

FIVE NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN BUPRESTIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

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Summary

Four new species of *Astraeus* are described: *A. hanloni*, *A. goldingi*, *A. mayoi*, *A. sundholmi* and a revised key for their identification presented; also one new species of *Stanwatkinsius* is described: *S. amanda*.

KEY WORDS; Coleoptera, Buprestidae, New species, *Astraeus*, *Stanwatkinsius*.

Introduction

The buprestid genus *Astraeus* was revised by Barker (1975) with a key for identification of subgenera (p. 107). Additional species were described by Barker (1977, 1989, 1995, 1999, 2004). New material has become available and four new species are described. The key for identification of *Astraeus* (s.str.) species (Barker, 1975 p. 114) is updated and corrected. With additional collecting and more biological information available, it is apparent that the genus is not as confined to association with *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* as was thought earlier. Described herein is a species, so far only collected on the flowers of Myrtaceae, the first such record in the genus. It has long been suspected that *A. navarchis* is associated with a *Hakea* species. Modern collections of that species are virtually non-existent, as it occurred in areas of Victoria cleared for agriculture. Two other species are associated with *Hakea*; one a well known species, the other not previously described.

The genus *Stanwatkinsius* was described by Barker & Bellamy (2001). Most of the known species occur in Western Australia. They are found on the leaves of *Hakea* sp., *Grevillea* sp., *Casuarina* sp. and *Allocasuarina* sp. A new species has been collected recently in Central Australia on the leaves of *Grevillea*. It is hoped that more collecting in isolated areas in the future will shed more light on the distribution of this interesting genus.

Materials and Methods

Specimens examined were borrowed from or are deposited in the following private collections and one institution:

ASSA – A. Sundholm, Sydney.

MGWA – M. Golding, Perth.

MHSA – M. Hanlon, Sydney.

MPWA – M. Powell, Perth.

RMQA – R. Mayo, Pomona, Queensland.

SAMA – The South Australian Museum, Adelaide.

Abbreviations used in the text for museum and private collections follow Watt (1979). Male genitalia were dissected, mounted on cards and photographed with a digital camera. The images were transmitted to a computer then manipulated to form an illustration. Holotypes were mounted on pins and photographed with a digital camera and an illustration created using the same process.

Astraeus sundholmi sp. nov.

(Figs 1b, 2b)

Holotype

♂, 50 km SE Kimba on Cowell rd, S.Aust., on *Callitris* sp., 25.x.1993, S. Barker SAMA I 21 716.

Allotype

♀, Round Hill Nature Reserve: The Round Hill (summit area) ~ 32° 57' 50.7" S, 146° 08' 54.4" E. Elev. ~ 266 m, 25.x.2005, on leaves of *Callitris glaucophylla* (white pine), A. Sundholm, SAMA I 21 717.

Paratypes

NSW: ♂, Round Hill, NSW on *Callitris glaucophylla*, 10.x.2004, A. Sundholm & R. de Keyzer; ♂, Round Hill, on *Callitris glaucophylla*, 24.x.2004, A. Sundholm & R. de Keyzer, ASSA; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, summit Round Hill, Round Hill Reserve, 16.xi.2004, T.M.Hanlon, on *Callitris glaucophylla*, MHSA; 15 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, The Round Hill: Round Hill Nature Reserve, NSW, 2.x.2005, on *Callitris glaucophylla*, T.M. Hanlon, MHSA; 4 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀, same data as allotype, ASSA; ♂, S. Australia, SAMA.

Size: Holotype, 7.4 x 3.1 mm. Males, 7.1 x 2.8 - 8.0 x 3.3 mm. Females, 6.7 x 2.6 - 8.2 x 3.4 mm.

