

Article



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Description of a new species of Anthaxia Eschscholtz, 1829 from Jordan, with notes on the *Anthaxia winkleri* species-group (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

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Abstract

A new species of Anthaxia Eschscholtz, 1829 endemic to Jordan, Anthaxia (Haplanthaxia) nabataea sp. nov., is described and illustrated. The new taxon is compared to its most similar species, and data about its distribution, bionomy and taxonomic position are given, together with some notes on the Anthaxia (Haplanthaxia) winkleri species-group.

Keys words: Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Buprestidae, *Anthaxia*, new species, distribution, bionomy, Jordan

Introduction

During a field trip to Jordan made in 1998, we collected some dead branches of Astragalus sp. on the eastern slope of the Araba valley, along the road from Feifa to Tafilah. From this wood we obtained several specimens of a new species of the genus Anthaxia which on closer examination turned out to belong to the Anthaxia (Haplanthaxia) winkleri species-group (formerly Anthaxia (Haplanthaxia) armeniaca species-group—see Baiocchi & Magnani 2008). Since then this new species, Anthaxia (Haplanthaxia) nabataea sp. nov., has also been collected and reared by other entomologists who visited the same area.

Our hesitation in describing this new species was due to the fact that its taxonomic position within its group remained rather unclear until a further new species from Iran, Anthaxia (Haplanthaxia) sagartiana Baiocchi & Magnani, 2011 was studied and described (Baiocchi & Magnani 2011). Both A. (H.) sagartiana and A. (H.) nabataea sp. nov. show characters similar to those found in Anthaxia (Haplanthaxia) gedrosiana Bílý, 1983 (Fig. 2, 24), a species apparently endemic to south-eastern Iran. All three species were found in subdesert areas typical of most of the Middle East countries, and in a previous study (Baiocchi & Magnani 2011), on the basis of some morphological characters, they were tentatively placed in the A. (H.) gedrosiana complex, within the informal A. (H.) winkleri species-group.

Locality data of specimens are cited verbatim; additional comments are quoted in [square brackets]; data from separate labels are divided by a slash mark (/). The length of the specimens was measured from the anterior pronotal margin to the posterior elytral apex. In the description of surface sculpture, we applied the terminology found in the paper of Harris (1979). Photographs 1-3, 5-11, 13-21, 26 by D. Baiocchi, photographs 4, 27 by M. Gigli, photographs 12, 22, 24, 25 by A. Hallgass (all pictures are not to the same scale). The following acronyms are used for deposition of specimens:

ALCR	Andrea Liberto collection, Rome, Italy
DBCR	Daniele Baiocchi collection, Roma, Italy

DGCC Domenico Gianasso collection, Castelnuovo Don Bosco, Italy

DPPAJ Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Amman, Jordan

FICO Francesco Izzillo collection, Orta di Atella, Italy **GMCC** Gianluca Magnani collection, Cesena, Italy