

Some nomenclatorial changes in the subfamily Agrilinae (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

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The generic placement of five species of coraebine buprestids currently classified under *Phlocteis* is changed, based upon the examination of type material and additional specimens. Three new combinations and four new synonyms are proposed, while two species are reinstated in their original generic combination.

A current revision of the coraebine genera *Phlocteis* Kerremans, *Anadora* Kerremans and *Discoderes* Chevrolat and its allies requires the formal removal of five species hitherto placed in *Phlocteis*. These five species were apparently arbitrarily placed in *Phlocteis* by Obenberger (1935) for the purpose of his catalogue. It is clear from my examination of the various types, that among other things, the excellently preserved material from the Fähræus collection (NRSS) was never examined by either Obenberger or Čiřný.

During the course of the revision in progress other 'internal' shifts will have to be made, i.e. species of *Phlocteis* will be transferred to *Discoderes*, etc. The five species treated herein, are being dealt with separately to reduce the number of non-related category shifts and as is apparent from my comments, all are being removed to genera outside the generic complex of my current revision and will therefore have no bearing on that study. These species are placed in their appropriate combinations in this paper and at the same time, four new synonyms are proposed.

The genera dealt with in this paper, *Amorphosoma* Laporte, *Kamosia* Kerremans, *Nickerleola* Obenberger, *Parademostis* Obenberger, *Phlocteis* Kerremans and *Planidia* Kerremans, are all members of the tribe Coraebini Bedel. None of these genera fall close to the *Phlocteis*-group of genera, with the exception of *Planidia* and *Parademostis*. These latter two genera can be separated by the form of the pronotum as commented on by Jelinek (1971). *Parademostis* differs from *Phlocteis* by having the mentonierre, or chin-piece, broad and convex, while in *Phlocteis* it is concave medially, more or less produced in two lateral lobes. In addition, *Phlocteis* has antennae that are serrate starting with segment 5 while in *Parademostis* the serrations begin with segment 6. *Amorphosoma* has antennae which are serrate beginning with segment 4 and also lacks the pygidial spine of *Phlocteis*. *Kamosia* and *Nickerleola* can be distinguished from *Phlocteis* by the relatively smooth, discally convex pronotum, while in *Phlocteis* the pronotum is very uneven

and tuberculate. *Kamosia* has a broad proepisternal groove beneath the lateral carina of the pronotum for the reception of the antennae, while *Nickerleola* has the antennae free in repose.

Abbreviations are defined at the end of the text.

Amorphosoma dentifera Waterhouse

Amorphosoma dentifera Waterhouse, 1902: 330.

Phlocteis dentifera, Obenberger, 1933: 796.

The type of this species from BMNH was examined and it should be transferred back to its original genus as it is clearly not congeneric with *Phlocteis*. The genus *Amorphosoma* Laporte is badly in need of revision. It currently exists as a heterogeneous grouping of species from South America, Africa, India, Southeast Asia, Indonesia and the Philippines. This distribution is clearly a problem with regard to contemporary generic definition and biogeography.

Amorphosoma distans Waterhouse

Amorphosoma distans Waterhouse, 1902: 331.

Amorphosoma gunningi Kerremans, 1911: 89. **syn. nov.**

Phlocteis distans, Obenberger, 1935: 797.

A comparison of the types of both species (*A. distant* BMNH, *A. gunningi* TM) and several additional specimens (CLBC, NCI, TM) along with the locality data recorded on the labels and with the original descriptions, shows the need for this new synonymy. This species must also be reinstated to its original genus.

***Kamosia jactuosula* (Péringuey) comb. nov.**

Demostis jactuosula Péringuey, 1908: 305.

Phlocteis jactuosula, Obenberger, 1935: 798.

The badly damaged type (SAM) and a second specimen (TER) clearly show this species belongs to *Kamosia* Kerremans and is quite distant from *Phlocteis*.

***Nickerleola comata* (Fåhraeus) comb. nov.**

Amorphosoma comata Fåhraeus, 1851: 347

Nickerleola natalensis Obenberger, 1923: 37. **syn. nov.**

Phlocteis comata, Obenberger, 1935: 796

I have compared the Fåhraeus type of *A. comata* to a series of *N. natalensis*, including a specimen compared-to-type by Obenberger himself, and find these to be conspecific. *Nickerleola* Obenberger was one of the many contentious taxa debated by Obenberger and Théry. Théry felt that *Nickerleola* was no more than a species-group or

at most, a subgenus of *Pseudagrilus* Laporte, while Obenberger held that it was a good genus. Further study is needed to assess the appropriate level at which to separate it from *Pseudagrilus*.

***Parademostis capucina* (Fåhraeus), comb. nov.**

Amorphosoma capucina Fåhraeus, 1851: 341.

Parademostis leprosa Obenberger, 1931: 186. **syn. nov.**

Phlocteis capucina Obenberger, 1935: 796.

Planidia vansoniana Théry, 1955: 395. **syn. nov.**

In his revision of *Planidia*, Jelinek (1971) discusses the apparent relationship of *Parademostis leprosa* and *Planidia vansoniana* based only on the description of the later species, since he reported that the type was, at that time, missing from the Transvaal Museum. I have examined the holotypes of all three species, *P. leprosa* (NMPC), *P. vansoniana* (TM) and *A. capucina* (NRSS), as well as two additional specimens (CLBC, SAM) and find all five specimens to be conspecific. I believe that *Parademostis* should be placed next to *Eulasiodora* Obenberger based on the similar form of the pronotum, which is strongly narrowed in front.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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BMNH—C. M. F. von Hayek, British Museum (Natural History), London.

CLBC —C. L. Bellamy collection, Pretoria.

NCI —R. Oberprieler, National Collection of Insects, Pretoria.

NMPC —S. Bilý, National Museum, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

NRSS —T. Nydholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.

SAM —V. B. Whitehead, South African Museum, Cape Town.

TER —J. Decelle, Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika, Tervuren, Belgium.

TM —S. Endrödy-Younga, Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

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