Colour: head coppery. Antennomeres: 1-2 coppery; 3-11 blue. Pronotum coppery. Elytra black with purple and blue reflections with the following yellow marks on each elytron: basal spot; mark beneath humeral callus along lateral margin from anterior margin just covering humeral fold; pre-medial fascia commencing on second interval from suture reaching margin, constricted medially; post-medial fascia commencing on fourth interval from suture, reaching margin, constricted medially, sometimes forming two spots; pre-apical mark. Ventral surface coppery. Legs: femora and tibiae coppery, first tarsomere mostly coppery, distal end pale blue, remaining tarsomeres pale blue. Setae silver.

Shape & sculpture: head punctured, setose, without median keel. Pronotum punctured, laterally rounded and narrowed from base to apex, median glabrous line free of punctuations from apex to base ending in a very small basal crypt. Elytra costate, intervals flat dorsally, rounded ventrally, each with single row of punctures; laterally straight from base, angled inwards, rounded post-medially and narrowed to apex; small, sharp marginal spine, sutural spine larger, sharp, rounded inner margin; humeral fold poorly developed, slightly angled (sensu Barker 1975). Ventral surface shallowly punctured, moderately setose, setae short but longer and denser on pro-sternum than on abdomen. Legs moderately setose.

Aedeagus: slightly rounded from basal piece to pointed apex (Fig. 2 b).

Remarks

Resembles *A. badeni* but not as broad as that species. Associated with *Callitris* sp. Two other species also associated with *Callitris* are *A. crockerae* Barker and *A. jansoni* van de Poll.

Etymology

This species is named for A. Sundholm, Sydney.

Astraeus hanloni sp. nov.

(Figs 1d, 2d)

Holotype

♂, 6 km NW Yathong H.S., Yathong N.R., NSW, 17.x.2004, T.M. Hanlon, on flowers of *Micromyrtus sessilis*, SAMA I 21 718.

Allotype

♀, same data as holotype, SAMA I 21 719.

Paratypes

NSW: 2 ♀♀, 14 km W of Euabalong W., on stems of *Baeckea* sp., 10.x.1992, T.M.S. Hanlon, MHSA; ♀, Keginni Range 32° 41' 55.7" S 145° 32' 29.4" E. Elev. ~268 m., 8.ix.2003, A. Scott & A. Sundholm, on flowers of *Kunzea ambigua* on side of ridge, ASSA; ♀, vicinity of Shepherd's Hill 33° 03' 35.5" S 146° 15' 03.5" E. Elev. ~161 m., 4.x.2003, A. Scott, on flowers of *Baeckea* sp. ASSA; ♂, nr Shepherds Hill : 32° 2' 51.7" S. 146° 12' 9.9" E. Elevation ~ 163 m., 19.x.2004, on flowering *Eucalyptus gracilis*, R. de Keyzer, A. Scott, A. Sundholm, ASSA; of 7 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, Shepherds Hill at NE base of hill: 33° 12' 2.1" S. 146° 14' 28.6" E. Elevation ~ 191 m., 24.x.2004, on post-flowering stems and leaves of *Micromyrtus sessilis*, R. de Keyzer, A. Scott, S. Sundholm, ASSA; 8 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same data as holotype, MHSA; ♂, Shepherds Hill ~ 33° 03' 19.9" S, 146° 13' 59.1" E. ix.2004. On flowers of *Micromyrtus sessilis* in peak bloom. J. Forman, ASSA; ♀, 4 km E Matakana rail siding: 33° 00' 20.1" S, 146° 00' 03.0" E. 2.ix.2005. On flowers of *Micromyrtus sessilis* in peak bloom. A. Sundholm, A. Scott, J. Forman, ASSA; 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 4 km E Matakana, NSW, 2.x.2005, on *Micromyrtus sessilis*, T. M. Hanlon, MHSA; 3 ♂♂, 16 km E Matakana, NSW, 2.x.2005, on *Micromyrtus sessilis*, T. M. Hanlon, MHSA; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 14 km W Euabalong W, NSW, 2.x.2005, on *Micromyrtus sessilis*, T. M. Hanlon, MHSA; 3 ♀♀, Nombinnie Nature Reserve, 9.8 km E of Matakana Rail Siding: 33° 00' 22.5 " S. 146° 00' 30.3" E. 25.x.2005. On freshly dead flowers of *Micromyrtus sessilis*, A. Sundholm, ASSA; 7 ♀♀, Nombinnie Nature Reserve 16.3 km E Matakana Rail Siding: 33° 01' 21.5 S. 146° 04' 34.5" E. 25.x.05. On freshly dead flowers of *Micromyrtus sessilis*, A. Sundholm, ASSA.

