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Preliminaries of the classification of *Agrilus* CURT. (Col.: Buprestidae): some Indo-Pacific subgenera with modified elytral apices

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With its *ca.* 4000 described species *Agrilus* CURT. seems to be the most prolific genus in the Animal Kingdom, and nevertheless many – perhaps another 4000 or more [my (HOŁYŃSKI 2001) calculations have shown that the number of Indo-Pacific **Buprestidae** known at the end of XX century was less than half of those really existing] – still remain to be discovered and named. The majority of those yet unknown taxa are evidently lurking in the forests and savannahs of (and/or even already in museum drawers containing collections from) [sub-]tropical countries of the Neotropical, Ethiopian and Indo-Pacific Regions; and indeed, *e.g.*, in his reviews of New Guinean and Solomonese representatives of the genus, CURLETTI (2003, 2006) managed to add 48 new species-level taxa to 42 known before, and JENDEK's (2000, 2001b, 2004, 2013a,b, 2015, 2017, 2018a,b; JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV 2009a,b; JENDEK & NAKLÁDAL 2017, 2018) revisions of some – according to his terminology – "species-groups" of SE-Asian *Agrilus* CURT. have also resulted in supplementing the 95 taxa described (some of them by himself) previously with 88 new ones! Altogether the number of species hitherto known from the Indo-Pacific Region is of the order of 1000, with at least another 1000 expected to really live there.

So speciose taxon remains practically intractable without partition into smaller entities, what makes subgeneric classification an urgently needed but also extremely difficult task – so difficult that up to the last years of XX c. nobody had seriously attempted it [indeed, OBENBERGER (1957) wrote a special paper to argue that subdivision of *Agrilus* CURT. into meaningful subgenera is impossible...]. To be sure, it apparently ***is*** practically impossible to do "at once" for the entire genus [what some authors claim to be the only acceptable approach: "*any attempt to propose a satisfactory subgeneric classification of the hyperdiverse genus Agrilus should be based on sufficient knowledge of the world fauna, a task seemingly well outside of the present-day reach*" – JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV (2011)] and therefore both

hitherto proposed classifications are regional in scope: ALEKSEJEV (АЛЕКСЕЕВ 1998) based his system on Palaearctic, CURLETTI (1993, 1998) on Ethiopian fauna. Such partial solutions, "*that might appear feasible in one regional perspective*" but "*fail in a broader sense*" (BELLAMY 1996) and are "*bound to leave the vast majority of known ... species unassigned*" (JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV 2011) have been criticized, but the critics are unable to offer any realistic alternative except creation of bizarrly heterogeneous VIC-monsters like *e.g.* CURLETTI's (2006) interpretation of *Uragrilus SEM.* (including everything with mucronate pygidium) or COBOS' (1986) version of *Anambus THS.* (a hotchpotch of the majority of Palaearctic representatives of the genus, based entirely on details of genitalic structure – by the way, just the least appropriate as indicators of phylogenetic affinity: "*the very function of their interspecific differentiation (to serve as [a component of] specific mate recognition system [SMRS]) causes their frequent involvement in reproductive character displacement what, however, may be easily achieved by simple 'variations on few themes': switching at each disspeciation – or secondary contact – between strikingly differing 'character-states' (robust and slender, pointed and truncated, glabrous and setulose, &c.) or even complex (inherited as supergenes) structures, what leads to the commonly observed pattern of striking genitalic dissimilarity in closely allied sympatric species and near-identity in non-relatives. This is exactly that attribute of genitalia, which makes them so useful in identification of siblings, but the price is drastic reduction of their suitability for phylogenetic reconstructions*" (HOŁYŃSKI 2009). Anyway, the perfectionist demand to compile the subgeneric classification, "*based on sufficient knowledge of the world fauna*", for the entire genus simultaneously, has been evaluated by the Authors themselves as "*a task seemingly well outside of the present-day reach*" – and it will be still farther and farther "*outside*" as the number of described species will increase and that of active taxonomists decrease... So, only the opportunistic, piecemeal approach seems conceivable!

As regards the Indo-Pacific fauna, elaboration of even the regional scale meaningful "overall" classification at one go does not seem practicable, but further geographical partitioning would be also evidently senseless: the only workable strategy I can think of is a consecutive separation of morphologically coherent, arguably ***natural*** – *i.e.* defined by a ***complex of*** characters, not based on "*few or even single character state differences*" what BELLAMY (1996) justly warns against – mono-(but not necessarily holo-)phyletic groups. And this option has been followed herein.

Superficially similar approach has been adopted *e.g.* by JENDEK (2000, 2001b, 2004 *&c.*) – "plucking out" one by one small clusters of similar beetles to elaborate them as "species-groups" – but there are two significant differences: his groupings are informal, *i.e.* taxonomically and nomenclaturally vague; and, more importantly, they are (admittedly: "*this attempt does not claim to be phylogenetic. Our main goal was purely practical*" – JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV 2011) often [*e.g.* "*Agrilus cyaneoniger* group" (in CHAMORRO & *al.* 2015) including *A. planipennis FRM.*, or "Spinipennis species-group" (JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV 2011) with so discordant species as *A. fleischeri OBB.*, *A. "cyanipennis* Gory & Laporte" (=*A. ornativentris SND.*) and *A. erythrostictus BRG.*] glaringly unnatural, having been defined by some arbitrarily chosen sets of characters with disregard for often equally or more persuasive features contradicting the relationship suggested (despite the disclaimer) to the less attantive reader.

The intention to work on the internal classification of *Agrilus CURT.* has absorbed my thought since the very beginning of my interest in **Buprestidae LEACH**, but many years must have passed until I felt the accumulated material and my orientation in general structure of the genus sufficient to attempt practical realization of the idea; then, having become meanwhile engaged in several other projects and forced to struggle with various personal problems, I must have kept putting the "*Agrilus*-question" off to "thereafter" (with but occasional minor

"excursions" into the topic: HOŁYŃSKI 1998, 2001, 2018a,b,c)... Now, at last, I can start carrying the plans into effect – the task having been, at that, made meanwhile significantly less tortuous by CURLETTI's (2001, 2003, 2006) reviews of Australian, Solomonese and New Guinean faunae, and especially by monumental work of JENDEK on the species-level taxonomy of Eurasian *Agrilus CURT.*

To begin with, I have selected those groups consisting of, or at least containing, species characterized by modified (abnormally truncate, spathulate, externally angular, uni- or multispinose) apices of elytra. Initially it seemed to me (*contra* OBENBERGER 1957) that they represent no more than 2-3 monophyletic lineages; this assumption soon appeared to be false (what has been also confirmed by provisional phylogenetic reconstruction) but, as a criterion to choose taxa for the first analysis, structure of elytral apices looks as good as any other. With few exceptions I have included into the newly defined subgenera only those species (marked in ***boldface*** in "**Included species**") currently available to me for examination (my collection and borrowed material actually with me): those known to me only from descriptions and/or pictures (to say nothing of those totally unknown...) have been mostly left unassigned even if their affinities seem highly probable – what I am proposing hereby is the first part of a ***framework*** of the subgeneric classification with illustrative ***exemplifying*** representatives of considered supraspecific taxa. By the way, this is a quite normal situation: the majority of speciose [sub-]genera (including *Agrilus CURT.* itself) were originally based on but few included species and only later students have filled (and are continuing to consecutively fill) them with others considered to belong in – "*a 'genus-group' taxon is adequately defined by its **type-species and diagnostic characters**; which (if any) **other** species have* [been] *(originally or subsequently, correctly or erroneously) assigned to it is absolutely **irrelevant** (such additional species can anyway be later added or removed by anybody without shaking the validity of the genus/subgenus)*" (HOŁYŃSKI 2017). More important, several species [also among those with modified elytral apices, *e.g. A. niveoguttatus KERR.* or some – like *A. cypselus CURL.* – described by CURLETTI (2006) from New Guinea] known to me from descriptions and/or pictures, but not presently available for examination, seem to represent not yet described subgenera, apparently not fitting in any of those recognized herein or established before.

The modification of elytral apices has been chosen as a simple gauge to select species for the first analysis, but should ***not*** be interpreted as some preponderant, unambiguously decisive VIC-character: on the one hand some of the here included subgenera may, besides species characterized by [sub-]medially uniappendiculate or spathulate elytra, include one or more (in exceptional cases – *Simpsonilus HOŁ., Degeerilus HOŁ., Saundersilus HOŁ.* – even the majority) representatives with elytra simply rounded apically, on the other the opposite may also be true. At last, some species evidently unrelated to any subgenus with modified elytral apices – *e.g. A. pluridens JD.* from JENDEK's (2018b) "*Agrilus gratiosus* species-group"] may have elytra with one or more stronger denticles at the end, but this is apparently only somewhat exaggerated normal lateroapical denticulation, not specifically modified general structure of apices. Nevertheless, the exceptions and confusing situations are rare: like in many other buprestid groups, also in *Agrilus CURT.* conformation of elytral apices proved quite good – even if not "absolute" – supraspecific diagnostic character, the overwhelming majority of subgenera are quite homogeneous in this respect.

The examination of my own collection and available literature has shown that, with very few exceptions, the subgenera described herein are endemic to the Indo-Pacific Region and adjacent areas of Palaearctic East Asia – similar elytral structures in some Ethiopian and Neotropical taxa are apparently of convergent origin and the respective species should be classified as subgenera of their own (what partly has already been done: *e.g. Agrilodia OBB.*, *Nigritius CURL.*, *Ekseksel CURL.*).

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.*)]: we must make possibly unequivocal what we have in mind, and possibly easy for the reader to "optically" spot the "wanted" name in the (especially longer) text!

Terms and abbreviations used in description:

Midlateral = placed between midline and lateral margin, at *ca.* equal distance from both
Convergent/divergent (unless expressly stated otherwise) = towards apex or (front) downwards

i.l.	=	*in litteris*: unpublished name
L	=	length
W	=	width
V	=	width of vertex between eyes
H	=	width of head with eyes
≈	=	approximately equal to
>>	=	much more than
<<	=	much less than
ø	=	sex unknown
┤ ├	=	label glued onto another label
BP_{***}	=	(*e.g.* BPjki): specimen-identifying signature

Collection acronyms:

BMNH = Natural History Museum, London, GREAT BRITAIN
HUB = Humboldt Universität, Berlin, GERMANY
KBIN = Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Brussel, BELGIUM
NNHM = Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, NETHERLANDS
RBH = Roman B. HOŁYŃSKI, Milanówek
RMBR = Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, SINGAPORE
TNS = Thierry Neef de SAINVAL, Brussel, BELGIUM
USNM = Smithsonian Institution: National Museum of Natural History, Washington, USA
ZSI = Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, INDIA

Included supraspecific taxa

Key to the Indo-Pacific genera of of the subtribe Agrilina CAST.

1 (2) Elytra not or but slightly constricted at midlength; if their width there is less than 1/5 of body length, then head and pronotum normally sculptured .... ***A g r i l u s C U R T.***

2 (1) Elytra markedly constricted at middle, where their width remains below 1/6 of body length; head and pronotum almost imperceptibly sculptured . ***A g r a r t u s C U R L.***

A g r i l u s C U R T.

Agrilus CURTIS 1825: pl. 67

Type species: *Buprestis viridis LINNAEUS 1758: 410*

Preliminary key to the Indo-Pacific subgenera of of the genus *Agrilus CURT.*

[based exclusively on species with modified elytral apices – other species, even if belonging to the included subgenera, cannot be reliably identified with this key!]

1 (6) Elytral pattern consists of silvery setulae arranged in narrow wavy or circular fasciae, or dense golden pubescence covering greater part of surface. Lateroapical edge of elytra rounded

2 (5) Front broadly and deeply excavated. Elytral pattern consisting of narrow white fasciae

3 (4) Large (L>>10 mm.) ..... ***Sarawakita OBB.***

4 (3) Smaller, L<<10 mm. ..... ***Theryilus sg.n.***

5 (2) Front flat. Elytra extensively covered with golden pubescence ... ***Kurosawailus sg.n.***

6 (1) Elytra not covered extensively with dense golden pubescence; if pattern consists of narrow wavy fasciae then lateroapical angle sharp, right or acute.

7(10) Elytral pattern consists of narrow (not always contrasting and regular) wavy fasciae.

8 (9) Front deeply and broadly excavated below prominent biarcuate frontovertical ridge. Lateroapical angle of elytra right or but slightly acute, less protruding than spinose [sub-]sutural ..... ***Wallaceilus HOŁ.***

9 (8) Front uneven, not broadly excavated; frontovertical area biconvex, without transverse ridge. Lateal dendicle of elytral apex sharply spinose, much more protruding than at most indistinctly acute sutural edge ..... ***Darwinilus sg.n.***

10 (7) Elytral pubescence not forming narrow wavy fasciae

11(14) Elytral pubescence forms more or less distinct perisutural (common to both elytra) spot at *ca.* apical fourth. Lateroapical angle sharp, usually prominently acute, making the extreme tip of elytra

12(13) Elytral pubescent spot brightly golden ..... ***Marcsikilus sg.n.***

13(12) Elytral pubescent spot white ..... ***Jendekilus sg.n.***

14(11) No perisutural pubescent spot in apical part of elytra, or external angle of elytral apex less prominent than central or [sub-]sutural

15(16) Elytral apex bi- or tridenticulate: outer edge angular, often sharply acute, but not distinctly more (usually less) prominent that central. Elytra without well defined, pubescent spots ..... ***Deyrollilus sg.n***.
16(15) If outer edge angular then either much more prominent than others or elytra with densely pubescent spots
17(36) Extreme tips of elytra formed by lateral or sublateral denticle, or body very slender (L:W>4.5)
18(19) Lustrous, bright metallic. Pubescent pattern on elytra, if present, consists of transverse postmedian bands. Front sulcate along midline, convex on both sides, oculofrontal margin not distinctly carinate ..... ***Mayrilus sg.n.***
19(18) Matt, dull coloured, pubescent pattern on elytra lacking or consists of discal spots; or, if lustrous and bright metallic, then front deeply and broadly excavated between prominent oculofrontal carinae
20(23) Elytra more or less distinctly caudate, lateral margins regularly sinuate to the very tips of apical spines. L:W<4.1
21(22) Pronotum widest at base. Pygidium not mucronate ..... ***Dobzhanskyilus sg.n***.
22(21) Pronotum widest at midlength. Pygidium mucronate ..... ***Uragrilus SEM***.
23(20) Elytral margins angular or very shortly convex just before apical denticles; if straight then either body slender (L:W>4.2) or front deeply and rather broadly sulcate along midline
24(25) Body very slender: L:W>5 ..... ***Saundersilus sg.n.***
25(24) Body moderately elongated: L:W<4.5
26(29) Body slender: L:W>4.2
27(28) Elytral apex with 4 spiniform denticles of strikingly unequal lengths (sublateral longest) ..... ***Obenbergerilus sg.n.***
28(27) Elytral apex with single (lateral) prominent denticle ..... ***Castelnaudilus sg.n.***
29(26) Body more robust: L:W<4.1
30(35) Front deeply and broadly depressed between pominent oculofrontal carinae
31(34) Submarginal carina of pronotum and transverse carina of scutellum lacking or hardly appreciable. Perisutural depressions of elytra deep all along. Body lustrous
32(33) Elytra impunctate ..... ***Australodraco CURL.***
33(32) Elytral puncturation conspicuous ..... ***Biroilus sg.n.***
34(31) Pronotal and scutellar carinae normally developed. Perisutural depressions of elytra distinct only in posterior half. Body mat ..... ***Bellamyilus sg.n.***
35(30) Front biconvex (medially sulcate, convex on both sides), oculofrontal carinae indistinct ..... ***Fisherilus sg.n.***
36(17) Tips of elytra made by central or [sub-]sutural denticles. L:W<4.4
37(52) Pronotum, elytra and/or abdomen with well defined, densely pubescent spots; if not, then either L:W>3.7, or ventral side densely evenly covered with golden pubescence, or pygidium mucronate
38(51) Elytra with 0-3 pairs of small, whitish to yellowish discal pubescent speckles
39(48) Pygidium not mucronate
40(47) Lateroapical margin of elytra regularly arcuate
41(44) Front distinctly longitudinally sulcate
42(43) 1. metatarsomere subequal in length to sum of all remaining ..... ***Curlettilus sg.n.***
43(42) 1. metatarsomere not distinctly longer than 2.-4. together ..... ***Pinarinus CURL.***
44(41) Front flat
45(46) Pronotum transversely bisulcate ..... ***Simpsonilus sg.n.***
46(45) No distinct transverse depressions on pronotum ..... ***Degeerilus sg.n.***
47(40) Outer edge of elytral apex angular ..... ***Linneilus sg.n.***

48(39) Pygidial carina prolonged into distinct mucro
49(50) Sides of pronotum deeply depressed all along, anteriorly filled with densely pubescent spot ..... ***Kerremansilus sg.n.***
50(49) Pronotal sides somewhat depressed only at base, without distinctively pubescent markings ..... ***Epinagrilus STEP.***
51(38) Elytra with single pair of large, bright orange, perisutural pubescent spot at apical fourth ..... ***Descarpentrilus sg.n.***
52(37) Elytra uniformly pubescent or with perisutural vitta of white setulae in apical half; ventral pubescence sparse, whitish. L:W<3.6. No pygidial mucro
53(54) Elytra contrastingly bicoloured: anterior half bright green, apical purplish-black. V:H≈0.4 ..... ***Taxonomilus sg.n.***
54(53) Elytra unicoloured. V:H≥0.5
55(56) Front depressed along midline. Pronotum cupreous-red, contrasting with bronzed-brown elytra ..... ***Cobosilus sg.n.***
56(55) Front flat. Dorsal side unicoloured
57(58) Prehumeral carinulae well developed. Apical half of elytra with conspicuous stripe of white setulae ..... ***Goryilus sg.n.***
58(57) Prehumeral carinulae indistinct. Elytra uniformly pubescent ..... ***Fabriciilus sg.n.***

Sarawakita OBB.

Sarawakita OBENBERGER 1924a: 39-40

Type species: *Sarawakita latifrons OBENBERGER 1924a: 40 [=Agrilus hewitti KERREMANS 1912: 76-77]*

Included species: ***S. hewitti (KERR.)***, *S. dallieri (BD.)*

Geographical distribution: Known from Borneo, Sumatra and Indochina.

Remarks: OBENBERGER (1924) described *Sarawakita* as a separate genus, but recently JENDEK & CHAMORRO (2012) synonymized it with *Agrilus CURT.*, rather astonishingly claiming (as the only explanation) that the included species *"share many morphological features with A. planipennis"*! They do not specify what are those "*many morphological features*", and I can hardly find any beyond those directly resulting from their belonging to the same subtribe **Agrilina CAST.**: in fact it would be difficult to find many representatives of the genus *Agrilus CURT.* having ***less*** in common with *A. planipennis FRM.* than have *S. hewitti KERR.* and *S. dallieri BD.*! Instead, *Sarawakita OBB.* shows several intriguing similarities to some **Coraebina BED.**, although it is not yet clear whether these represent homologies or analogies (convergences? parallelisms?).

Theryilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus evansianus THÉRY 1934: 143-145*

General characteristics: Body elongated; blackish with brassy or bronzed shine which becomes dominately strong on abdomen; dorsal pubescence predominantly golden, elytra patterned with mixture of narrow zigzaggy and circular whitish fasciae and some smaller spots looking glabrous (in fact covered with blackish setulae). Front wide, broadly angularly (in dorsal aspect) depressed between distinct oculofrontal carinae; cheeks beneath eyes carinately produced. Pronotum more than 1.5× wider than long, broadly depressed along midline; prehumeral carinula sharp, strongly S-shaped, approaching lateral margin at midlength and runnung parallel to it in apical half; marginal and submarginal carinae very close to one another but separate throughout. Elytra spathulately widened before apices, these with broadly rounded and finely denticulate inner and outer angles and deep emargination at middle between sharp outer spine and less pronounced inner denticle. Gular lobe shallowly emarginate; prosternal process distinctly convex, densely punctured and pubescent, broadly

triangularly pointed at apex; anal sternite distinctly sulcate along lateral and broadly rounded apical margins.

Remarks: General aspect, colouration, broadly angularly depressed front, carinately angular cheeks, broadly rounded and sulcatomarginate anal sternite, *&c*. somewhat suggest a smaller edition of *sg. Sarawakita OBB.*, but pubescent pattern of elytra, lack of deep groove between prosternum and gular lobe, spathulate elytra with peculiar (like that in *sg. Negreia COB.* of *Coraebus C.G.*) conformation of apices and other details clearly differentiate the new taxon. It is named in honour of André THÉRY, one of the three (with KERREMANS and OBENBERGER) "giants" of buprestid systematics of the first half of XX century.

Included species: *A. evansianus THY.* [with *ssp. A. e. fidgianus THY.* and ***A. e. ovalauensis ssp.n.***].

Geographical distribution: Fiji Is.

