

A new species of the genus *Spectralia* Casey, 1909 from Bolivia (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

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Abstract. A new species of the genus *Spectralia* Casey, 1909: *Spectralia sekerkai* sp. nov. is described. It belongs to the tribe Stigmoderini Lacordaire, 1857 being the first species of the genus from Bolivia. The genus includes 24 known species, most of them described from the Neotropical Region: Mexico, Central America and South America with a few ones from the Nearctic Region.

INTRODUCTION

Casey in 1909 defined *Spectralia* as a subgenus of the genus *Cinyra* Laporte & Gory, 1837 establishing it as *Cinyra (Spectralia)* and defining *Dicerca gracilipes* Melsheimer, 1845 as the type species (fixed by original designation). Cobos (1979) gives to *Spectralia* the generic character for the first time, according to the provisions and requirements of Article 23.9 of the ICZN, *Spectralia* and *Cinyra* being used as valid genera for at least 18 authors and 28 publications since 1952. These include Bellamy (1985, 2003, 2009), Cobos (1975, 1979, 1986); Holinski 1993; Nelson (1971, 1982) and Westcott (2006, 2014).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The male specimen studied has only a white printed label with the following data: "BOLIVIA, Prov. Cochabamba/ P. Germain 1898" and was determined as *Pseudolampetis* by Obenberger (label in the specimen studied). The material was dissected using a Leica stereoscopic magnifying glass (10-50x) with a built-in ruler for measurements. The photographs were taken with a Nikon D 300s camera. The male genital organ was removed after softening in hot water, to be subsequently cleaned with 20% KOH and washed with 96% ethyl alcohol. The male genital structure was assembled with Canada Balsam on a hardboard card below the specimen.

The specimen studied belongs to the collection of the National Museum in Prague, Czech Republic (NMPC), where it will be deposited.

RESULTS

Spectralia sekerkai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-4)

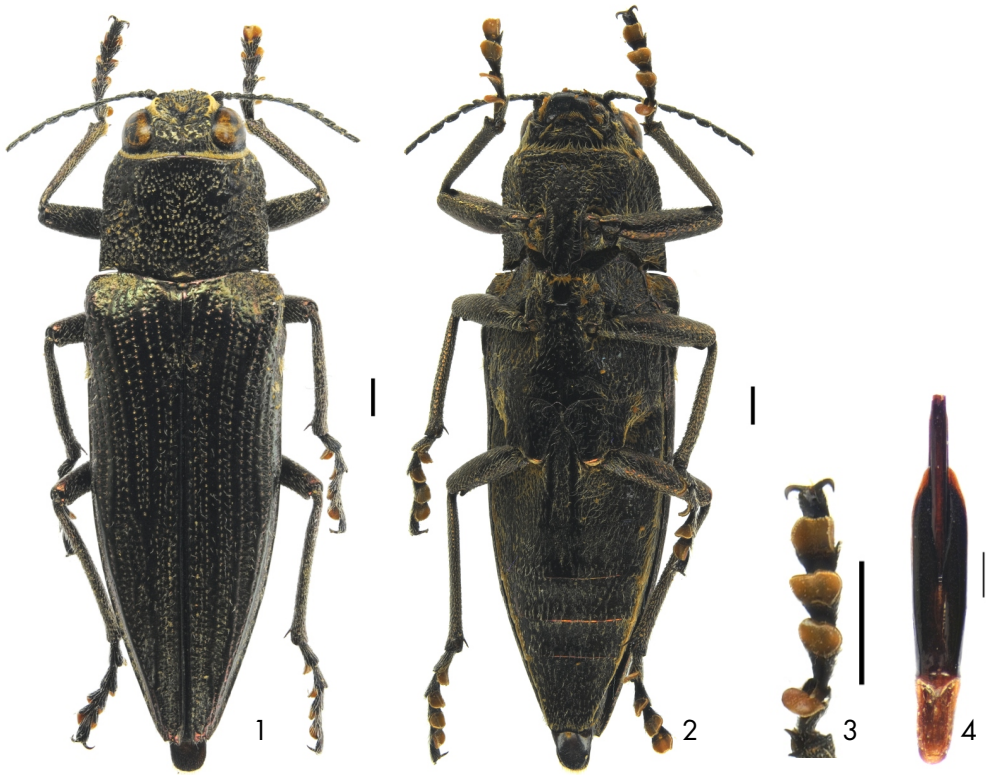
Type material. Holotype (♂): Bolivia, Cochabamba Province / P. Germain 1898, (NMPC).

Description. Holotype male. Length: 22 mm; width: 6 mm.

