

***Acmaeodera (Cobosiella) glebi* sp. n. – a new species of Acmaeoderini from India (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Polycestinae)**

***Acmaeodera (Cobosiella) glebi* sp. n. – новый вид жуков-златок трибы Acmaeoderini из Индии (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Polycestinae)**

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**Key words:** Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Polycestinae, Acmaeoderini, Acmaeodera, *Acmaeodera (Cobosiella)*, new species, India.

**Ключевые слова:** Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Polycestinae, Acmaeoderini, Acmaeodera, *Acmaeodera (Cobosiella)*, новый вид, Индия.

**Abstract.** *Acmaeodera (Cobosiella) glebi* sp. n. from India (Tamil-Nādu) is described and illustrated, and differential diagnosis is provided.

**Резюме.** Представлены описание, иллюстрации и дифференциальный диагноз нового вида *Acmaeodera (Cobosiella) glebi* sp. n. из Индии (Tamil-Nādu).

Subgenus *Acmaeodera (Cobosiella)* Volkovitsh, 1979 (type species *Acmaeodera chotanica* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1891) currently comprises 9 species distributed mainly in Oriental region (7 species) with only one species, *A. chotanica* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1891, occurring in the Middle and Central Asia and another species, *A. sudanica* Levey et Volkovitsh, 1996 distributed in Northern-East Africa [Bellamy, 2008]. Recently one more species of this subgenus, *A. (Cobosiella) kerzhneri* Volkovitsh, 2008, was described from India (Chota Nāgpur) [Volkovitsh, 2008]. A description of another new species from India is presented below. A taxonomic composition of the subgenus is still debatable, it is quite possible that some names are synonyms and there is a number of undescribed species from the South-East Asia and the Palaearctic in my disposal.

Acronyms and abbreviations used throughout the text: NMPC – National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic; ZIN – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; h – handwritten (for labels); p – printed (for labels).

*Acmaeodera (Cobosiella) glebi* Volkovitsh, sp. n.  
(Color plate 8: fig. 1–7)

**Material.** Holotype, ♂ (ZIN): “[India: Tamil-Nādu, Dharmapuri distr.] Noganoor [village], North Salem., F.R.I. Sandal Insect Survey (p), 24.V.30” (h). Paratype, ♀ (NMPC): “[India: Tamil-Nādu, Dharmapuri distr.] Jawalagiri [Jowlagiri village], North Salem., F.R.I. Sandal Insect Survey (p), 16.V.30” (h).

**Description.** Body (fig. 1–3, 5) small, strongly elongate, 3.36 times as long as pronotum at base, slender, convex, with defined dorsal curvature; black with inconspicuous bronzy sheen; elytra blackish-brown, nearly black, without metallic reflection, with rufescent marginal and humeral longitudinal stripes extending from the base to at least posterior 2/3, and transverse maculae at apical 1/4; dorsally covered with fine, lanceolate white scales, sides of pronotum, thoracic and abdominal segments with wider scales; sides of abdominal segments without glabrous “mirrors”; length

4.7–6.4 mm, width 1.4–1.9 mm.

Head broad, flattened when seen from above; frons flat, inconspicuously depressed medially but without distinct medial sulcus or line, with feebly arcuate, nearly subparallel sides. Vertex 1.92–1.94 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye and 1.03–1.09 as wide as frons above antennal depressions. Clypeus broad, separated from frons by shallow transverse sulcus extending the midlength of antennal fossae, with wide lateral branches, and with deep, trapezoid medial emargination anteriorly. Frons with ocellate changing to reticulate sculpture of large, round superficial umbilicate punctures with inconspicuous granules and micropunctures; intervals less than 1/2 diameter of punctures, finely shagreened; covered with white lanceolate scales approximately twice as long as diameter of punctures. Antennae of male long, 1.96 times as long as height of eye, sharply expanded from antennomere 4; antennomere 2 globular, strongly swollen; antennomere 3 slightly elongate, not expanded apically, distinctly narrower than 2nd; antennomere 4 sharply triangularly expanded, nearly as wide as long; distal antennomeres 5–9 transversely triangular, slightly wider than long; antennomere 10 triangular, as wide as long; antennomere 11 broken. Antennae of female much shorter, 1.56 times as long as height of eye, expanded from antennomere 4; antennomeres 2–3 as in male; antennomere 4 slightly expanded, triangular, weakly longer than wide; distal antennomeres 5–10 triangular, slightly longer than wide; antennomere 11 irregularly rhomboid.