Agrilus (Theryilus) evansianus ovalauensis ssp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "Draiba Trail, Ovalau, Fiji, *VII-9 38*" "600-800 ft" "beating" "ECZimmerman Collection" [ø (RBH:jki)]

Additional material: none

Holotype: Unsexed, 7.5×1.9 mm. Uniformly black with brassy shine on ventral side (especially on abdomen). Elytral pattern of whitish pubescence consists of few irregular spots at base, strongly flexuose transverse band at basal third, narrow sutural stripe running from here to behind midlength and guttiformly swollen at end, pair of small perisutural rings just before and od small speckles just behind midlength, another zigzaggy fascia at apical fourth, and common to both elytra triangular apical spot; large slightly golden patch occupies entire lateral quarters of 2. sternite, contrasting with glabrous and lustrous rest of abdominal surface. Median pronotal depression narrowed anterad but entire, crossed at midlength by somewhat arcuate, narrower and less distinct transverse sulcus; sides of pronotum rounded throughout. Elytra more distinctly spathulate than on THÉRY's (1934) drawing, sides more markedly divergent and not obliquely truncated before apices [outer spine sharper, longer, and flanked outside by short transverse section; inner spine hardly appreciable, emargination between them narrower. Apex of anal sternite regularly rounded.

Geographical distribution: Fiji: Ovalau I.

Remarks: In entirely rounded pronotal sides and more markedly spathulate elytra the new subspecies seems to differ from the nominotypical race, approaching rather the *ssp. fidgianus THY.*, but entire median depression of pronotum, details of pubescent pattern and of elytral apex apparently distinguish it from both. More abundant material might in future prove one or both subspecies to be based on individual variability, but for the moment three specimens (only one known to me in nature) seem to have ever been found (or at least published) and currently available evidence suggest rather geographical differentiation.

Kurosawailus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus aureofasciatus JENDEK 2011: 43*

General characteristics: Body elongated; cupreous with bluish-black elytral pattern: pair of larger spots somewhat behind base, some small irregular spaces on basal half, rather broad zigzaggy transverse band at midlength, and entire apical fifth; front in male green, in female concolorous; dark areas almost glabrous, otherwise pubescence uniform, moderately long, rather dense, recumbent, whitish. Front almost flat, slightly uneven in male, more conspicuously so in female, *ca.* as long as wide, subparallelsided; vertex wide (V:H≈0.6), densely, very regularly longitudinally striolate in anterior half, almost smooth posteriorly, borderline between the two areas very sharp, regularly broadly V-shaped. Pronotum transversely rectangular, widest at midlength, sides slightly rounded, median lobe of anterior margin strongly produced; median line rather broadly but shallowly depressed in basal half; prehumeral carinula slightly S-shaped, reaching to near apical angle and only there closely approaching lateral margin; submarginal and marginal carinae entirely separate. Scutellum transversely carinate. Elytral sides shallowly emarginated in basal half, then cuneately convergent to apical sixth, from where they become subparallelsided to obliquely truncated

and sharply denticulate apices (external denticle longest, sutural angle obliterated); suture slightly elevated in apical half and only there accompanied by inconspicuous perisutural sulci. Gular lobe rounded; prosternal process parallelsided with very bluntly triangular apex; pygidium not mucronate; first metetarsal joint subequal to 2.-5. together.

Remarks: Combination of characteristic colouration with peculiar conformation of elytral apices makes the only known (at least to me) species unmistakable, but also several less conspicuous features (sculpture of vertex, shape of prehumeral carinula) point to its subgeneric distinctness. The name is intended to commemorate the late prof. Yoshihiko KUROSAWA and his invaluable contribution to the study of E-Asian buprestid fauna.

Included species: *A. aureofasciatus JEND.*

Geographical distribution: The only representative of the subgenus inhabits northern part of Indochinese peninsula and adjacent countries (northeastern India, Nepal, southern China).

Wallaceilus HOŁ.

Wallaceilus HOŁYŃSKI 2003: 6
Type species: *Agrilus scutellaris DEYROLLE 1864: 148*

Remarks: JENDEK (2007b) considered both *Wallaceilus HOŁ.* and *A. papua HOŁ.* synonyms of, respectively, *Agrilus CURT. s.str.* and *A. scutellaris DEYR.*; his evaluation of the species is evidently based (like many od his other opinions) on simple "VIC-taxonomy" (although the differences mentioned in the original description of *A. papua HOŁ.* are clearly visible on the holotype, he does not even mention them, "getting rid of the problem" with the schematic empty phrase "*based on the type examination, I consider A. papua HOŁ. and A. scutellaris DEYR. to be conspecific*"), but the somewhat more informative argumentation on the subgenus ["*The subgenus Wallaceilus is de facto distinctive only by deep circular excavation of the front. All remaining characters (e.g. short antennae, lacking prehumeral carinae, spinose scutellar apex, conformation of elytral apices) occur very frequently within Agrilus. Because the frons in Agrilus is also very often modified (impressions, depressions, sulci, protuberances) I do not consider characters given by Holynski to be distinctive enough to keep Wallaceilus as a valid subgenus.*"] demand some comments. First we must ask, "*not ... distinctive enough*" in relation ***to what***? In relation to *Agrilus CURT. s.str.*? Of course JENDEK's (2007b) observation, that the characters distinguishing *Wallaceilus HOŁ.* are variable within the ***genus***, is right – but it is irrelevant: the question to be answered is whether these characters do or do not occur in the same combination in any earlier described ***subgenus*** of *Agrilus CURT.* sufficiently closely related to *A. scutellaris DEYR.* to make justified and warranted its inclusion into that ***subgenus***? And the answer is: they do not! Not only *Agrilus CURT. s.str.*, exemplified by *A. viridis (L.)*, is totally different in almost all possible respects, but also closest relative of *Wallaceilus HOŁ. – Darwinilus sg.n. –* is clearly distinguishable (the set of distinctive characters mentioned in the original description may be augmented with peculiar – strikingly odd for *Agrilus CURT.* – elongated scutellum, carinulately projecting cheeks, unusual conformation of elytral apices and prosternal process, exceptionally long pubescence, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*)! Applying consistently JENDEK's (2007b) logic we could with equal reason declare the very genus *Agrilus CURT.* (like almost any other taxonomic unit!) "*not ... distinctive enough to keep ... as ... valid*": any of its diagnostic characters (submarginal carina on pronotum, long basal metatarsomere, *&c.*) can be found also in this or that other genus…

Included species: *A. scutellaris DEYR.* [=*A. venditator KERR.*], ***A. papua HOŁ.***

Geographical distribution: Known from Sumatra, Borneo and disjunctively from New Guinea.

Darwinilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus ornatus* DEYROLLE *1864: 155*

General characteristics: Dorsal side cupreous-brown to black, ventral more brightly cupreous. No contrastingly pulverulent spots on head, pronotum or elytra; whitish elytral pubescence sometimes totally homogeneous but usually irregular in basal half and arranged into more or less distinct pattern of two zigzaggy transverse bands and elongated perisutural patch posteriorly. Front almost as wide or somewhat wider than long, sides strongly convergent to epistome, uneven, with marked median sulcus and pair of prominent tubercles at vertex. Prehumeral carina on pronotum strongly curved in basal part and then prolonged to anterior angles, very prominent (*A. ornatus* DEYR.) to hardly discernible (*A. castus D.V.*); marginal and submarginal carinae merge at middle; surface with broad and deep, triangular to pyriform median depression and pair of foveae on each side: one at basal angles and another in apical part; sculpture finely, wavily rugulose. Scutellum sharply, transversely carinate; apical part nearly equilaterally triangular. Elytral apices very obliquely truncated or subsinuated, with sharply acute external and obtuse (sometimes marked with minute denticle) sutural angles. Gular lobe deeply emarginated at middle; prosternal process flat or slightly convex, subparallelsided, apical part variable: broadly triangular with rounded, poorly marked lateral and apical angles; or (*A. castus D.V.*) straightly or sinuately truncated. Posterior margin of metacoxae regularly emarginated throughout. Sexual differences very slight and perhaps not always reliable (so my determinations for this paper may in some cases be mistaken!): the only somewhat palpable difference seems to be the almost straight (not distinctly sinuate) lower part of frontal sides in females.

Remarks: Among groups with prominent acute outer angle of elytral apices *Darwinilus sg.n.* is easily distinguishable by combination of bronzed to black colouration, narrow flexuose elytral ornamentation, structure of front, emargination of gular lobe and shape of prosternal process; the closest relative seems to be *Wallaceilus* HOŁ. The name is given to honour the arguably most famous biologist of all times, founder of the theory of evolution, Charles DARWIN.

Specimens of *A. ornatus* DEYR. with homogeneous elytral pubescence are often quoted as a different species under the name *A. vestitus* DEYR., but as they do not show any other difference and often both occur together (with all possible intermediates), there seems to be no serious doubt as to their identity. Both were described in the same publication and page-priority would favour *A. vestitus* DEYR. as the valid name, but *A. ornatus* DEYR. is much better known and more frequently used so I prefer to retain this. Two hitherto not recognized taxa described below are very closely related to, and may eventually prove to be only subspecies of, *A. ornatus* DEYR., but pending more abundant, exactly labelled material (especially from the geographically intermediate areas) it seems preferable to tentatively treat them as separate allospecies.

Included species: ***A. clarior sp.n.***, ***A. mythicus sp.n.***, ***A. ornatus* DEYR.** [=*A. vestitus* DEYR.], ***A. castus D.V.***

Geographical distribution: According to my (rather cursory) survey, the general distribution seems disjunct, consisting of three widely separated parts: from Solomon Is., through New Ireland, New Guinea, northern Queensland, southern Moluccas, to ?Celebes and ?Java [I have seen only one, rather inconvincingly labelled, specimen from each of the latter two islands]; Philippines; and continental Asia between Laos and peninsular India – whether the intervening areas (northern Moluccas, Borneo, Sumatra, southern and eastern Indochina) are really devoid of representatives of this group, or their apparent lack there is only a manifestation of poor faunistic knowledge, is a question to be resolved by future faunistic studies.

Agrilus (Darwinilus) mythicus sp.n.

Agrilus helferi OBENBERGER *i.l.*

Material examined:

Holotype: "LAOS, Phou Khao Khouay, 700-800 m., leg. A. Baudon" [♂ (RBH: BPkvp)]

Paratypes: "LAOS, Phou Khao Khouay, 700-800 m., leg. A. Baudon" [1 ♂ (RBH: BPkvq)]; "LAOS, Phou Khao Khouay, 700-800 m., leg. A. Baudon" [1 ♀ (RBH: BPkvr)]; "Xieng Khouang, VI. 1917" [1 ♀ (RBH: BPerd)]; "India or., coll. E. Friv." "Agrilus bispinosus Dorm., coll. E. Frivaldszky" [1 ♀ (RBH: BPerb)]; "Nilgiri Hills, A.K. Weld Downing" [1 ♀ (RBH: BPer-)]

Additional material: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 7 ø

Holotype: Male, 7.6×1.7 mm. Dark bronzed, front black, elytra black with apical fifth bright purplish. Frontal pubescence white, forming two broad transverse bands (one immediately above epistome and one at middle); elytra with traces of irregular pubescent fasciae just behind humeri, three (at basal third, midlength, and apical third) strongly flexuous ones behind, and pair of perisutural spots at apical sixth (each element brighter and more contrasting than its anterior neighbour); abdominal pubescence whitish, moderately dense, almost uniform.

Front approximately square, sides distinctly arcuately sinuate in lower half, parallelsided above. Eyes somewhat protruding from general outline of head, which evertheless remains narrower than anterior pronotal margin. Front broadly impressed in cross: transversely above epistome and longitudinally from epistome to vertex where impression is deepest and flanked by pair of prominent protuberances. Antennae short, not reaching midlength of pronotal sides, serrate from fourth joint.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6); sides strongly arcuate in apical half, somewhat less so towards base; hind angles right; prehumeral carina sharply defined, rather distant from lateral margin basally, strongly approaching it near midlength, then running parallel almost to anterior pronotal angles; marginal and submarginal carinae widely separated in apical half, confluent basally. Disk distinctly transversely striolate. Scutellum sharply transversely carinate.

Elytra somewhat wider than pronotum, sides distinctly convergent from just behibd humeri to *ca.* anterior fourth, parallelsided to near midlength and sinuately tapering to long, jointly semicircularly emarginated apices (abdomen markedly exposed laterally); outer apical angle prolonged into broad sharp spine, sutural with but minute denticle; both lateroapical margin and apical emargination smooth, not serrulate. Disk with slight indication of midlateral costae, flat or (in apical half) somewhat depressed between them; surface densely but finely strigose, between flexuose fasciae sparsely clothed with dark inconspicuous pubescence.

Gular lobe deeply arcuately emarginate; prosternal process subparallelsided, apex broadly triangular with lateral and median angles obtuse; anal sternite rounded apically. Protibiae strongly, meso- and metatibiae slightly curved.

Variability: Males 7.7×1.7 – 7.8×1.8; females [except specimen from Singapore – see below] 8.3×2.0 – 9.4×2.4 mm.

Geographical distribution: As far as I am aware, *A. o. mythicus ssp. n.* occurs in NE-India (specimen from "Nilgiri Hills" seems mislabelled), Burma and northern part of Indochina: I have never seen any either from Vietnam, southern Laos, Cambodja, Siam, Tenasserim or Malay Peninsula. RMBR has one somewhat aberrant – apparently female but very small (6.7×1.8 mm.), elytra somewhat purplish-cupreous throughout, so apices look much less contrasting that in other exs. – and poorly preserved individual from Singapore; very wide geographical disjunction between this isolated locality and "continental" Burma or northern Laos does not allow to decide if it is a case of individual or geographical variability.

Remarks: Specimens of this race have been sometimes determined in collections as *A. helferi OBB.*, but this seems to be an unpublished name. Differs from the nominotypical race in longer, more parallelsided, more clearly delimited from the "main body", and more contrastingly coloured (bright purplish-cupreous as compared to dark bronzed-black – often with distinct greenish shine – rest of surface) apical ("caudate") part of elytra [in *A. ornatus DEYR.* they look somewhat shorter, of more distinctly convergent sides, and usually much less contrastingly (often almost uniformly) coloured]. In *A. clarior sp.n.* both elytra and undersurface are brighter cupreous-bronzed, vertex (seen obliquely from behind) more regularly biconvex, and its median sulcus deeper.

Agrilus (Darwinilus) clarior sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "N. Palawan: Bacuit"" [ø (HUB)]

Paratypes: --- [1 ø (HUB)]; "*Philippines*" "Ex Musaeo JAMES THOMSON" "*ornatus H.D.*, A. Théry det., 193 " "collection Dr. LOTTE" [1 ♀ (KBIN)]; "*Philipp. Islands"* [1 ♀ (RBH: BPfyb)]; „Ins. Philipp. Semper" "41040" [1 ø (HUB)]; "Sta Ana, Cagayan, North Luzon, SEPTEMBER 2014" [1 ø (RBH: BPkun)]; „Mt. Banahao, Luzon, IV 1916, G. Boettcher leg."„Agrilus ornatus H.D. var. Det. Dr. Obenberger" [1 ♀ (NNHM)]; "Philippinen, Luzon, *M. Bulusan*" "*G. Boettcher, 1 X 17*" [1 ♀ (RBH: BPfyc)] "*ROMBLON, PHILIPPINES, IV. 85, c.*G. MINET*"* [1 ♂ (TNS), 1 ♀ (RBH: BPfya)]; „N. Palawan: Bacuit" [1 ♂ (RBH: BPfye)]; „N. Palawan: Binaluan" [1 ø (HUB), 1 ♀ (RBH: BPfyd)]; "*Mindanao, Oberth.*" [1 ♀ (RBH: BPfkg)] ; "Dapitan, Mindanao, Baker" [1 ♂ (RBH: BPkvm), 2 ♀ (RBH: BPkvn, BPkvo)]; "Philippinen, *Mindanao, Momungao*" "*Agrilus ornatus H.Deyr., Det. Hoscheck 1932*" [1 ø (RBH: BPfyf)]; "Kabanglasan, Bukidnon, Mindanao, AUGUST 2014" [1 ø (RBH: BPkuo)]; "Panamakan, Bukidnon, Mindanao, AUGUST 2014" [1 ø (RBH: BPkut)]; "Intavas, Bukidnon, Mindanao, AUGUST 2014" [5 ø (BPkup-BPkus, BPkuu)]; "Koll. D[r] A.Frh.v.Hoschek ┤Philippinen, *Mindanao, Butuan* ├ *3.VI.915*" "*4308*" "*Agrilus ornatus H. Deyr., Det. Hoscheck. 1932.*" [1 ♂ (KBIN)]; "Butuan, Mindanao, Baker" [1 ♂ (RBH: BPkvl]

Additional material: 7 ø

Holotype: Unsexed, 7.8 mm. Vertex, pronotal disk, abdomen and apical fourth of elytra cupreous and shining; elytra otherwise darker, violaceous-brown; front and sides of pronotum brown with strong dark-green lustre; sternum greenish-aeneous. White pubescence forms two (one immediately above epistome and one at middle) transverse bands on front; four (just behind humeri, at midlength, at apical third, and at apical sixth) strongly flexuous pubescent fasciae (anterior two rather inconspicuous) on elytra, whose medial portions run almost parallel to suture; small pubescent area behind base of 3. and 4. pleurite; and pair of oblique bands on sides of each sternite; otherwise ventral surface covered with sparse whitish hairs, only middle of abdomen almost perfectly glabrous.

Head broadly impressed, above epistome and on vertex impression very deep, its bottom – viewed obliquely from below reaches the level of upper margins of eyes. Sides of front arcuately convergent from vertex to midlength, then sinuately so towards epistome. Eyes markedly protruding from general outline of head. Each side of vertex with separate set of concentric punctate striae, these on front finer, less dense, directed transversely. Antennae serrate from fourth joint.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6); sides strongly arcuate in apical half, slightly sinuate basally; hind angles right; prehumeral carina sharply defined, rather distant from lateral margin basally, strongly approaching it near midlength, then running parallel almost to anterior pronotal angles. Disk distinctly transversely striolate, striolae become oblique or even longitudinal on sides, intervals between them broad and shining. Scutellum sharply transversely carinate.

Elytra somewhat wider than pronotum, slightly narrowed behind humeri, almost parallelsided to near midlength and sinuately tapering to long, jointly semicircularly emarginated apices; outer apical angle prolonged into broad sharp spine, sutural with but

minute denticle; both lateroapical margin and apical emargination smooth, not serrulate. Disk with slight indication of midlateral costae, flat or (in apical half) somewhat depressed between them; surface densely but finely strigose, between flexuose fasciae sparsely clothed with dark inconspicuous pubescence.

Prosternal lobe deeply arcuately emarginate; apex of anal sternite rounded. Protibiae strongly, mesotibiae slightly curved, metatibiae straight.

Variability: Paratypes: 6.5×1.6 – 9.1×2.3 mm.; front and pronotal sides brownish-green to cupreous, elytra cupreous-brown with or without violaceous lustre (in the Mindanao specimen decidedly violet-blue), apices aeneous to purplish.

Geographical distribution: *A. clarior sp.n.* represents the *[ornatus]*-superspecies on Philippine Is.; I have seen specimens from Luzon, Palawan, Romblon, Cebu and Mindanao, but it can almost certainly be found on other islands, too.

Remarks: The Philippinean species is characterized by the brightest colouration and deepest median sulcus of regularly biconvex vertex.

Key to species of the subgenus *Darwinilus sg.n.*

1 (2) Median depression on pronotum broad but distinct only in basal half. Dorsal side unicolorous blackish. Apex of prosternal process straightly truncated or slightly emarginated ..... ***A. (D.) castus D.V***.

2 (1) Median pronotal depression narrowing anterad but deep throughout. Pronotum bronzed, contrasting with blackish elytra. Apex of prosternal process broadly transversely triangular

3 (4) Apical parts of elytra definitely convergent to tips. Colouration of pronotum and elytral apices less contrasting with that of elytral disk ..... ***A. (D.) ornatus DEYR***.

4 (3) Apical part of elytra strikingly narrow, subparallelsided. Colouration markedly contrasting

5 (6) Depession of vertex shallower, in oblique posterodorsal aspect broadly triangular in outline. Apical part of elytra darker purplish, more contrasting with black anterior portions ..... ***A. (D.) mythicus sp.n.***

6 (5) Depression of vertex deeper, biconvex in outline. Apical part of elytra paler cupreous, less contrasting with usually dark-bronzed lustre of rest of surface .... ***A. (D.) clarior sp.n.***

Marcsikilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus monticola KERREMANS 1906: 416*
= Agrilus paradiseus OBENBERGER 1924b: 118-119

General characteristics: Body slender; pronotum and elytra mat; bluish-, violaceous- or purplish-black, ventral surface brighter, abdomen lustrous purplish; pubescence inconspicuous except for large bright-orange patch or vitta common to both elytra in their apical part and rather inconspicuous pattern of whitish spots on ventral side. Front somewhat longer than wide, deeply longitudinally sulcate. Pronotum, at least basally, broadly depressed at midline; prehumeral carinula sharp, S-shaped or almost straight, joining lateral margin at anterior third or fourth. Elytral apices conjointly emarginated, external angle prolonged into sharply acute spine, sutural right or obtuse. Gular lobe truncated or shallowly emarginate; prosternal process flat, straightly or roundedly truncated at apex; pygidium mucronate.