Head. Moderately shining black with a deep and wide medium depression, with very irregular and rugose punctures; ocular lateral margin enhanced; with sparse long white hairs, denser over the ocular lateral margin; moderately shining black antennae, sensorial pits located on

antennomeres 5th through 10th, the last six antennomeres are twice as long as wide, trapezoidal.

Pronotum. Bright, dark bronze, rectangular, 1.5 times longer than wide; enhanced disc with narrow longitudinal median groove and barely impressed in the anterior two thirds; almost straight lateral margins, acute and slightly protruding basal angles; small and irregularly distributed punctures, denser and thicker in the lateral areas; it is covered with very thin decumbent white hairs.



Figs. 1-4. *Spectralia sekerkai* sp. nov.: 1-holotype, dorsal view; 2-holotype, ventral view (scale bar: 1 mm); 3-tarsal segments (beneath) (scale bar: 5 mm); 4-holotype aedeagus in dorsal view (scale bar: 1 mm).

Scutellum. Small, moderately shining, black and trapezoidal.

Elytra. Bright golden with deep lateral depressions; four smooth ribs that are born at the base of each elytron, poorly developed halfway, from where they are most enhanced, joining together without lateral symmetry, forming a single rib per elytron that reaches the apex between the two apical teeth, the interior one being longer; between the ribs there is a double-row of small round punctures, separated by one puncture diameter apart.

Venter. Black with golden or copper reflex, keeled; prosternal with straight anterior margin; prosternal process with parallel sides and apically narrowed also with parallel sides; decumbent sparse white hairs throughout the surface; tarsomeres 1 to 4 orange, spongy beneath (Fig. 3); last visible abdominal sternite with truncated apical margin and deeply emarginate in the middle (Fig. 2).

Aedeagus. Strongly sclerotised, parameres slightly narrowed from the base to the sensory zone, which curves inward, showing a protruding area in the margin with long divergent brown setae; medium lobe with parallel sides and a thin, smooth lateral zone that fits the concavity of the paramere internal lateral margin (Fig. 4).

Differential diagnosis. This new species differs from the other species studied (Figs. 5 to 9) by the lack of small rounded whitish spots on the elytra in the intervals between the ribs. The ribs are variable (fine or rough in individual specimens). The intervals are formed by two striations of small and contiguous points, with long white sparse hairs between the striae; external apical tooth underdeveloped. One tarsal segment is sometimes spongy orange beneath in the other species.

The following species were observed:

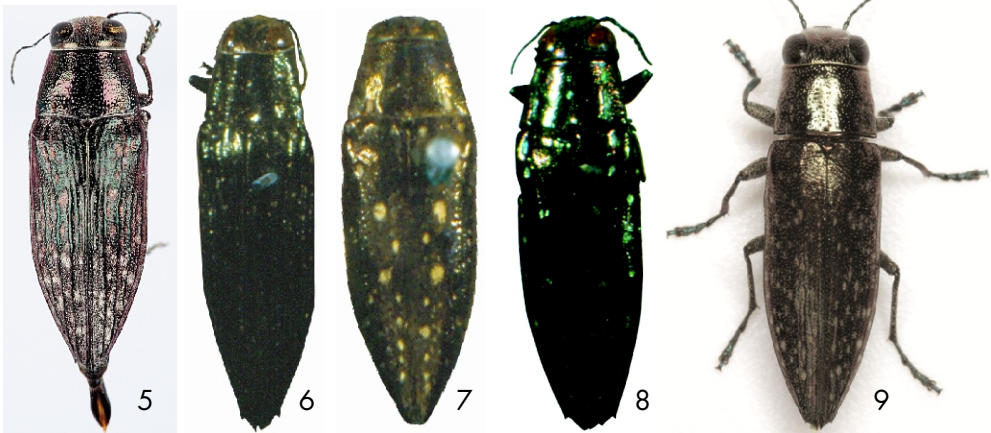
Fig. 5: *Spectralia barri* Westcott, 2014, Mexico. Length 12 mm.

Fig. 6: *Spectralia arcuata* (Laporte & Gory, 1837). Brazil. Length 20 mm.

Fig. 7: *Spectralia costulata* (Laporte & Gory, 1837). Mexico. Length 17 mm.

Fig. 8: *Spectralis viridipunctata* (Thomson, 1849), Cuba. Length 24 mm.

Fig. 9: *Spectralia gracilipes* Melsheimer, 1845 USA. Length 18 mm.



Figs. 5-9. 5- *S. barri* Westcott, dorsal view; 6- *S. arcuata* Lap. & Gory, dorsal view; 7- *S. costulata* Lap. & Gory, dorsal view; 8- *S. viridipunctata* Thomson, dorsal view; 9- *S. gracilipes* Melsheimer, dorsal view.

Etymology. Specific name after Lukáš Sekerka, curator of the National Museum in Prague, Czech Republic.

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