



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4007.3.5>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:C2CB5691-4F10-45CE-903A-646EA9BE22AB>

A new species of *Buprestis* subgenus *Akiyamaia* from South-Eastern Tibet, China (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Buprestini)

HAO HUANG¹ & ZHAO-HUI PAN^{2,3}

¹503, Unit 1, #1 Dongtinghu Road, Qingdao, P.R. China. E-mail: cmdhxx@hotmail.com

²Agricultural and Animal Husbandry College of Tibet University, Linzhi 860000, P.R. China. E-mail: panzhaohui2005@163.com

³Corresponding author

Abstract

Buprestis (*Akiyamaia*) *intercostata* sp. n. is described from Chayu, south-eastern Tibet. It is characterized by the presence of three additional longitudinal carinae inserted between the elevated suture and the three normal costae commonly found on each elytron of the previously known species of *Akiyamaia*.

Key words: Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Buprestinae, Buprestini, Buprestina, *Buprestis*, *Akiyamaia*, new species, Tibet, China

Introduction

A male specimen of *Buprestis* subgenus *Akiyamaia* was unexpectedly collected by the junior author from a subalpine forest in Chayu area, south-eastern Tibet, belonging to an undescribed species. Considering that nearly all species of the subgenus *Akiyamaia* are very rare in nature and additional specimens are unlikely to be available in the near future, the authors decided to describe this new species.

The subgenus *Akiyamaia* Kurosawa, 1988 (type species: *Buprestis mirabilis* Kurosawa, 1969) was originally established as one of the four subgenera of the genus *Cypriacis* Casey, 1909 (type species: *Anchylocheira lauta* LeConte, 1854 = *Buprestis aurulenta* Linnaeus, 1767) (*sensu* Kurosawa 1988). *Cypriacis* was established originally by Casey (1909) as one of the three subgenera of the genus *Buprestis* Linnaeus, 1758 (type species: *Buprestis octoguttata* Linnaeus, 1758) for classifying the North American species; it was upgraded to generic rank by Richter (1952) who established two more subgenera for the Palaearctic species of *Buprestis*. Kurosawa (1988) rearranged the generic and subgeneric classifications of the genus *Buprestis* and its allies classified by him as the *Buprestis* generic group, which were historically included by Obenberger (1941) in the genus *Buprestis* (*sensu* Obenberger 1941) but were recently accepted by Bellamy (2003) as the subtribe Buprestina of the tribe Buprestini after the removal of *Neobuprestis* Kerremans, 1903 (type species: *Strigoptera australis* Blackburn, 1891 = *Stigmodera peroni* Castelnau & Gory, 1838). The genera *Neobuprestis* (with *Balthasarella* Obenberger, 1958 recently revised by Levey & Bellamy, 2013 as its subgenus) and *Zulubuprestis* Bellamy, 1991 (type species: *Zulubuprestis reliquia* Bellamy, 1991) were partly or totally considered as members of Buprestini (Cobos 1974, Bellamy 1986, 1991) or the *Buprestis* generic group (Kurosawa 1988, Bellamy 1994); it was subsequently suggested by Volkovitsh (2001) that they constituted a separate generic group of tribal level, based upon a comparative morphological study of antennal structures using scanning electron microscopy; Levey & Bellamy (2013) described the genus *Burnsiellus* which belongs to the Buprestinae and may be relatively closely related to the *Aglaostola* branch of the Buprestinae, pointed out the similarity in the exposed anteclypeus between the Epistomentini, *Zulubuprestis*, *Buprestis* and its related genera, and did not think it is possible to draw any firm conclusions regarding the relationship of *Neobuprestis* to the Epistomentini and *Buprestis* and its related genera without a thorough cladistic analysis of the subfamily Buprestinae as a whole. Holyński (1993) regarded Buprestina to be monogeneric subtribe containing a single genus *Buprestis* with a number of subgenera including