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Notes on species of the tribe Stigmoderini Lacordaire, 1857 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) from Australia and Papua New Guinea, with description of a new subspecies of *Calodema wallacei* Deyrolle, 1864

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Abstract.

Two new distribution records for Western New Guinea for *Metaxymorpha* Parry, 1848 and one for *Calodema* Gory & Laporte, 1838, previously known only from Papua New Guinea, are reported. In addition, *Calodema wallacei meeki* **ssp. nov.** is described based on an old specimen in the collection of Neervoort van de Poll. New corrigenda to previous published records are also reported.

KEYWORDS: AUSTRALIA, CALODEMA, CORRIGENDA, METAXYMORPHA, NEW GUINEA, NEW RECORDS, NEW TAXON, STIGMODERINI.

Introduction

The tribe Stigmoderini Lacordaire, 1857 comprises the genera *Agrilozodes* Théry, 1927; *Bilyesta* Bellamy, 1999; *Conognatha* Solier, 1833; *Lasionota* Mannerheim, 1837; *Hiperantha* Gistel, 1834; *Semiognatha* Moore & Lander, 2004; *Calodema* Gory & Laporte, 1838; *Calotemognatha* Peterson, 1991; *Castiarina* Gory & Laporte, 1838; *Metaxymorpha* Parry, 1848; *Stigmodera* Eschscholtz, 1829; *Temognatha* Solier, 1838; and the recently-described *Brasinota* Moore, 2018 and *Lampygnatha* Pineda et al., 2019. In March 2021, the first author received from Japan a photograph of a specimen coming from the Port Moresby area, Papua New Guinea, which matched the description of *Calodema wallacei* var. *meeki* Théry, 1923. According to the ICZN (1999, Articles 45.6.1, 45.6.2 and 45.6.4), Théry's original proposal of *meeki* as a variety of *C. wallacei* is permanently

unavailable since it was unambiguously proposed for an infrasubspecific entity (he also used the term subspecies in the same work for other taxa) and it was never adopted as the valid name of a species or subspecies or treated as a senior homonym before 1985. Herein, we consider the variety to represent a valid subspecies of *C. wallacei* and provide a full description, making the name available by the present authors. We also provide additional faunistic data and corrigenda to previously published data in Grasso (2020).

Figures 1-3.

Holotype female of *Calodema wallacei meeki* **ssp. nov.**, dorsal, ventral and lateral view.





collection
Dr. LOTTE

Coll. Van de Pool

v. weeki
wallacei
THERY det.

NOUVELLE-GUINÉE
RIV. VANAPA



collection
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Coll. Van de Pool

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THERY det.

NOUVELLE-GUINÉE
RIV. VANAPA

Abbreviations

- BMNH** Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
KHCQ Kowei Huang collection, Queensland, Australia
KSPI Koleksi Serangga Papua in UNCEN, Cenderawasih University, Waena camp, Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia
MGCI Matteo Grasso collection, Torino, Italy
MNHN Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
NMVA Museum of Victoria, Melbourne Australia
FILS Fähræus Institute, Lund, Sweden
RVCG Robert Vodoz collection, Geneva, Switzerland
TLCG Tiéri Lander collection, Geneva Switzerland
WHCC Wei He collection, Changsha, China.

Material and Methods

Body measurements were taken with a digital calliper and a Zeiss Stemi 305 stereomicroscope to the nearest 0.1 mm. Body length was measured from the frons to the elytral apex. Habitus illustrations were made with the following digital cameras: 1) medium-format camera Hasselblad CFV 50C digital back mounted on Hasselblad 500 C/M body equipped with a 50-mm macro tube and 150-mm lens and mounted on a carbon-fibre tripod with a two-light scheme for illumination; and 2) Fuji XT2 equipped with a Fujifilm Fujinon XF 80-mm f/2.8 R LM OIS WR Macro mounted and illuminated as above. All images were enhanced using Photoshop CC 2019. All specimens in the first author's collection were assigned a unique identification consisting of nonsequentially-generated letters and numbers. In case of genitalia, the G letter was added.

Specimens were compared to type specimens or their photographs as follows.

Material belonging to *Calodema ribbei* species-group B (sensu Nylander 2000, 2006).

Calodema annae Grasso, 2020: 1 female (HT), labelled Irian Jaya, Arfak Mts., 2013, leg. local collector, in MGCI (MGC-B3F32, MGCB3F32G); 1 female (PT), labelled Irian Jaya, Weyland mountains, 11-2004, leg. local collector, in MGCI (MGC-FB28A).

Material belonging to *C. regalis* species-group (sensu Gardner 1989).

