



Notes on the genus *Anthaxia* Eschscholtz, 1829 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Anthaxiini) from Myanmar with description of a new species and a new record for Cambodia

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Abstract

A new species of genus *Anthaxia* (*Haplanthaxia*) Reitter, 1911 from Myanmar is described and illustrated here: *Anthaxia* (*Haplanthaxia*) *haraldi* **sp. nov.** New records of *Anthaxia* Escholtz, 1829 for Myanmar and Cambodia are presented.

Key words: Taxonomy, Oriental region

Introduction

Anthaxia (*Haplanthaxia*) *haraldi* **sp. nov.** was collected by Dr. Harald Schillhammer in Myanmar in May, 2005. These two specimens represent an unmistakable species, described and illustrated here. This species is unique among oriental *Anthaxia* and cannot be attributed to any existing species group. During his several trips to Myanmar, Dr. Schillhammer collected several more specimens of *Anthaxia*, all of them were recorded from Myanmar for the first time; new records are presented.

Material and methods

A Canon 80D digital camera attached with Canon MP-E65mm f/2.8–5x macro lens was used to capture the colour images. The body length was measured in the middle of the body following the elytral suture (the same for the pronotal and elytral length); width of body means the maximum body width (usually the maximum span between lateral pronotal margins or span between outer margin of humeral callosities). The double slash (//) is used for the separating data on the different labels, the square brackets ([]) for clarification of the text of the locality labels, slash (/) is used for separating lines of text on single label. Abbreviations of depositories used in the text:

AKCC	Arnošt Kudrna Jr. collection, České Budějovice, Czech Republic
MPCP	Mikuláš Plachetka collection, Prague, Czech Republic
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum collection, Wien, Austria

Taxonomy

Anthaxia haraldi sp. nov.

Type locality: Myanmar, Sagaing Division, Alaungdaw Katthapa National Park, 22°19.113'N; 94°28.518'E.

Type specimens. Holotype ♂ (NMHW): MYANMAR: Sagaing Division / Alaungdaw Katthapa NP / 22°19.113'N 94°28.518'E / 3.–13. 5. 2003, ca. 350 m, light, / leg. Boukal & Schillhammer (101). Paratype ♂ (MPCP): same data

as holotype. Type specimens bear red labels with printed text: HOLOTYPE [PARATYPE respectively] / *Anthaxia* / (*Haplanthaxia*) / *haraldi* sp. nov. / det. M. Plachetka 2024.

Diagnosis. Rather convex, medium sized, lustrous, colourful species. Head large, wide as anterior margin of pronotum, vertex black with green tinge, frons convex, golden orange to red bronze, head covered with long white setae. Eyes projecting beyond outline of head. Pronotum rather convex, with wide depression in lateroposterior angles, golden orange laterally, with black macula with thin golden margin in the centre, lateral margins irregularly rounded. Scutellum wide, cordiform, 1.5 times as wide as long, golden green. Elytra 1.75 times as long as wide, oval, last third tapering. Elytra black-blue, with green or blue-green stripe along lateral margins suture and along the suture. Elytra widely depressed along lateral margins, the depression reaching half of elytral width. Ventral surface lustrous, black with golden orange and green tinge, partly with lustrous reflection. Aedeagus slender, long, spindle-shaped.

Description of holotype. Holotype male (Figs. 1, 2, 3). Head large, eyes projecting beyond outline of head, vertex black with green tinge, frons convex, near vertex golden orange, then red-bronze. Head covered with rather long, white setae. Sculpture of frons consists of irregular, microsculptured polygonal cells with central grains, with setae growing from central grains. Eyes large, reniform, inner margins slightly, irregularly S-shaped, widest near labrum. Antennae slightly overlapping the middle length of pronotum when laid alongside. Antennae golden orange to copper, covered with long white setae. Scape claviform, about 3.5 times as long as wide; pedicel barrel-shaped, 2 times as long as wide; third antennomere rectangular, 1.9 times as long as wide; antennomeres 4–7 asymmetrically trapezoidal; 8–10 rectangular; terminal antennomere oval with sharp, triangular apex.

Pronotum convex, 1.8 times as long as wide, brightly golden-orange, with a symmetrical black central macula with uneven margins, bordered by a thin golden margin. Lateral margins unevenly curved, widest in the middle, anterior margin bisinuous, lobate in the middle, lateral anterior angles sharp. Pronotum with two depressions near latero-posterior angles, depressions deep, but small. Sculpture of pronotum consist of irregular, microsculptured polygonal cells with central grains, with short white setae growing from central grains.

Scutellum cordiform, 1.4 as wide as long, reticulate, lustrous, green to golden green, anterior margin strongly depressed.

