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Review of the [*Cyphogastra* DEYR.]-supergenus (Col.: Buprestidae) – suppl. New Guinean species of *Satrapa*-circle and type-locality of *C. cribrata* DEYR.

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Introduction

Reviewing so large and difficult genus as *Cyphogastra* DEYR. is a time-consuming task, and it is inevitable that before the final elaboration of the last subgroup some new material, new data, new interpretations appear making some “*addenda et corrigenda*” to earlier parts necessary – just such situation has urged me to publish this small contribution, containing supplements to pt. III (description of a new, New Guinean species of the *Satrapa*-circle) and to pt. IV (clarification of the type-locality of *C. cribrata* DEYR. of the *Javanica*-circle).

For the followed conventions, explanations of terms, abbreviations &c. please – if needed – consult Pt. III or IV (HOLYŃSKI 2020a,b) of the Review

1. *Satrapa*-circle on New Guinea

In my recent review of the *Satrapa*-circle (HOLYŃSKI 2020) its distribution has been characterized as follows: “*The circle seems endemic or near-endemic to Moluques (with possible occurrences on Celebes and Mysol: New Guinea, Aru or Timor – let alone Java or Solomon Is. – are probably either mislabellings or artificial introductions*” and – as regards the species known hitherto – this characterization remains in force also today. However, my Czech Colleague David FRANK has just kindly provided me for examination a specimen from Fakfak (westernmost New Guinea), evidently representing a new species of this group. It is described below.

Cyphogastra (s.str.) incolans sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "RI – Irian Jaya, Fak Fak, Dez. 2008, Coll. Jakl" [♀ DF]

Additional material: None

Holotype: Male 30×9.5 mm. Dorsally almost uniformly warm-bronzed with purplish shine in apical third, green basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of elytral sides, and cupreous preapical streak; tips of elytra bronzed-black, suture narrowly dark blue; ventral side somewhat brassy (sternum) to bronzed (abdomen); antennae and tarsi piceous-black. Pilosity of prosternal sulcus rather sparse, moderately long, semierect; dfp areas covered with dense, very short, recumbent yellowish pubescence; otherwise body glabrous.

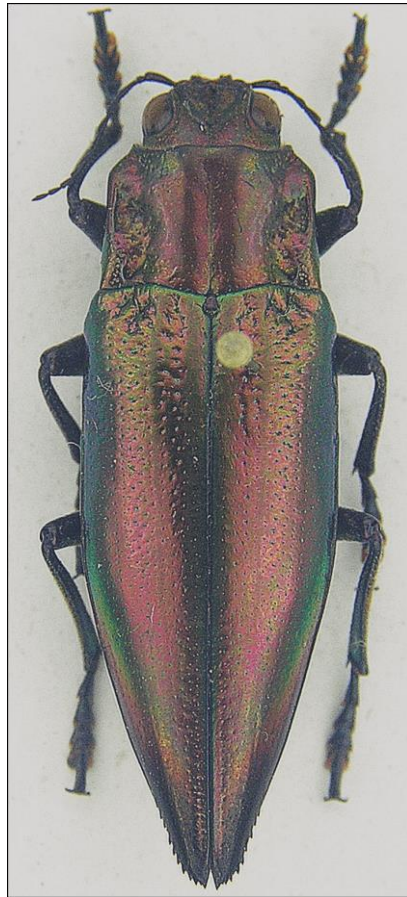


Fig. 1

Cyphogastra incolans sp.n.
HT ♂ [DF], New Guinea: Fakfak

Epistome broadly trapezoidally emarginate, epistomal ridge inconspicuous; transverse groove below deeply bisinuate supraepistomal carina coarsely irregularly punctured. Front much wider than long, sides slightly divergent; frontal depression triangular, reaching distinctly behind upper margins of eyes; anterior cavity (rather coarsely) and vertex behind eyes (finely) densely punctured, otherwise punctulation of head fine and sparse; periocular sulci and median groove deep, prominent. 1. antennal joint club-shaped, slender, *ca.* 4× longer than thick; 2. cylindrical, slightly wider than long, *ca.* 4× shorter and definitely thinner than 1.; 3. thickened towards apex, as long as 1. but as wide as 2.; 4. elongately triangular,

slightly shorter but much wider, as wide as 1.; 5.-10. subrhomboidal, progressively somewhat shorter, 10. *ca.* 1.5× longer than wide; 11. definitely longer than 10., *ca.* 2.5× longer than wide, somewhat asymmetrically ovoid.

Pronotum transverse, sides shallowly sinuate, subparallel; base somewhat angularly bisinuate, prescutellar lobe moderately prominent; basal angles acute; anterolateral angles well marked but not protruding; collar very short; anterior margin rather deeply sinuate on both sides of broadly truncated median lobe. Median depression rather deep, finely and very sparsely punctulate; punctulation near anterior and posterior angles fine but dense; fossae deep, c-shaped, sparsely covered with moderately coarse punctures, no trace of dfp spaces; anterior foveae barely distinguishable. Scutellum trapezoidal, *ca.* as wide (apically) as long, depressed along midline, impunctate.