Calodema blairi Neef de Sainval & Lander, 1994: 3 males (PT), labelled Papua New Guinea (PNG), Aseki, 03-1992, in RVCG; 1 female (PT), labelled PNG, Aseki, 03-1992, in RVCG; 1 male labelled PNG, Morobe Province (MP), Aseki subdistrict, Aseki, Kabuanga, 15-03-1996, leg. M. Hudson, in RVCG; 1 male labelled PNG, Aseki, Paiwini village, 02-1999, in RVCG; 1 male and 1 female labelled PNG, MP, Aseki, 11-2003 in RVCG; 1 male labelled PNG, MP, Aseki, 2007, in RVCG; 1 female labelled PNG, MP, Aseki, Pässe village, 03-04-1996, in MGCI (MGC-BACB6); 1 male labelled Prov. Papua, Kab. Puncak Jaya, Mokndoma, 2180 Hm. S 03° 38.649' / E 137° 46.500', 2013, leg. Mike Wild family, in KSPI (69169); 1 male and 1 female (PTs, photograph), labelled PNG, MP, near Aseki, Passala, 04-1991, in FILS; 1 male (photograph), labelled PNG, Aseki, Hokanaiwa village, 01-5-2000, leg. M. Hudson, in FILS.

Calodema wallacei wallacei Deyrolle, 1864: 1 syntype (photograph, sex not determined), labelled Wallacei HDeyr. N. Guinée [handwritten] / Type [handwritten], Ex Musaeo Mniszech [printed] / Holotype [printed],

red label] / Museum Paris [printed], in MNHN; 1 male and 2 females labelled Indonesia, Provinsi Papua Barat, Kabupaten Raja Ampat, Distrik Salawati, Kampung kalobo, 11-2020, leg. Asrianto S., in MGCI (MGC-23E68), KHCQ and WHCC; 1 female labelled Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Nabiré, 01-2000, in RVCG; 1 female labelled Indonesia, Salawati Island, 01-2007, in RVCG; 1 female labelled Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Sorong, 2008, in RVCG; 1 male labelled Indonesia, W-Papua, Isim Valley, Arfak Mts., 05-2016, in RVCG; 1 female (photograph), labelled Sorong, 2001, leg. local collector, in FILS; 1 female (photograph), labelled Kaimana, 03-2005, leg. local collector, in FILS; 1 male (photograph), labelled PNG, Eastern Highlands Province, 2002, J. Dabunaba, Lae leg. (1 spm., fragments of a large specimen found in bird gut), in FILS.

Calodema wallacei meeki ssp. nov.: 1 female labelled Collection Dr. Lotte [printed] / Coll. Van de Pool [printed] / v. meeki var. [handwritten] / Théry det. [printed] / Nouvelle – Guinée Riv. Vanapa [printed], in MGCI (MGC-B83E3); 1 female labelled *Calodema wallacei* Deyr. 1994 [handwritten] / det. R. Holynski [printed] / Coll. RBHolynski BP grr [handwritten] / Fly River [handwritten], 1994, in RVCG; 1 male (photograph), labelled Port Moresby, 1880, in BMNH; 1 male (photograph), labelled *Calodema wallacei* Qld (Deyr.) [handwritten] / C. French's Coll. 5 11. 08 [printed] / Queensland [printed] / Mus. Vic Ent-1061 [printed], in NMVA; 1 female (photograph), labelled N. Queensland, Cape York, lost (Mark Hanlon, pers. comm.); 1 male (photograph, taken in 2007 in Zoological Gardens, Cologne), N. Queensland - French's collection (Blackburn 1896), lost (Nylander 2008).

Metaxymorpha apicalis species-group (sensu Gardner 1989).

Metaxymorpha apicalis (Neervoort van de Poll, 1886): 2 males and 2 females labelled Indonesia, Aru Island, 12-2000, in RVCG; 5 males and 1 female labelled Indonesia Aru Island, 01-2001, in RVCG; 1 male labelled Indonesia, in RVCG; 2 specimens (photograph, sex not determined), labelled Prov. Papua, Timika – Kali Kopi, Jan-Mrt.2005, N. Pangenaman, in KSPI (45053, 45054); 3 males and 2 females (photographs), labelled Dobo, 11-2000, in FILS.

Metaxymorpha landeri Nylander, 2001: 1 female (HT, photograph), labelled PNG, Chimbu Prov., Kondiu, between Kundiawa and Mt. Hagen, 02/03-1964, leg. local collector, in TLCG; 1 female labelled Indonesia, Snow Mountain, Mokndoma, E 137° 46.500' S03° 38.649', 03-2013, leg. Mike Wild, in RVCG.

The use of the family name Laporte follows Bellamy (1999).

Results

Two species of *Metaxymorpha* and one species of *Calodema* were identified from Irian Jaya, Papua. Synonymies and distribution data are given, and the latter taxon is described as *C. wallacei meeki ssp. nov.* Photographs of habitus and labels are provided for all identified taxa.