Remarks: Elongated slender body, characteristic pattern of orange pubescence, externally spinose elytral apices, and truncated apex of prosternal process make *Marcsikilus sg.n.* unmistakable. CURLETTI (2006), having admitted that "*Kerremans description is adaptable to A. (Uragrilus) paradiseus Obenberger*", ranges *A. monticola KERR.* nevertheless among "*incertae sedis*" because the original diagnosis "*lacks reference to the apical carina at*

the last tergum that characterizes the subgenus Uragrilus, so that the identity of this taxon remains still unclear". Leaving aside the subgenus *Uragrilus* SEM. (in fact monotypic European, but in CURLETTI's VIC-interpretation a glaringly artificial, evidently polyphyletic conglomerate of neither related nor even remotely similar species having nothing in common beyond that tergal carina), if we apply his argumentation consistently we should consider almost all names "*incertae sedis*": no description does mention every character which somebody later can consider important, and especially those of ventral side were usually very superficially (if at all…) treated by earlier workers: in particular KERREMANS seems to have never mentioned pygidial mucro even in species having it – see *e.g.* his descriptions of *A. decoloratus KERR.* (in which it is poorly developed) or *A. perakianus KERR.* [= *A. (Deyroliilus) lancifer DEYR.*, where the tergal carina is prominent]!

The name of the subgenus alludes to one of several sobriquets of my Wife, a renowned specialist in systematics of **Copepoda**, Maria Katalin HOŁYŃSKA.

Included species: ***A. monticola KERR.***, *A. mikusiakorum JD.*

Geographical distribution: Known distribution restricted to Morobe Prov. (NE-New Guinea).

Jendekilus HOŁ.

Jendekilus HOŁYŃSKI 2018a: 16-17

Type species: *Agrilus plasoni OBENBERGER 1917: 212-213*

General characteristics: Moderately elongated, medium sized representatives of the genus; elytra black or green, pronotum concolorous or (in most cases) contrastingly cupreous; pubescent ornamentation of elytra consists of linearly elongate (usually partly inconspicuous) perisutural stripes between basal quarter and midlength, much wider and more contrasting but short spot at apical fourth, and sometimes more or less discernible one at apex; ventral side with white pubescent spots at least on first pleurite and sides of 3. and 4. sternites; otherwise elytral and ventral pubescence short, dark, recumbent. Front more or less convex, depressed along midline, subparallelsided, *ca.* as wide as long; oculofrontal margins slightly converge on vertex: V:H≈0.5-0.6. Pronotum with more or less distinct rounded prescutellar depression which rarely extends to or slightly beyond midlength, anterior half of disk regularly convex; prehumeral carinula very fine, running close to lateral margin, converging with it at midlength; submarginal and marginal carinae separate all along. Lateroapical angle of each elytron prolonged into short spine or at least sharply acute, sutural angle right or obtuse. Gular lobe emarginate or subtruncate; prosternal process wide, broadly tricuspidate at apex; no pygidial mucro. Basal joint of metatarsi subequal to following three.

Remarks: The subgenus was distinguished by JENDEK (2001b) as "*Agrilus plasoni* species group"; it is characterized by wide front and vertex, weak median depression on head and pronotum, very fine (often hardly discernible) prehumeral carinulae, distinctive pattern of pubescent spots, lateroapically [sub-]spinose elytra, lack of pygidial mucro, short 1. joint of metatarsi, *&c*. Named in honour of Eduard JENDEK, the main authority in the species-level taxonomy of Palaearctic and Indo-Pacific *Agrilus CURT.*

Included species: ***A. chujoi KUR.***, ***A. plasoni OBB.***, ***A. darjiling JD.***; in his "*Agrilus plasoni* species group" JENDEK (2001b) includes (unknown to me) *A. huashanus JD.*, *A. diaolin JD.*, *A. somnon JD.*, *A. dichrosomus OBB.*, *A. pubornatus JD.*, *A. baoloc JD.* and *A. hasegawai KUR.*; I tentatively exclude the latter, whose pronotal structure, elytral apices, pubescent pattern *&c*. seem to suggest that it does not have much in common with others. My specimen of *A. darjiling JD.* (determined by DESCARPENTRIES & VILLIERS as *A. sinensis ssp. splendidicollis FRM.*, but evidently not representing either that species or any other representative of sg. *Sinagrilus ALEX.*) is definitely darker (head and pronotum dull cupreous, elytra very dark green with black perisutural stripe) than types as illustrated and described by

JENDEK (2001b), but in his (unfortunately too brief…) diagnosis I do not find any other difference, so – despite geographical remoteness (Tonkin: Hoa Binh, where rather *A. plasoni OBB.* could be expected; in fact, my initial determination was *A. jeanvoinei D.V.*, but this would mean that JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV's (2011) synonymization of the latter with *A. plasoni OBB.* was erroneous) – it seems to represent an individual variety or at most a subspecies of *A. darjiling JD.*

Geographical distribution: South and east Asia from easternmost India through Indochina and southeastern China to Formosa and Korea.

Deyrollilus HOŁ.

Deyrollilus HOŁYŃSKI 2018b: 52-53
Type species: *Agrilus viridiaeneus DEYROLLE 1864: 177-178*

General characteristics: Body small or (rarely) medium sized (3-10 mm.), slender, usually dark (various combinations of green, blue, bronzed or blackish); elytral pubescence white or yellowish, more distinct (especially in apical half) towards suture, otherwise almost evenly distributed or with more or less conspicuous dark transverse area at posterior third; exceptionally whitish pubescence reduced to linear [peri-]sutural vittae. Epistome less than twice wider than long; front longer than wide, maximum width at upper third or fourth, sides sinuately narrowed downwards; eyes rather prominent; vertex narrow, V:H<0.5. Prehumeral carinula on pronotum (with few exceptions) sharp, widely separated from lateral margin at base but then turning abruptly outwards to closely approach it at midlength and usually run parallel to anterior fourth; rather deep sulci along inner side of prehumeral carinulae usually connected by shallower transverse prebasal depression; otherwise disk regularly convex; marginal and submarginal carinae confluent at base. Elytral apices tridenticulate but lateral and – especially – sutural denticle often more or less obliterated. Apex of anal sternite rounded or very broadly and shallowly emarginated; pygidium with sharply elevated, usually bicarinate ridge, prolonged into more or less distinct (sometimes reduced to poorly individualized triangular protrusion) mucro; 1. metatarsomere subequal to all the following combined. Sexual differences may appear in structure and/or colour (flat, densely and finely punctulate, green or blackish in male; markedly sulcate, rather coarsely punctatorugose, cupreous-red in female) of front, pubescence (more conspicuous in male) of prosternal process, occurrence in male of pair of more or (usually) less conspicuous tubercles at the suture between 1. and 2. sternite and (in at least one species – HOŁYŃSKI 2018b) dentate metafemora with brush of white pubescence – but none of these sexual characters seems to be universal in the subgenus.

Remarks: It is not easy to formulate a concise but reliable diagnosis for this subgenus, although more or less clearly tridenticulate elytral apex in combination with small to (rarely) medium-sized body, dark colouration, lack of contrasting pubescent pattern (at most a subglabrous area behind elytral midlength), narrow front and vertex, pronotal disk not or but shallowly depressed along midlength, well (with very few exceptions) developed prehumeral carinulae accentuated from inner side by deep sulci, mucronate or at least acutely triangular pygidium, 1. metatarsomere as or nearly as long as the remaining ones together, *&c.*, make it immediately recognizable "at glance". The majority of here included species seem to fit the concept of the "*Agrilus adonis* species-group", whose author (JENDEK 2015), however, includes there – besides many taxa unknown to me – also some having, in my opinion, little to do with *A. adonis DEYR.* or its true relatives (while not mentioning some evidently belonging there). Named in honour of Henri DEYROLLE, whose elaboration of rich WALLACE's collections still remains the most important single source of knowledge of the insular Indo-Pacific **Buprestidae LEACH** in general and *Agrilus CURT.* in particular.

Included species: ***A. insularis DEYR.***, ***A. tripartitus DEYR.***, ***A. pictithorax OBB.***, ***A. albogaster DEYR.***, ***A. jendeki sp.n.***, ***A. celebiensis DEYR.***, ***A. cyanicollis DEYR.***, ***A. viridiaeneus DEYR.***, ***A. tuberculiventris DEYR.***, ***A. madjapahit sp.n.***, ***A. aurocoeruleus OBB.***, ***A. illocatus sp.n.***, ***A. adonis DEYR.***, ***A. ciliatipes DEYR.***, ***A. rosazzae CURL.***, ***A. gianfrancoi sp.n.***, ***A. inquinatus SND.***, ***A. nigrocinctus SND.***, ***A. saundersianus OBB.***, ***A. bunsu JD.***, ***A. lancifer DEYR.***, ***A. gutowskii sp.n.***, ***A. lineatomaculatus DEYR.*** By the way, *A. perakianus KERR.* seems synonymous to *A. lancifer DEYR.*: I have not seen the type of (or any other specimen reliably identified as) the latter, but am unable to find any taxonomically interpretable difference between the original descriptions [to be sure, according to the Latin version of OBENBERGER's (1924c) diagnosis of *A. dajakorum OBB.* – considered by JENDEK (2001a) to be a synonym of *A. lancifer DEYR.* – front is flat ("*Fronte plana*"), but this qualification is not repeated in (otherwise practically identical) English translation, and anyway DEYROLLE writes clearly "*Tête ... largement sillonnée au milieu*"!]; also the two specimens from Perak in my collection (compared to two syntypes of *A. perakianus KERR.* in BMNH) show no appreciable "above-individual" difference from four Bornean and one Palawanese beetles.

Geographical distribution: The area of greatest diversity of the subgenus extends from Malay Peninsula through Greater Sunda Is. and Celebes to Philippines; somewhat aberrant (on various ways) species occur in NE-India, "China" (without locality details), Queensland and Solomon Is.; none of the species known to me *in natura*, inhabiting Lesser Sundas or New Guinea, can be included in *Deyrollilus sg.n.* [although some described by CURLETTI (2006) seem to be conceivable candidates].

Agrilus (Deyrollilus) jendeki sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "S-Celebes, Talassa Maros, 300m 10 1931, G. Heinrich" [♂ (RBH: BPkxg)]

Paratypes: "S-Celebes, Talassa Maros, 300m 10 1931, G. Heinrich" [1♀ (RBH: BPkxh)]; "Indonesia, Sulawesi, Bunga Didi" [2♀ (RBH: BPkxi, kxj)]

Additional material: none

Holotype: Male, 7.4×1.8 mm. Front dull green with slight aeneous tinge, vertex and pronotum dark blue, anterior third of elytra blackish-green, gradually transgressing into bronzed apical half, ventral side bronzed-brown. Front, elytra and abdomen covered with dense, recumbent (somewhat longer, erect on prosternal process and along midline of metasternum) grayish pubescence.

Epistome somewhat wider than long, indistinctly separated from front, anterior margin very slightly emarginated; front flat, surface finely regularly ocellate, narrower than long, widest at the upper fourth, from there distinctly narrowed up to vertex and down to midlength, lower half subparallelsided; vertex broadly and rather deeply depressed, V:H≈0.45.

Pronotum (L:W≈0.8) nearly parallelsided in anterior half, sinuately narrowed to subacute basal and shortly roundedly to apical angles; basal margin distinctly trisinuate, anterior with strongly produced median lobe and laterally deep perimarginal stria limiting conspicuous "collar"; prehumeral carinulae distinct, markedly curved, meeting lateral margins at midlength, accentuated from inside with narrow but deep furrows connected with shallow (somewhat deepened before scutellum) prebasal depression; surface otherwise regularly convex, densely rugosopunctately scupltured; marginal and submarginal carinae markedly S-shaped, widely separated and subparallel in anterior half, convergent behind to almost join at base. Scutellum wider than long, transversely carinate, impunctate, finely microsculptured.

Elytra parallelsided in basal sixth, then sides shallowly sinuate to midlength and cuneately tapering to subtridentate (median denticle spiniform, lateral short but sharply acute, sutural obliterated but marked with three little teeth) apices. Basal depressions shallow,

perisutural sulci almost entire but also poorly marked. Surface covered with dense, (in anterior part somewhat ocellately) rugosopunctate sculpture.

Anterior margin of gular lobe dictinctly emarginated at middle; prosternal process flat, densely evenly punctured, subparallelsided, medioapical denticle broadly triangular; basal sternite regularly convex except for pair of elongated tubercles at midle of apical margin, separated by short but rather deep sulcus extending to base of 2. segment; anal sternite very broadly, shallowly emarginated apically, pygidial apex triangularly produced but not forming distinct mucro. Basal joint of metatarsus subequal in length to remaining four.

Variability: Size 6.4×1.7 – 7.5×1.9 mm. Blackish-green colouration of elytral base may extend over all the basal half or totally vanish (elytra entirely bronzed). Paratypes (females!) differ in somewhat wider, less regularly flat (shallowly depessed along lower part of midline and upper $^2/_3$ of sides), and more coarsely sculptured (in some specimens bronzed) front, lack of distinctive erect sternal pubescence and of tubercle pair on 1. sternite.

Geographical distribution: Seems endemic to Celebes.

Remarks: Most similar and apparently closely related is *A. (D.) celebiensis* DEYR., another inhabitant of Celebes, but slenderer body, convex front deeply depressed along midline, broad dark transverse glabrous band at apical third of elytra, lateral angle of elytral apex as long and acute as subsuturally placed middle one, almost regularly rounded gular lobe, *&c*., make it easily distinguishable. Another close relative seems to be the recently (JENDEK 2015) described and unknown to me in nature *A. strbai* JD., differing in medially depressed pronotum, unicolorous elytra, sutural [***sub***sutural according to fig. 5F] position of longest apical denticle, arcuate sinuation of gular lobe, and probably some minor features difficult to interprete from the overformalized and therefore not always exactly comprehensible original diagnosis. The species has been dedicated just to Dr. Eduard (Edo) JENDEK, in appreciation of his monumental works on the Palaearctic and Indo-Pacific *Agrilus* CURT.

Agrilus (Deyrollilus) madjapahit sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "Java" [♀ (RBH: BPkxr)]

Additional material: none

Holotype: Female, 6.3×1.4 mm. Uniformly bronzed-brown, only front with distinct cupreous shine and abdomen brighter aeneous. Yellowish-gray pubescence concentrated into perisutral band distinct on second fifth and apical third of elytra, otherwise dorsally indistinct, on ventral side short, sparse, recumbent.

Epistome *ca.* as wide between antennal grooves as long; front slightly longer than wide, subparallelsided, broadly and deeply depressed in upper half and above epistome, very narrowly indistinctly sulcate at middle; surface rather finely regularly punctured; V:H≈0.3.

Pronotum transverse, widest just behind apical angles; sides from there straightly convergent backwards; anterior margin with slightly acute apical angles and strongly roundedly produced median lobe; basal margin deeply sinuate to both sides of – itself shallowly emarginated – prescutellar lobe; basal angles sharp but slightly obtuse. Prehumeral carinulae sharp, shallowly S-shaped, joining lateral margins at midlength; shallow depressions at middle third, inwards of carinulae, indistinctly connected prebasally; median sulcus reduced to small prescutellar fovea; sculpture transversely rugosopunctate. Marginal and submarginal carinae parallelsided in apical half, almost straightly convergent basally to join just before posterior angles . Scutellum small, transverse carina distinct.

Elytra shallowly sinuate in basal half, almost straightly convergent to tridentate (sutural denticle obliterated, median prominent subspinose, external almost as long but less

acute) apices. Basal depressions deep, no perisutural sulci; humeral protuberances prominent. Surface mat, very densely punctulate.

Gular lobe narrowly emarginate at middle; apical angle of prosternal process almost right; first sternite convex, distinctly swollen in lateral aspect (sexual character of female in many representatives of *Agrilus* CURT. – see HOŁYŃSKI 2018a); perimarginal furrow of anal sternite shallowly emarginated at middle; pygidial mucro short but distinct. Basal joint of metatarsus subequal in length to remaining four.

Variability: Unknown.

Geographical distribution: Known only from the rather imprecise type-locality: Java.

Remarks: In JENDEK's (2015) key the new species runs to *A. acrobeles JD.* and they seem indeed closely related; the – usual for that author – extremely schematic description makes exact comparison difficult, but anyway "*bright bicolor dorsal side (purple pronotum, dark blue head and elytra)*" of the latter clearly distinguishes it from *A. madjapahit sp.n.*, and some other, less clearly described details (*e.g.* "*Medial impression* [of pronotum]*: anteromedial and posteromedial*", "*Extent* [of elytral pubescence]*: distal only*", "*Disk* [of "*Last ventrite*"]*:with medial carinula*") seem to support the distinction. The name commemorates the late-mediaeval hinduist empire Madjapahit, centered on eastern Java but extending over almost entire present Indonesia + Malaysia (from Malay Peninsula to Vogelkop Pen. of New Guinea).

Agrilus (Deyrollilus) illocatus sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "China" [ø (RBH: BPkxm)]

Additional material: none

Holotype: Unsexed, 5.7×1.4 mm. Head and pronotum very dark blue, elytra and abdomen brownish-black, sternum black with bluish shine. White, rather long, moderately dense pubescence distinct on supraepistomal part of front, on broad perisutural stripe in basal half and apical quarter of elytra, on sternum, and on basal two and apical half ot fifth sternites.

Epistome slightly wider than long; front widest at the upper fourth (here *ca.* 1.5× wider than at epistome or vertex and somewhat narrower than long), side margins markedly convergent downwards along shallowly S-shaped line, and more abruptly, roundedly so upwards; V:H≈0.3; oculofrontal and frontoepistomal furrows deep; surface irregularly transversely punctatorugose, broadly and rather deeply depressed.

Pronotum relatively long (L:W≈0.85), widest slightly before midlength and somewhat more distinctly narrowed towards basal that to apical angles; sides shallowly rounded (with slight sinuation only just before almost right hind angles); apical margin with prominent medial lobe; basal distinctly trisinuate. Prehumeral carinulae sharp, rather shallowly arcuate, closely approaching lateral margins at midlength and vanishing before; deep furrows on inner sides of carinulae connected with broader but somewhat shallower transverse prebasal one, accentuated at middle by rounded prescutellar fovea; disk otherwise regularly strongly convex; surface densely and rather coarsely irregularly rugosopunctate. Marginal and submarginal carinae shallowly S-shaped, rather widely separated and subparallel in anterior half, convergent behind to almost join at base. Scutellum wider than long, transversely carinate, impunctate, finely microsculptured.

Elytra parallelsided in basal sixth, then shallowly sinuately tapering to behind midlength and somewhat roundedly so to virtually bidentate apices (sutural denticle almost totally obliterated, median strongly displaced inwards, broadly prominent, lateral shorter but also sharply acute-angled). Disk dorsally flattened, with shallow basal depressions and poorly (in apical half only) developed perisutural sulci. Surface mat, covered with very densely

packed, very sharply delimited, flat round tubercles with conspicuous central grains (resembling frontal or pronotal sculpture of many *Anthaxia ESCH.*); these near base arranged in almost regular transverse rows, towards apices become irregular and less distinct ("polished").

Gular lobe rounded with shallow but distinct emargination at middle of anterior margin; prosternal process flat, evenly densely punctured, subparallelsided, apex broadly triangular; basal sternite regularly convex, anal segment rounded apically, pygidium triangular, median carina not protruding as mucro. Basal joint of metatarsus subequal in length to remaining four.

Variability: Unknown.

Geographical distribution: According to the label the only known specimen has been collected in China, but more specific locality remains unknown.

Remarks: Combination of small size, robust body, longitudinally depressed front and narrow vertex distinguishes the species from all representatives of the sg. *Deyrollilus sg.n.* known to me.

Agrilus (Deyrollilus) gianfrancoi sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "Bundaberg, Queensland, Perkins" [♂ (RBH: BPlkf)]

Additional material: none

Holotype: Male, 5.5×1.0 mm. Head and broad transverse glabrous space at apical third of elytra black with slight bluish reflections; pronotum, elytra otherwise and ventral side bronzed-black; at base of each pronotal pericarinular sulcus inconspicuous cupreous-red spot. Gray pubescence recumbent and rather dense on front and bronzed-black parts of elytra, lacking on pronotum and transverse elytral band, sparse and indistinct on metasternum and abdomen, extraordinarily long, dense and erect on prosternal process.

Epistome *ca.* as wide as long; front *ca.* 1.5× longer than wide, widest at the upper third, slightly roundedly narrowed to vertex and shallowly sinuately downwards; surface flat, finely and densely punctulate; V:H≈0.3; oculofrontal and frontoepistomal furrows inconspicuous.

Pronotum almost as long as wide, widest just behind apical angles; sides almost straightly divergent to midlength and subparallel in anterior half; anterior margin with slightly acute apical angles and strongly roundedly produced median lobe; basal margin deeply sinuate to both sides of – itself shallowly emarginated – prescutellar lobe; basal angles forming small sharply acute denticles directed outwards. Prehumeral carinulae sharp, running strikingly close to lateral margins in basal half and joining them at apical third; furrows on inner sides of carinulae fully separate, with no traces of prebasal connection; median sulcus broad and deep, almost entire (rather abruptly ending just behind anterior margin); sculpture along bottom of sulcus finely punctulate, otherwise somewhat coarser transversely rugosopunctate. Marginal and submarginal carinae very narowly separated in basal half, somewhat wider so anteriorly. Scutellum small, transverse carina highly elevated.