Size: Holotype, 7.6 x 3.4 mm. Males, 5.5 x 2.4 – 8.1 x 3.5 mm. Females, 6.0 x 2.7 – 7.8 x 3.5 mm.

Colour: head black with coppery reflections. Antennae black with blue reflections. Pronotum black with coppery reflections. Elytra black with purple and blue reflections and the following yellow marks on each elytron: basal spot; pre-medial fascia broken into two spots, one on margin, one near suture; post-medial fascia commencing two intervals from suture reaching margin; pre-apical spot. Ventral surface coppery. Legs: femora and tibiae coppery; dorsal surface of tarsi blue. Setae silver.

Shape & sculpture: head punctured, setose, without median keel. Pronotum punctured, setose laterally, basal crypt present, laterally more or less parallel-sided from base, rounded before middle and narrowed to apex. Elytra costate, intervals flat with irregular punctures; laterally straight from base and slightly angled inwards, rounded and concave from pre-apical area to small, sharp marginal spine, very large sharp sutural spine; humeral fold moderately developed, angled. Ventral surface shallowly punctured, moderately setose, setae moderately long. Legs moderately setose.

Aedeagus: narrow, slightly rounded from basal piece to pointed apex (Fig. 2 d).

Remarks

Resembles *A. crockerae* but is a larger species and not associated with *Callitris* sp. So far this is the only species of *Astraeus* collected exclusively on flowers.

Etymology

This species is named for T.M. Hanlon, indefatigable collector of Buprestidae.

***Astraeus goldingi* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1a, 2a)

Holotype

♂, 12 km N Galena Bridge, WA, 30.ix.1992, on *Hakea* foliage, Golding & Powell, SAMA I 21 720.

Allotype

♀, 44 km N Galena Bridge, W.A., 25.ix.1993, on *Allocasuarina campestris* foliage, Golding & Powell, SAMA I 21 721.

Paratypes

W.A.: ♀, 13 km N Galena Bridge, WA, 1.viii. 1987, on *Hakea* foliage, M.R.Golding, MGWA; ♂, same data as holotype, MPWA; 3 ♂♂, 44 km N Galena Bridge, 25.ix.1993, on *Grevillea* foliage & *Allocasuarina campestris* foliage, Golding & Powell; 2 ♂♂, 13 km N Galena Bridge, 6.ix.2004, on *Grevillea pinaster*, M.Powell & D.Knowles, MPWA.

Size: Holotype, 10.6 x 3.9 mm. Males, 9.0 x 3.3 – 10.9 x 3.9 mm. Females, 10.6 x 3.9 – 14.2 x 12.0 mm.

Colour: head, antennae and pronotum coppery. Elytra black with coppery reflections and the following yellow markings on each elytron: basal medial spot; pre-medial fascia reaching margin and covering humeral fold, not quite reaching suture and slightly concave anteriorly; small post- medial spot on margin; short pre-apical fascia reaching margin and slightly concave anteriorly, not reaching suture; pre-apical spot in middle. Ventral surface coppery. Legs coppery. Setae silver.