Elytra 1.75 times as long as wide, unevenly oval, anterior two thirds almost parallel-sided, posterior third tapering. Elytra with very short, recumbent, sparse, white setae. Elytra lustrous, blue with green or golden green stripe along anterior and lateral margins, near apex very narrow, along suture is green stripe broad in anterior third, then tapering. These stripes partly with light blue tinge, especially at the margins. Each elytron depressed from humeral callosities along lateral margin, this depression wide, reaching half of elytral length, minor depression along suture. Transverse, basal and postscutellar depressions deep.

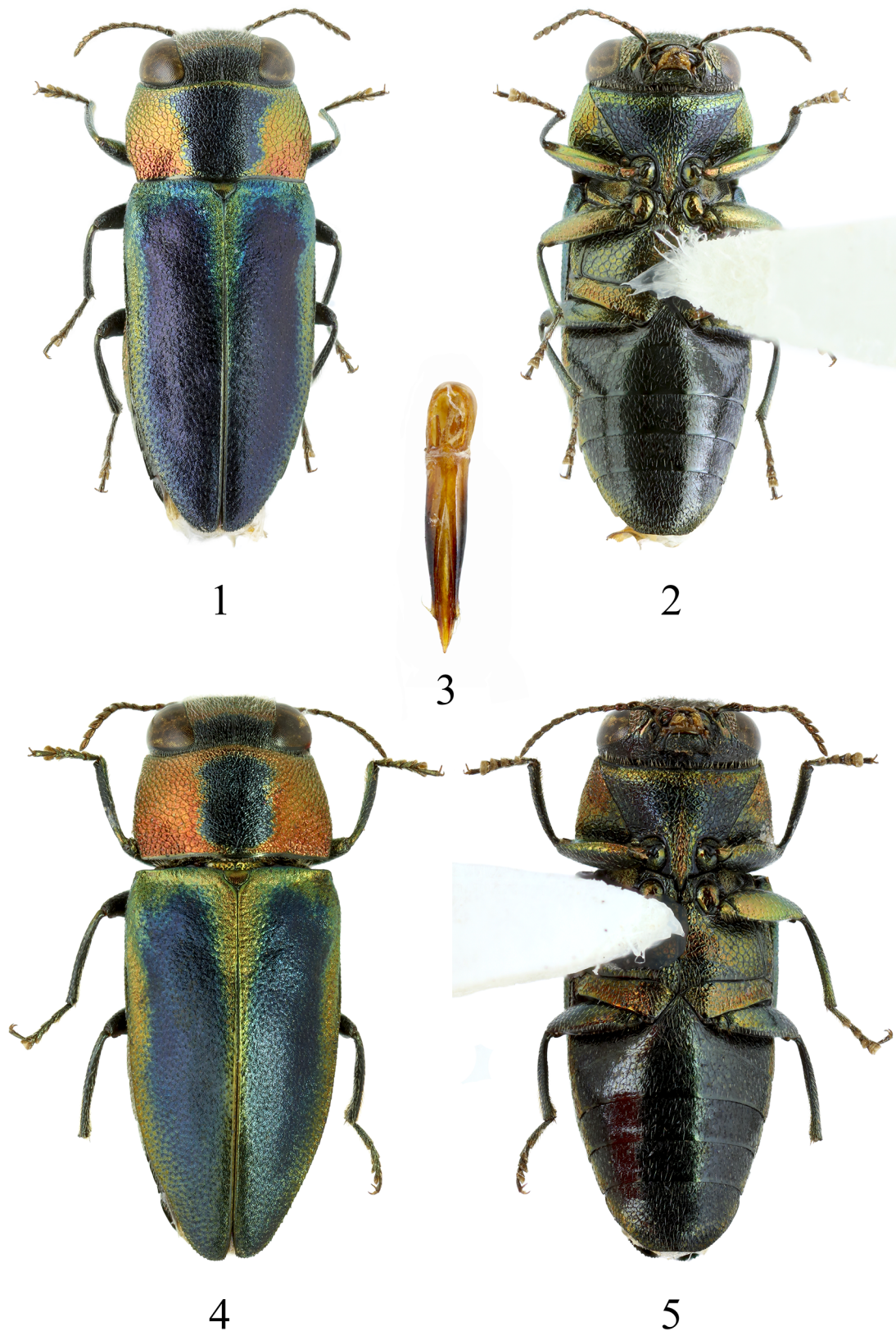
Ventral side lustrous, mostly highly reflective. Surface of ventral side consist of irregular, mostly pentagonal cells with central grains, on the sternites cells less distinct. White setae growing from central grains. Proepisternum golden green to golden orange, prosternum blue-black with green tinge, anterior margin green, prosternal process golden green. Mesosternum and metasternum black with strong golden green tinge. Metacoxae golden orange, without any sharp angle or spine. Ventrites black with violet reflection, lateral margins golden-orange to copper red. Last sternite obtusely rounded, apex truncate, without notch, with depression along margin, depression widest near lateral angles.