Tribe Stigmoderini Lacordaire, 1857

Genus *Calodema* Gory & Laporte, 1838

Type species *Stigmodera (Calodema) regalis* Gory & Laporte, 1838

Calodema blairi Neef de Sainval & Lander, 1994. *Calodema regalis blairi* Neef de Sainval & Lander, 1994: 24, 3 photographs.

Calodema margotanae Novak, 1994: 9.

Examined 1 male labelled Prov. Papua, Kab. Puncak Jaya, Mokndoma, 2180 Hm. S 03°38.649' / E 137°46.500', 2013, leg. Mike Wild family, in KSPI (69169).

Remarks. Type locality: Papua New Guinea, Aseki. Flight period: February to May and a few in November (Nylander 2008).

General distribution: PNG, Aseki; Indonesia, Mokndoma.

New record for Indonesia, Western New Guinea, Papua.



Figures 4-6.
Paratype female of *C. wallacei meeki* in RVCG, dorsal, ventral and lateral view.

***Calodema wallacei meeki* ssp. nov.**

Holotype: female (not dissected) from Nouvelle-Guinée Riv. Vanapa, in MGCI (MGC-B83E3). Red label handwritten by the first author.

Paratypes: 1 female from Fly River, 1994, in RVC; 1 male from Queensland, in NMVA (Mus. Vic Ent-1061, marked Allotype); 1 male from Port Moresby, 1880, in BMNH.

Diagnosis: This subspecies is distinguished from *C. wallacei wallacei* (elytra punctate-striate with two yellow fasciae, pronotum metallic green) by the anterior yellow fascia disjointed at the elytral suture and the flat macro sculpture of pronotal disc, sometimes with a medial longitudinal ridge. Males often show yellow lateral spots on proepisterna.

Description: Holotype, female, total length 38.4 mm; pronotum + elytra 38 mm.

Head and antennae green with bronze tints. Frons with medial longitudinal groove, strongly punctate. Distance between middle of eyes (measured between upper lobes) 4.4 mm. Antennal length 7.4 mm. Pronotum as in *C. regalis* species-group (sensu Gardner 1989), widest at and converging from base; maximum width 13.2 mm. Green with bronze reflections, red spot on each side, posterior margin bisinuate with concave two-pronged median lobe. Punctuation very fine except for lateral and anterior margin where it is distinctly coarser and more visible. Middle of disc flat with two impressed marks slightly less than one-third from anterior margin. Scutellum maximum width 1.2 mm, height 1.8 mm, bronze, flat, rounded anteriorly. Elytra dark violet with red shades. Distance from base to apical spines 30.8 mm, slightly wider than thorax and faintly striate, shoulders smooth. Dark orange-yellow band anteriorly, not reaching middle of elytra, not joined at elytral suture, and not reaching epipleura. Two small dark orange spots in apical fourth. Apices each with two spines, distance between lateral ones 5.1 mm, strongly developed. Prosternum bluish at sides with elongate silvered setae, moderately sharp conical anterior process. Proepisternum punctate, brilliant green, almost completely covered by shining red spots that do not reach the anterior margin, corresponding to pronotal spots. Mesosternum and metasternum green with bronze reflections, faintly punctate. Mesoepisternum and metaepisternum densely punctate, almost rugose, covered by silvered setae. Abdomen very smooth, green and shiny bronze medially. Sternites 2-5 with rather large dark orange, transverse spots at each side. Sternite 7 indented medially, a small fossa (also in female paratype) and two dark orange spots not joined in the middle.

Sternite 7 yellow, weakly sclerotized with very long yellow-orange setae on posterior margin. Tergite 7 rounded at posterior margin, Tergite 8 with small "V shaped" or bilobed fossa, very long yellow setae on posterior margin. Ovipositor relatively wide.

Intraspecific variation: Males from Australia exhibit yellow spots on the proepisterna and are smaller in size than the one from PNG (in BMNH). No overlap observed with the nominotypical species from Western New Guinea.

Differential diagnosis: *Calodema wallacei meeki* ssp. nov. is distinguished from the nominal species in the anterior elytral bands, which is disjointed in the subspecies. The female ovipositors are similar shape, but sternite 7 differs in its general shape. The distribution of *C. wallacei wallacei* is significantly different (the two subspecies presumably are allopatric, see the distribution map) and there are consistent morphological differences between the sub-species such as pronotal macro sculpture which are confirmed by examination of the Holotype, even by photograph.

Distribution: Australia (Queensland); Papua New Guinea.

Etymological note: The new subspecies is named in honour of Albert Stewart Meek (1871-1943), an English naturalist who made collections of birds and insects, now housed at the Natural History Museum in London. The authors have chosen to keep the variety name proposed by Théry (1923).

Figures 7-10.

Allotype male of *C. wallacei meeki* in NMVA, dorsal, ventral, lateral view and labels.

Figures 11-13.

Paratype male of *C. wallacei meeki* in BMNH, dorsal, ventral and lateral view.

Figures 14-15.