Shape & sculpture: head punctured, setose, without medial keel. Pronotum punctured; with long setae laterally, much shorter setae medially; laterally more or less parallel-sided from base to middle, rounded and tapered to apex; small basal crypt. Elytra costate, intervals flat with single row of punctures; laterally more or less parallel-sided from base, rounded post-medially and tapered to small marginal spine, margin rounded to thick, blunt apical spine; humeral fold poorly developed, slightly angled. Ventral surface punctured; with long setae. Legs moderately setose.

Aedeagus: laterally straight sided, diverging slightly from basal piece to pointed apex (Fig. 2 a)

Remarks

This species superficially resembles *A. oberthuri* van de Poll. However male genitalia are different, the lateral shape is different and the species is associated with different plants. *A. oberthuri* is mostly associated with *Allocasuarina huegelliana*. *A. fraterculus* van de Poll is another species associated with *Hakea* sp.

Etymology

Named for M Golding, Willagee, W.A..

***Astraeus mayoi* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1c, 2c)

Holotype

♂, 5 km S Yarrawa, NSW, 5.xi.1998, R. Mayo, SAMA I 21 722.

Allotype

♀, same data as holotype, SAMA I 21 723.

Paratypes

NSW: ♂, same data as holotype, MHSA; 4 ♂♂ & 6 ♀♀, same data as holotype, RMQA; 8 ♂♂ & 3 ♀♀, 5 km SW Yarrowa, 11.xi.98, R. Mayo, RMQA; 2 ♂♂, 5 km SW Yarrowa, 26.xi.98, R. Mayo, RMQA; 4 ♂♂ & 3 ♀♀, 5 km SW Yarrowa, 19.xii.98, R. Mayo, RMQA; 3 ♂♂ & ♀, 5 km SW Yarrowa, 22.xii.98, R. Mayo, RMQA; 2 ♂♂, 5 km SW Yarrowa, 7.i.99, R. Mayo, RMQA; ♂, 5 km SW Yarrowa, 23.xii.99, R. Mayo, RMQA; 9 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, 9 km S Sandy Hollow, NSW, on *Allocasuarina verticillata*, 6.xi.2005, T. M. Hanlon, MHSA.

Size: Holotype, 8.9 x 3.3 mm. Males, 7.9 x 3.1 – 9.7 x 3.7 mm. Females, 8.3 x 3.2 – 11.3 x 4.3 mm.

Colour: head apically bronze, basally dark blue. Antennomeres 1-3 bronze; 4-11 dark blue. Pronotum light blue along apical margin, remainder dark blue with purple reflections. Elytra dark blue with the following seven yellow spots on each elytron; basal, pre and post-medial, pre-apical near suture, three along the margin, the first extending beneath the humeral callus the third in the form of a short fascia. Ventral surface and legs dark blue with purple reflections. Setae silver.

Shape & sculpture: head punctured and setose, without a median keel. Antennae, as in all *Astraeus* (s.str.), antennomeres same length in males, becoming progressively shorter in females. Pronotum heavily punctured and setose; laterally rounded and narrowed from base to apex; small basal crypt. Elytra costate, intervals flat, punctured and wrinkled; laterally rounded from base, rounded post-medially and tapered to marginal spine, both spines well developed; humeral fold poorly developed, slightly angled. Ventral surface and legs setose.

Aedeagus: rounded from basal piece to pointed apex (Fig. 2 c).

Remarks

Superficially this species resembles *A. kitchini* Barker as the yellow marks are similar, however it is a slightly smaller species and the male genitalia differ.

Etymology

Named after the collector R. Mayo, Pomona, Qld.

New locality record

A male specimen of *A. princeps* Barker was collected at Mt Garnet, Qld on 16.i.1989 by J. Olive (MHSA). The only previous record of this species was from Prince of Wales Island, Arafura Sea.

Correction to host plant identification

In Barker (1975) under *Astraeus simulator* van de Poll p.119, *A. mastersi* Macleay p.122 and *A. adamsi* Barker p.124, I identified *Casuarina equisetifolia* occurring at Edungalba. The identity of the tree is *C. cristata*; *C. equisetifolia* does not occur at Edungalba.