Elytral sides parallel in basal sixth, then slightly, almost straightly convergent to rather broad tridentate (external denticle subspinose; median prominent, slightly acute; sutural right-angled, not individualized) apices. Perisutural sulci and basal depressions deep; humeral protuberances prominent, obliquely elongated. Surface mat, very densely subrugoso-punctulate.

Gular lobe somewhat angularly emarginate; apex of prosternal process obtusely angular; first sternite convex with slight indication of shallow median sulcus and pair of inconspicuous tubercles at middle of apical margin; perimarginal furrow of anal sternite

angularly incised at middle; no clearly individualized pygidial mucro. Basal joint of metatarsus subequal in length to remaining four.

Variability: Unknown.

Geographical distribution: Known only from the type-locality in southeastern Queensland.

Remarks: Among the species I know in nature only Philippinese *A. inquinatus* SND. approaches *A. gianfrancoi sp. n.* in depth of pronotal and elytral sulci, but dark colouration and remarkable dense brush of stiff erect setae on prosternal process distinguishes the new species from all except, perhaps, possibly related (but not available to me for examination) Solomonese *A. incompositus* CURL. and New Guinean *A. ophidius* CURL. The name given in honour of my Colleague and Friend Gianfranco CURLETTI, unquestionably the best connoisseur of Australian (as well as Ethiopian and Neotropical) *Agrilus* CURT.

Agrilus (Deyrollilus) gutowskii sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "*Tenasserim, Mergui*" [♀ (RBH: BPkyh)]

Additional material: none

Holotype: Female, 9.8×2.3 mm. Front, pronotum, sternum, abdomen, antennae and legs [greenish-]blue, elytra green tending indistinctly into bluish towards apices. Front (except along lower margin) and pronotum practically glabrous, elytra and ventral side covered with rather dense, very short, recumbent gray pubescence, condensed along apical fourth into very narrow sutural stripe and between basal fourth and apical third into somewhat wider but indistinct subsutural pair.

Epistome wider than long, clypeofrontal carinula inconspicuous. Front distinctly longer than wide, widest at upper fourth, sides slightly converging to vertex and very shallowly sinuate in lower part; in upper half deeply depressed on all its width between rather prominent oculofrontal carinae, depression narrowed downwards into broad and deep sulcus; surface rather coarsely transversely rugose. V:H≈0.3.

Pronotum (L:W≈0.7) subparallelsided, basal margin distinctly sinuate on each side between broadly truncated prescutellar lobe and slightly acute posterior angle, anterior with strongly produced median lobe; no distinct collar. Prehumeral carinulae conspicuous, markedly curved, meeting lateral margins at midlength, accentuated from inside with anteriorly narrow but towards base broader and very deep furrows connected with shallow (somewhat deepened before scutellum) prebasal depression; median sulcus broad, moderately deep, subparallelsided, reaching from base to apical fourth; marginal and submarginal carinae markedly S-shaped, widely separated and subparallel in anterior half, convergent behind to join before base. Pronotal surface rather coarsely rugosopunctate. Scutellum wider than long, transversely carinate, impunctate.

Elytra parallelsided shortly behind humeri, then sides shallowly sinuately converging to midlength and cuneately tapering to tridentate (submedian denticle prominently, sutural and lateral minutely spiniform. Basal depressions moderately deep, perisutural sulci rather wide from base to apical third, very narrow behind. Surface mat, covered with dense, very fine, in anterior half microocellate punctulation.

Anterior margin of gular lobe broadly truncated; prosternal process distinctly convex, densely evenly punctured, subparallelsided, medioapical denticle broadly triangular; basal sternite regularly convex; apex of anal sternite shallowly emarginated apically, pygidial mucro prominent, broadly bifurcated at tip. Basal joint of metatarsus subequal in length to distal four.

Variability: Unknown. In males probably (by analogy to *A. (D.) lancifer* DEYR.) 1. sternite with pair of tubercles and hind femora with small blunt dent at middle, and brush of dense white pubescence along proximal half, of posterior edge.

Remarks: Seems to be the largest representative of the subgenus; its closest relative is apparently *A. (D.) lancifer* DEYR., to which it is superficially almost identical, but at closer examination wide frontal depression between well developed oculofrontal carinae, almost entire broad median sulcus on pronotum, and slightly but distinctly different colouration (bluish *vs*. pure green head, pronotum and ventral side, elytra entirely green with no trace of brownish even apically) make it nevertheless rather easily distinguishable. The species has been dedicated to my Friend and Colleague, Prof. Jerzy GUTOWSKI, specialist in **Buprestidae** and generally in forest entomology.

Mayrilus sg.n.

Type species: *Buprestis acutus* THUNBERG *1787: 52*

General characteristics: Colouration typically bright metallic (elytra green, blue or violaceous, head, pronotum and ventral side often cupreous in females), but all-black specimens also occur; pubescent ornamentation (if present) consists of one or two transverse pale bands in apical part of elytra. Front rather wide, deeply longitudinslly depressed. Pronotum broadly depressed before scutellum, anterior half regularly convex; prehumeral carina sharp, markedly elevated, S-shaped, reaching to near apical angles. Outer angle of elytral apices sharply acute, prolonged definitely beyond the level of right or obtuse (sometimes marked with minute denticle) sutural angle. Gular lobe rounded; prosternal process flat or slightly convex, markedly widened behind procoxae, apex straightly truncated. Structural (in shape and proportions of front) sexual differences very slight and perhaps not always reliable, but in some species females bi- and males unicolorous.

Remarks: Combination of relatively stout body, bright metallic colouration, transverse pubescent bands on elytra, their prolonged lateroapical angle, rounded gular lobe and straightly truncated apex of prosternal process make *Mayrilus sg.n.* easily recognizable. The name is given to honour the father of modern biological systematics, arguably the most prominent biologist of the last hundred years, "DARWIN of XX century": Ernst MAYR.

Included species: ***A. coelestis*** DEYR.**, *A. acutus (*THB.*)*** [***A. a. s.str.*** and ***A. a. spinosus (F.)***], ***A. dianthus*** D.V.**, *A. acanthopterus* HAR.** [=*A. luzonicus* KERR., =*A. piperi* FISH.]. The subgenus contains only 4 known species: in his "*A. acutus* species-group" JENDEK (2004) includes also *A. cyaneofasciatus* THY., *A. paradiseus* OBB. [=*A. monticola Kerr.*] and *A. mikusiakorum* JD., but belonging here of the former seems uncertain at least, while the latter two (see *Marcsikilus sg.n.*) have definitely very little in common with *Mayrilus sg.n.* He also lists *A. spinosus (F.)* among synonyms of *A. acutus (*THB.*)*, but inconspicuous pubescent pattern of elytra, deeper and triangular (rather than semicircular) 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.

Geographical distribution: The species of this subgenus are widely distributed from India through Indochina and Malay Archipelago to Philippines and New Guinea.

Agrilus (Mayrilus) coelestis splendidior ssp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "Dilli, Timor, 20-22 Jan." [♂ (RBH: BPerk)]

Paratypes: "Dilli, Timor, 20-22 Jan." [1 ♂, 1 ♀ (RBH: BPerl, erm)]; "Soë (alt. 880 m), Timor central" [1 ♂ (RBH: BPjjs)]

Additional material: 3 ♂, 1 ♀

Characters: Specimens from Timor and Lombok determined in collections as *A. coelestis* DEYR. differ (green to blue above and below, in females head and pronotum cupreous-red) from those from type locality (Flores) and Ceram (elytra violaceous, ventral side black, female pronotum and head golden-cupreous; there is also a slight, difficult to describe difference in conformation of elytral apices.

Geographical distribution: Except a single male from Lombok, all the remaining specimens seen by me came from Timor.

Remarks: The distinguishing characters seem not fully diagnostic – some specimens of *A. coelestis* DEYR. from Flores race very closely approach the colouration of the new taxon – therefore the latter must be considered a subspecies of the former.

Dobzhanskyilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus weyersi* KERREMANS *1900b: 23*

General characteristics: Moderately elongated, medium sized brownish-black beetles. Epistome twice wider than long, frontoclypeal border sharply carinulate. Front flat, inconspicuously depressed along midline, parallelsided, *ca.* as wide as long; but oculofrontal margins more or less abruptly converge on vertex: V:H≈0.40-0.45. Pronotum very shallowly depressed along midline; prehumeral carinula prominent and straight to near midlength, then turning outwards to join lateral margin but this part often much less distinct and sometimes entirely vanishing; submarginal and marginal carinae very widely separated in anterior $^{2}/_{3}$, almost confluent towards base. Lateroapical angle of each elytron prolonged into long, sharply acute spine, sutural angle right or obtuse. Gular lobe shallowly and narrowly emarginate at middle; prosternal process wide, broadly tricuspidate at apex; no pygidial mucro. Basal joint of metatarsi subequal to following three.

Remarks: Dark colouration, punctiform elytral spots on otherwise densely pubescent dorsal side, flat front, rather narrow vertex, shallow pronotal median depression, *&c*., clearly differentiate this subgenus among those with laterally spinose elytral apices. Named in honour of Theodosius DOBZHANSKY, the main author of the genetical aspect of the Modern Synthesis.

Included species: ***A. weyersi KERR.*, *A. transgresor sp.n.***

Geographical distribution: Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Malay Peninsula.

Agrilus (Dobzhanskyilus) transgresor sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "*Tenasserim, Mergui*" [ø (RBH: BPksw]
Paratype: "*Tenasserim, Mergui*" [1 ø (RBH: BPksx]
Additional material: None

Holotype: Sex unknown, 7.3×1.9 mm. Uniformly blackish with some purplish-bronzed tinge, front dull greenish-aeneous. Pubescence throughout the body almost uniform, distinct, white, moderately dense, recumbent; two (very small, barely discernible at midlength and larger at apical fourth) punctiform densely pubescent spots on elytra and three on (3., 4. and 5.) pleurites.

Epistome between antennal grooves *ca.* twice wider than long, very finely punctulated; front *ca.* as wide as long, finely uniformly rugosopunctulated, flat with very shallow, inconspicuous median sulcus crossed by equally indistinct transverse depression; oculofrontal margins slightly divergent upwards, then strongly approaching at vertex: V:H≈0.45. Eyes moderately protruding, head not quite as wide as anterior pronotal margin. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, reaching beyond pronotal midlength.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6), widest at basal third, sides almost regularly rounded; anterior margin very shallowly bisinuate; posterior deeply emarginate on lateral thirds, straightly truncated at middle; basal angles right. Median line broadly roundedly depressed on basal third, otherwise regularly convex. Prehumeral carinulae prominent in straight basal part, almost totally vanished from sideward bend anterad; submarginal carina widely separated

from marginal in apical half, then gradually converging to almost meet it at basal angles. Disk finely and densely rugosopunctate, the sculpture definitely coarser on sides. Scutellum carinate.

Elytral sides shallowly sinuate from just behind humeri to midlength (sides of abdomen very narrowly exposed) and cuneately-subsinuately tapering to biacuminate (laterally spinose, suturally acute-angled) apices. Basal (perihumeral) depressions moderately deep; disk almost regularly convex, perisutural depressions barely discernible only in apical half. Surface very finely densely punctulated, mat.

Gular lobe bilobate with indistinct shallow incision at middle, prosternal process flat, parallelsided, with short and broad median apical denticle; pygidium witout mucro. First joint of metatarsi *ca.* as long as three (2.-4.) following together.

Variability: Paratype a bit smaller (7.1×1.8 mm., otherwise practically identical to the holotype.

Geographical distribution: Known only from the type-series, collected on Mergui Is. on the Andaman Sea, offshore of the base of the Malay Peninsula.

Remarks: Very close to ("sister-species" of) *A. weyersi* KERR., recognizable by front less protruding (in dorsal aspect) before the eyes, vertex wider (V:H≈0.4), and anterior pair of elytral pubescent speckles barely discernible. These are not very profound differences and may eventually prove of but individual (sexual?) nature what, however, seem very improbable on "statistical" grounds. More likely is geographical (subspecific) variability, but rather wide disjunction across a well established biogeographical borderline (Isthmus of Kra) between Sundaic and Indochinese Subregions makes conspecificity the less plausible hypothesis.

Uragrilus SEM.

Uragrilus SEMENOV *1935: 276*

Type species: *Agrilus guerini* BOISDUVAL *et* LACORDAIRE *1835: 608*

Included species: *A. guerini B.L.*

Geographical distribution: The only species of this subgenus occurs rarely and locally in Europe from France to Ukraine.

Saundersilus HOŁ.

Saundersilus HOŁYŃSKI *2018c: 65-66*

Type species: *Agrilus cyaneoniger* SAUNDERS *1873: 515*

Included species: *A. cyaneoniger* SND. (with *ssp. melanopterus* SOLS.), *A. lafertei* KERR., *A. drumontianus n.n.*, *A. agnatus* KERR., *A. quinling* JD., *A. lubopetri* JD., *A. pseudolubopetri J.C., A. auristernum* OBB., *?A. bifoveolatus* KERR., *?A. rubensteini C.J.*

Geographical distribution: East-Asia from Amur valley and Japan through China to southernmost Indochina, with isolated (relict? mislabeling?) historical locality in Cashmere.

Remarks: The new species described in my previous paper (HOŁYŃSKI 2018c) has been named *A. (S.) drumonti sp.n.* – unfortunately, I overlooked that the name had already been used by CURLETTI & VAYSSIÈRES (2007) for an African species, so the Cambodgian one must be renamed:

A. (S.) drumontianus n.n.

= A. (S.) drumonti HOŁYŃSKI *2018c: 67-68* [*nec* CURLETTI & VAYSSIÈRES *2007: 207*]

Obenbergerilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus irrorellus* HAROLD *1869: 124*

General characteristics: Slender, medium sized, black with two (one at anterior and one at posterior third) pairs of white punctiform spots of very dense pubescence on elytra and broader patches of similar vestiture at sides of metasternum, metacoxae and 3. sternite, and on

anterior half of 2. pleurite. Epistome trapezoidal, *ca.* twice wider than long, frontoclypeal border carinulate. Front broadly but not very deeply excavated between slightly carinulate oculofrontal margins, longer than wide, with deeply S-shaped sides, narrowest somewhat above antennal grooves and from there distinctly widened downwards, widest at upper third and roundedly narrowed to vertex; coarse frontal puncturation arranged into obliquely chequered pattern (almost regular rows from left down to right up crossed by those running from right down to left up); pubescence sparse but distinct, white; V:H≈0.35. Pronotum (L:W≈0.7) widest before midlength, sides straightly convergent in basal third, rounded in apical fourth, subparallel in between; basal angles right, basal margin deeply sinuate on each side of straightly truncated prescutellar lobe, median lobe of apical margin prominent, anterior angles almost not protruding; moderately coarse puncturation confluent into wavily transverse rugae, white pubescence apreciable only on sides; disk very deply triangularly (apex touching anterior margin) depressed along midlength; prehumeral carinulae sharp, curved, joining lateral margins at midlength, sulci on their inner side distinct, connecting transverse prebasal depression lacking; marginal and submarginal carinae confluent at base. Apex of each elytron effectively quadridentate: besides rather short but sharply acute sutural, twice longer subsutural and again twice longer sublateral denticle there is a very short but also well developed and acute lateral one. Anterior margin of gular lobe almost straightly truncate; prosternal process narrow, longitudinally depressed, acutely pointed at tip; 1. sternite in male with pair of prominent tubercles at posterior margin; pygidium not mucronate. Basal joint of metatarsi subequal to following three.

Remarks: Dark colouration, punctiform elytral spots on otherwise evenly pubescent background, broadly excavated front, narrow vertex, deep and broad pronotal median depression, and especially unusual armament of elytral apices, clearly differentiate this subgenus. Named in honour of Jan OBENBERGER, one of the two unquestionable leaders in buprestid taxonomy throughout the first half of XX century.

Included species: ***A. irrorellus HAR.***

Geographical distribution: Known from few localities spread over (? northern part of) the Indochinese Peninsula (Siam, Laos, Tonkin).

Castelnaudilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus ornativentris SAUNDERS 1867: 315*
=Agrilus cyanipennis CASTELNAU & GORY 1838: 18 [*nec CHEVROLAT 1838: 92*]

General characteristics: Strongly elongated, mat, blackish. Pubescence – except for white pulverulent dfp spots on elytra (punctiform at anterior $^{2}/_{5}$ and somewhat elongated at apical fourth) and sides of sternum and abdomen – short, moderately dense, recumbent, dark and therefore inapparent on dorsal side, greyish and more evident ventrally. Front widest at upper fourth (there almost as wide as long), distinctly roundedly narrowed to vertex and strongly sinuately so to epistome; broadly but rather shallowly longitudinally depressed; V:H≈0.5. Pronotum transversely quadrangular, slightly wider at anterior margin than at base; sides distinctly divergent in basal fourth and roundedly convergent in apical fifth, straight and slightly divergent in between; apical margin almost straight, anterior angles slightly produced; base angularly emarginate to both sides of truncated prescutellar lobe; median depression broad and deep; prehumeral carinula sharp, markedly elevated, gently S-shaped, joining marginal carina at *ca.* anterior $^{2}/_{5}$; submarginal arcuate, very widely separated from marginal. Elytral sides very slightly convergent in basal half, somewhat more distinctly so behind midlength; outer angle of apices sharply acute, sutural rounded and armed with series of very sharp denticles, margin in between arcuately emarginate and almost smooth; disk rather broadly and deeply sulcate to both sides of elevated suture. Gular lobe emarginated at middle; prosternal process longitudinally depressed, subparallelsided, apex triangularly acuminate;

pygidium not mucronate. Tarsi very long ad slender, 1. metatarsomere subequal to four following together.

Remarks: In the first ("Castelnaudian" – HOŁYŃSKI 2001) period of significant studies of buprestid taxonomy two authors described two different species from opposite sides of the World under the same name; almost thirty years later HAROLD (1869) recognized the problem and introduced a new name for what he (and all subsequent authors during the following one-and-a-half century) considered junior homonym. Consequently, for 164 years the Neotropical beetle was known as *Agrilus cyanipennis CHEVROLAT 1837*, while during most of that time for the widely distributed S-Asian species the synonymy *Agrilus orientalis HAROLD 1869* [=*Agrilus cyanipennis CASTELNAU & GORY 1838*] was accepted. Recently JENDEK (2001a) argues for the reversal of relative seniority, "resurrecting" *A. cyanipennis C.G.* as the valid name and making *Agrilus cyanipennis CHEVR.* a "junior" synonym of newly introduced – somewhat strange for a "Latin" – name *A. centurial JEND.* His conclusions were based on SAUNDERS' (1871) discovery of the dating ["*Juillet 1838*"] on title page of CHEVROLAT's paper, and on NELSON & BELLAMY's (1993) reconstruction of publication dates for particular *livraisons* of the *Monographie des Buprestides* (CASTELNAU & GORY 1835-1841). However, the American authors are not quite consistent in presentation of the results of their reconstructions: having attributed (: 298) the date 1837 to *livraisons* 12-16, divided between vol. 1 (genera *Buprestis* through *Apatura*) and vol. 2 (*Colobogaster, Chrysobothris, Agrilus*), they nevertheless quote (: 302) the there described species of *Colobogaster* and *Chrysobothris* as described in 1838! So, perhaps not all of the *livraisons* 12-16 have been really published in 1837, perhaps those included in vol. 2 appeared only in 1838? Well, the respective species of *Agrilus* are indeed cited by NELSON & BELLAMY (1993) as published in 1837, but *Agrilus* is the last genus in *livraisons* 12-16, what makes the date earlier than that of the preceding genera improbable – maybe the earlier authors were nevertheless right in giving *A. cyanipennis CHEVR.* precedence over *A. cyanipennis C.G.*? At least as long as these questions have not been convincingly clarified, it does not seem warranted to overturn the long established usage, so I continue to treat CHEVROLAT's name as valid for the Neotropical species, applying to the Asian one the earliest known available synonym, *A. ornativentris SAUNDERS 1867*.

Included species: *A. ornativentris SND.*

Geographical distribution: Continental S-Asia between Pakistan and Vietnam.

Australodraco CURL.