Pronotum (fig. 1–3, 5) poorly convex, round, slightly transverse; 1.27–1.38 times as wide at base as long, widest at the middle; sides regularly arcuately converging toward anterior and posterior corners. Anterior margin distinctly bisinuate with arcuately projecting medial lobe, basal margin straight. Lateral carina very fine, poorly marked but entire, straight. Pronotal surface poorly convex, without medial groove; basal fossae punctiform, poorly marked. Pronotal sides with reticulate sculpture of superficial, round umbilicate punctures without granules and setiferous micropunctures, longitudinal rugosity lacking; disc medially with coarse punctate sculpture of large deep simple, scarcely asperate punctures separated by finely shagreened intervals equal to 1/2–1-diameter of puncture. Pronotal surface regularly covered with long recumbent lanceolate and setiform scales not concealing background. Anterior prosternal margin widely emarginate, bordered by a fine sulcus extending anterior corners; prosternum evenly convex, covered with ocellate to punctate sculpture of small punctures; prosternal process broad, not bordered laterally. Hypomeron with reticulate sculpture of large, polygonal, superficial umbilicate punctures on finely shagreened

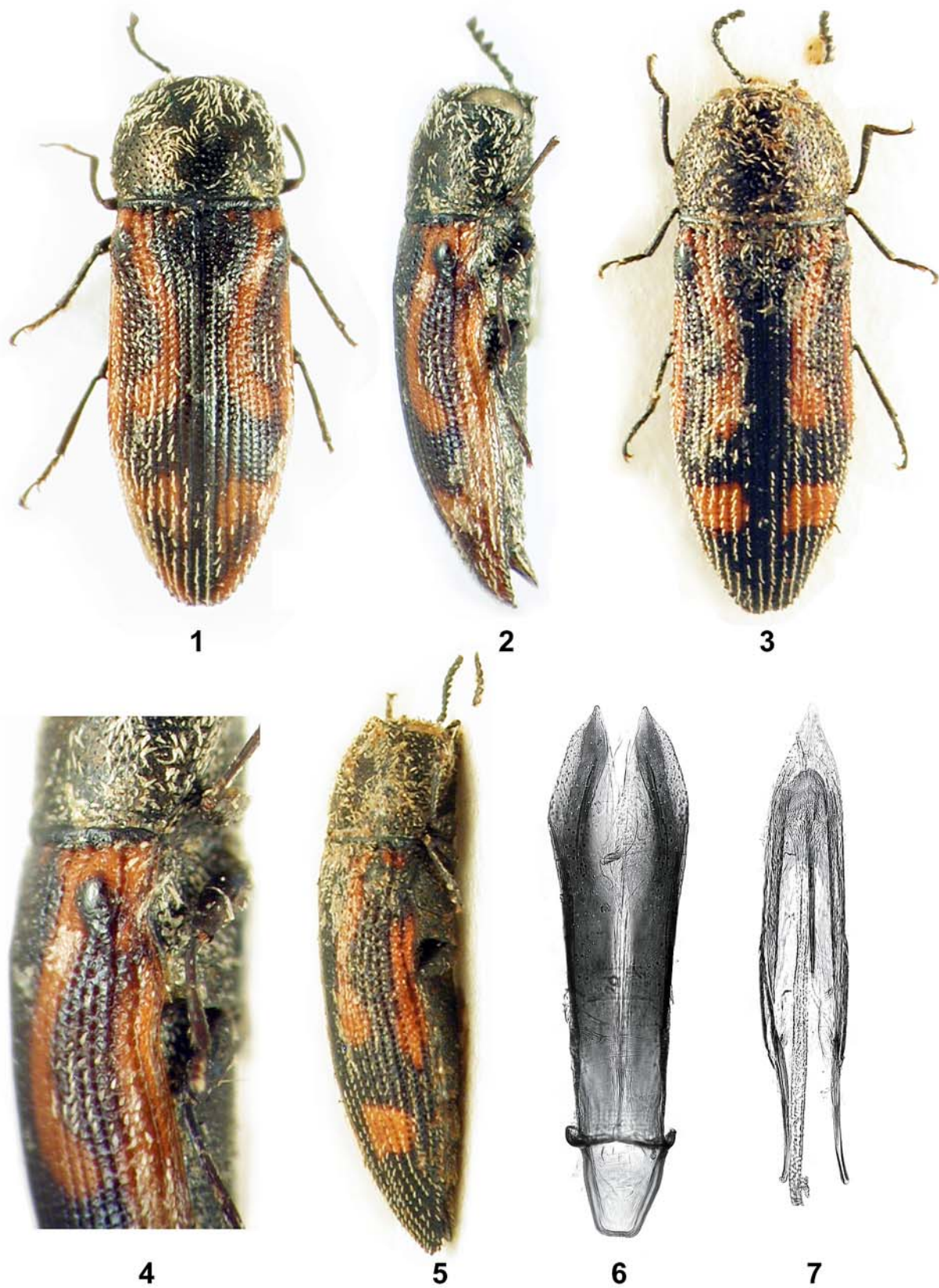


Fig. 1–7. *Acmaeodera (Cobosiella) glebi* sp. n.  
 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 – holotype (ZIN), male (body length 4.7 mm); 3, 5 – paratype (NMPC), female (body length 6.4 mm): 1–5 – habitus, 1, 3 – dorsal view, 2, 4, 5 – lateral view; 6, 7 – aedeagus: 6 – tegmen, 7 – penis.

Рис. 1–7. *Асмаеодера (Собосиелла) глеби* sp. n.  
 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 – голотип (ЗИН), самец (длина тела 4.7 мм); 3, 5 – паратип (НМРС), самка (длина тела 6.4 мм): 1–5 – габитус, 1, 3 – вид сверху, 2, 4, 5 – вид сбоку; 6, 7 – эдеагус: 6 – термен, 7 – пенис.

background. Mesosternum shallowly notched at middle.

Elytra (fig. 1–5) strongly elongate, 2.52–2.63 times as long as wide at base, convex, narrow; sides nearly subparallel, slightly diverging behind humeri toward posterior 1/3, and evenly arcuately converging to narrowly rounded apices. Subhumeral incisure (fig. 2, 4, 5) shallow, nearly entirely concealing metepisternum, anterolateral angles blunt, not prominent; epipleura behind incisure arcuately emarginated; epipleural serration formed by rather big, saw-like denticles at posterior 1/5, apical denticles claw-shaped. Strial punctures large, deep, separated at anterior 1/2, completely merging at posterior 1/2. Intervals weakly convex, narrow, wider on light-colored background, at disc 1.5–3 times