Key to the species of *Astraeus* (sensu stricto)*

*see (Barker, 1977 p. 108) for different states of humeral fold.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|
| 1 | Head with median keel | 2 |
| | Head without median keel | 22 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------------|----|
| 2 | Setae silver | | 3 |
| | Setae yellow | | 21 |
| 3 | Part or all of anterior ventral surface red-brown | | 4 |
| | None of anterior ventral surface red-brown | | 7 |
| 4 | Gular, prosternum, meso- and metasternum, coxae two & three, abdominal segment one red-brown | <i>A. bakeri</i> Barker | |
| | Less of ventral surface red-brown | | 5 |
| 5 | Prosternum, coxae red-brown | <i>A. minutus</i> Barker | |
| | Red-brown area on either side of prosternal process | | 6 |
| 6 | Shorter than 7.5 mm; humeral fold well developed, acutely angled | <i>A. fraseriensis</i> Barker | |
| | Longer than 7.5 mm; humeral fold moderately developed, angled | <i>A. obscurus</i> Barker | |
| 7 | Most or part of leg testaceous | | 8 |
| | None of leg testaceous | | 15 |
| 8 | Legs one & two testaceous except for outer margin of femora, hind leg testaceous except for femur | <i>A. dilutipes</i> van de Poll | |
| | Legs less testaceous than above | | 9 |
| 9 | Tibiae, tarsomeres one & two testaceous | <i>A. smythi</i> Barker | |
| | Legs less testaceous than above | | 10 |
| 10 | Tibiae testaceous, distal tips blue, tarsomere one testaceous | <i>A. yarrattensis</i> Barker | |
| | Legs less testaceous than above | | 11 |
| 11 | Distal tips of tibiae testaceous, tarsomeres one & two testaceous, distal tips blue | <i>A. williamsi</i> Barker | |
| | Legs less testaceous than above | | 12 |
| 12 | Tips of tibiae & tarsomere one testaceous | | 13 |
| | Tarsomere one testaceous | <i>A. mourangeensis</i> Barker | |

FIVE NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN BUPRESTIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

| | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|----|
| 13 | Length usually < 7 mm | <i>A. pygmaeus</i> van de Poll | |
| | Length usually > 7 mm | | 14 |
| 14 | Humeral fold well developed, acutely angled | <i>A. mastersi</i> Macleay | |
| | Humeral fold well developed, angled | <i>A. samouelli</i> Saunders | |
| 15 | Humeral fold moderately developed, angled | | 16 |
| | Humeral fold poorly developed, slightly angled | | 19 |
| 16 | Head green & coppery purple or blue-green | | 17 |
| | Head black | | 18 |
| 17 | Head, pronotum green & coppery purple | <i>A. intricatus</i> Carter | |
| | Head blue-green, pronotum with medial, cordiform purple mark, anteriorly green laterally blue | <i>A. blackdownensis</i> Barker | |
| | Head & pronotum blue-green | <i>A. kitchini</i> Barker | |
| 18 | Elongate species | <i>A. watsoni</i> Barker | |
| | Rounded species, elytra laterally narrowed in pre-apical area | <i>A. acaciae</i> Barker | |
| | broad, rounded species | <i>A. globosus</i> Barker | |
| 19 | Body blue; elytra with two yellow fascia | <i>A. fraterculus</i> van de Poll | |
| | Body black or coppery-bronze | | 20 |
| 20 | Body black; elytra with numerous yellow spots | <i>A. crassus</i> van de Poll | |
| | Body coppery-bronze; each elytron with yellow fascia, four or five yellow spots | <i>A. occidentalis</i> Barker | |
| 21 | Elytra with three yellow fascia, red areas | <i>A. major</i> Blackburn | |
| | Elytra with two yellow fascia | <i>A. navarchis</i> Thomson | |
| 22 | Body elongate & cylindrical | | 23 |
| | Body tear-drop shaped | | 24 |
| 23 | Pronotum conically elevated medially | <i>A. prothoracicus</i> van de Poll | |
| | Pronotum convex medially | <i>A. elongatus</i> van de Poll | |