Australodraco CURLETTI 2006: 226

Type species: *Agrilus mulleri THÉRY 1925: 163-165*

Remarks: CURLETTI (2006) excludes this species from the genus *Agrilus CURT.* and even hesitates as to its belonging to the **Agrilina C.G.** [**Agrilini** in his terminology]. The reason for such conclusion is his somewhat formalistic "typological approach": overestimation of two features traditionally used to define the subtribe: double lateral carina on pronotum and transversely carinate scutellum, both usually present in the **Agrilina C.G.** but not seen in *A. mulleri THY.* However, as observed already in pre-DARWINian times and emphasized by founders of modern taxonomy (*e.g.* "*Taxonomic literature would have been spared innumerable generic synonyms if taxonomists had always remembered Linnaeus' (1737) dictum: "It is the genus that gives the characters, and not the characters that make the genus* – MAYR 1969). And indeed, there are several species [*e.g.* the well-known European *A. subauratus (GEBL.)*], whose attribution to *Agrilus CURT.* has never been questioned, without scutellar carinula, and also double lateral carina on pronotum is by no means infallible character of the **Agrilina C.G.**: *e.g.* in Japanese *Dorochoviella JEND.* submarginal carina is "obsolete" (JENDEK 2006a) and African *Sakalianus JEND.* sides of pronotum are not carinate

at all (JENDEK 2007a) [both taxa were described as genera but evidently do not deserve more than subgeneric rank]! Turning back to *A. mulleri THY.*, there is no convincing reason to exclude it from the genus *Agrilus CURT.* (let alone the subtribe **Agrilina C.G.**!) as generally conceived; to the contrary, it shows so close and certainly not purely convergent similarity (in colouration, sculpture, pubescent pattern, form of elytral apices, deep groove separating gular lobe from prosternum, *&c*.) to the – as yet only – representative of *Biroilus sg.n.* that their close phylogenetic relationship seems beyond reasonable doubt: it is evidently a somewhat "aberrant" offshoot of the same lineage. Even the "generic" characters listed by CURLETTI (2006) represent but the extreme development of the same tendencies: pronotal submarginal carina in *A. (Biroilus) cavazzuttii CURL.* (attributed by its author "*for simplifying the taxonomy*" to the different, but possibly also related, sg. *Pinarinus CURL.*) is reduced ("*short, reaching only half of the length of pronotum*"), scutellum "*depressed in middle, without transverse carina*", pronotal sculpture "*obsolete,... with the exception of the outline of central depression, that is smooth*"; deep groove along the lateral and lower frontal margin, although not mentioned in the original description of *A. cavazzuttii CURL.*, is also well developed in that species. So, *A. mulleri THY.* is evidently no less uncontestable member of the genus *Agrilus CURT.* than tens or even hundreds of other species whose inclusion has never been questioned; also its close relationship to *Biroilus sg.n.* seems unquestionable, but different proportions of body, totally lacking submarginal pronotal carina, impunctate elytra, prosternal process "*complétement arrondie au sommet*", &c., make their distinction at the ***sub***generic level unavoidable.

Included species: *A. mulleri THY.*

Geographical distribution: New Guinea.

Biroilus sg.n.

Type species: *A. cavazzuttii CURL ETTI 2006: 166-167*

General characteristics: Body relatively stout; dorsal side and abdomen unusually lustrous; head, pronotum, scutellum and ventral side (except blackish prosternum) green to blue, elytra golden-bronzed; body pratically glabrous except for denser pubescence of front just above epistome and of prosternal process, and elongated pulverulent whitish spot at sides of 1. (extending to basal part of 2.) sternite. Front wide, deeply angularly depressed between prominent oculofrontal carinae; eyes definitely protruding, bordered all-along with deep groove; similar deep furrow separates epistome from front. Pronotum broadly and very deeply, ovately depressed along midline and transversely so at midlength of sides; prehumeral carinula sharp, S-shaped, approaching lateral margin at midlength and from there running very close to it to near anterior angle; submarginal carina reduced, appreciable only in basal part; sculpture finely, more or less longitudinally, sparsely strigose, practically absent around medial depression. Scutellum without transverse carina. Elytra distinctly caudate, apices deeply conjointly emarginated with spiniform lateral and obtuse sutural angle; base with three unusually deep foveae: sutural with scutellum at bottom, and pair of humerals limited laterally by steep, prominent, almost cariniform protuberances; suture sharply elevated in posterior ¾, flanked by deep perisutural sulci each with regular row of punctures at bottom; rest of surface covered with fine and rather sparse simple punctures. Gular lobe deeply emarginate, separated from prosternum by deep groove; prosternal process flat, densely punctured, parallelsided, apex triangularly acuminate; anal sternite broadly rounded. Tarsi very slender, 1. metatarsomere *ca*. as long as four distal joints together

Remarks: According to the current knowledge *Biroilus sg.n.* is a monotypic subgenus, so eventual discovery of further, hitherto unknown representatives may prove that some of the above-mentioned characters are of but specific value. Anyway, combination of rather robust body, lustrous dorsal side, deep grooves separating eyes and epistome from front

and gular lobe from prosternum, deep median depression on pronotum, together with lateroapically spinose apices of caudate elytra make it a very distinctive taxon. With the name I wish to commemorate the Hungarian naturalist, one of the first collectors of plants, animals and ethnographic artifacts in northern New Guinea (he spent 6 years – 1895-1900 – in what is now Madang Prov.), Lajos BÍRÓ.

Included species: *A. cavazzuttii CURL.*

Geographical distribution: All known specimens have been collected in Western District (southern New Guinea).

Bellamyilus sg.n.

Type species: *A. taveuniensis THÉRY 1934: 145-148*

General characteristics: Body relatively stout; head, pronotum and abdomen lustrous, elytra mat; anterior part of front, short stripe behind anterior angles of pronotum, 1 to 3 pairs of punctiform elytral foveolae, sides of mesosternum, metacoxae, and some areas on abdomen may form white pubescent spots, otherwise body glabrous. Front wide, broadly and deeply depressed along midline; oculofrontal and supraepistomal grooves well developed; eyes protruding. Pronotum broadly and deeply depressed at midline from base almost – but not quite – to apical margin, transverse sulcus discernible only at pronotal sides; prehumeral carinula more or less distinct, S-shaped, approaching lateral margin at midlength and from there running subparallel to it to near anterior angle; submarginal carina only in basal part appreciable. Scutellum not carinate. Elytra distinctly caudate; apices with spiniform projection placed sublaterally and obtuse sutural angle; basal depressions broad and shallow; perisutural sulci narrow, appreciable only in apical half; surface covered with very fine and dense, homogeneous punctulation. Gular lobe subtruncate, separated from prosternum by deep groove; prosternal process flat or slightly convex, parallelsided, apex triangularly acuminate; anal sternite broadly rounded. 1. metatarsomere not quite as long as three – much shorter than four – following joints together.

Remarks: Only three species known to me. Differs from *Biroilus sg.n.* in rather shallow basal depressions and lack of conspicuous perisutural sulcus on mat, densely punctulate and pubescent elytra, short 1. metatarsal joint, *&c*. Similar and evidently closely related to *Curlettilus sg.n.*, but almost uniformly blackish (pronotum or abdomen sometimes cupreous-bronzed) body, lack of frontoclypeal groove, densely and finely transversely rugose pronotum, *&c.*, suffice to distinguish the latter. I have the pleasure to dedicate the new taxon to the memory of my recently deceased friend and colleague, leading personality in buprestid studies, Charles "Chuck" BELLAMY, whose papers on Fijian and Tongan jewel-beetle fauna contributed more to its understanding then those of all the other authors together and the monumental World Catalogue is an invaluable tool for all serious students of **Buprestidae**.

Included species: *A. lativertex sp.n.* , ***A. taveuniensis THY.***, ***A. thylacinus CURL.***, *A. fidjiensis OBB.* [?=*A. fissifrons FRM.*, with ?subspecies ***A. f. tetrastichus OBB.***], ?*A. levuensis THY.*

Geographical distribution: Fiji and Tonga Is. plus one species in NE-Australia

Agrilus (Bellamyilus) lativertex sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "SomoSomo Fiji, WMMann" "WMMann 1954 Collection" "Agrilus *fissifrons* = *(fidjiensis)*, G. Curletti det. 2002" [1 ♂ (USNM)]

Additional material: None

Holotype: Unsexed, 8.4×2.3 mm. Moderately elongated; bluish-green with (head, pronotum and middle of prosternum) or without (abdomen) purplish and bluish reflexions; elytra purplish (more brightly so towards apices), proepisterna blackish-cupreous. White

pulverulent dfp spots on lowermost part of front (just above epistome), in anterolateral angles of pronotum, at apical fourth of each elytron, sides of metacoxae, first pleurite and basal ¾ of 3. sternite; pro-, meso- and [anteriormost part of] metasternum covered with short, dense, recumbent greyish pubescence, that of elytra much sparser and inconspicuous, while head, pronotum, almost all metasternum and abdomen remain practically glabrous.

Front somewhat wider than long, subparallelsided in upper fifth, then markedly narrowed downwards. Eyes barely protruding, head narrower than anterior pronotal margin; vertex very wide: V:H≈0.8. Oculofrontal margin consists of deep groove accompanied on inner side by elevated (highly protruding in posterodorsal view) carina; clypeofrontal groove also very prominent. Frontal depression broadly (occupying entire interocular space) regularly angular above, narrowed and becoming more rounded at bottom towards epistome; surface lustrous, finely and sparsely, more or less longitudinally strigose. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, reaching to *ca*. midlength of pronotal sides.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6); sides subparallel in basal third, then slightly but distinctly convergent to apical angles; anterior margin bisinuate with rather prominent median lobe, base somewhat angularly bisinuate to both sides of shallowly emarginate prescutellar lobe; basal angles slightly obtuse. Median depression deep (especially in basal half and apical third, somewhat shallower just before midlength), pear-shaped, entire; lateral sulcus deep, extending over anterior ¾. Prehumeral carina poorly defined, in basal $^{2}/_{5}$ subparallel to lateral margin, then sinuately approaching and merging with it; marginal and submarginal carinae well defined, separated all along, not much widely so anteriorly than at base. Disk finely and sparsely transversely punctatorugose, surface somewhat greasily lustrous. Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra very shallowly sinuately narrowed in anterior half (abdomen markedly exposed laterally), then cuneately tapering to finely denticulated and sublaterally spinose apices; sutural angle obtuse, almost obliterated. Suture from basal third elevated and accompanied with broad, shallow (deeper only in apical fourth) perisutural sulci; surface very finely, rather sparsely punctulated, submat.

Gular lobe trisinuate (broadly shallowly emarginate at middle); prosternal process broad, regularly convex, with rounded apex, rather coarsely rugosopunctate (rugae more or less parallel to margins); apex of anal sternite regularly arquate; no pygidial mucro. First metatarsal joint hardly longer than two following together.

Geographical distribution: Known only from the holotype; there are at least two Fijian localities named SomoSomo: one on Taveuni, another on Ngau I. – if it has been collected on the former, the species would be sympatric with the closely related *A. taveuniensis* THY.

Remarks: The specimen designated here as the holotype had been identified by CURLETTI as "*A. fissifrons = A. fidjiensis*", but neither the synonymy seems reliably established nor the identity of *A. lativertex sp.n.* with any of those species looks likely. I have not seen types of any of them and it is not clear whether they had been examined by CURLETTI – the synonymy seems to originate from THÉRY (1937) who, based on "*careful examination of the description of*" *A. fidjiensis* OBB. with a specimen from his own collection interpreted as "*a paratype*" of "*Fairmaire's species*", came to the conclusion that the former "*agrees with that of A. fissifrons* FRM. *from the Fiji Is.*". Three points are immediately evident: 1) THÉRY has not examined any of the types (there is nothing in the original description to suggest that FAIRMAIRE had more than one specimen before him, but even if he had, he did not designate a holotype – there was no such custom in mid-XIX c. – and thus no paratypes could have existed); 2) *A. fissifrons* FRM. was described not from Fiji, but from Tongatabu (southernmost island-group of the Tonga Archipelago), what on the one side confirms that THÉRY's specimen did not belong to the type-series (even if it consisted of more than a single

holotype), and on the other further lessens the likelihood that it was conspecific with genuinely Fijian *A. fidjiensis OBB.* 3) FAIRMAIRE (1849) describes the median depression on pronotum as "*faible*" (in Latin diagnosis only lateral sulci are mentioned – "*prothorace ... lateribus impressis*" – median is entirely disregarded!), and the photographs and drawings of the FAIRMAIRE's type [*"TongaTabu Fairm." "fissifrons Fairmaire Type" "Type" "Type Photo E. Jendek June, 2000" – 7 mm.*] kindly sent to me by Dr. Thibault RAMAGE suggest the same, whereas in OBENBERGER's *A. fidjiensis OBB.* pronotum is "*in der Mitte tief länglich ausgehöhlt*"! As to the identity of *A. lativertex sp.n.*, "*tief länglich ausgehöhlt*" pronotum of OBENBERGER's species makes it more likely candidate than *A. fissifrons FRM.*, but "*Oberseite und Unterseite ... dunkelgrün mit violettem Glänze*", "*Flügeldecken ... kahl*", or "*Vorderrand des Prosternums abgerundet*" seem to exclude it as well, the more so that *A. tetrastichus OBB.* has been described as a subspecies of *A. fidjiensis OBB.* – and so treated also by both THÉRY (1937) and CURLETTI (2001) – although its differences from *A. lativertex sp.n.* seem by far too profound to be considered only racial by OBENBERGER (otherwise notorious for his opposite tendency: to overestimate very slight or simply illusory individual dissimilarities as of specific value). Another apparently related species is *A. levuensis THY.* from Viti Levu, but its larger size (11×3 mm.), uniformly bluish-black colouration, frontal depression "*finely grooved at middle*", elytral apices (besides each being "*produced in a strong spine*") with "*sutural angles slightly spinose*" and "*sides without any serration*", perisutural sulcus "*widened in anterior third*" and "*very rugose at bottom*", gular lobe "*straight at middle*", prosternal process "*smooth*" and "*sparsely punctate*", *&c*. make its identity with *A. lativertex sp.n.* also improbable. Colouration, and especially strikingly wide vertex, make the new species easily distinguishable from *A. taveuniensis THY.* and *A.* [*?fidjiensis OBB. ssp.*] *tetrastictus OBB.*

Fisherilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus purpurifrons DEYROLLE 1864: 163-164*

General characteristics: Elongated, medium sized representatives of the genus. Colouration variable, pubescence uniform, rather inconspicuous, with or without white pubescent spots above epistome, on anterior angles of pronotum, 1-2 pairs on elytra, and on sides of ventral surface. Epistome *ca.* twice wider than long, frontoclypeal border weakly carinulate. Front flat, deeply depressed along midline, parallelsided, *ca.* as wide as long or somewhat wider; oculofrontal margins more or less S-shaped, V:H≈0.35-0.60. Pronotum deeply and broadly depressed along midline in basal, narrowly and shallowly or not at all in apical half; prehumeral carinula abruptly bent outwards at *ca.* basal third, joining lateral margin at pronotal midlength, accompanied all-along (except shortly before base) by deep sulcus on its inner side; submarginal and marginal carinae S-shaped, confluent before base. Apices of elytra sublaterally spinose, sutural angle right or obtuse. Gular lobe regularly rounded, emarginate or narrowly incised at middle; prosternal process wide, lateral and median apical angles more or less obliterated; pygidium mucronate. Basal joint of metatarsi subequal to following three.

Remarks: The subgenus is characterized by combination of deep frontal sulcus; basally broad and deep but apically vanishing median pronotal depression; prominent and strongly S-shaped prehumeral carinula bordered inside with deep sulcus; sublaterally spinose elytra; mucronate pygidium and long basal metatarsal joint. Named in honour of the eminent student of (especially American and SE-Asian) **Buprestidae**,Warren Samuel FISHER.

Included species: ***A. indigaceus DEYR.*, *A. purpurifrons DEYR.*, *A. raapi KERR.*, *A. negrito sp.n.*, *A. jadwiszczaki sp.n.***

Geographical distribution: SE-Asia from Andaman Is. through Malay Peninsula, Greater Sunda Is., Philippines and New Guinea to New Britain.

Agrilus (Fisherilus) negrito sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "*Andaman Islands*" [ø: (RBH: BPkto)]

Additional material: None

Holotype: Sex unknown, 8.5×2.1 mm. Front and ventral side dull green, dorsal black with (especially on elytra) very slight purplish tinge. Pronotum practically glabrous, elytral pubescence dense, dark, recumbent, almost unappreciable, only on ventral side longer (but sparser), greyish-white, conspicuous; broad transverse band above epistome and two (very small just before midlength and somewhat larger at apical fourth) pairs of punctiform spots on elytra bright white when illuminated at proper angle, otherwise looking gray.

Epistome between antennal grooves distinctly wider than long, trapezoidal, shallowly emarginated, apical angles sharply acute; front barely longer than wide, sides S-shaped (strongly arcuate in upper part, shallowly sinuate below), widest at middle, transversely strigose, deeply longitudinally depressed; V:H≈0.35. Eyes moderately protruding, head not quite as wide as anterior pronotal margin. Antennae serrate from fourth joint.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6), widest at basal third, sides shortly divergent at base then almost slightly and almost straightly convergent; anterior margin shallowly bisinuate, posterior deeply emarginate on lateral thirds, straightly truncated at middle; basal angles obtuse. Median line broadly depressed on basal, almost unappreciably so in anterior half; deep lateral sulcus runs from anterior angle to basal bend of prehumeral carinula on its inner side. Prehumeral carinulae prominent, very shortly subparallel at base, then turning obliquely sidewards and joining lateral margin at midlength; submarginal carina widely separated from marginal in apical half, then sinuately approaching to join it at base. Disk finely and densely rugosopunctate. Scutellum carinate.

Elytral sides shallowly sinuate from just behind humeri to midlength (sides of abdomen narrowly exposed) and cuneately tapering to laterally spinose apices (sutural angle roundedly obtuse, accompanied with some small denticles). Basal (perihumeral) depressions moderately deep; anterior half of disk medially flat, perisutural depressions barely discernible only in apical half. Surface very finely densely punctulated, mat.

Ventral side uniformly, densely punctured; gular lobe rather deeply emarginate, prosternal process flat, parallelsided, median apical denticle obliterated; pygidium mucronate. First joint of metatarsi *ca*. as long as three (2.-4.) following together.

Geographical distribution: Known only from the type from the Andaman Islands.

Remarks: The unique combination of black pronotum, narrow vertex, and four elytral spots makes the new species clearly recognizable within the subgenus.

Agrilus (Fisherilus) jadwiszczaki sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "*Potogabi L.A, Hoskins. W N B Prov., 14 V 1971 F.R.wylie*" "*on bark fallen log of Canarium indicum*" [ø: (RBH: BPimy)]

Additional material: None

Holotype: Sex unknown, 8.3×2.2 mm. Head dull green, Pronotun greenish black, elytra purplish black transgressing to purplish towards apices, ventral side dull green. Pubescence throughout the body almost uniform, grey, recumbent, inconspicuous; no pulverulent spots except for a pair of hardly discernible small speckles formed of loosely spaced rufous setulae at apical third of elytra.

Epistome between antenal grooves *ca.* twice wider than long, very finely punctulated; front *ca.* as wide as long, finely transversely rugosopunctate, almost flat to both sides of deep longitudinal sulcus; oculofrontal margins slightly divergent upwards, then arcuately approaching at vertex: V:H≈0.6. Eyes not protruding, so head distinctly narrower than

anterior pronotal margin. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, reaching beyond pronotal midlength.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6), widest and somewhat angular at basal third, sides slightly divergent to this point and then almost straightly convergent to apical angles; anterior margin very shallowly bisinuate; posterior deeply emarginate on lateral thirds, straightly truncated at middle; basal angles right. Median line broadly depressed on basal half, dusk otherwise regularly convex. Prehumeral carinulae prominent, subparallel at base, then narrowly rounded sidewards and shallowly sinuate to meet lateral margins at near anterior third; inner side of each accentuated by deep sulcus runing from just before base to just behind apical angle; marginal and submarginal carinae S-shaped, widely separated from marginal in apical half, then gradually converging to meet before basal angles. Disk finely and densely rugosopunctate. Scutellum carinate.

Elytral sides shallowly sinuate from just behind humeri to midlength (sides of abdomen very narrowly exposed) and cuneately-subsinuately tapering to laterally spinose apices; sutural angle slightly obtuse, rounded, armed with several minute denticles. Basal (perihumeral) depressions moderately deep; medial half of disk flattened, perisutural depressions barely discernible only in apical third. Surface very finely densely punctulated, mat.

Gular lobe bilobate with indistinct shallow incision at middle, prosternal process flat, broad, sides conspicuously sinuate, apex truncated with roundedly obliterated lateral and no distinct median denticle; pygidium mucronate. First joint of metatarsi *ca.* as long as three (2. – 4.) following together.

Geographical distribution: New Britain: only the holotype known

Remarks: Wide vertex distinguishes *A. jadwiszczaki sp.n.* from all the remaining members of the subgenus known to me; blackish (without any trace of cupreous or blue shine) pronotum it shares only with *A negrito sp.n.* which, however, can be easily recognized by pubescent spots on elytra, rather broadly and deeply emarginated gular lobe, parallelsided prosternal process, *&c*.

Curlettilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus opulentus* KERREMANS *1900a: 336-337*

Remarks: Most species included here had been attributed by CURLETTI (2001) to the subgenus *Pinarinus CURL.*, typified by unfortunately unknown to me, but rather clearly different *A. bispinosus CART.* (see **Remarks** to that subgenus). Taxonomic relationships within the subgenus are unclear: JENDEK (2005) considers *A. opulentus KERR.*, *A. woodlarkianus KERR.*and *A. viridissimus COB.* as synonyms of Moluccan *A. maculiventris DEYR.*, CURLETTI (2006) advocates their specific separateness [what CHAMORRO *& al.* (2015) seems also to accept], I do not know *A. maculiventris DEYR.* in nature, but sympatric (indeed even syntopic) occurrence of *A. opulentus KERR.* and *A. viridissimus COB.* precludes their subspecific status while male genitalia (as delineated in CURLETTI 2006) seem too different for individual variability. I have the pleasure to dedicate the taxon to my friend and colleague Gianfranco CURLETTI, leading specialist in African, Australian and South American *Agrilus CURT.*, the author of the first subgeneric classification of Ethiopian representatives of the genus.