Lost specimens female and male of *C. wallacei meeki* from Australia, dorsal view.

Figures 16-18.

Holotype (sex not determined) of *Calodema wallacei wallacei* Deyrolle, 1864, dorsal, lateral view and labels.

Figures 19-22b.

Specimens and larva of *C. wallacei wallacei*, from Sorong (19, female), Kaimana (20, female), Nabiré (21-22a, female) and Salawati (22b); dorsal (19-21, 22b) and ventral (22a) view.



7



8



9

C. French's Coll.
5 11.08.
Queensland
MUS. VIC
ENT-1061

♂

Callodema wallacei
(Deyr.)

10



13



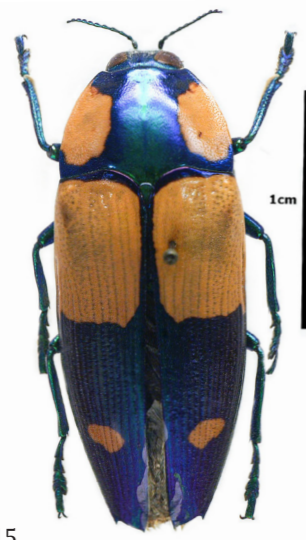
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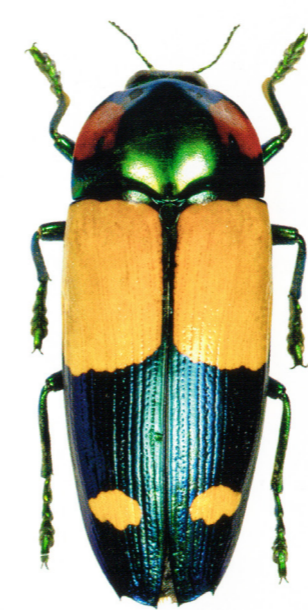
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16



17



19



20



21



22a



HOLOTYPE



18



22b

Genus *Metaxymorpha* Parry, 1848

Type species *Stigmodera (Metaxymorpha) grayii* Parry, 1848

Metaxymorpha apicalis (Neervoort van de Poll, 1886).
Semnopharus apicalis Neervoort van de Poll, 1886: 240.

Examined 2 specimens (photograph, sex not determined), labelled Prov. Papua, Timika-Kali Kopi, Jan-Mrt.2005, N. Pangenaman, in KSPI (45053, 45054).

Remarks. Type locality: "Ureiuning (Aru Islands)" (Indonesia, Aru Islands, Uraiun).

Flight period: January to March, a few in November and December.

Distribution: PNG, Kondiu (Nylander 2008); Indonesia, Aru Islands (Nylander 2008) and Timika.

New record for Indonesia, Western New Guinea, Papua.

Metaxymorpha landeri Nylander, 2001: 327.

Examined 1 female labelled Indonesia, Snow Mountain, Mokndoma, E 137°46.500' S03°38.649', 03-2013, leg. Mike Wild, in RVCG.

Remarks. Type locality: Papua New Guinea, Chimbu Prov, Kondiu, between Kundiawa and Mt. Hagen. This species was previously known only from the unique holotype.

Flight period: February and March.

Distribution: PNG, Chimbu Prov. (Nylander 2008); Indonesia, Mokndoma.

New record for Indonesia, Western New Guinea, Papua.

Corrigenda

Several errors were reported in Grasso (2020) and are corrected here as follows:

Page 17: the title "Systematics" has to be ignored; indeed the entire chapter should be considered part of the Taxonomic one.

Page 17: *Calodema bifascia* Gardner, 1986 is incorrectly referred to as a nomen nudum. In fact, the name is "unavailable" since it was used in a Ph.D. thesis, which is not a published work according to Article 9 and subsequent amendments (ICZN 1999, 2012).

Page 24: The author's remarks about Gardner and Neef de Sainval & Lander's descriptions, in which it is clearly stated that the anterior elytral fascia of *C. bifasciata* always reaches the elytral suture, is wrong. In *Calodema bifasciata* Neef de Sainval & Lander, 1993, the fascia is never joined, as reported in the original description.

Biology

Since four specimens of *C. wallacei* were caught recently from Raja Ampat, Indonesia by the hunter S. Asrianto, we were able to see photographs of the larvae too, collected from the same tree on which the adult specimens were captured. It is possible, even with poor quality photographs, to see how the thorax dorsally looks different from the ones belonging to *C. ribbei* depicted in Nylander's revision (2008). We hope to get more information in the near future.

