Paracupta (Chalcotaenia) jana sp. nov. from Indonesia (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Chrysochroinae)

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Abstract. New species of the subgenus *Chalcotaenia* of *Paracupta* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Chrysochroinae) is described: *Paracupta* (*Chalcotaenia*) *jana* sp. nov. from Indonesia: Seram and Wruwarez islands. This species is illustrated with colour photographs of habitus. A key to all species of the subgenus *Chalcotaenia* is presented.

INTRODUCTION

Paracupta and Chalcotaenia were established by Deyrolle (1864) as two separate genera. Théry (1926) downgraded Chalcotaenia to a subgenus of the genus Chrysodema Laporte de Castelnau & Gory, 1837, but following authors did not accept this change and considered Chalcotaenia a valid genus. Hołyński (1997) downgraded Chalcotaenia to a subgenus of Paracupta with species P. (C.) lamberti (Laporte de Castelnau & Gory 1837), P. (C.) isballina Kerremans, 1900 and P. (C.) xanthocera (Boisduval, 1835). Bellamy (1998) did not follow the Hołyński's concept and designated Buprestis xanthocera Boisduval, 1835 as the type-species of the genus Paracupta. Hołyński (2009) later synonymised Chalcotaenia with Paracupta, but reversed this decision in Hołyński (2014), reinstating Chalcotaenia as a monotypic subgenus of Paracupta (see Frank, 2024, for further details).

The subgenus *Chalcotaenia* was revised by Frank (2024) and contained eight species (four of which were described as new): *Paracupta* (*Chalcotaenia*) gottwaldi Frank, 2024; *P.* (*C.*) horaki Frank, 2024; *P.* (*C.*) isabellina Kerremans, 1900; *P.* (*C.*) jakli Frank, 2024; *P.* (*C.*) lamberti (Laporte de Castelnau & Gory, 1837); *P.* (*C.*) laperousei Frank, 2024; *P.* (*C.*) rennelli Hołyński, 2014 and *P.* (*C.*) toxopeusi Obenberger, 1932. The ninth species Paracupta (Chalcotaenia) jana sp. nov. from Seram and Wruwarez islands (Indonesia) is described herein.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The revision is based on the study of type material and additional available specimens.

The length of body was measured as the distance between the anterior margin of head and the apex of elytra. The width of body was measured at the widest point across elytra.

State and provinces names follow the conventions used by Wikipedia (en.wikipedia.org). Verbatim label data are cited for both type specimens: a double vertical line (||) divides

the data on different labels and a single vertical line (|) divides the data in different rows. Other comments and remarks are placed in square brackets: [p] - preceding data are printed, [h] - preceding data are handwritten, [w] - white label, [r] - red label.

Both examined type specimens were provided with an additional red printed label (with handwritten date) expressing the type status of each specimen.

The Key to species is an updated version of Frank (2024).

Examined specimens are deposited in following collections:

DFPC David Frank collection, Praha, Czech Republic;

SGBG Stephan Gottwald collection, Berlin, Germany.

TAXONOMY

Paracupta (Chalcotaenia) Devrolle, 1864

Chalcotænia [sic!] Deyrolle (1864): 12 (original description in key to genera); Gemminger & Harold (1869): 1356 (catalogue, as synonym of Chalcophora); Saunders (1871): 15 (catalogue); Kerremans (1892): 43 (catalogue); Kerremans (1893): 105 (key to genera); Kerremans (1903): 76 (catalogue); Heyne & Taschenberg (1908): 133 (noted); Kerremans (1909): 1 (monograph), 3-4 (key to species); Carter (1921): 304 (key to genera); Obenberger (1926): 145 (catalogue); Carter (1929): 301 (catalogue); Matthews (1985): 4, 24 (pictorial key to genera); Bellamy (1985): 415 (catalogue); Bellamy (1986): 594 (catalogue); Hołyński (1993): 13 (catalogue), 21 (phylogeny); Volkovitsh (2001): 66 (classification, phylogeny); Bellamy (2002): 51 (catalogue); Hołyński (2009): 264 (as synonym of Paracupta); Williams, Mitchell & Sundholm (2024): 66 (monography, noted).

Chrysodema (Chalcotaenia): Théry (1926): 66 (key to subgenera).

Paracupta (Chalcotaenia): Hołyński (1997): 184 (classification, phylogeny), 188 (catalogue); Bellamy (2003): 33 (catalogue); Bellamy (2008): 501 (catalogue); Hołyński (2014): 405 (key to subgenera), 408 (Fig. 4), 410 (classification, remarks); Frank (2024): 541 (revision).

Type species: Chrysodema lamberti Laporte de Castelnau & Gory, 1837 by monotypy.