Included species:*?A. maculiventris DEYR.*, ***A. opulentus KERR., A. woodlarkianus KERR., A. viridissimus COB.***, *A. ostellinoi CURL.*, ***A. aurivestis sp.n.***

Geographical distribution: Known species inhabit the area from Queensland and Solomon Islands to New Guinea and ?Moluques, with markedlydisjunct occurrence on Sumatra.

Agrilus (Curlettilus) aurivestis sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "Sumatra, 1932, Kalawas Banisan, Bandat Horst" "*Agrilis priamus Kerr.*, det. H. Pochon" [ø (RBH: BPjkv)]

Additional material: none

Holotype: Male, 11.0×3.0 mm. Front bright blue, vertex and rest of dorsal side very dark (almost black) blue, sternum and abdomen golden-cupreous. Pubescence dense (less so on head and pronotum), rather short, recumbent (only on prosternal process and – especially – at middle of apical margin of prosternum longer, erect, brush-like), grayish on dorsal and golden on ventral side; pair of pubescent spots at anterior angles of pronotum, none above epistome, on elytra, sternum or abdomen (in fact "spot-like" – dense, almost concealing surface – vestiture evenly covers all ventral side).

Epistome twice wider than long; front broadly and very deeply impressed between convexely elevated lateral fifths, definitely produced before eye outline in dorsal aspect, separated from epistome by deep transverse furrow, side margins S-shaped, shallowly sinuate below maximum (at upper third) width, markedly rounded above; eyes but slightly convex, head definitely narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, vertex wide (V:H≈0.6); sculpture irregularly punctatorugose.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.55), widest and cospicuously angular at basal fifth, from there sides almost straightly convergent towards base and apex; prehumeral carina sharply defined, basally rather distant from lateral margin, then turning abruptly sideward to join it near midlength. Median depression deep, almost entire, wide at base and narrowed anterad; pair of deep sulci on inner side of prehumeral and marginal carinae extend from just before base to apical angles. Disk densely, more or less transversely punctatorugose. Scutellum concave, transversely carinate.

Elytra not much wider than pronotum, subparallelsided in basal sixth, then shallowly emarginate to midlength, and cuneately tapering to medially spinose apices; on both sides of terminal spine apical margin finely denticulate. Disk distinctly depressed between traces of longitudinal costae; surface very finely and densely evenly punctulated.

Anterior margin of gular lobe biarcuate, median emargination broad and rather deep; prosternal process flat, broad, subparallelsided, apex broadly arcuate with poorly marked median lobe; basal sternite regularly rounded, anal segment rounded apically, pygidial carina not protruding. Metatarsi missing.

Variability: Unknown; longer and denser, erect pubescence of anteromedian part of prosternum is a sexual character in sg. *Curlettilus sg.n.*, so females of the new species – despite its generally distinctive vestiture – probably also differ in this respect.

Geographical distribution: *A. aurivestis sp.n.* is the westernmost of the known representatives of the subgenus, ocurring disjunctively on Sumatra.

Remarks: The uniform, dense, very conspicuus golden pubescence of the ventral surface makes this species unmistakable, although all its other characters place it unambiguously in the sg. *Curlettilus sg.n.*

Pinarinus CURL.

Pinarinus CURLETTI 2001: 35

Type species: *Agrilus bispinosus CARTER 1924: 28-29*

General characteristics: Body robust, mat, blackish; pronotum, elytra and/or ventral side adorned with pattern of ochraceous to orange pubescent spots. Front depressed along midline; vertex usually wide: V:H>0.5, only in (also otherwise rather aberrant) *A. pauciguttatus SND.* narrower (*ca.* 0.3); oculofrontal grooves narrow, supraepistomal lacking; eyes strongly protruding. Median pronotal depression variably developed; prehumeral

carinula sharp, S-shaped, joining lateral margin near midlength; submarginal carina normally developed. Scutellum carinate. Elytra not caudate; apices with spiniform projection placed sublaterally; sutural angle obtuse but appreciable; perisutural sulci narrow, appreciable only in apical half; surface covered with very fine and dense, homogeneous punctulation. Gular lobe subtruncate or emarginate, suture separating it from prosternum not deeply grooved; prosternal process convex, subparallelsided, apex broadly triangularly acuminate; anal sternite broadly rounded; no pygidial mucro. 1. metatarsomere *ca*. as long as three following joints together.

Remarks: Sg. *Pinarinus CURL.* was described only by listing some similarities to and differences from African *Pinarius CURL.*, and key including otherwise only two groups: simultaneously described bizarre *Agrartus CURL.* and "*subgenus Agrilus Curtis*" (widely heterogeneous conglomerate of all the remaining Australian – but only Australian! – representatives of the genus), so its delimitation from the multitude of Indo-Pacific taxa not occurring in the relatively poor Australian fauna has not been clear. Having read the original description of *Pinarius CURL.* (CURLETTI 1997) and examined its type-species (*A. sellatus KERR.*) I am not persuaded (despite superficial similarity in size and proportions) that it is truly related to *Pinarinus CURL.*, but this question remains far beyond the scope of the present study; more importantly, beyond *A. bispinosus CART.* [unfortunately unknown to me in nature, but – judging from Fig. 2A in JENDEK (2018a) – evidently related to *A. quadripunctatus DEYR.* rather than to *A. opulentus KERR.* or *A. viridissimus COB.* with which it had been originally associated) none of the five species-group taxa originally (CURLETTI 2001) included, or six added later (CURLETTI 2003, 2006), can be safely attributed to this subgenus: *A. cavazzuttii CURL.* (as, in fact, suggested already in the "Remarks" of the original description) must be removed to a separate monotypic taxon (hereby named *Biroilus sg.n.*), *A.* [?*fidjiensis OBB. ssp.*] *tetrastictus OBB.* and *A thylacinus CURL.* belong to *Bellamyilus sg.n.*, while *A. auritinctus CURL.* [described originally (CURLETTI 2003) in "*Agrilus s.str.*" but later (CURLETTI 2006) suggested to "*be inserted in*" *Pinarinus CURL*] should be assigned to *Cobosilus sg.n.* [but see "Remarks" under that taxon!], what seems also the proper place for *A. episcopus CURL.* The "nucleus" of this subgenus as interpreted herein makes the "*Agrilus quadripunctatus* species-group" of JENDEK (2018a); I attach also *A. mcgregori FISH.* and – hesitatingly – *A. pauciguttatus SND.*, while most of those (available to me for examination) taxa originally attributed have been here separated as *sg. Curlettilus sg.n*. Differs from *Kerremansilus sg.n.* in usually strongly protruding eyes, oblique but distinct sutural angle of elytra, no pygidial mucro, *&c*.

Included species: *A. bispinosus CART.*, ***A. mcgregori FISH., A. maciejewskii sp.n., A. quirosi sp.n.***, *A. salakot JD., A. jaechi JD., A. ritavillensis BD.*, ***A. quadripunctatus DEYR., A. pilipalipuntyuc sp.n.***, *A. luzonicola JD., A. calabai JD.*, *?**A. pauciguttatus SND.***, *A. dingo CURL., A. dingoides C.A.*

Geographical distribution: Philippine and Greater Sunda Is.

Agrilus (Pinarinus) maciejewskii sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "*S.L.Brug, Bov. Kapoeas, Zd. Vooter afdeling, Borneo*" [circular label] "*Ontv. Septemb. 1907*" [reverse of the label] "Agrilus *macgregori Fish.*, Sv. Bílý det." [1 ♂ (RBH: BPkso)]

Additional material: None

Holotype: Unsexed, 9.2×2.4 mm. Robustly built, mat; dorsal side and prosternum bluish black, metasternum dark cupreous, abdomen aeneous; pubescence short, recumbent, mostly greyish; somewhat longer and semierect where in related species pulverulent spots occur: white on anterior part of front and at anterior angles of pronotum, yellowish white on sides of sternum and abdomen; no trace of pubscent spots on elytra.

Epistome between antenal grooves somewhat wider than long, Front wide (upper width subequal to length), sides strongly sinuately convergent downwards. Eyes not protruding, width of head subequal to anterior pronotal margin; oculofrontal groove narrow; clypeofrontal furrow well developed. Front broadly and rather deeply longitudinally depressed, the depression crossed by less distinct transverse sulcus. V:H≈0.7. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, not reaching midlength of pronotal dides.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6), widest at middle, slightly wider at base than at apex, sides almost regularly arcuate; anterior margin distinctly bisinuate with rather prominent median lobe and acute apical angles; posterior deeply emarginate on lateral thirds, straightly truncated at middle; basal angles right. Median depression rather deep throughout, wider in basal half, twice narrower anteriorly; lateral sulci deep along inner side of anterior $^{2}/_{3}$ of prehumeral carinulae, rather abruptly disappearing at basal third and not joined across the basal part of disk. Prehumeral carina far removed from lateral margin at base, then along gentle (without abrupt bends) S approaching lateral margin to join it at apical third; submarginal carina widely separated from marginal anteriorly, joining it before base. Disk finely and densely transversely strigose. Scutellum sharply carinate.

Elytral sides slightly divergent in basal sixth, shallowly sinuate to midlength (sides of abdomen conspicuously exposed), and cuneately tapering to sublaterally (almost medially) spinose apices; sutural angles broadly obliterated with few tiny denticles. Basal (perihumeral) depressions broad and deep, suture elevated in apical half and there accompanied by not deep but distinct perisutural sulci (inconspicuously traceable to base). Surface very finely densely punctulated, mat.

Gular lobe broadly but shallowly emarginated, separated by deep transverse groove; prosternal process broad, regularly convex, subparallelsided, truncated apically witout distinct medial dent; first sternite regularly convex; no pygidial mucro. Basal metatarsal joint equal in length to following three together.

Geographical distribution: The only known locality is that of the type: Upper Kapoeas Valley on western Borneo.

Remarks: Similar to also Sundaic *A. quadripunctatus* DEYR. but differs in less convex eyes, relatively wider vertex, lacking elytral pulverulent spots, and sinuate gular lobe.

Agrilus (Pinarinus) quirosi sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "NEW HEBRIDES, TANNA, IX 1930" [1 ♀ (RBH: BPjkt)]

Additional material: None

Holotype: Unsexed, 7.8×1.8 mm. Moderately elongated, blackish with some bluish-green hue on dorsal side; dorsal pubescence dark, recumbent, inconspicuous except for orange-ochraceous pulverulent spots above epistome, on anterior half of pronotal angles, at basal $^{2}/_{5}$ and apical fourth of elytra; also metacoxae, 1. pleurite, and sides of 3. sternite with similar spots, sternum otherwise with short and indistinct, abdomen without any apparent pubescence.

Front somewhat wider than long, sides distinctly convergent downwards. Eyes definitely protruding, oculofrontal margin consists of fine but deep groove accompanied on inner side by also fine carina; no clypeofrontal groove. Frontal depression shallow in lower half, becoming deeper on vertex; V:H≈0.55. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, reaching to *ca*. midlength of pronotal sides.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6); sides subparallel in basal half, then slightly but distinctly convergent to apical angles; anterior margin almost straight, posterior somewhat angularly bisinuate; basal angles right. Median depression deep, elongately ovate, extending to very near apical margin, crossed by transverse sulcus running from side to side at midlength.

Prehumeral carina sharply defined, rather distant from lateral margin basally, strongly approaching and joining it at midlength; marginal and submarginal carinae well defined, widely separated. Disk finely and densely strigose. Scutellum sharply transversely carinate.

Elytra very shallowly sinuately narrowed in anterior half (abdomen markedly exposed laterally), then cuneately tapering to finely serrulated and sublaterally spinose apices; sutural angle right. Suture elevated from anterior sixth, disk broadly flattened, slight indication of perisutural sulci discernible only just before apices. Surface very finely densely punctulated, mat.

Gular lobe broadly straightly truncated; prosternal process broad, regularly convex, with roundedly triangular apex; anal sternite regularly arquate; no pygidial mucro.

Geographical distribution: Known only from the holotype, collected on insel Tanna in the archipelago of New Hebrides.

Remarks: In very deep frontal and pronotal depressions *A. quirosi sp.n.* resembles *Bellamyilus sg.n.*, there is also some similarity in pronotal sculpture, but epistome poorly separated from front, pattern of pubescent spots and some other characters place it among *Pinarinus* CURL. Within the subgenus it is recognizable by the combination of deeply depressed pronotal midline, orange pronotal, elytral and ventral spots, an lack of pygidial mucro.

Agrilus (Pinarinus) pilipalipuntyuc sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "*Bislig, Surigao del Sur, April 1980, R.D. Brozo*, *Eucalyptus deglupta*" [1 ø (RBH: BPhlk)]

Paratypes: "*Basilig, Surigao del Sur, March 1980, R.D. Braya*" "*On Eucalyptus deglupta*" [3 ø (RBH: BPjkq, jkr, jks)]; "*Bislig, Surigao del Sur, April 1980, R.D. Brozo*, *Eucalyptus deglupta*" [3 ø (RBH: BPhll, hlm, hln)]

Additional material: None

Holotype: Unsexed, 8.5×2.3 mm. Robustly built, mat; black with some aeneous shine on ventral side. Pubescence short, recumbent; on front and prosternum whitish-grey, rather dense; on metasternum and abdomen much sparser; on dorsal side dense but dark and inconspicuous; large ovate orange-ochraceous pulverulent patches occupy anterolateral ¾ of pronotum; three smaller round speckles placed in humeral depression, at middle of width slightly before midlength, and closer to suture at apical fourth of each elytron; large area common to sides of metasternum and metacoxae, long stripe covering first and anterior part of second pleurites, and spot extending over anterolateral angle of 3. sternite and respective pleurite complete the pattern.

Front wide (upper width subequal to length), sides distinctly sinuately convergent downwards. Eyes strongly protruding, making head definitely wider than anterior pronotal margin; oculofrontal groove marked only at upper end; clypeofrontal furrow inconspicuous. Front broadly and rather deeply longitudinally depressed, the depression crossed by less distinct transverse sulcus. V:H≈0.6. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, reaching little beyond apical pronotal angles.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6), widest at basal third, slightly wider at base than at apex, sides almost regularly arcuate; anterior margin distinctly bisinuate with rather prominent median lobe and acute apical angles; posterior deeply emarginate on lateral thirds, straightly truncated at middle; basal angles right. Median depression very shallow and inconspicuous in basal half, absent anteriorly, crossed at basal third by deeply arcuate transverse sulcus running from one apical angle to another. Prehumeral carina far removed from lateral margin at basal third, then turning at almost right angle to arcuately join it as hind border of orange spot; submarginal carina somewhat sinuately subparallel to marginal anteriorly, joining it at basal third. Disk finely and densely transversely strigose. Scutellum sharply transversely carinate.

Elytra subparallelsided in basal sixth, distinctly narrowed to basal third, again parallelsided to just behind midlength (sides of abdomen conspicuously exposed), and arcuately tapering to sublaterally spinose apices; sutural angles obtuse, somewhat obliterated. Basal (perihumeral) depressions rather deep, occupied by orange spots; suture elevated in apical half and there accompanied by not deep but distinct perisutural sulci. Surface very finely densely punctulated, mat.

Gular lobe deeply emarginated; prosternal process broad, regularly convex basally, flattened and somewhat widened behind procoxae, apex broadly rounded; no pygidial mucro. 1. joint of metatarsi as long or longer than 2.-4. together.

Variability: Paratypes vary in size (8.3×2.2 – 9.5×2.5 mm.) and very slightly in colouration (bronzed hue on dorsal side in some specimens) but otherwise are almost identical to the holotype.

Geographical distribution: The only known locality is that of the type series: Bislig [Basilig is an evident misspelling] at the eastern coast of Mindanao (Philippines).

Remarks: Similar and evidently closely related to Sundaic *A. quadripunctatus* DEYR. which, however, besides lacking pulverulent spots in perihumeral foveae, differs – *inter alia* – in pronounced sexual [?] dimorphism in front colour (green hue in ?♂, bronzed in ?♀), truncated gular lobe and slightly but distinctly protruding pygidial carina. Perhaps a sister-species or even subspecies of *A. luzonicola* JD.; JENDEK's habitual extremely formalized, schematic descriptions (which, to be sure, were apparently one of the main tools having enabled him to perform the formidable task of developing species-level knowledge of the entire Palaearcto-Indopacific *Agrilus*-fauna) make unfortunately a comparison very difficult, but the most obvious differences being the latter's medial carinula on anal sternite, 1. metatarsomere shorter that next three together, and pubescent spots on pronotal sides extending (according to fig. 1C in JENDEK 2018a) to posterior angles.

Key to species of the subgenus *Pinarinus sg.n.*

1 (2) V:H<0.4 ..... ***A. (P.) pauciguttatus SND.***
2 (1) V:H>0.5
3 (6) No dorsal pulverulent pattern
4 (5) Pronotum cupreous ..... ***A. (P.) mcgregori FISH.***
5 (4) Pronotum concolorous, dark green ..... ***A. (P.) maciejewskii sp.n.***
6 (3) Pronotum with anterolateral, elytra with two or three pairs of discal pulverulent spots
7(22) Median elytral spots small, round
8(11) Pronotal spots narrow, white
9(10) Median line of pronotum deeply and broadly depressed. Humeral elytral spots indistinct ..... ***A. (P.) quirosi sp.n.***
10 (9) Median line of pronotum shallowly, in anterior half indistinctly depressed. Humeral elytral spots well developed, larger than other two pairs ..... ***A. (P.) salakot JD.***
11 (8) Pronotal spots broad, yellow or orange
12(13) Pronotal sides almost straight at middle third, distinctly sinuate (in dorsal view) before basal angles ..... ***A. (P.) jaechi JD.***
13(12) Sides of pronotum conspicuously arcuate, prebasal sinuation appreciable only in [dorso-]lateral view
14(17) Perihumeral fovea not pulverulent, so elytra with but two (before midlength and at apical fourth) pairs of spots.
15(16) Preapical spot on elytra conspicuously larger than median ... ***A. (P.) ritavillensis BD.***
16(15) Preapical spot on elytra subequal to median ..... ***A. (P.) quadripunctatus DEYR.***
17(14) Elytra with three pairs of pulverulent spots.
18(19) Anal sternite without median carinula ..... ***A. (P.) pilipalipuntyuc sp.n.***

19(18) Anal sternite medially carinulate
20(21) Elytral spots white ..... ***A. (P.) luzonicola JD.***
21(20) Elytral spots yellow ..... ***A. (P.) calabai JD.***
22 (7) Median spots large, conspicuously elongated.
23(24) Pronotum blackish, spots pale yellow ..... ***A. (P.) dingo CURL.***
24(23) Pronotum dark cupreous, spots orange ..... ***A. (P.) dingoides C.A.***

Simpsonilus HOŁ.

Simpsonilus HOŁYŃSKI 2018c: 58
Type species: *Agrilus xenius OBENBERGER 1924c: 594-595*

Included species: ***A. xenius OBB., A. nudatus KERR.***, *A. sandakanus OBB.*, ***A. aeta HOŁ., A. manni THY.***

Geographical distribution: From Malay Peninsula through Borneo to Palawan, otherwise Key Is. and Russell Is. group of Solomons.

Degeerilus HOŁ.

Degeerilus HOŁYŃSKI 2018c: 65-66
Type species: *Agrilus tolianus OBENBERGER 1924b: 121-122*

Included species: ***A. tetrastictus BRG., A. tolianus OBB., A. persimilis HOŁ., A. nylanderi HOŁ., A. chutiya HOŁ., A. fortunatus LEW., A. sospes LEW., A. quadrisignatus MARS.***

Geographical distribution: East-Asia from Transbaikalia to Palawan and Celebes.

Linneilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus fariniplagis sp.n.*

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

Remarks: Elongated slender body, combination of orange (pronotum, proepisterna) with white (elytra, metasternum, abdomen) elements of pulverulent pattern, peculiar conformation of elytral apices, non-mucronate pygidium and long basal metatarsomere compose a unique set of characters making the subgenus unmistakable, though eventual recognition of other species may warrant some modification of the diagnosis. The subgeneric name is given to honour the famous father of modern biological systematics and nomenclature, descriptor of first representative (to become later the type-species) of the genus *Agrilus CURT.*, Carl von LINNÉ [better known as Carolus LINNAEUS].

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

Geographical distribution: Known only from single locality on western Sumatra.

Agrilus (Linneilus) fariniplagis sp.n.

Material examined:
Holotype: "*W. Sumatra, Lebong Tandai, 10. VI. 1923*" [1 ♀ (RBH: BPjkn]
Additional material: None

Holotype: Female, 9.3×2.3 mm. Elongated; head bronzed, pronotum purplish-cupreous, elytra very dark purplish with bluish tips, ventral side black becoming bronzed-cupreous on sides of abdomen; lateral depression of pronotum before bend of prehumeral carinula, three (in perihumeral fovea, just before midlrngth, and at apical fifth) punctiform speckles on each elytron, proepisterna, lateral slopes of metasternum (but not metepisterna), metacoxae, and sides of 1., 3. and 4. sternites dfp and pulverulent (pulverulence orange on both dorsal and ventral sides of prothorax, white elsewhere). otherwise pubescence indistinct on pronotum, dense but dark and inconspicuous on elytra; more apparent greyish on ventral side (short but rather dense on sternum, longer but sparser on abdomen.

