



Three new species of the genus *Anthaxia* Eschscholtz, 1829 from Madagascar (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Buprestinae: Anthaxiini)

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Abstract

Description of three new species of the genus *Anthaxia* Eschscholtz, 1829 from Madagascar (prov. Toliara): *Anthaxia* (*Haplanthaxia*) *antennata* **sp. nov.**, *A. (H.) auroviolacea* **sp. nov.** and *A. (H.) onilahyiana* **sp. nov.** All three species are illustrated and compared with the most similar congeners.

Key words: taxonomy, Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Anthaxiini, *Anthaxia*, 3 new species, Madagascar

Introduction

The genus *Anthaxia* Eschscholtz, 1829 is represented in Madagascar by 24 species (Bílý, 1997, Bellamy 2008) and was revised by Descarpentries (1967). That revision recognized 20 species from Madagascar to which four additional species were subsequently added by Descarpentries (1969). All Madagascan species of *Anthaxia* are endemic, with no continental African species having been found in Madagascar or vice versa. Collecting activities in Madagascar during the last several decades have resulted in the discovery of three new species which are described in this study.

An Olympus SZX 12 microscope with a fixed camera was used to capture the colour images and a MBS-10 stereoscopic microscope for drawings. Data from locality labels are cited “verbatim” with my comments in [square brackets]. The following codens of institutional and private collections are used in the text:

CLBC collection of C. L. Bellamy, Sacramento, California, U.S.A.
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic

Taxonomic part

Anthaxia (*Haplanthaxia*) *antennata* **sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1, 4, 7, 8)

Type specimens. Holotype (male, NMPC): “Madagaskar, Tulear [Toliara] south 20 km, i.1996, Bačovský lgt.”; allotype (female, CLBC): the same data.

Small to medium-sized (3.5–4.3 mm), convex, slightly navicular, matt; frons golden green (male) or violet (female), vertex black; pronotum black with violet tinge (female) or black-violet with wide, medial dark blue stripe, posterior angles with golden reflex (male); scutellum golden with red tinge (male) or black with golden tinge (female); elytra tricolorous in both sexes: humeri violet, sutural stripe blue (triangularly enlarged at scutellar portion, tear-shaped at posterior half of elytra and not reaching elytral apex), remainder of elytra golden with red reflections (Fig. 1); antennae and legs black with green lustre (male) or black (female); ventral surface black with golden lustre (male) or black with violet lustre (female); laterosternites in both sexes with purple lustre; dorsal sur-