| | | S. BARKER | 292 |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 24 | Sutural spine with rounded inner margin | | 25 |
| | Sutural spine with straight inner margin | | 40 |
| 25 | Legs red-brown colour | | 26 |
| | Legs other than red-brown colour | | 27 |
| 26 | Elytral marks spots & one fascia | <i>A. macmillani</i> Barker | |
| | Elytral marks vittae | <i>A. vittatus</i> van de Poll | |
| 27 | Head, pronotum, legs metallic brown or bronze | <i>A. flavopictus</i> Gory & Laporte | |
| | Head, pronotum, legs other than brown or bronze | | 28 |
| 28 | Humeral fold well developed, angled | | 29 |
| | Humeral fold moderately or poorly developed | | 30 |
| 29 | Head black or coppery purple; ventral surface coppery-purple | <i>A. adamsi</i> Barker | |
| | Head blue or green; ventral surface blue-green | <i>A. simulator</i> van de Poll | |
| 30 | Humeral fold moderately developed, angled | | 31 |
| | Humeral fold poorly developed, slightly angled | | 32 |
| 31 | Pronotum laterally rounded from base to apex | <i>A. crockerae</i> Barker | |
| | Pronotum parallel-sided at base, rounded, indented to apex | <i>A. badeni</i> van de Poll | |
| | Pronotum parallel-sided from base, rounded before middle and narrowed to apex | <i>A. hanloni</i> sp. nov. | |
| 32 | Basal spot touching margin of elytron | <i>A. carnabyi</i> Barker | |
| | Basal spot not touching margin of elytron | | 33 |
| 33 | Elytron with one, two or three spots; one or two fascia; or four spots and one fascia | | 34 |
| | Elytron with six spots and one fascia; or seven or eight spots and no fascia | | 37 |
| 34 | Elytron with one spot & two fascia or three spots & one fascia | | 35 |
| | Elytron with three spots & two fascia | | 36 |
| 35 | Head, pronotum & elytra black | <i>A. meyricki</i> Blackburn | |
| | Head, pronotum & elytra black with blue & purple reflections | <i>A. aridus</i> Barker | |

FIVE NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN BUPRESTIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

- 36 Pronotum laterally rounded & narrowed from base to apex *A. sundholmi* sp.nov.
Pronotum laterally more or less parallel-sided from base to middle,
rounded and narrowed to apex *A. goldingi* sp. nov.
- 37 Each elytron with six spots & one fascia; or eight spots 38
Each elytron with seven spots 39
- 38 Head & pronotum bronze-green or black
with green or purple reflections *A. jansoni* van de Poll
Head bronze apically, dark blue basally; pronotum light blue apically,
remainder dark blue with purple reflections *A. mayoi* sp. nov.
- 39 Pronotum parallel-sided from base to middle, strongly rounded
and narrowed to apex; dorsally convex in lateral profile *A. oberthuri* van de Poll
Pronotum gradually rounded laterally, narrowed from
base to apex; dorsally flattened in lateral profile *A. carteri* Barker
- 40 Head with frontal spot *A. princeps* Barker
Head without frontal spot 41
- 41 Head with shallow median sulcus *A. goerlingi* Barker
Head with deep median sulcus 42
- 42 Head with basal median sulcus; pronotum laterally inflated,
medial oval patch of hexagonal cells *A. cyaneous* Kerremans
Head with apical median sulcus; pronotum laterally rounded,
without medial hexagonal cells *A. caledonicus* Fauvel

