



New taxa, distribution and biological records of Afrotropical Coraebini Bedel, 1921 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Agrilinae)

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Abstract

One new genus and three new species of southern African Coraebini are proposed. *Ethiopoeus* **gen. nov.** is described for *Meliboeus croesus* Obenberger, 1931, yielding *E. croesus*, **comb. nov.** The fifth species of *Paradorella*, *P. natalensis* **sp. nov.** is described from South Africa, Kwazulu-Natal, and diagnosed in a key to the genus. The second known species of *Pseudokerremansia*, *P. zuluensis* **sp. nov.** is described from South Africa, Kwazulu-Natal and contrasted with *P. arcuata* (Péringuey, 1908). The fifth known species of *Strandietta*, *S. austroafricana* **sp. nov.** is described from Entabeni Forest Reserve in South Africa, with a key to the genus. Additional distribution and host records are given for species of *Anodontodora* Obenberger, 1931, *Asymades* Kerremans, 1893, *Chalcophlocteis* Obenberger, 1924, *Discoderoides* Théry, 1936, *Paradorella* Obenberger, 1923 and *Strandietta* Obenberger, 1931. Lectotypes are designated for *Chalcophlocteis hauseri* Obenberger, 1931 and *Meliboeus croesus* Obenberger, 1931.

Key words: Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Coraebini, new genus, new species, new distributional records, new host plant records, Africa

Introduction

In the time since the publication of the catalogue of Sub-Saharan African Coraebini Bedel (Bellamy 1991), new taxa and new records for previously described taxa continue to accumulate including those recently published (Bellamy 2008a). The seminal work on the classification of the entire tribe Coraebini by Kubáň *et al.* (2001) is followed herein to place genera in their respective subtribes, which was followed in the more recent familial summary classification (Bellamy 2003) and is, in turn, the basis for the presentation of the now complete and partially published world catalogue (e.g. Bellamy, 2008b, 2008c, 2008d).

Full synonymies are listed in the catalogue (Bellamy 1991, 2008d) and are not repeated here. Genus-group taxa are listed alphabetically below the respective subtribes in lieu of a phylogeny-based classification. The sequence of the subtribes conforms to the organization presented by Kubáň, *et al.* (2001) and followed by Bellamy (2003, 2008d). Label data are presented verbatim; expanded comments are added as needed in square brackets. Because some of the known taxa discussed herein for distribution or hosts have never been adequately illustrated, I take that opportunity now. The specimens recorded herein are housed in the following collections, with the collection codens from the Insect and Spider Collections of the World website (<http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/codens/codens-r-us.html>, accessed: 12 May 2008).

CLBC	my research collection, Sacramento, California, U.S.A.
MRAC	Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium
MZUF	Museo Zoologico "La Specola", Florence, Italy