cannot be reliably compared due to imprecise or confusingly formulated descriptions.

*Coraebus (s.str.) sidae* KERR.

**Material examined:** Tonkin: Cuc Phuong NP, 11-18 VIII 2010 (1♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** NE-India, Burma, Siam, Laos, Tonkin, Annam.

**Remarks:** Common, widely distributed species.

*Coraebus (s.str.) salvazai* BRG.

**Material examined:** Burma: Shan St.: Taunggyi, 20°47'N-90°02'E, 5-23 VI 2008 (1♂ ex dealer)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Siam, Laos.

**Remarks:** Poorly described and otherwise poorly known species.

*Pictaebus* s.g. n.

**Type species:** *Coraebus hastanus* C.G.

**Characters:** The new subgenus is easily recognizable by its emarginated (usually bispinose) apical margins of elytra, at least partly bright green or blue dorsal colouration, and variable (but always including elytral apices) pattern of white pubescence.

**Included species:** *C. hastanus* C.G., *C. ehippiatus* THY., *C. borneensis* KERR., *C. denticollis* SND., *C. murinus* (KERR.), *C. cupricollis* DEYR., *C. semipurpureus* FRM., *C. laportei* SND., *C. cornutus* DEYR.

**Geographical distribution:** Widely distributed in SE-Asia from NE-India, Andaman Is. and Borneo to C-China, Riu-Kiu Is., Philippines and New Guinea.

**Remarks:** Whether or not *C. linnei* OBB., of similar colouration and pubescent pattern but broadly rounded/subtruncated elytral apices, also belongs here, is not clear to me. The genus *Coraebus* C.G. still remains glaringly unstructured, several widely diverse but unnamed groups deserve recognition as well differentiated subgenera, but comprehensive internal classification of the genus evidently exceeds the scope of this paper, so I must only name the group relevant to the species recorded herein

*Coraebus (Pictaebus) denticollis* SND.

**Material examined:** Burma: Shan St.: Taunggyi, 20°47'N-107°02'E) 5-23. VI. 2008, [ex dealer] (2♂); Cambodja: Pursat Pr.: Phnom Samkos Wildl. Sanct. Forest, 12°16'N-102°59'E, 11-17 V 2005 (1♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** NE-India, Burma, S-China, Siam, Laos, Tonkin, Annam.

**Remarks:** Common, widely distributed species.

*Polyonychus* CHEVR.

*Clerimimus* s.g. n.

**Characters:** Besides the obvious differences in colouration (contrastingly tricoloured vs. uniformly blackish dorsal side) and pubescent pattern (two broad transverse postmedian bands vs. numerous punctiform dots on elytra, extensive dense white pubescence over entire

metasternum and abdomen vs. small contrasting speckle on sides of metacoxae and large spot on 1.-2. sternites) the new subgenus differs from *P. mucidus* CHEVR. (the type-species of the genus) in more regularly convex dorsal side with not depressed sides of pronotum and no flattening (to say nothing of depression) along elytral suture, anterior pronotal margin but indistinctly narrower than base, sides almost regularly rounded rather than prominently biangular, scutellum not distinctly carinate, humeral protuberances without tufts of stiff erect setae, shallow indefinite perihumeral depressions, &c.

**Included species:** *P. tricolor* (SND.)

**Geographical distribution:** Indochinese Peninsula.

**Remarks:** *Polyonychus* CHEVR. is a glaringly heterogeneous genus, and should be subdivided into at least three subgenera. Being not able to perform this task (anyway clearly out of scope of a paper like this) here, I must have confined myself to providing the proper place for below mentioned species by naming this, apparently monotypic [but neither *P. apicalis* (KERR.) – probably in fact a *Discoderes* CHEVR. where KERREMANS (1912) originally placed it: “*crochets des tarsi simples*” according to the original description! – nor *P. dessumi* D.V. are known to me in nature] subgenus.

*Polyonychus (Clerimimus) tricolor* (SND.)

**Material examined:** Cambodja: Kampong Speu: Chambok, 11°21'N-104°07'E, 4-8 V 2015 (1♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Siam, Laos, Cochinchine.

**Remarks:** Pattern of colouration almost unique among the **Coroebina** BED. but strikingly similar to largely sympatric *Tonkinula aurofasciata* (SND.) and some (also SE-Asian?) **Cleridae** LATR. or **Mutillidae** LATR. – mimetic convergence?

*Tonkinula* OBB.

*Tonkinula* OBB. s. str.

*Tonkinula* (s.str.) *aurofasciata* (SND.)

**Material examined:** Annam: Cat Tien N.P., 11°26'N-107°26'E, 8-16 VII 2012 (1♂);  
Cambodja: Pursat Pr.: Phnom Samkos Wildl. Sanct. Forest, 12°16'N-102°59'E, 11-17 V 2005

**Hitherto known distribution:** Burma, Siam, Laos, Tonkin, Annam, Cochinchine, Cambodja, Malaysia.

**Remarks:** Common, widely distributed species.

*Meliacanthus* THY.