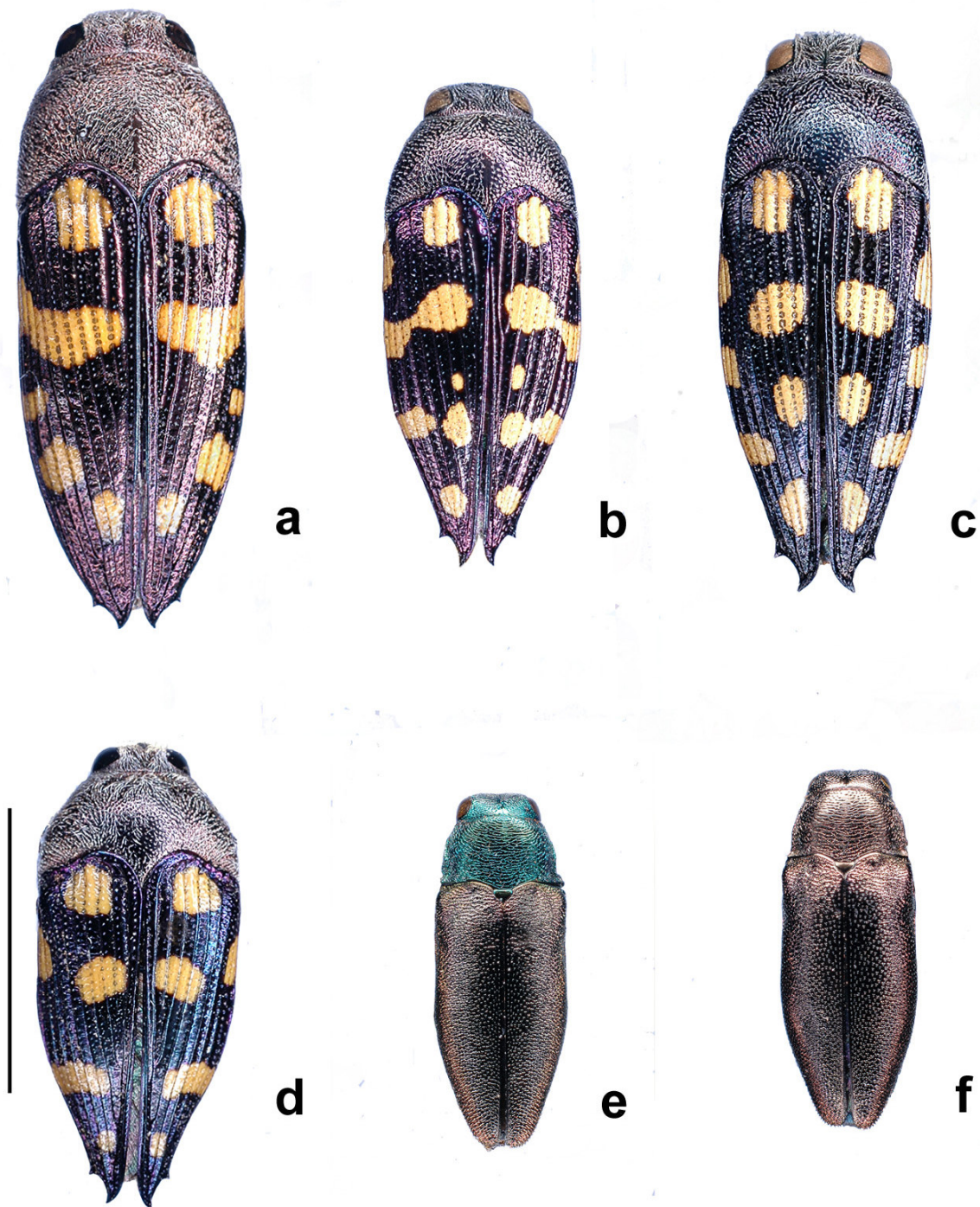


Figure 1. Habitus photographs of a. *Astraeus goldingi* sp. nov. b. *A. sundholmi* sp. nov. c. *A. mayoi* sp. nov. d. *A. hanloni* sp. nov. e. *Stanwatkinsius amanda* sp. nov. male f. *S. amanda* sp. nov. female. Scale bar = 5 mm.