Legs rather short, bicolorous: dorsal side black partly with golden-green tinge, ventral side regularly golden-green. Legs covered by white setae. Protibiae unmodified, meso- and metatibiae slightly incurved, with indistinct denticulation and row of white setae on inner margins, metatibiae with small depression near apex on inner margin, with row of setae on both margins. Adhesive pads and tarsal claws pale brown. Tarsi slightly enlarged at base.

Aedeagus long, slender, spindle-shaped, equally wide from the base to anterior third, then tapering. Apical part of parameres slightly enlarged with several long, pale setae, apices sharp, triangular. Median lobe parallel-sided in anterior three-quarters, then tapering towards triangular apex. Preapical half of median lobe slightly enlarged and elevated, lateral margins with microdenticulation.

Measurements. Length: 4.3–4.6 mm (holotype 4.3 mm), width: 1.2–1.5 mm (holotype: 1.2 mm).

Variability. Although only two specimens are known, it is clear that *A. haraldi* sp. nov. is strongly variable species. Paratype (Figs. 4, 5) possesses different shape of pronotal macula (macula itself is symmetrical in both specimens) and different shape of pronotum (widest in posterior third, while widest in the middle in holotype), elytra are dark blue while margins are greener.



FIGURES 1–5. 1—*Anthaxia (Haplanthaxia) haraldi* sp. nov., holotype (dorsal view); 2—*A. (H.) haraldi* sp. nov., holotype (ventral view); 3—*A. (H.) haraldi* sp. nov., holotype (aedeagus); 4—*A. (H.) haraldi* sp. nov., paratype (dorsal view); 5—*A. (H.) haraldi* sp. nov., paratype (ventral view).

Bionomy. Unknown.

Distribution. Myanmar.

Etymology. This species is named after one of the collectors, curator in Naturhistorisches Museum Wien and specialist in Staphylinidae: Harald Schillhammer.

Differential diagnosis. There is no similar species in the Oriental region. Several species of the *Anthaxia* (*Haplanthaxia*) *weyersi* Kerremans, 1900 species group have roughly similar elytral pattern, but all of them are much smaller (Bílý, 1990), less convex and all differ by very widely and deeply depressed posterior angles of pronotum. Species of *Anthaxia* (*Haplanthaxia*) *collaris* Kerremans, 1893 species group are similar with respect to general shape of body, however none of these species has a similar elytral pattern and colouration in male (all are green, blue-green or bronze-green, several species with black, usually not well outlined, irregular oval macula along elytral suture and irregular, indistinct dark macula on pronotum), all members of *A. collaris* species group possess tarsal claws with basal hook (Bílý, 1995). *A. haraldi* **sp. nov.** has simple tarsal claws, only with slightly enlarged base.

Anthaxia (*Haplanthaxia*) *agilis* Obenberger, 1958

Specimen examined: ♂ (NMHW) MYANMAR: Sagaing Division / Alaungdaw Katthapa NP / 22°18.902'N 94°28.060'E / 6. 5. 2003, ca. 400 m / leg. Schillhammer *et al.* (109).

Distributed in south-west China, northern Laos and Thailand (Bílý, 2015), this is first record for Myanmar.

Anthaxia (*Haplanthaxia*) *dahoi* Baudon, 1966

Specimens examined: 1♂, 2♀ (NMHW): MYANMAR: Sagaing Division / Alaungdaw Katthapa NP / 22°19.113'N 94°28.518'E / 3.–13. 5. 2003, ca. 350 m, light, / leg. Boukal & Schillhammer (101).

One of the most common *Anthaxia* species in northern Vietnam, Laos and northern Thailand. New record for Myanmar.

Anthaxia (*Thailandia*) *rondoni* Baudon, 1962

Specimen examined: Myanmar: ♀ (NMHW): MYANMAR: Shan State / NW Kalaw, km 15 Kalaw—Thazi / 20°42.31'N 96°30.96'E / 16. 5. 1999, ca. 850 m / leg. Schillhammer & Schuh (46). **Cambodia:** ♀ (MPCP): CAMBODIA 10.–18. 5. 2024 / Krong Saen Monourom env. / Mondulkiri prov. / Martinů Ivo lgt. ♂, ♀ (AKCC): CAMBODIA Ratanakiri Pr. / BANLUNG / 18.–22. 5. 2024 320 M. / 13°44'N 107°0'E / A. Kudrna Jr. LGT.

Not often collected, but probably widespread species, known from Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, recently reported from China, Yunnan (Qi, Song *et al.* 2023). New record for Myanmar, new record for Cambodia.

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