Epistome between antenal grooves *ca.* twice wider than long, very finely punctulated; front *ca.* as wide as long; sides subparallel, only slightly sinuately convergent in lower half; large transversely ovate depression at middle crossed by shallow (deeper on vertex) median sulcus; oculofrontal grooves narrow but deep, turning at right angle inwards above antennal sockets but leaving frontoepistomal suture flat; surface rather coarsely, more or less transversely rugose. Eyes not protruding, head *ca.* as wide as anterior pronotal margin; V:H≈0.55. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, reaching beyond pronotal midlength.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6), widest at midlength, sides almost regularly rounded; anterior margin very shallowly bisinuate; posterior deeply emarginate on lateral thirds, straightly truncated at middle; basal angles right. Median line broadly and deeply depressed all along, deep depressions border also anterior two thirds of pronotal sides. Prehumeral carinulae abruptly bend at basal third of pronotal length to join lateral margins; marginal and submarginal carinae S-shaped, rather distant anteriorly, meeting just before basal angles. Disk finely and densely rugosopunctate. Scutellum carinate.

Elytral sides subparallel in basal sixth, then shallowly sinuate to midlength (sides of abdomen narrowly exposed) and cuneately tapering to subtridentate apices (lateral angle slightly obtuse but rather prominent, sutural almost right but minute, median broad but sharply acute at tip, much closer to sutural than to lateral, apical margin between them arcuately concave and finely denticulate. Basal (perihumeral) depressions rather deep; disk conspicuously flattened to both sides of suture, which is slightly elevated in distal half but accompanied by perisutural sulci only in apical fifth. Surface very finely densely punctulated, mat.

Gular lobe deeply emarginate; prosternal process slightly convex, parallelsided, apex roundedly subtriangular; pygidium witout mucro. First joint of metatarsi longer that all others together.

Geographical distribution: Known only from the holotype, collected on Sumatra.

Remarks: Peculiar species of no relatives known to me in nature, but judging from some descriptions not the only representative of the subgenus.

Kerremansilus sg.n.

Type species: *A. rubifrons* DEYROLLE *1864: 164*

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

Remarks: Apparently closely related to *Pinarinus* CURL. in which, however, vertex is much wider, prescutellar carinula angularly bent outwards, apical elytral spine placed sublaterally, sutural angle obtuse but discernible, pygidium not mucronate (carina at most slightly triangularly produced beyond tergital margin). Here may belong also several members of what DESCARPENTRIES & VILLERS (1963) call "*groupe de A. octonotatus*" with unmodified elytral apices. The subgenus is dedicated to Charles KERREMANS, the "founder" of the modern buprestid taxonomy, author of the arguably most influential basic publication:

the last comprehensive (though unfortunately unfinished) monographic elaboration of the family.

Included species: ***A. octonotatus SND.***, ***A. sexsignatus FISH.***, ***A. rubifrons DEYR.***, ***A. leganyi sp.n.***, ***A. gedeanus OBB.***, ***A. oedipus DEYR.*** [with *ssp.* ***A. o. amicus DEYR.***]

Geographical distribution: Philippines, Borneo, Java, Singapore, Indochina.

Agrilus (Kerremansilus) leganyi sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "*E. Mindanao*" [1 ♀ (RBH: BPksp]

Additional material: None

Holotype: Female, 9.3×2.1 mm. Elongated, mat; black with slight bluish (pronotum) or purplish (elytra) shine on dorsal side, front cupreous, sternum black, abdomen bronzed; dorsal pubescence dense but dark and inconspicuous; on front and prosternum somewhat paler, short, recumbent; on metasternum and abdomen much sparser; orange-ochraceous pulverulent stripes run along pronotal sides inwards of prehumeral carinulae; three round speckles placed in humeral depression, at middle of width slightly before midlength, and closer to suture at apical fourth adorn each elytron; large, somewhat indefinite area of similar pubescence extends over meso-and meta-episterna, posterolateral angle of metasternum and metacoxae, and another on sides of 3. and 4. sternites and respective pleurites.

Epistome between antenal grooves *ca.* twice wider than long, very finely punctulated, indistinctly separated from front; front *ca.* as wide as long; sides markedly, almost straightly convergent; median depression broad and moderately deep, with pair of shallow round foveae on both sides at midlength; oculofrontal margins but slightly elevated; surface densely and finely (though contrastingly coarser than epistome) rugosopunctate. Head with somewhat protruding eyes *ca.* as wide as anterior pronotal margin; V:H≈0.5. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, reaching to near pronotal midlength.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.7), widest somewhat behind midlength, sides almost regularly rounded; anterior margin distinctly bisinuate with rather prominent median lobe; posterior deeply emarginate on lateral thirds, straightly truncated at middle; basal angles right. Deep broad arcuate sulcus runs from each apical angle to inconspicuous prebasal depression. Prehumeral carina rather close to lateral margin at base, arcuately joins it at midlength; marginal and submarginal carinae run rather steeply downward, separately but very close to each other, in basal half, then marginal turns upwards. Disk finely and densely rugose. Scutellum carinate.

Elytral width subequal in basal sixth and at midlength, sides conspicuously sinuate in between (sides of abdomen somewhat exposed) and cuneately tapering to acuminate and sharply spinose apices; sutural angles totally obliterated. Basal (occupied by orange spots) depressions rather deep; suture slightly elevated in apical fourth and perisutural sulci also only there distinct. Surface very finely densely punctulated, mat.

Gular lobe subtruncated; prosternal process regularly convex basally, flattened and somewhat widened behind procoxae, apex roundedly subtriangular; pygidium mucronate.

Geographical distribution: The unique holotype labelled as from eastern Mindanao (Philippines).

Remarks: Apparently closely related to *A. sexsignatus FISH.* (Luzon) and *A. rubifrons DEYR.* (Borneo, Singapore), differing from both (but especially from the former) in being somewhat larger and more elongated, and in combination of entire lateral orange band of pronotum (not reaching base in *A. sexsignatus FISH.*) with three pairs of pubescent spots on elytra (basal lacking in *A. rubifrons DEYR.*). Dedicated to my old friend, father of my Wife, Dr. András LEGÁNY, eminent Hungarian ornithologist and organizer of nature-protection education.

Key to species of the subgenus *Kerremansilus sg.n.*

1 (8) Elytra with pubescent spots
2 (3) Apical denticle of elytra short, often indistinct ..... ***A. (K.) octonotatus SND.***
3 (2) Elytral apices sharply, prominently spinose
4 (5) Body robust L:W<4.1. First metatarsomere subequal in length to three following joints together ..... ***A. (K.) sexsignatus FISH.***
5 (4) Body slender, L:W>4.5. First metatarsal joint as long as four following
6 (7) Each elytron with three punctiform spots ..... ***A. (K.) leganyi sp.n.***
7 (6) Elytra with but two pairs of spots: basal missing ..... ***A. (K.) rubifrons DEYR.***
8 (1) No elytral spots spots
9(10) All pleurites contrastingly covered with orange pubescence ...***A. (K.) gedeanus OBB.***
10 (9) Only first pleurite with contrasting orange pubescent spot ..... ***A. (K.) oedipus DEYR.***
a (b) Perisutural depressions of elytra covered with yellowish pubescence somewhat denser (especially near apices) than the rest of surface ..... ***A. (K.) oedipus DEYR. s.str.***
b (a) Elytral pubescence uniformly inconspicuous throughout ..... ***A. (K.) o. amicus DEYR.***

Epinagrilus STEP.

Epinagrilus STEPANOV 1954: 114
Type species: *Agrilus ater LINNAEUS 1758: 255*

General characteristics: Medium-sized (typically 6-11 mm.), elongated, dark (blackish-) blue, green, or bronzed, rarely bicolorous (pronotum dark cupreous) representatives of the genus. Pubescence generally dark, often with one, two or three pairs of punctiform elytral spots of concentrated white (rarely golden) setulae, and sometimes also patches of similar vestiture above epistome and sides of ventral surface. Front sometimes sexually dimorphous, flat or but slightly depressed, widest in upper part; V:W≈0.5 or less. Pronotal disk without distinct median sulcus, often shallowly transversely depressed in basal and/or apical half; prehumeral carinula more or less sharply developed, typically curved outwards to join lateral margin at midlength. Elytral apices unispinose (no lateral or sutural angularity). First sternite sometimes shallowly sulcate along midline, rarely with pair of poorly developed tubercles at apical margin in male; pygidium more or less distinctly mucronate; basal metatarsal joint subequal to remaining four together.

Remarks: The subgenus was originally described by STEPANOV (1954), but because of trifling formal inexactitude [instead of the rigorous term "*type species*" demanded by the Code he introduced *A. ater (L.)* as the "*typical representative*" of the subgenus] his name has been considered unavailable (AJIEKCEEB 1998, JENDEK 2006b). STEPANOV's (1954) description is otherwise quite correct, his intentions evident, so I do not consider either wise or honest to cavil at such triviality and rename the taxon (anyway, at least as to me I do not wish to become the "thief" who seizes upon a pretext to attach my name to his concept), therefore I use the name as valid, hoping that the Commission will use its perogatives and formally confirm the validity. Unfortunately, having included also *A. guerini B.L.* in his new taxon, STEPANOV (1954) himself sowed also other seeds of everlasting taxonomic confusion: not only that species had already been selected by SEMENOV (1935) as the type of *sg. Uragrilus SEM.* (what would automatically make *Epinagrilus STEP.* a younger synonym) but – more importantly – it has rather little to do with *A. ater (L.)* and its relatives! Later authors not only accepted the merger of the *A. ater (L.)* group and *A. guerini B.L.* in the same subgenus, but further increased the confusion, up to the point of having extending its "VIC-taxonomical" definition to all species with pygidial mucro and, accordingly, producing so bizarre agglomeration of totally dissimilar and glaringly unrelated [to one another as well as to *A. guerini B.L.* or to *A. ater (L.)*] beetles as *e.g.* New Guinean *A. indigaceus DEYR.*, *A. monticola KERR.* [=*A. paradiseus OBB.*] or *A. mikusiakorum JD.* on the one hand and… *A. maai CURL.* on the other (CURLETTI 2006)! *Epinagrilus STEP.* as conceived here is a group of

very coherent (front, pronotum, legs *&c.*) morphology, mainly characterized (as regards the species listed below) by pygidial mucro and centrally (neither lateral nor sutural) acuminate to spinose elytral apices, but either of these two "key" characters may eventually prove not strictly diagnostic: some of the species currently unavailable to me seem, based on description, to belong here despite of having rounded tips of elytra and/or lack well developed mucro. A special problem is the sg. *Nigritius CURL.*: I have some species included to this nominal taxon by its author (CURLETTI 1998): they make a very heterogeneous assemblage (including several having evidently little in common with one another), some of them more or less similar to *Epinagrilus STEP.* and, indeed, earlier included in *Uragrilus SEM.* by CURLETTI (1993, 1995) himself, but – as all show also marked differences in general characteristics and as the type-species (*A. graueri KERR.*) remains unknown to me in nature – I must tentatively accept his rather categorical opinion that "*Uragrilus (of distinct Asiatic origin) has nothing to do with Nigritius nov., which belongs to the tropical and equatorial forests of Africa*". *Epinagrilus STEP.* seems also closely related to *Kerremansilus sg.n.* which, however, differs at glance by pubescent spot in sulciform depressions of pronotal sides.

Included species: ***A. spinipennis LEW.***, ***A. dureli JD.***, ***A. fleischeri OBB.***, ***A. satoi KUR.***, ***A. rokuyai KUR.***, ***A. suensoni OBB.***, ***A. ater (L.)***, ***A. descampsi D.V.***, ***A. auropictus KERR.*** [with *ssp.* ***A. a. kanohi KUR.***], ***A. tokyoensis KUR.***, ***A. derrisi THY.***

Geographical distribution: The verified members (including some not identified to species) of the subgenus occur, besides almost entire Palaearctis, over vast area of Indo-Pacific Region up to the Wallace Line: from Northern India (Kumaon, Assam), Nepal, China and Japan to Borneo and Java; several species unavailable to me for direct verification, judging from their descriptions, may also belong here, so true distribution is perhaps still wider, but anyway none of those from New Guinea or Solomon Is. attributed to *Uragrilus SEM.* by CURLETTI (2006) seems to have much to do either with that subgenus or with *Epinagrilus STEP.*

Descarpentrilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus erythrostictus BOURGOIN 1922: 169*

General characteristics: Moderately large, greenish- or blackish-blue representatives of the genus, adorned with orange elytral and metasternal as well as less conspicuous whitish frontal and abdominal pubescent spots; otherwise pubescence dense but short and recumbent on elytra, longer but sparser on sternites, rather inconspicuous elsewhere. Front wide, biconvex and definitely protruding in dorsal aspect, sides strongly sinuate, median sulcus marked at least in upper part; vertex wide. Prehumeral carina on pronotum strongly curved in basal part and then prolonged to meet lateral margin at middle, accentuated on inner side with deep sulcus; median depression not very deep but distinct at least in basal half; marginal and submarginal carinae closely approaching towards base but separate throughout. Scutellum transversely carinulate. Elytral apices subsuturally angular to sharply spinose. Gular lobe broadly emarginated; prosternal process flat or slightly convex, subparallelsided, of rounded apex; basal abdominal segments regularly convex or (in males?) shallowly depressed along midline, apex of anal sternite rounded; pygidium not mucronate; 1. metatarsomere subequal to following three combined. Sexual differences seem to exist in width of front, convexity of eyes, and presence (♂) *vs.* absence (♀) of shallow median sulcus on two basal sternites.

Remarks: Among groups with subsutural apical denticle of elytra *Descarpentrilus sg.n.* is diagnosable by combination of pubescent pattern of single (common to both elytra) large orange elytral spot, strongly protruding biconvex upper part of front, wide vertex, rather shallow median but deep lateral (not connected along base) pronotal sulci, sharp and long S-shaped prehumeral carinulae, broadly emarginate gular lobe, non mucronate pygidium, thin and long tarsi but 1. metatarsal joint subequal only to three folowing together, *&c*. The

subgeneric name has been selected to honour the prominent student of the Indochinese buprestid fauna, the co-author of the very valuable series of reviews (among others of *Agrilus* *CURT.*), André DESCARPENTRIES.

Included species: *A. erythrostictus BRG.* [with ***ssp. robustior ssp.n.***], ?*A. barmensis OBB.*, ?*A. poeta OBB.*

Geographical distribution: Northern Indochina (Tonkin, N-Laos, N-Siam) , Yunnan, Burma and India (Arunachal Pradesh, ?Nilgiri Hills).

Agrilus (Descarpentrilus) erythrostictus robustior ssp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "*INDIA*: *NEFA, Subansiri Div., loc. Pamir, 17 VI 1966, 564 m., A.N.T. Joseph*" "*Z.S.I. & D.R.D.O. Jt. NEFA Survey, Stn. No. 16, April-May, 1966*" [ø (RBH: BPhtr)]

Additional material: none

Holotype: Unsexed (♀?), 11.7×2.6 mm. Uniformly dark greenish-blue; mat on dorsal, more lustrous on ventral side (especially on abdomen); large transversely rectangular orange pubescent spot common to both elytra (occupying entire width except narrow lateral margins) at their apical fourth; similarly coloured patch covers metepisterna, lateral third of metacoxae and posterolateral angles of metasternum; less conspicuous areas of whitish pubescence on dfp background extend transversely above epistome, cover 1., 3. and 4 pleurites and broad spaces around anterolateral angles of respective sternites; no distinctive pubescent pattern on pronotum. Head in dorsal aspect markedly biconvex, strongly protruding, not wider than anterior margin of pronotum; eyes moderately convex; V:H≈0.6; front just above epistome narrower (*ca.* 0.8×), at upper ¾ wider (*ca.* 1.2×) than (between eyes) long, lateral margins shallowly sinuate below and strongly arcuate above; median depression broad and deep on upper half but totally disappearing at middle, leaving lower half almost perfectly flat; surface regularly dfp below, transversely punctatorugose above. Median pronotal depression distinct in basal third, barely discernible at middle, anteriorly disk regularly convex. Elytral apex sharply subsuturally spinose, spine rather long, placed very close to sutural angle (almost exactly at prolongation of perisutural sulcus).

Geographical distribution: India: Arunachal Pradesh

Remarks: Differs from the nominotypical race [characters of the latter in square brackets] in size [8.5-9.9 mm. in my material, 8.5-10.5 mm. according to JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV (2011)]; colouration [darker, almost black]; proportions [less strongly expanded above, W:L≈1.1] and structure [median sulcus entire] of front, less developed [entire] median pronotal sulcus, position [definitely laterad from sutural sulcus, closer to middle of width] and form [sharp but very short and broad] of apical elytral denticle, and some less conspicuous, difficult to describe details. Some specimens of this species differ from others in distinctly more convex eyes, making head wider than anterior pronotal margin – the difference seems diagostic for male sex, and if so the holotype of *A. e. robustior ssp.n.* is a female. JENDEK (2005) and JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV (2011) quote *Agrilus barmensis OBB.* as a synonym of *Agrilus erythrostictus BRG.*, but this opinion seems somewhat problematic: while elytra of *Agrilus erythrostictus BRG. s.str.* are definitely sharply acuminate, and those of *A. e. robustior ssp.n.* even prominently spinose apically, OBENBERGER (1936) introduced *A. barmensis OBB.* as a subspecies of simultaneously described *A. poeta OBB.*, differing from the latter "*praecipue apice elytrorum fere simpliciter rotundato*"; also on the photograph (fig. 43I in JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV 2011) of the lectotype the apices look somewhat angular but neither acuminate (as in *Agrilus erythrostictus BRG. s.str.* – figs 10E, 45X) nor spinose! Unfortunately, JENDEK usually follows the "modern" custom of introducing synonymies prooflessly, without any specific argumentation, and this case is no exception, so it is not possible to distinguish between three possibilities: either OBENBERGER's (1936) formulation is inexact and JENDEK & GREBENNIKOV's (2011) fig. 43I misleading, or the Slovakian author – undeniably the world-best expert of the species-level taxonomy of the Eurasian *Agrilus CURT.* – has in this case overlooked the character, or he considered it as simply individual; in the first case the synonymization is justified, in the second it is not, and in the third some more explicit explanation is needed… Anyway, even if *A. barmensis OBB.* is indeed conspecific with *Agrilus erythrostictus BRG.*, it is evidently not con***sub***specific with *A. e. robustior ssp.n.*!

Taxonomilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus semiaeneus DEYROLLE 1864: 157*

General characteristics: Body rather robust; green with posterior half of elytra contrastringly dark purplish; pubescence almost homogeneous except for rather vague white sutural stripe on apical third of elytra. Front much longer than wide, sides sinuately convergent downwards in male, subparallel in female, longitudinally depressed along midline; vertex rather narrow: V:H≈0.45. Pronotum not sulcate along midline but with broad

prescutellar depression; prehumeral carinula sharp, starting from basal angle obliquely inwards but then turning abruptly towards lateral margin to almost join it at midlength. Each elytral apex prolonged into long, sharply acute sublateral spine, sutural angle right or obtuse. Gular lobe broadly emarginate between prominent, almost right, only narrowly rounded lateral angles; prosternal process wide, markedly expanded behind procoxae, apex shallowly bisinuate with very broad and short (barely protruding beyond level of lateral angles) median lobe. Inner margin of anal sternite incised; no pygidial mucro. Basal metatarsomere *ca*. as long as three following. Sexual dimorphism apparent in shape (narrowed downwards in male, subparallelsided in female) and pubescence (long erect *vs*. short inconspicuous, respectively) of front.

Remarks: Distinctive colouration, unusual shape of gular lobe and prosternal process, combined with narrow front, sublaterally spinose elytra, nonmucronate pygidium and other details make the subgenus unmistakable. I name it to honour those disdained "nineteenth century philatelists": traditional (whether "professional" or "amateur") taxonomists who, despite constant contempt, discrimination by funding agencies and publishers, bureaucratic restrictions in collecting material for study, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*, continue their work without which no serious biological research (including those of the haughty pursuants of "modernness") would be possible.

Included species: ***A. semiaeneus DEYR.***

Geographical distribution: Borneo, Sumatra, Malay Peninsula.

Cobosilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus rugiplumbeus COBOS 1964: 203-204*

General characteristics: Rather small to moderately large representatives of the genus, with cupreous pronotum, dark bronzed-brown elytra, and – at least in some species – sexually dimorphic (green or blackish in males, cupreous in females) front; elytral pubescence dense but short and recumbent, dark grey, somewhat longer and paler on sternum, rather inconspicuous elsewhere; no distinct pubescent spots, although on sides of pronotum, sternum and abdomen setulae may be longer and brighter (orange). Front wide, biconvex and definitely protruding in dorsal aspect; strongly widened upwards; sides distinctly sinuate, median sulcus not very deep but well defined all along; vertex very wide. Prehumeral carina on pronotum sharp, gently S-shaped to meet lateral margin at middle, accentuated on inner side with moderately deep sulcus; median depression barely appreciable; marginal and submarginal carinae confluent in basal fourth. Scutellum transversely carinulate. Elytral apices sublaterally shortly spinose. Gular lobe broadly emarginated; prosternal process flat or slightly convex, parallelsided, apex subtruncated without distinctly angular lobe; basal abdominal segments regularly convex, apex of anal sternite rounded; pygidium not mucronate; 1. metatarsomere subequal to following three combined. Sexual differences seem to exist in colour and width of front.