Key to species of Paracupta (Chalcotaenia) Devrolle, 1864

1	Tarsi completely or partly yellow
-	Tarsi completely metallic. 4
2	Pronotum with well developed five longitudinal sulci
-	Pronotum with well developed only medial sulcus; intermedial and lateral sulci only very slightly indicated and reduced; dorsal side black-violet with green macropunctures; costae and intercostae weak but well developed; ventral side and legs dark green. Buru Is
3	Elytral costae weak, sharp and dark, intercostae can be slightly indicated, macropunctures on elytra coarser 4
-	Elytral costae wide, rounded and golden-green, intercostae not developed, macropunctures on elytra very fine. Indonesia: Seram Is., Wruwarez Is. Figs. 1-3, 5, 6
4	Ventral side light green with golden reflections, strongly shiny; dorsal side generally greener; ♀ ventrite V with broad (almost trapezoidal) notch; parameres open from apical third. Indonesia: Seram Is
-	Ventral side dark green, moderately shiny; dorsal side generally darker; ♀ ventrite V with small 'U' notch; parameres open from mid-length. Indonesia: Bacan Is., Halmahera Is P. (C.) laperousei Frank, 2024
5	Pronotum with five longitudinal sulci; antennomeres III-XI brown or yellow.
-	Pronotum with three longitudinal sulci; antennomeres III-XI black; dorsal side brown-violet with green lateral parts, macropunctures of pronotum, and intercostal areas; macropunctation of elytra fine, without metallic borders; ventral side and legs green. Australia

- 8 Antennomeres III-XI yellow; ventral side dark green, moderately shiny; sulci on pronotum and intercostal areas green-bronze, dorsal side generally darker. Solomons: Santa Isabel Is.

Paracupta (Chalcotaenia) jana sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

Type locality. Indonesia, Maluku Province, Seram Island, Saleman env. [Saleman ±2°57'24"S, 129°6'57"E].

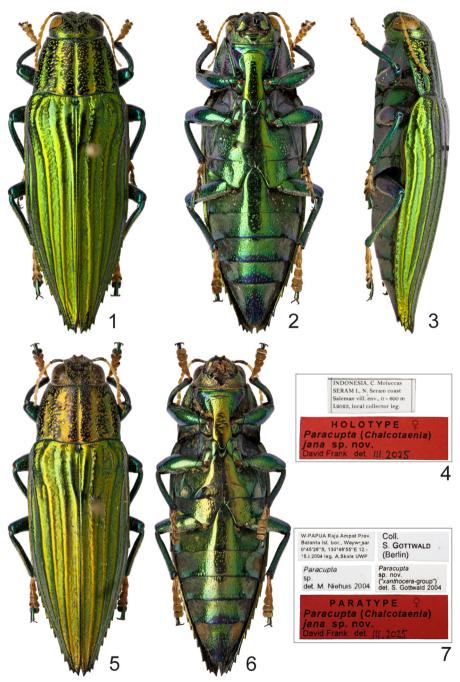
Type material examined. Holotype (\diamondsuit): (29.50 × 9.50 mm; Figs. 1-4), 'INDONESIA, C. Moluccas | SERAM I., North Seram coast | Saleman vill. env., 0 - 600 m | 1.2023, local collector leg. [w, p]' (DFPC). Paratype (1 \diamondsuit): INDONESIA: SOUTHWEST PAPUA PROV.: Wruwarez Island: (29.50 × 9.25 mm; Figs. 5-7), 'W-PAPUA Raja Ampat Prov. | Batanta Isl. bor., Waywesar | 0°45'26"S, 130°46'55"E 12.- | 15.I.2004 leg. A. Skale UWP [Urwald primär (primary rainforest)] [according to the coordinates and the name Waywesar the locality is on the northern coast of Wruwarez Is. which is ca 0.5 km N of Batanta Is.] [w, p] || Coll. | S. GOTTWALD | (Berlin) [w, p] || *Paracupta* | sp. | det. M. Niehuis 2004 [w, p] || *Paracupta* | sp. nov. | ("xanthocera-group") | det. S. Gottwald 2004 [w, p]' (SGBG). Both specimens were provided with an additional red printed label: 'HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE respectively] \diamondsuit | *Paracupta* (*Chalcotaenia*) | *jana* sp. nov. | David Frank det. III. 2025 [date handwritten]'.

Description of holotype. Preserved \mathcal{P} specimen, only last tarsomeres of both fore legs and last antennomere of right antenna are missing. Left middle leg was detached subsequently for extraction of DNA (the extraction was not successful). Length 29.50 mm, width 9.50 mm, length/width ratio: 3.11.

Body navicular, green with dark parts on head and pronotum. Four well developed costae on each elytron. Ventral side and legs green.