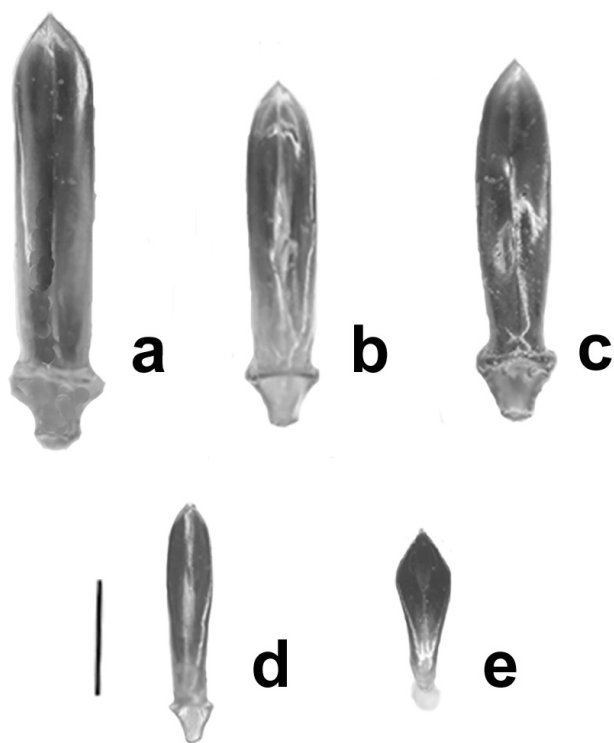


Figure 2. Male genitalia of the following species. a. *Astraeus goldingi* b. *A. sundholmi* c. *S. mayoi* d. *A. hanloni* e. *Stanwatkinsius amanda*. Scale bar = 1 mm.

Stanwatkinsius amanda sp. nov.

Figs 1e, 1f, 2e

Holotype

♂, Chambers Pillar, N.T., 28.viii.2005, on leaves of *Grevillea juncifolia*, T.M. Hanlon & A. Commins, SAMA I 21 000.

Allotype

♀, same data as holotype, SAMA I 21 000.

Paratypes

N.T.: 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype, MHSA.

Size: Holotype, 7.6 x 2.8 mm. Males, 7.3 x 2.8 – 8.1 x 3.1 mm. Females, 6.5 x 2.3 – 7.9 x 3.0 mm.

Male

Colour: Head coppery at apex, rest blue-green. Antennomeres: 1-4 blue-green; 5-11 black. Pronotum & scutellum blue-green. Elytra dull purple-black medially with a red lateral margin. Ventral surface & legs blue-green. Setae silver.

Shape & sculpture: Head deeply punctured, apical median sulcus. Antennomeres: 1- 4 obconic; 5- 11 triangular. Pronotum deeply striolate, apical margin broadly projecting medially, basal

margin bisinuate, dorsal carina separated widely from margin except at base, not reaching apical margin, space between deeply punctured, without setae. Scutellum scutiform, flat, unpunctured. Elytra striolate, laterally parallel-sided from base, concave, rounded post-medially then narrowed to rounded, subserrate apices. Ventral surface striolate, with moderately long, mainly medial setae, edges of abdominal sternites not sculptured, glabrous.

Aedeagus: similar to other species in the genus (Fig. 2e).

Female

Colour: Head coppery-brown. Antennomeres: 1-4 coppery-brown, 5-11 black. Pronotum & scutellum coppery-brown. Elytra coppery-brown medially, coppery red laterally along margin and basally. Ventral surface & legs coppery-red.

Shape & sculpture: As in male.

Remarks

The colour combination of the sexes does not match of any other known species in the genus. This is the first species collected in Central Australia.

Etymology

This species is named for Mrs Amanda Hanlon, one of its collectors.

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