Remarks: Markedly produced biconvex (in dorsal aspect) head and unispinose elytral apices of *Cobosilus sg.n.* shows some similarity (and, perhaps, even affinity) to *Pinarinus CURL.*, but contrasting colouration of bright cupreous pronotum with dark bronzed-brown elytra; lack or but traces of oculofrontal carinula and groove; much shallower frontal and almost imperceptible pronotal median depressions; entire, sharp and but shallowly S-shaped prehumeral carinulae, lack of pubescent spots, sublateral position of apical spinulae of elytra; lack of distinctive "brush-like" prosternal pubescence in males; *&c.*, make it easily recognizable. Named in honour of the descriptor of the type-species, one of the most eminent XX century students of the world fauna of **Buprestidae** LEACH, Spanish entomologist Antonio COBOS SÁNCHEZ.

Included species: ***A. rugiplumbeus COB.*, *?A. auritinctus CURL.*** I am not perfectly sure that my beetle, determined by CURLETTI as *A. auritinctus CURL.*, does really belong to that species; neither this specimen (identified by him in 2002) nor its collecting locality (Bougainville I.) is cited in distribution or material examined, what could mean that the author imself was not convinced of its identity, and indeed it differs from both the original (CURLETTI 2003) and later (CURLETTI 2006) descriptions (incl. the respective keys), but it is difficult to evaluate these discrepancies because the descriptions themselves are rather vague and contradictory! So, *e.g.*, key characters say "*elytra glabrous*" and "*head black*" [in my specimen elytra are covered with dense, clearly discernible though rather dark and so not very conspicuous pubescence, and front is bright cupreous]; vertex, according to the description, should be "*wider than 1/3* (so suggesting anyway less than half – RBH) *of anterior margin of pronotum*" [while the proportion is almost exactly 2/3 in the specimen before me], and "*first metatarsomere along* [*sic!*] *as the following two*" [in my beetle much longer, equal to three following]. However, elytral pubescence of my *A. rugiplumbeus COB.* (also "G. Curletti det. 2002") is almost identical to that in the "*A. auritinctus CURL.*" although that species has been also characterized (CURLETTI 2006) as having "elytra glabrous"; at another place colour of front is described as "*red violet*" (and pronotal disc "*with the same color of frons*"); vertex on photograph of the holotype (fig. 17 in CURLETTI 2003) looks evidently wider than half of anterior pronotal margin; and the length of first joint of metatarsi is "underestimated" also in other CURLETTI's descriptions, so I tentatively accept my specimen as *A. auritinctus CURL.*

Geographical distribution: Hitherto known only from New Guinea and Solomon Is.

Goryilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus minos DEYROLLE 1864: 168*

General characteristics: Body small, robust, blackish above, dark green below, with dimorphous – concolorous blackish in male, bright carmine-red in female – front; dorsal pubescence almost imperceptible except narrow perisutural stripe of white setulae on the posterior half of elytra, ventral side covered with short recumbent grayish vestiture. Epistome *ca.* 3× wider than at middle long; front flat, evenly punctured, in female with pair of shallow but distinct foveae at midlength; maximum width just below vertex, sides sinuately converging to epistome; eyes rather prominent; vertex shallowly sulcate, V:W≈0.5. Prehumeral carinula on pronotum sharp, widely separated from lateral margin at base but then turning abruptly outwards to closely approach it at midlength and run parallel to anterior fourth; rather deep sulci along inner side of prehumeral carinulae connected by shallower transverse prebasal depression; otherwise disk regularly convex; marginal and submarginal carinae confluent in basal fourth. Scutellum transversely carinulate. Elytral apices subsuturally spinose. Gular lobe regularly rounded; prosternal process slightly convex, parallelsided, median apical denticle prominent; basal abdominal segments regularly convex, apex of anal sternite rounded; pygidium not mucronate; 1. metatarsomere subequal to following three combined. Sexual differences seem to exist in colour (blackish in male, cupreous-red in female) and pubescence (much more conspicuous in male) of front.

Remarks: Small stumpy body, narrow sutural stripe of white setules on otherwise densely but inconspicuously pubescent elytra, wide and flat colour-dimorphic front, almost regularly convex pronotal disk, well developed long prehumeral carinulae, subsuturally spinose elytral apices, regularly rounded gular lobe and not mucronate pygidium make a distinctive complex of characters. Among the subgenera with modified elytral apices *Goryilus sg.n.* seems most closely related to *Cobosilus sg.n.* (which differs in colouration, distinct median depressions on front, different shape of prehumeral carinula, elytra with sublateral apical denticle, emarginated gular lobe, *&c.*), but shows also some (even if rather incongruent) similarities to various representatives of groups with simply rounded tips of

elytra – which of these resemblances signalize taxonomic affinity warranting eventual inclusion in *Goryilus sg.n.* and which are purely convergent is not clear without comprehensive phylogenetic analysis. The subgeneric name is intended to honour H.L GORY, the co-author of the first world-monograph of the **Buprestidae** LEACH.

Included species: As far as I am currently aware, the subgenus contains only its type-species, ***A. minos DEYR.***

Geographical distribution: Borneo

Fabriciilus sg.n.

Type species: *Agrilus sunderbanicola sp.n.*

General characteristics: *Fabriciilus sg.n.* is (as far as currently known) a monotypic taxon, so the subgeneric characters are those of its type-species described below.

Remarks: Small, flattened, rather broad (somewhat anthaxiiform) body, dark colouration, uniform pubescence, flat front, wide vertex, almost regularly convex pronotal disk, lack of distinct prehumeral carinulae, sublaterally spinose elytral apices, none or very slight emargination of gular lobe, long triangular medioapical denticle of prosternal process, evenly convex basal and apically rounded anal sternite, first metatarsomere subequal to three following, *&c.*, make the subgenus easily recognizable. Named in honour of the father of systematic entomology, Danish biologist Johann Christian FABRICIUS.

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

Geographical distribution: India: Bengale.

Agrilus (Fabriciilus) sunderbanicola sp.n.

Material examined:

Holotype: "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*S. I. no.82, Ex Sundri*" [on reverse of first label "*12-2-1915, C.F.C, Beeson*" [ø (RBH: BPktz]

Paratypes: "*F.Z.Coll., 22.II.1913.*" "*Sundri bark*" "*28*" [1 ø (BPkum]**;** "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*S. Y. no.82, Ex Sundri*" [on reverse of label] "*12-2-1915, C.F.C, Beeson*" [1 ø (BPktw)]**;** "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*S. Y. no.82, Ex Sundri*" [on reverse of label] "*12-2-1915, C.F.C, Beeson*" [1 ø (BPktx)]**;** "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*S. Y. no.82, Ex Sundri*" [on reverse of label] "*12-2-1915, C.F.C, Beeson*" [1 ø (BPkty)]**:** "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*S. Y. no.82, Ex Sundri*" [on reverse of label] "*12-2-1915, C.F.C, Beeson*" [1 ø (BPku-)] **[PT]:** "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*S. Y. no.82, Ex Sundri*" [on reverse of label] "*12-2-1915, C.F.C, Beeson*" [1 ø (BPktv)]**;** "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*R.R.& D. No 1, B.c.p. No. 186, Cage No. 80*" [on reverse of label] "*16-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*S. Y. no.45, D/ 13. 2. 15, out of Sundri*" [on reverse of label] [1 ø (BPkua)] "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*R.R.& D. No 1, B.c.p. No. 186, Cage No. 80*" [on reverse of label] "*16-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*S. Y. no.95, D/ 13. 2. 15, out of Sundri*" [on reverse of label] [1 ø (BPkub)]**:**"*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*R.R.& D. No 1, B.c.p. No. 186, Cage No. 80*" [on reverse of label] "*16-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*S. Y. no.95, D/ 13. 2. 15, out of Sundri*" [on reverse of label] [1 ø (BPkuc)]**;** "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*R.R.& D. No 1, B.c.p. No. 186, Cage No. 80*" [on reverse of label] "*16-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*S. Y. no.95, D/ 13. 2. 15, out of Sundri*" [on reverse of label] "*16-3-15*" [1 ø (BPkue)]**;** "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*R.R.& D. No 5, B.c.p. No. 4, S.Y. No. 78*" [on reverse of label] "*16-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*D/ 13. 2. 15, out of Sundrilog*" [on reverse of label] "*16-3-15*" [1 ø (BPkuf)]; "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*s. t. no.95, D/ 13. 2. 15*" [on reverse of label] "*17-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*R.R.& D. No 1, B.c.p. No. 186, Cage No. 80*" [on reverse of label] [1 ø (BPkug)]; "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*R.R.& D. No 1, B.c.p. No. 186, Cage No. 80*" [on reverse of label] "*17-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*S. Y. no.95, D/ 13. 2. 15, out of Sundri*" [on reverse of label] [1 ø (BPkud)]; "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*Cage No. 80, s. t. No.95, D/ 13. 2. 15*" [on reverse of label] "*17-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*R.R.& D. = 1, , B.C.P. = 186*" [on reverse of label] [1 ø (BPkuh)]; "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division, S. T. no.95, ¼ Section*" "*R.R.& D. No 1, B.c.p. No. 186, Coll. Date 13-2-15*" [on reverse of label] "*19-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*out of Sundrilog*" [on reverse of label] "*19-3-15*"[1 ø (BPkui)]; "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans*

Division" "*R.R.& D. No 1, B.c.p. No. 186, Cage No. 80*" [on reverse of label] "*20-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*S.T.no.95, out of Sundri log*" [on reverse of label] [1 ø (BPkuj)]; "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans, out of Sundri*" "*R.R.& D. No 1, B.c.p. No. 186, Cage No. 80*" [on reverse of label] "*22-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*S.T.=95*" [on reverse of label] [1 ø (BPkuk]**;** "*For. Zool. Coll., Sunderbans Division*" "*R.R.& D. No 5, B.c.p. No. 4, Big Cage*" [on reverse of label] "*22-3-1915, C.F.C, Beeson"* "*S.T.no.78, D/ 12. 2. 15, out of Sundri*" [on reverse of label] "22-3-15" [1 ø (RBH: BPkul)] **[PT]**

Additional material: None (there were many more specimens in the ZSI (Calcutta) collection, but unfortunately I had no time to make exact notes).

Holotype: Sex unknown, 6.2×1.8 mm. Front and sternum moderately bright green, pronotum blackish-green, elytra (somewhat more aeneous) and abdomen dark brown with greenish tinge towards base. Pubescence distinct, white, semierect on front; inconspicuous on pronotum; dense, grayish, recumbent on elytra; somewhat sparser but white, semirecumbent on ventral side; no pubescent pattern.

Epistome somewhat wider than long, clypeofrontal carinula very fine, accompanied below with indistinct transverse depresion; front almost perfectly flat, finely uniformly punctulated; *ca.* as wide as long, narrowest at lower, widest at upper fourth; oculofrontal margins S-shaped, distinctly sinuated below, then roundedly approaching at vertex; V:H≈0.55. Eyes moderately protruding, head as wide as anterior pronotal margin. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, reaching beyond pronotal midlength.

Pronotum short (L:W≈0.6), widest at midlength, sides almost regularly rounded; anterior margin deeply bisinuate with markedly protruding median lobe; posterior deeply emarginate on lateral thirds, straightly truncated at middle; basal angles right. Median line inconspicuously depressed on basal third, otherwise surface regularly convex, finely and densely punctatorugose; prehumeral carinulae practically indiscernible; submarginal carina widely separated from marginal in apical half, then gradually converging to meet it at basal fourth. Scutellum very wide (*ca.* 1/3 of pronotal base). prominently carinate.

Elytra subparallelsided in basal tenth, then lateral margins shallowly sinuate to midlength (sides of abdomen very markedly exposed) and cuneately-subarcuately tapering to medially prominently spinose apices. Basal (perihumeral) depressions moderately deep; perisutural depressions deep and broad from basal to apical third, where it abruptly narrows to linear stria and so extends to apices; otherwise elytral disk almost regularly convex. Surface very finely densely punctulated and microsculptured, mat.

Gular lobe almost straightly truncated with but traces of emargination, prosternal process flat, parallelsided, with long median apical denticle; pygidium without mucro; basal abdominal segment evenly convex; anal sternite rounded apically. First joint of metatarsi *ca.* as long as three (2.-4.) following together.

Variability: Paratypes vary in size (5.5×1.6 – 6.8×1.9 mm.); elytra in some specimens entirely dark brown, in others blackish-green colouration extends to midlength; broad middle part of perisutural sulci distinct only in holotype, in paratypes discernible only as traces or not at all.

Geographical distribution: Sunderbans: extensive mangrove area at the Ganges/Brahmaputra delta. Known only from the very extensive series from the type-locality (only a part of it – the specimens currently available to me for examination – having been included in type material). "Sundri" = Sundari tree (*Heritiera fomes*) – a mangrove tree common in Sunderbans.

Remarks: Somewhat similar to the species of the *A. caligans* BRG. group, but further study is needed to reliably decide whether the similarity results from superficial convergence or – despite the difference in (simply rounded vs. spinose) elytral apices – taxonomic relationship.

A g r a r t u s C URL.

Agrartus CURLETTI 2001: 3

Type species: *Agrilus deyrollei KERREMANS 1892: 255*

General characteristics: Body strongly narrowed at middle (at 1. sternite), head and pronotum strikingly long, convex and impunctate, pygidium deeply concave, medially strongly carinate and mucronate, 1. metatarsomere as long as the remaining joins together.

Remarks: The characters mentioned above, supplemented by more or less odd conformation of virtually any other detail of external morphology, make *Agrartus CURL.* so extraordinary for *Agrilus CURT.* that its separation as a distinct genus seems unavoidable. On the other hand, its content is somewhat problematic: except for the type [*A. deyrollei (KERR.)*] and Solomonese *A. exsul (CURL.)*, all the remaining species have been described from single specimens [unsexed in case of *A. rectus (DEYR.)*, males in CURLETTI's taxa]; moreover, they seem clearly differentiated only by their male genitalia, the external characteristics quoted by CURLETTI (2006) being not particularly convincing: *e.g.* antennal structures seen on his photographs (Fig. 137-140) look excellent but examined on seven specimens from my collection are difficult to interprete (making my identifications also not quite certain...), probably because of intraspecific (individual, geographic, and/or – especially – sexual) variability.

Included species: *A. rectus (DEYR.)*, ***A. deyrollei (KERR.)*** [with *ssp. A. d. zubaczi (OBB.)*], *A. exsul (CURL.)*, *A. acer (CURL.)*, ***A. virilis (CURL.)***, *A. fusus (CURL.)*.

Geographical distribution: The subgenus seems endemic to the broadly understood Papuan subregion, from Moluques to Solomon Is. and northeasternmost Australia (York Peninsula); interestingly, three species [*A. acer (CURL.)*, *A. virilis (CURL.)* and *A. fusus (CURL.)*] were described from the single locality: Baiteta in Madang Pr., New Guinea.

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Explanations to figures

1. *Agrilus (Sarawakita) hewitti KERR.* [RBH:BPjji] – Sumatra: Deli Pr.
2. *Agrilus (Theryilus) evansianus ovalauensis HOŁ.* **HT** [RBH:BPjki] – Fiji: Ovalau
3. *Agrilus (Kurosawailus) aureofasciatus JD.* ♂ [RBH: BPkss] – Laos: Luang Namtha Pr.
4. *Agrilus (Wallaceilus) papua HOŁ.* **PT** ♀ [BPgqq] – W-N.Guinea
5. *Agrilus (Darwinilus) mythicus HOŁ.* **PT** ♀ [BPkvr] – Laos: Phou Khao Khouay
6. *Agrilus (Darwinilus) clarior HOŁ.* PT [BPfya] – Philippines: Romblon
7. *Agrilus (Marcsikilus) monticola KERR.* ♀ [BPfxz] – N.Guinea: Morobe Pr.: Watut
8. *Agrilus (Jendekilus) darjiling JD.* [BPjkx] – Tonkin: reg. Hoa Binh
9. *Agrilus (Deyrollilus) jendeki HOŁ.* PT ♀ [BPkyi] – Celebes
10. *Agrilus (Deyrollilus) madjapahit HOŁ.* HT ♀ [BPkxr] – Java
11. *Agrilus (Deyrollilus) illocatus HOŁ.* HT [BPkxm] – China
12. *Agrilus (Deyrollilus) gianfrancoi HOŁ.* HT ♂ [BPlkf] – Australia: Queensland: Bundaberg
13. *Agrilus (Deyrollilus) gutowskii HOŁ.* HT ♀ [BPkyh] – Tenasserim: Mergui
14. *Agrilus (Mayrilus) coelestis splendidior HOŁ.* PT ♀. [BPerm] – Timor: Dilli
15. *Agrilus (Dobzhanskyilus) transgresor HOŁ.* HT [BPksw] – Tenasserim: Mergui
16. *Agrilus (Uragrilus) guerini B.L.* [BPbhe] – Germany: Schwarzwald: Kaiserstuhl
17. *Agrilus (Saundersilus) drumontianus HOŁ.* [KBIN] – Cambodja: Phumi Kalai Thum
18. *Agrilus (Obenbergerilus) irrorellus HAR.* [BPiwl] – C-Siam: Kwae Noi Riv.: Niki
19. *Agrilus (Castelnaudilus) ornativentris SND.* [BPbhl] – Pakistan: Islamabad
20. *Agrilus (Biroilus) cavazzuttii CURL.* [BPjjq] - N.Guinea: W-Distr.: Oriomo
21. *Agrilus (Bellamyilus) lativertex HOŁ.* HT [USNM] – Fiji: SomoSomo
22. *Agrilus (Fisherilus) jadwiszczaki HOŁ.* HT [BPimy] – N.Britain: Hoskins: Potogabi
23. *Agrilus (Fisherilus) negrito HOŁ.* HT [BPkto] – Andamans
24. *Agrilus (Curlettilus) aurivestis HOŁ.* HT [BPjkv] – Sumatra: Kalawas: Banisan
25. *Agrilus (Pinarinus) maciejewskii HOŁ.* HT [BPkso] – Borneo: Bov.Kapoeas
26. *Agrilus (Pinarinus) quirosi HOŁ.* HT [BPjkt] – N.Hebrides: Tanna
27. *Agrilus (Pinarinus) pilipalipuntyuc HOŁ.* PT [BPjks] – Mindanao: Surigao Sur: Basilig
28. *Agrilus (Simpsonilus) xenius OBB.* ♀ [BPiwn] – Key Is.
29. *Agrilus (Degeerilus) persimilis HOŁ.* HT [KBIN] – Tonkin: Hoa-Binh
30. *Agrilus (Linneilus) fariniplagis HOŁ.* HT ♀ [BPjku] – W-Sumatra: Lebong Tandai
31. *Agrilus (Kerremansilus) leganyi HOŁ.* HT [BPksp] – E-Mindanao
32. *Agrilus (Epinagrilus) derrisi THY.* [BPijd] – India: Assam: 5 km. N Umrongso
33. *Agrilus (Descarpentrilus) erythrostictus robustior HOŁ.* HT [BPktr] – India: Arunachal Pr
34. *Agrilus (Taxonomilus) semiaeneus DEYR.* [BPksv] – Sumatra: Deli: Bukit Pandjang
35. *Agrilus (Cobosilus) rugiplumbeus COB.* ♂ [BPgnf] – N.Guinea
36. *Agrilus (Goryilus) minos DEYR.* ♀ [BPkpi] – Borneo: Sarawak
37. *Agrilus (Fabriciilus) sunderbanicola HOŁ.* PT [BPkty] – India: Bengale: Sunderbans
38. *Agrartus virilis CURL.* ♀ [BPksl] – N.Guinea: Madang Pr.: Baiteta

1. ***Sarawakita***

2. ***Theryilus***

3. ***Kurosawailus***

4. ***Wallaceilus***

5. ***Darwinilus***

6. ***Darwinilus***

7. ***Marcsikilus***

8. ***Jendekilus***

9. ***Deyrollilus***

10. ***Deyrollilus***

11. ***Deyrollilus***

12. ***Deyrollilus***

13. ***Deyrollilus***

14. ***Mayrilus***

15. ***Dobzhanskyilus***

16. ***Uragrilus***

17. ***Saundersilus***

18. ***Obenbergerilus***

19. ***Castelnaudilus***

20. ***Biroilus***

21. ***Bellamyilus***

22. ***Fisherilus***

23. ***Fisherilus***

24. ***Curlettilus***

25. ***Pinarinus***

26. ***Pinarinus***

27. ***Pinarinus***

28. ***Simpsonilus***

29. ***Degeerilus***

30. ***Linneilus***

31. ***Kerremansilus***

32. ***Epinagrilus***

33. ***Descarpentrilus***

34. ***Taxonomilus***

35. ***Cobosilus***

36. ***Goryilus***

37. ***Fabriciilus***

38. ***Agrartus***

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