Head dark black-green with green or green-bronze reflections and macropunctures. Eyes large, oval. Frons 1.9× as wide as diameter of eye, impressed with deep medial sulcus, macropunctate, pubescent. Labrum brown, pubescent. Antennae serrate from antennomere IV. Antennomeres I (scape) green and metallic, II (pedicel) green at basal half and yellow-brown at distal half, macropunctate and pubescent, radicula (base of scape) yellow-brown, antennomeres from III yellow-brown, sparsely pubescent. Antennomere II ca. 3× shorter than III. Antennomeres IV–X trapezoidal, XI almost oval. Maxillae, labium, maxillary palpi and labial palpi brown, densely pubescent.

Pronotum trapezoidal, narrowing anteriad with moderately rounded sides, widest at base, 1.5× as wide as long. Anterior margin arcuate, lobe not protruding, densely pubescent. Elevated areas dark black-green with golden-green macropunctures, micropunctate. Five well developed longitudal sulci green, macropunctate. Lateral margin dark green with violet reflections, shiny. Basal margin bisinuate.



Figs. 1-7. 1-4: Paracupta (Chalcotaenia) jana sp. nov. (holotype, \cite{Q} 29.50 mm); 5-7: P. (C.) jana sp. nov. (paratype, \cite{Q} 29.50 mm): 1, 5- dorsal view; 2, 6- ventral view; 3- lateral view; 4, 7- labels.



Figs. 8-9. Surroundings of Saleman village (Indonesia, Maluku Prov., Seram Island), type locality of *Paracupta* (*Chalcotaenia*) *jana* sp. nov.

Scutellum small, almost quadrate, green, shiny.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, parallel at basal half, narrowing from midlength to apex, moderately convex in lateral view. Lateral margins moderately arcuate below humeral calli, serrate at apical third. Green with golden reflections, apical part dark. Four distinctly elevated costae on each elytron, 1st costa parallel to suture, 2nd joined to 1st before apex. 3rd costa separated, slightly shortened but almost joined to 2nd. 4th costa also separated, slightly indicated before apex. Intercostal intervals very densely finely macropunctate, with sparse short pubescence. Epipleura horizontal, golden-green, dark at apex, macropunctate and pubescent more densely at basal half.

Legs green, metallic. Femora green, densely macropunctate and pubescent on inner side, sparsely on outer side. Tibiae, regularly macropunctate and pubescent, hind tibiae densely pubescent on outer side. Tibiae with two apical ventral spurs. Tarsomeres I-IV yellow-brown with black distal parts, ultimate tarsomere green metallic. Tarsi pubescent, tarsal claws divergent and simple.

Ventral side green with black-violet parts, metallic. Hypomeron irregularly macropunctate more coarsely than prosternum. Anterior margin of prosternum densely pubescent. Prosternal process biconcave-sided, arcuately narrowed at apex, approximately 2.7× as long as wide, sparsely macropunctate and with very sparse and short pubescence. Metasternum sparsely macropunctate at central part, densely and finely macropunctate with pubescence on sides. Abdominal ventrites I-V centrally sparsely macropunctate and shiny, laterally densely and finely macropunctate with short pubescence. Ventrite II with black-violet distal margin, black-violet stripe at distal part of ventrites reaches ca 1/3 on ventrite III, ca 1/2 on ventrite IV and covers almost entire ventrite V. Apical part with broad 'U' shaped notch.

Male. Unknown.

Variation. Body $\mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q}$ (n = 2) length: 29.50 mm, width: 9.25-9.50 mm, length/width ratio: 3.11-3.19. Both specimens are almost identical in size as well as in macropunctation, the specimen from Wruwarez Is. is more golden-bronze in colour.

Differential diagnosis. Paracupta (C.) jana can be easily distinguished from the other yellow tarsi taxa by having wide, rounded and (golden-)green elytral costae. Only P. (C.) lamberti has similar wide, rounded costae but it has only three pronotal sulci [P. (C.) jana five] and it is dark. For additional characters see Key to species.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to my wife Jana Franková, for her love and patience for thirty years. The epithet is noun in apposition.

Distribution. Indonesia, Seram Island (Maluku Province) and Wruwarez Island (Southwest Papua Province).

Remarks. I examined two specimens of the described species and although one is from Seram Is. and the second from Wruwarez Is. (the distance between these two islands is ca 300 km), they are almost identical and both specimens are included to the type series.

Local collector from Saleman village on Seram Is. (Figs. 8-9) knows this species from the locality where 'Kayu besi' is growing (Mr. Helmi pers. comm. X.2024). 'Kayu besi [ironwood]' is probably *Intsia bijuga* which is also known as 'Moluccan ironwood' but it is not certain whether it is also host plant of this species.

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