**Type species:** *Coraebus cupreomarginatus* SND.

**Remarks:** DEYROLLE (1864) did not designate type species for *Meliboëus* DEYR., so until recently generally accepted was the designation of *Agrilus episcopalis* MNNH. by THÉRY (1942). However, KUBÁŇ (2006) discovered the earlier, BEDEL's (1921) designation of *Buprestis aeneicollis* VILL. (= *Coraebus fulgidicollis* LUC.), traditionally considered to belong to the (variously treated as subgenus or – in my opinion more reasonably – separate genus) *Nalanda* THY., which in this way has become a synonym of *Meliboëus* DEYR., whereas the group hitherto considered nominotypical subgenus needs a replacement name. KUBÁŇ (2006) enumerated 9 nominal genera [*Nalanda* THÉRY (1904), *Neosambus* FISHER (1921), *Tonkinula* OBENBERGER (1923), *Bourgoinia* OBENBERGER (1926), *Chakriia* TONGYAI (1935), *Melicoraebus* THÉRY (1932), *Meliacanthus* THÉRY (1942), *Melixes* SCHAEFER (1949), and *Lakhonia* DESCARPENTRIES & VILLIERS (1967b)] as synonymous (6 of them as “new synonyms”) with *Meliboëus* DEYR. s.str., and ten years later (KUBÁŇ 2016) – despite

BELLAMY's (2007) criticisms – repeated the list unaltered, but in my opinion BELLAMY (2007) was right: most of these alleged synonyms have little to do with one another or with the nominotypical subgroup of *Meliboeus* DEYR., and consequently only *Meliacanthus* THY. seems eligible for the replacement name [*Lakhonia* D.V. remains unknown to me, and descriptions (BOURGOIN 1924, DESCARPENTRIES & VILLIERS 1967b) are unconvincing, but it is anyway later name, at that preoccupied and itself replaced by *Svataea* A.-Z. & R.-C. (ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & ROCA-CUSACHS 2017)].

*Meliacanthus* THY. s. str.

*Meliacanthus* (s.str.) *cupreomarginatus* (SND.) s.str.

**Material examined:** Cambodja: Kampong Speu: Kirirom N.P., 104<sup>03</sup>'N-11<sup>019</sup>'E, 9-12 V 2015 (1♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Burma, Siam, Laos, Cambodja, Cochinchine.

**Remarks:** Common, widely distributed species. Specimens from Burma (?ssp. *transversus* KERR.) are usually more cupreous on elytral sides and only narrowly greenish along suture, those from Laos, Cambodja and Cochinchina have mostly uniformly green elytra (or at least green perisutural stripe is brighter and broader) but exceptions and other patterns (elytra apically or totally cupreous) do occur; in the specimen reported here front is blackish, pronotum purplish-red and elytra entirely dull green. OHMOMO (2011) described specimens from eastern Siam as distinct subspecies (*M. c. isanensis* OHM.) – I have no material from that country in my disposition, so cannot express firm opinion, but the Japanese author had evidently underestimated the individual variability: his characterization of the nominotypical race matches only one variety of that widely distributed taxon...

*Meliboeus* DEYR.

*Meliboeus* DEYR. s. str.

**Type species:** *Coraebus aeneicollis* (VILL.) [= *Buprestis fulgicollis* LUC.]

*Meliboeus* (s.str.) *cupreoapicalis* (D.V.)

**Material examined:** Annam: Cat Tien N.P., 11<sup>026</sup>'N-107<sup>026</sup>'E, 6-16 VII 2012 (1♀)

**Hitherto known distribution:** S-Annam: upper Dong Hai: Blao [I have been unable to locate Blao, but it seems very close to the locality of here reported specimen].

**Remarks:** Hitherto only the type-series (holo- and allotype) were known.

*Endelus* DEYR.

*Endelus* DEYR. s. str.

*Endelus* (s.str.) *gyorfii* APT

**Material examined:** Annam: Bach Ma N.P. summit, 16<sup>012</sup>'N-107<sup>052</sup>'E, 12-17 VII 2011 (1♂); Annam: Thùà Thiên - Hué Pr.: Bach Ma N.P., 16<sup>012</sup>'N-107<sup>052</sup>'E, 10-14 IV 2017 (1♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** “Annam: Laos”

**Remarks:** Deceptively similar close relative of *E. cupido* DEYR.

*Endelus* (s.str.) *similis* D.V.

**Material examined:** Tonkin: Tam Dao N.P., 25-30 VII 2011 (1♂)

**Hitherto known distribution:** Tonkin: Hoa-Binh

**Remarks:** Similar and close related to *E. empyreus* DEYR.



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