Conclusions

The southern part of New Guinea formed the northern edge of Gondwanaland, the ancient supercontinent formed by Antarctica, Australia, India, South America, New Zealand and New Caledonia. The supercontinent began to break up about 100 million years ago, drifting from its southern position. Since the late Eocene, New Guinea was a changing landscape of emergent islands, fluctuating in sea level, varying in size and quantity and began to take on its present form only recently during the Pleistocene (Dow 1977). The distribution of the newly described subspecies (*C. wallacei meeki*) is split by the Torres Strait. This also occurred for *C. regalis* and *C. blairi*, but most probably, in case of *C. wallacei meeki*, the gene pools have not differentiated beyond the limits of reversibility. For completeness, the authors note that one specimen identified as the nominate subspecies was captured in the Eastern Highlands in 2002. This could mean that the population from Waigeo Island is limited to higher elevations in Papua New Guinea, since no

other specimens of the nominate subspecies have been reported from PNG. The syntype collected by Alfred Russel Wallace during the travels described in his book and now housed at the MNHN was certainly collected in Western New Guinea, in Dorey area (currently Manokwari) or Waigeo Island, imprecise locality (N. Guinée) stated on the label. After a careful analysis, we affirm that, considering the variability of *C. wallacei meeki* specimens from Australia too, there are no overlapping characters with *C. wallacei wallacei*. The most important feature by which *C. wallacei meeki* is clearly distinguished is the disjointed elytral anterior yellow fascia, as reported in the description of *C. annae*, also closely related to *C. bifasciata*. Following the "seventy-five per cent rule" for subspecies (Amadon 1949), this allows us to consider the specimens from Papua New Guinea and Australia as a distinct subspecies with well-developed features compared to specimens from Western New Guinea. We claim to have assessed the possibility of a cline and an ecospecies. Indeed, the low number of available specimens, especially from the inland of the New Guinea, could suggest the need for more in-depth study; however the examined specimens do not show a gradual change and apparently there are no reasons to consider New Guinea without physical obstacles since mountain species show wider differences than ones from lowlands (Vitali 2018). It is interesting to note that both the holotype from MGCI and paratype from RVCG were collected near rivers (Vanapa and Fly River). Casadio (pers. comm.) noted that this is not uncommon at all for old expeditions. Many explorers in the past travelled up the rivers by boat, and, as we know, *Calodema* are high-flying species, living 20 m or higher in the canopy of the rainforest (Nylander 2008). However, near the banks of the rivers it is possible to find low-growing flowering bushes, which make it easier to collect specimens that feed on nectar. Regarding new records from West Papua, by means of Prof. Menufandu and the Mike Wilde family, as well as with the help of local hunters and dealers, we believe that the distribution and activity period of many other species will be further by additional collecting, at least in Western New Guinea. Grasso (2020) notes that the specimens of *C. annae* examined included one specimen from KHCQ collected in Chimbu Prov., PNG, and could not exclude the presence of that species in PNG. We have recently found one specimen from the Arfak mountains, West Irian determined as *C. bifasciata*, which was obtained from the same source as the specimen from Chimbu Prov. It is quite possible that the labels on the two specimens were reversed, which may explain this distribution anomaly.

Acknowledgements

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Figure 23.
Specimen male of *Metaxymorpha apicalis* from, Aru Island, Indonesia, in RVCG, dorsal view.



Figure 24.
Paratype male of *Calodema blairi*, Neef de Sainval & Lander, 1994, from Aseki, PNG, in RVCG, dorsal view.



Figure 25.
Specimen male of *C. blairi*, in KSPI, dorsal view.

PROV. PAPUA
Kab. Puncak Jaya
Mokndoma 2180 m
S 03° 38.649'
E 137° 46.500'
2013
Mike Wild Family