Elytral sides slightly protruding at humeri between oblique basal truncation and short sinuation just behind, subparallel to shortly before midlength, then almost straightly, cuneately (somewhat caudately) convergent to apices; lateroapical margin with numerous, moderately prominent denticles. No trace of costae or depressions; puncturation very coarse inside of humeri, less so in basal third, fine otherwise; rows confused anteriorly and apically, more or less regular in between.

Proepisterna entirely dfp; prosternal process narrowly but deeply sulcate, sulcus rather densely and coarsely punctured, punctulation of lateral rims, as well as median parts of meso- and metasternum, very fine and sparse; sides of sternum and metacoxae extensively dfp; metasternum finely grooved along midline. Abdominal plaque low (*ca.* half of length of 2. sternite), hind slope oblique, surface covered with very fine, sparse, elongate punctures; otherwise puncturation of abdomen moderately coarse and sparse, with well delimited dfp areas arranged into rather wide, apically confluent lateral and midlateral stripes; apex of anal sternite deeply semicircularly emarginated between sharply angular lobes.

Geographical distribution [Map 1]: The only native representative of the *Satrapa*-circle on the eastern side of LYDEKKER's line: the unique holotype has been collected in Fakfak on the southern shore of cape Onin (western promontory of the Bomberai Peninsula), westernmost New Guinea.

Remarks: Warm-bronzed colouration, distinct lateroapical cupreous streak on slightly caudate, finely punctulate elytra, and c-shaped non-dfp pronotal fossae make unique combination of characters within the *Satrapa*-circle.

Updated key to the identification of species of the *Satrapa*-circle

- 1 (2) Elytra black, body otherwise metallic [bluish-]green *C. (s.str.) nigripennis* DEYR.
- 2 (1) Dorsal side either entirely metallic or entirely black
- 3 (14) If body bright green, then cupreous-red streak on elytra more or less distinct. Pronotal fossae without or with only rudimental dfp spots
- 4 (13) Elytra not or but slightly caudate, dorsal profile at most indistinctly concave
- 5 (8) Elytra definitely not caudate, apices rather broadly jointly rounded
- 6 (7) Ventral side black with metallic reflexions. Midlateral dfp stripes on abdomen clearly separated from marginal band *C. (s.str.) aeripennis* KIRSCH
- 7 (6) Ventral side bright golden-green. Midlateral bands remarkably broad, on anal sternite confluent with also relatively broad marginal dfp *C. (s.str.) celebensis* KERR.
- 8 (5) Elytra usually slightly but distinctly caudate, very narrowly rounded or subtruncate at apices
- 9 (10) Dorsal side warm-bronzed; elytra very finely punctulate *C. (s.str.) incolans* sp.n.
- 10 (9) Dorsal side variously coloured, if bronzed than puncturation at least moderately coarse
- 11 (12) Body entirely black *C. (s.str.) carbonaria* THY.
- 12 (11) Ventral side metallic (cupreous, green or blue) *C. (s.str.) satrapa* (SCHH.)
- 13 (4) Elytra markedly caudate *C. (s.str.) augustini* THY.

- 14 (3) Body green with no trace of cupreous-red on elytra. Fossae extensively dfp
- 15 (16) Fossae in basal half more extended inwards: inner margin closer to midline than to pronotal side; base of prescutellar lobe elevated as smooth rim widened sideways; apical half of lateral ridge distinctly widened anterad *C. (s.str.) sulana sp.n.*
- 16 (15) Basal half of fossae narrower: their inner margin *ca.* as distant from pronotal midline as from lateral margin; basal margin of prescutellar lobe undifferentiated; anterior half of lateromarginal ridge of pronotum parallelsided *C. (s.str.) minahassae sp.n.*

2. Where is Matabillia?

One of the species treated in the IV (The *Gestroi*- and *Javanica*-circles) part of the Review (HOLYŃSKI 2020b) was *C. cribrata* DEYR., described from “I. Matabilla” which, searching through available maps, I was then unable to identify and locate: for some unfortunate “eclipse of mind” I had not realized that, the respective publication (DEYROLLE 1864) having been based on the material collected by WALLACE, consulting WALLACE’s itinerary should immediately clarify the problem. And indeed, comparison of the respective map in WALLACE (1996) with modern atlases leaves no serious doubt as to the identity of Matabillia with Matabello (=Watu Bela) island group, consisting of three [Kissiwooi (=Kasiui, Kesui), Matabello (=Uta) and Tevor (=Teor, Tioor)] larger and some smaller islets SE of Ceram: 4°22’ – 4°32’S; 131°34 – 131°45’E. This is what could be expected: Tevor is the type-locality of *C. tevorensis* OBB., a synonym of *C. cribrata* DEYR.; adverse winds prevented WALLACE from reaching Tevor, so the *terra typica* for *C. cribrata* DEYR. must be confined to Kissiwooi and Uta, but anyway the known distribution of the species (as usual in the *Javanica*-circle) remains within one small group of islands.

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I am greatly indebted to my Czech Colleague, David FRANK for kindly allowing me to study his interesting material – including, among others, the type-specimen of *C. incolans sp.n.*

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