

***Agrilus (Agrilus) sundholmi*, a new *Agrilus* from Australia (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)**

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A revision of the continental Australian species in the genus *Agrilus* Curtis, 1825 (Curletti, 2001, and supplements in 2002 and 2003) clarified the taxonomy, described two new subgenera, and described new taxa increasing the known Australian taxa to 47. Subsequently, five additional species have been described (Curletti 2007, 2008). Considering the size of the Australian mainland, and the cosmopolitan diversity of *Agrilus* (some 2700+ described species), the genus is poorly represented in Australia. Recent field work by entomological enthusiasts in central New South Wales has brought to light another new species, and increases the total number of Australian species of *Agrilus* to 53.

Collection abbreviations.

Specimens were deposited in the following public and private collections:

AMSA	Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia
ASSA	A. M. Sundholm collection, Turrella (Sydney), Australia
ASCA	A. Scott collection, Cambridge Park (Sydney), Australia
MCCI	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Carmagnola, Italy
MHPA	T.M. Hanlon collection, Perth, Australia
QMBA	Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia

***Agrilus (Agrilus) sundholmi* n. sp.**

(Figures 1, 2)

Description. Length 8.5 to 10.7 mm. Head and pronotum bronze, elytra dark green, not metallic. Head with wide vertex, more than 1/3 of the anterior edge of pronotum. Frons flattened, almost glabrous with pubescent oval white spot medially and a transverse stripe of white pubescence basally. Same pubescence, but more dense, covering the integument and gula. Clypeus separate from the frons by a deep sulcus. Pronotum squared, not very transverse, with lateral margins and posterior right-angled. Disc depressed at the sides, covered by white pruinose pubescence covering the integument. The same pubescence medially, densely within the longitudinal sulcus. Sculpture composed of numerous narrow transverse striae. Premarginal carinula entire. Marginal carinae subparallel, separate from the posterior margin. Anterior prosternal lobe without teeth, a little sinuate medially. Scutellum with transverse carina. Elytra with perisutural depression, covered by white pruinose pubescence forming two longitudinal stripes suturally; remaining surface glabrous. Apex subacute and microdenticulate. Ventral margins with two median stripes of white pubescence on the thoracic ventrites. The same pubescence on metepisterna and at the metacoxa. Apical margin of the last visible ventrite rounded and entire. Legs with protarsal claws bifid; mesotarsal and metatarsal claws mucronate. Metatarsus nearly as long as the metatibia in the male; metatarsus much shorter than the metatibia in the female and nearly the same length as the other tarsi. Aedeagus sclerotized, black, elongate and parallel. Median lobe with acute apex (Fig. 2).

Variation. In the paratypes, the elytral color varies from dark green to brown. The females have a more rounded body, metatarsus only as long as the tibia, with the second tarsomere markedly shorter; anterior claws mucronate.

Specimens examined. Type locality: Holotype ♂, 8.5 mm. Australia N.S.W. Shepherds Hill 33°03'06.50"S 146°14'44.92"E, elev. ~ 166 m, 23.I.2005, ~ 8:45 pm AEDT, on leaves of *Acacia calamifolia* Sweet ex Lindl., A.