KSP
69169

PROV. PAPUA
Timika -Kali Kopi
Jan-Mrt.2005
N. Pangenaman

KSP
45054

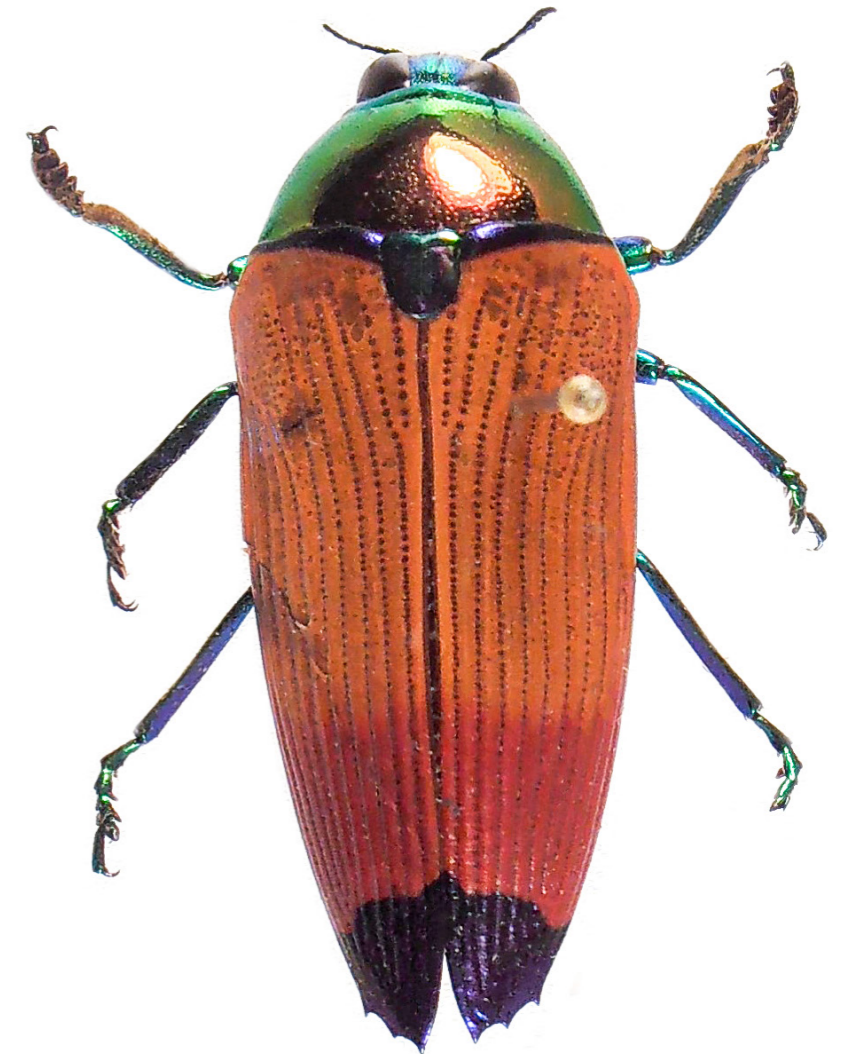


Figure 26.
Specimen (sex not determined) of *M. apicalis*, in KSPI (45054), dorsal view.

NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMON ISLANDS



235

Contours 200, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000-1000 meters
Isobaths 200, 1000-1000 meters

Scale 1:7 500 000
75 0 75 150 225 300 375km

Figure 27.
Geographic distribution of *C. wallacei wallacei*
(red dot) and *C. wallacei meeki* (yellow dot).



Figures 28-29.
Specimen female of *M. landeri*, in RVCG,
dorsal and ventral view.

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Appendix I. *Calodema wallacei* Deyrolle, 1864.

Deyrolle, H. (1864) Description des Buprestides de la Malaisie recueillis par M. Wallace. *Annales de la Société entomologique de Belgique* 8: 78-79.

G. **Calodema**, Castelnau et Gory.
104. — C. Wallacei, H. Deyr. N. Guinée. (Pl. II, fig. 9.)
Long. 46, larg. 17 mill.
Vert métallique brillant; prothorax orné de chaque côté d'une grande tache d'un beau rouge; élytres d'un beau bleu verdâtre, ornées d'une large bande transversale d'un beau jaune un peu orangé, occupant presque leur moitié antérieure, et sur chacune, aux trois quarts de leur longueur, d'une petite tache transversale de même couleur située au milieu.

Forme générale un peu 'plus étroite et plus parallèle que celle de la *C. kirbyi*.

Tête un peu plus étroite, fortement ponctuée, avec un espace lisse au milieu du front et un fin sillon en arrière.

Prothorax bi-sinueux en avant, rétréci antérieurement, un peu arqué sur les côtés, sinueux près des angles antérieurs; sa ponctuation est fine et assez écartée sur le disque, un peu plus grosse et plus écartée sur les côtés, surtout vers les angles postérieurs; les taches latérales en carré un peu allongé coupé obliquement en avant, elles envahissent le bord latéral sur presque tout leur parcours et se répètent en-dessous en s'agrandissant encore.

Écusson en triangle ogival allongé, lisse.

Élytres très-légèrement plus larges que le prothorax, lobées chacune à leur base près de l'écusson, parallèles dans leur moitié antérieure, légèrement rétrécies en ligne courbe en arrière jusqu'à l'extrémité qui est largement échancrée et épineuse chez chacune; elles sont parcourues par treize stries incomplètes ponctuées d'assez gros points, les intervalles très-finement et éparsement ponctués; la suture très-étroitement, leur bord antérieur un peu plus largement et un peu plus de leur moitié postérieure d'un beau bleu verdâtre métallique; leur petite moitié antérieure et sur le milieu de chacune (aux trois quarts de la longueur) une petite tache transversal d'un beau jaune de chrome un peu orangé.

Dessous brillant, finement ponctué sur les côtés elles pattes; segments de l'abdomen ornés chacun de deux taches latérales d'un beau jaune, ces taches se réunissant au milieu sur le dernier segment.

Je me fais un devoir de dédier ce magnifique insecte à M. Wallace, comme étant le plus remarquable Buprestide rapporté par ce célèbre voyageur, à qui les sciences naturelles et en particulier l'Entomologie doivent de si admirables découvertes.