as wide as striae; covered with fine, uniseriate punctures; background finely transversely rugulose. Elytral surface regularly covered with uniseriate lanceolate white scales. Elytra dull, without metallic reflection, blackish-brown, nearly black, with rufescent marginal and humeral longitudinal stripes extending from the base to at least posterior 2/3, and transverse maculae at apical 1/4, in holotype nearly merging with marginal stripe.

Legs (fig. 1–3) blackish-bronzy, metacoxal plates with posterior margin nearly straight, emarginated laterally, without lateral tooth. Tibiae slender, slightly widened toward apices; hind tibia bearing comb of short yellowish setae externally. Tarsomeres subequal; 5<sup>th</sup> slender, weakly expanded apically; tarsal pads small, developed on tarsomeres 1–4, each larger toward distal end. Claws long, double, strongly curved, with internal tooth blunt, nearly extending apex of claw.

Abdomen dark bronze, sides with ocellate sculpture of dense umbilicate punctures changing to smaller horseshoe-shaped punctures on finely shagreened background on sternal discs; sides of 1<sup>st</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> sternites without smooth glabrous areas (“mirrors”). Sides of thoracic and abdominal segments covered with dense lanceolate scales not concealing background. Anal sternite regularly rounded, slightly blunted apically, bordered with fine sulcus, not depressed.

Male. Aedeagus (fig. 6, 7) slender; basal piece of tegmen with wide and long ventral apodeme, apical parts of parameres

membranous (fig. 6); penis (fig. 7) poorly sclerotized with narrow rod-like medial lamina.

Female. Ovipositor of tubular type, moderately elongate.

**Variation.** Female (fig. 3, 5) differs in elytral marking: marginal stripe shorter, not extending elytral apices; humeral longitudinal stripe subparallel, not jointing marginal one; subapical maculae isolated.

**Diagnosis.** *A. (C.) glebi* sp. n. differs from all other species of *Acmaeodera* (*Cobosiella*) by elytral marking consisting of two longitudinal stripes and subapical maculae (fig. 1–3, 5), poorly marked subhumeral incisure nearly entirely concealing metepisternum (fig. 3, 4, 5); and the structure of male genitalia (fig. 6, 7).

**Distribution.** India: Tamil-Nādu.

**Etymology.** This species is dedicated to the blessed memory of my scientific adviser, Prof. Gleb S. Medvedev, a World authority in tenebrionid taxonomy, President of Russian Entomological Society, and a leader of the Laboratory of Insect Systematics of the Zoological Institute RAS (St. Petersburg).

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