



### A new species of *Chrysobothris* Eschscholtz, 1829, the first from Fiji (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

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The genus *Chrysobothris* Eschscholtz is one of the oldest buprestid genus-group names (Eschscholtz 1829), one of the largest buprestid genera (706 species, 36 subspecies vide Bellamy 2008:1587–1696) and one of only two truly cosmopolitan buprestid genera (*Agrilus* Curtis, 1815 being the other). Until recently, species of *Chrysobothris* were unknown in remote Pacific islands (see Comments below). The addition of this taxon to the list of Fiji Buprestidae increases the total to 50 species and one subspecies in 14 genera, which is certainly a respectably-sized fauna for such a small and remote group of islands.

Label data is presented verbatim. Surface sculpture terminology follows Harris (1979). Abbreviations are limited to: BMNH = The Natural History Museum, London and FNIC = Fiji National Insect Collection, Suva.

#### *Chrysobothris fiji* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2–6)

**Description of holotype** (♀). **Diagnosis.** Body generally flattened above although slightly transversely convex laterally; very slightly transversely convex below on disc of thoracic and abdominal ventrites; length 13.2 mm, maximum width (across elytral humeri) 5.8 mm; dark aeneous dorsally, with a red-cupreous tint on distal clypeal margin, base of each mandible, thoracic and abdominal ventrites laterally and most of each femur and tibia; otherwise with bright green to blue-green as follows: eight elytral foveae, basal antennomeres, maxillary palpomeres, median portion of thoracic ventrites and abdominal ventrites 1–4, apicolateral angles of abdominal ventrites 2, 3, 4, at bispinose apex of 5; additionally the elytral foveae each have a very thin bright cupreous perimeter; surface of head rugulose-lacunose laterally, imbricate medially; pronotum punctate generally, additionally irregularly transversely or obliquely rugose medially; elytra generally punctate, with posterior half additionally transversely rugose; ventral surface generally more finely punctate, lateroposterior surface of prosternum transversely rugose; dorsal surface mostly glabrous, sparse, moderately long, recumbent white setae on frontovertex and on apicolateral portions of pronotum and elytra; a more dense amount of setae along posterior margin of each eye, partially underlying anterior margin of pronotum; one seta posteriad each lateroposterior marginal spine projecting posteriorly; antennomeres, labrum, legs and ventral surface with a slightly more dense setal covering, especially on disc of thoracic ventrites. **Head.** Frontovertex very feebly projecting beyond outline of head; surface flattened to a broad, shallow depression medially, which narrows between antennal cavities; eyes very large with inner margins very strongly converging dorsally; antennal cavities large, shallow, separated by distance approximately equal to width of each cavity; clypeal distal margin nearly evenly transverse, slightly thickened laterally and with very slight median angulate emargination; gena with very slight oblique depression beneath eye to receive basal antennomeres in repose. **Antennae.** Short, compact, antennomere 1 stout, subequal in length to 2+3; 2 short, flattened; 3 nearly 2x length of 2; 4–10 short, compact, slight wider than long, each with lateral projection rounded; 11 slightly longer than 10, roundly oblique. **Pronotum.** Width 2x length, maximum width slightly anterior to posterior margin; anterior margin evenly transverse medially, with slight anterior arch laterally; lateral margin bisinuate, generally subparallel to each other; posterior margin moderately biarcuate, with very feeble medial emargination anterior to scutellum; lateroposterior angles broadly rounded, subacute; disc more or less evenly transversely convex. **Scutellum.** Moderate in size, subtriangular, anterior margin feebly convex, lateral margins feebly concave, all three angles narrowly acuminate. **Elytra.** Wider opposite humeri than maximum pronotal width; anterior margin bisinuate, one slightly projecting anterior lobe inside median longitude; disc flattened, very slightly transversely convex; with four very slightly