L'histoire de ce coléoptère est assez curieuse; un papou voyant M. Wallace récolter des insectes, lui fit comprendre qu'il en avait dans sa case un bien plus beau que ceux qu'il lui voyait prendre; l'européen ayant témoigné le désir de voir cette merveille, ne fut pas peu étonné lorsqu'il vit notre confrère insulaire lui apporter, précieusement renfermé dans sa boîte à bétel, l'insecte en question qu'il avait trouvé pendant une de ses courses dans l'intérieur de l'île (on sait que les européens n'y peuvent pas pénétrer). Ce fut le sujet d'un échange entre les deux entomologistes, mais il faut bien l'avouer, l'amour du gin et de la verroterie l'emporta sur l'amour de la nature chez le sauvage qui sans doute ignorait que: *Natura maxime miranda in minimis*.

Appendix II. *Calodema johannae* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1865 (syn. of *wallacei*).

Snellen van Vollenhoven, S.C. (1865) Description d'une nouvelle espèce de *Calodema* de Waigeou. *Tijdschr. Ent.* 8: 61-62.

Description
D'une nouvelle espèce de *Calodema*
(***Calodema johannae***)
De Waigeou,
par
M. Snellen Van Vollenhoven.
Planche I, Fig. 1 et 2.

Depuis assez longteras on connaît une grande et belle espèce de *Calodema*, unique dans le genre et fort rare dans les collections, à laquelle M. Hope a donné le nom de *Stigmodera kirbyi* et que MM. de Castelnau et Gory ont décrite et figurée dans leur ouvrage classique sur les Buprestides. Un envoi d'insectes remarquables de l'île Waigeou, fait par l'infatigable voyageur naturaliste M. Bernstein, nous met à même d'enrichir le genre d'une seconde espèce, non moins belle, non moins magnifique que sa congénère. Les caractères génériques que M. Lacordaire¹ assigne au genre, sont aisément reconnaissables et très-tranchés dans notre espèce nouvelle. Le museau est saillant, le labre allongé, acuminé, parcouru en dessus par un sillon médian. Les antennes, dentées en scie à partir du quatrième article, ont leurs fossettes porifères situées sur leur tranche interne. Le prosternum s'avance au dessous de la tête en forme de saillie très-proéminente, de manière à ce que la tête en se courbant en bas, puisse se poser sur cette saillie, comme la tête des muscadins de la fin du dix-huitième siècle reposait sur les amples plis de la cravatte blanche. L'écusson est en coeur et les élytres oblongo-elliptiques sont très-longues et quelque peu déprimées vers le bout. Enfin les tarses postérieurs répondent de même

dans la forme et les dimensions de leurs articles à la description qu'en donne M. Lacordaire. L'espèce nouvelle que nous avons figurée à la Planche 1^{re} (fig. 1 et 2) et à laquelle nous donnons le nom de *Calodema Johanna*e a une longueur de 47 millimètres sur une largeur de 18. Sa tête est d'un vert doré, un peu bleuâtre sur la ligne médiane, assez fortement ponctuée avec un espace lisse au milieu du front. Les grands yeux sont marrons, les antennes d'un vert cuivreux. Le prothorax vaguement pointillé sur le disque, assez densément ponctué sur les bords et d'un vert doré trèséclatant, à ligne médiane azurée, offre une grande tache semielliptique de couleur chocolat de chaque côté sur le bord, enveloppant un minime point du fond. Cette tache est également visible en dessous sur la poitrine dont la couleur est un bleu violacé. Ecusson lisse, doré. Elytres à lignes ponctuées irrégulières mais peu profondes, excepté celle qui est la plus rapprochée du bord, les lignes s'effaçant vers l'angle sutural. Celui ci est épineux; une autre petite épine se voit à quelque distance et semble terminer le bord costal. Le premier tiers des élytres nous offre une couleur jaune d'ambre à liséré d'un bleu foncé sur le bord antérieur et la suture; les deux tiers restants sont d'un bleu foncé violacé brillant, passant au violet vers l'angle sutural; sur le fond se détache sur chaque élytre une tache couleur d'ambre de forme irrégulière. Le sternum, ainsi que l'abdomen, lisses au milieu, vaguement ponctués sur leurs bords, sont d'un vert éclatant; de chaque côté de l'abdomen se voient cinq taches elliptiques jaunes, qui vont augmentant en dimension vers l'anus. Les hanches sont vertes, les cuisses d'un vert bleuâtre, les jambes vertes et les tarses d'un vert cuivreux.

¹ Genera des Coléoptères, Tome IV, pag. 60.

Appendix III. *Calodema wallacei* var. *meeki*.

Théry, A. (1923) Etudes sur les Buprestides. Troisième partie. Annales de la Société entomologique de Belgique 62(1922): 259.

