



Article

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A revision of the genera *Anilaroides* Théry, 1934, **stat. nov.** and *Tetragonoschema* Thomson, 1857 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Buprestinae: Anthaxiini)

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Abstract

A taxonomic revision of the genera *Tetragonoschema* Thomson, 1857 and *Anilaroides* Théry, 1934, **stat. nov.**, with the descriptions of the subgenus *Patagoschema* **subgen. nov.** and two new species: *Tetragonoschema* (*T.*) *barriesi* **sp. nov.** (Paraguay) and *T.* (*P.*) *cobosi* **sp. nov.** (Argentina). Representatives of all the included species and their male genitalia are illustrated and all species are keyed. Taxonomic history of the genera is given and all available data concerning their bionomy are compiled.

A new status is proposed for *Anilaroides* Théry, 1934, **stat. nov.** and the following synonymy is suggested: *Tetragonoschema* (*T.*) *aeneum* Kerremans, 1899 = *T.* (*T.*) *opacicollis* Théry, 1944, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *tigrense* Obenberger, 1947, **syn. nov.**; *T.* (*T.*) *strandii* Obenberger, 1924 = *T.* (*T.*) *albopilosa* Hoscheck, 1931, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *crassum* Théry, 1944, **syn. nov.**; *T.* (*T.*) *fossicolle* Kerremans, 1900 = *T.* (*T.*) *pujoli* Théry, 1944, **syn. nov.**; *T.* (*T.*) *nanum* Obenberger, 1922 = *T.* (*T.*) *brasiliae* Obenberger, 1922, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *medium* Obenberger, 1922, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *pygmaeum* Théry, 1944, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *vicinum* Théry, 1944, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *tucumanum* Cobos, 1949, **syn. nov.**; *T.* (*T.*) *purpurascens* Kerremans, 1897 = *T.* (*T.*) *latum* Théry, 1944, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *missionarium* Obenberger, 1947, **syn. nov.**; *T.* (*T.*) *undatum* (Steinheil, 1874) = *T.* (*T.*) *argentiniensis* Obenberger, 1915, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *sulci* Obenberger, 1932, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *caerulans* Théry, 1944, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *fallaciosum* Théry, 1944, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *santafeanum* Obenberger, 1947, **syn. nov.** = *T.* (*T.*) *vianai* Obenberger, 1947, **syn. nov.**

Lectotypes are designated for the following species: *Anilara brasiliensis* Kerremans, 1897, *Anthaxia quadrata* Buquet, 1841, *Tetragonoschema aeneum* Kerremans, 1899, *T. albopilosa* Hoscheck, 1931, *T. Argentiniense* var. *janthinum* Obenberger, 1932, *T. argentiniense* var. *wagneri* Obenberger, 1930, *T. brasiliae* Obenberger, 1922, *T. crassum* Théry, 1944, *T. cupreocingulata* Hoscheck, 1931, *T. darlingtoni* Théry, 1944, *T. fossicolle* Kerremans, 1900, *T. interioris* Obenberger, 1922, *T. medium* Obenberger, 1922, *T. missionarium* Obenberger, 1947, *T. nanum* Obenberger, 1922, *T. paraguayense* Obenberger, 1922, *T. patagonicum* Obenberger, 1922, *T. purpurascens* Kerremans, 1897, *T. pygmeum* Théry, 1944, *T. rubromarginatum* Théry, 1944, *T. santafeanum* Obenberger, 1947, *T. strandii* Obenberger, 1924, *T. sulci* Obenberger, 1932, *T. tigrense* Obenberger, 1947, *T. vianai* Obenberger, 1947 and *T. vicinum* Théry, 1944.

Key words: Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Anthaxiini, *Tetragonoschema*, *Anilaroides* **stat. nov.**, *Patagoschema* **subgen. nov.**, two new species, keys, catalogue, new country records, Neotropical region

Introduction

Quite recently I have obtained for determination a large number of specimens of the genus *Tetragonoschema* Thomson, 1857 from various institutional and private collections. This material was also supplemented by hundreds of specimens collected by my colleagues and I in Paraguay in the last two years. I discovered that the determination of the species of this genus was impossible without the taxonomic revision of the genus and the study of all type specimens. The genus has been revised twice (Obenberger, 1922; Théry, 1944), but a reassessment of the types of the previously described species was omitted in both papers; the same problem is found in the papers by Cobos (1949, 1959, 1972) in which new species were described. Since the papers mentioned above do not contain proper differential diagnoses it became clear that some species are either very similar to each other or conspecific. According to Bellamy (2008) the genus comprises 35 species distributed in Central and South America.