Calodema Wallacei var. **Meeki** n. var.— Chez le type de cette superbe espèce, la moitié antérieure des élytres est jaune, la moitié postérieure bleue avec deux petites taches anteapicales jaunes. Dans la variété *Meeki*, les élytres sont d'un bleu presque noir occupant plus de la moitié postérieure, remontant en une large bande le long de la suture contournant la base et longeant le bord latéral en débordant en forme de tache sur le calus huméral.

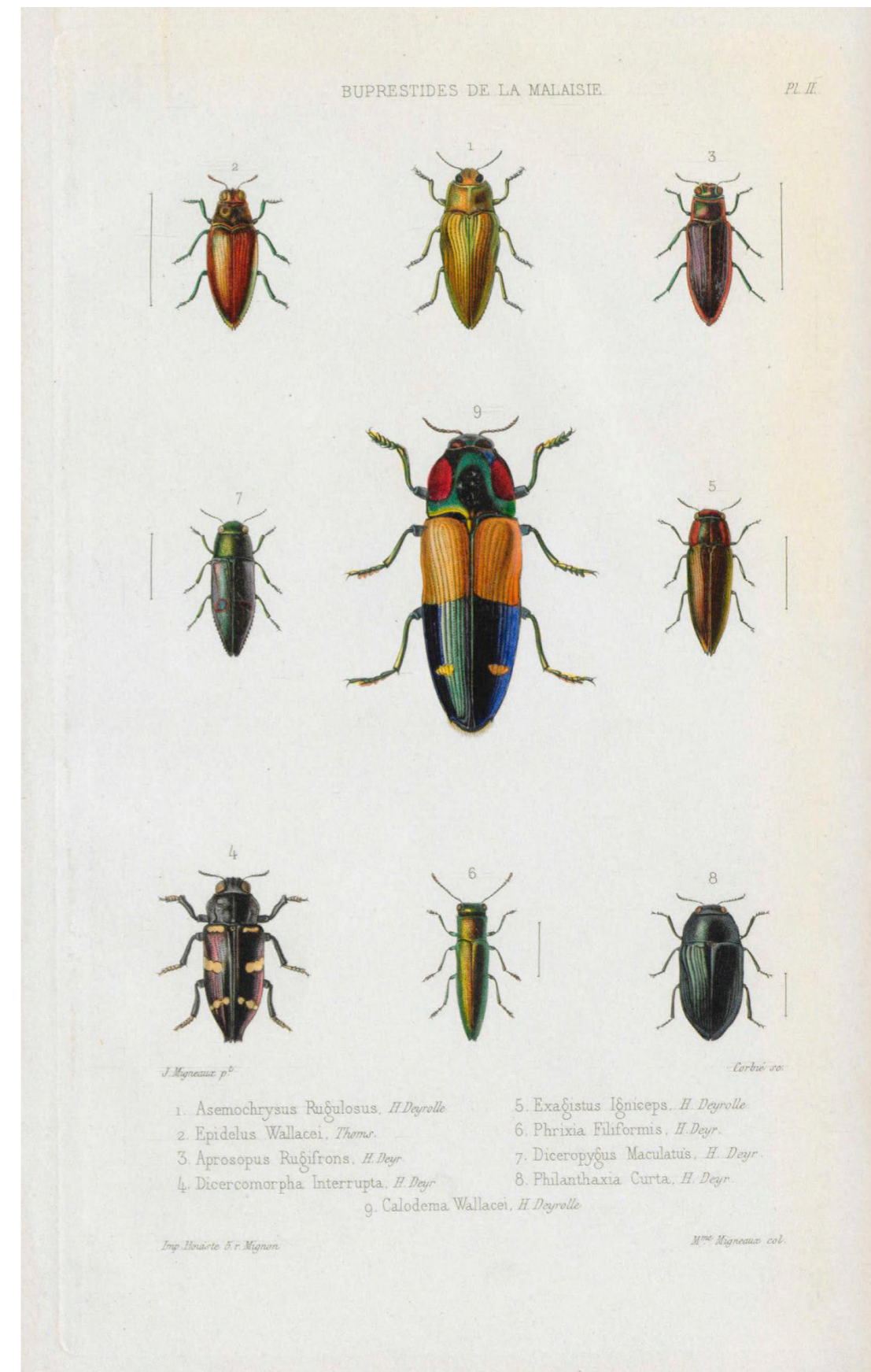


Figure 30.
 "Description des Buprestides de la Malaisie
 recueillis par M. Wallace" (1864), Pl. II.

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Front cover image

Gezicht op de Gouden Bocht in de Herengracht vanuit het oosten, Gerrit Berckheyde, 1685, oil on canvas, h 53cm × w 62cm, in Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam (SK-A-682).

Note: In 1887 the entomologist and art collector Jacob Rudolph Hendrik Neervoort van de Poll (June 1862 in 's-Hertogenbosch – December 1924 in Monaco) married and they lived on Herengracht, on the Golden Bend until 1894.

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