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New species of the genus *Chrysobothris* from the West Palaearctic region (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

Nové druhy rodu *Chrysobothris* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) ze západního palearktu

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Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Buprestidae, *Chrysobothris*, new species, key, West Palaearctic

Abstract. Three new species of the genus *Chrysobothris* Eschscholtz, 1829 (subgenus *Abothris* Semenov et Rikhter, 1934) are described and illustrated from the western part of the Palaearctic region: *C.* (*A.*) *bicolorata* sp. n. (Iran), *C.* (*A.*) *bumburetica* sp. n. (Pakistan) and *C.* (*A.*) *yemenensis* sp. n. (Yemen). All described species are compared with the related species and all Western Palaearctic species of the subgenus *Abothris* are keyed together with a brief characteristic of the subgenus.

INTRODUCTION

The subgenus *Abothris* was originally described by Semenov & Rikhter (1934) for two species from Central Asia, with *C. jakovlevi* Semenov, 1891 as a type species. Rikhter (1952) suggested to include into the subgenus also African species from the *C. dorsata* (Fabricius, 1787) species-group and pointed out the disjunct distribution of the subgenus: two species in Central Asia and the rest of species in Africa. Since that time several new species have been described from the Mediterranean region and 3 additional species are described below from Iran, Pakistan and Yemen, so that the distribution of the subgenus *Abothris* includes now the whole African continent, Arabian Peninsula, Turkey, the Middle East as far as to Pakistan and Central Asia.

The subgenus was originally characterized by smooth elytra without longitudinal carinas and rounded depressions differing by their colouration from the rest of elytra, and by relatively wide vertex. Other characters mentioned in the original description are very often shared also by the species of the subgenus *Chrysobothris* Eschscholtz, 1829 (shape of pronotum or the form of prosternal process) and they cannot be used for the separation of *Abothris* from *Chrysobothris* s. str. On the countrary, new diagnostic characters can be used for the subgeneric characteristic of *Abothris*: short and simply spindle-shaped aedeagus without lateral preapical hooks or spines which are rather common in *Chrysobothris* s. str., always asetose parameres (only rarely completely asetose parameres in *Chrysobothris* s. str.), simple pronotal sculpture consisting usually only of simple punctures or fine, transverse wrinkles and punctures and by sculpture of frons which consists of simple punctures or arched or fountain-like wrinkles (sculpture of frons in *Chrysobothris* s. str. consists of concentric or biconcentric ridges, rarely of simple punctures). Fine margination of anterior pronotal margin is wide and well-distinct (except for *C. nana* Fairmaire, 1892) while in *Chrysobothris* s. str. this margination is very narrow, usually indistinct. Also the bionomy of the subgenus *Abothris* seems to be different: species of this subgenus are

distributed in desert and semidesert areas while the species of the subgenus *Chrysobothris* s. str. are typical inhabitants of forests.

On the base of characters mentioned above I do not include *C. dorsata* (and the related species *C. chalcophana* Klug, 1829) into *Abothris* although they possess smooth elytra. Aedeagus of both species is typical for the *Chrysobothris* s. str. having long, apically flattened parameres with large lateral hooks and also vertex of these species is much narrower than that of the subgenus *Abothris.*

Acronyms used in the text: NMPC - National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic; VKCB - Vít Kubáň collection, Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic.

TAXONOMIC PART

Chrysobothris (*Abothris*) *bicolorata* sp. n.
(Figs 1, 3)

Description. Medium-sized, metallic coloured and lustrous species; dorsal side metallic golden green, posterior third of elytra purple, the purple area prolonged along the suture anteriorly as far as to anterior fourth of elytra; ventral side bronze, legs and antennae green-bronze; completely asetose species, only legs and anterior margin of pronotum and prosternum with fine, white pubescence.

Head large, wider (incl. eyes) than anterior pronotal margin (Fig. 1); vertex convex, 1.5 times as wide as width of eye with wide, transverse swelling which is delimited by smooth, arched line from upper part of vertex and by straight depression from frons; postclypeal, depressed part of frons with rough, transversely joined punctures, rest of the head with large punctures opened anteriorly; entire head with very fine, basal microsculpture; eyes large, reniform, projecting beyond outline of head; antennae short, first antennal segment slightly shorter than the second and third segments combined, antennomeres 4-10 wider than long, widely lobate, last antennal segment widely pear-shaped.

Pronotum regularly convex, 1.3 times as wide as long with well-developed anterior medial lobe (Fig. 1); posterior pronotal margin deeply bisinuous, lateral margins regularly arched; sculpture of pronotum consisting of fine, irregular wrinkles on basal and lateral parts of pronotum; anterior, middle part of pronotum only with very fine and simple punctures. Scutellum very small, triangular.

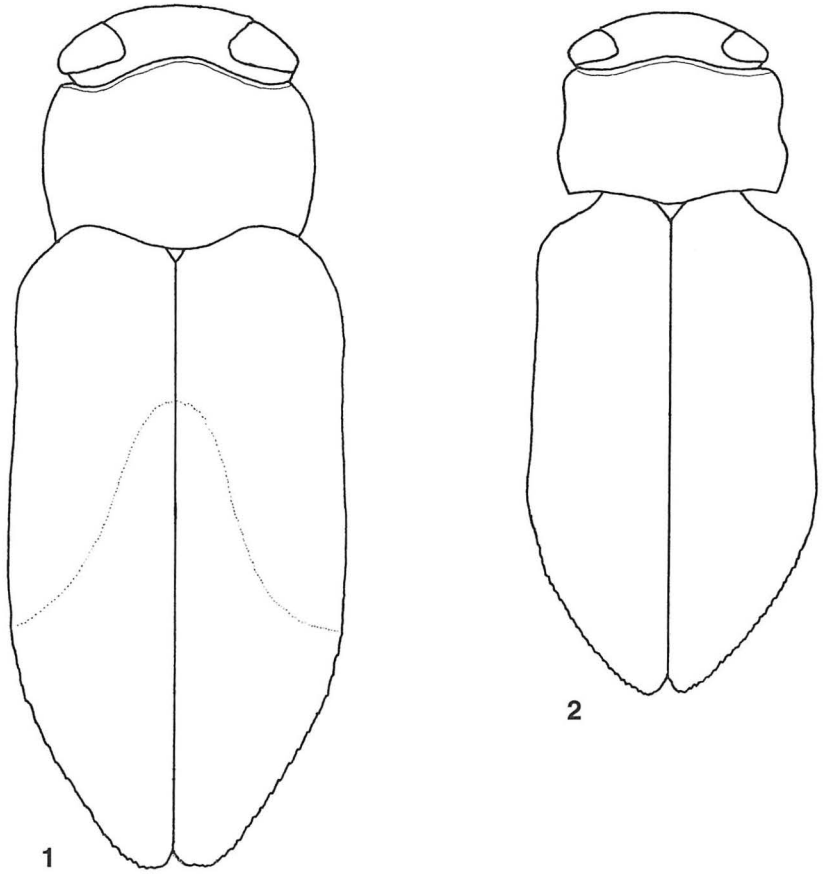
Elytra regularly convex, 1.9-2.0 times as long as wide at posterior third (Fig. 1); each elytron widely, separately rounded, apical third of elytral margins very finely serrate; elytral sculpture consisting of simple, shallow punctures which are transversely joined on basal part of elytra forming short, irregular wrinkles; elytral epipleura indistinct, reaching only anterior margin of metepisterna.

Ventral side more lustrous than the dorsal one, prosternum and metasternum covered with rough, dense, horse-shoe-shaped wrinkles. Proximal part of metacoxae and medial part of sternites with simple, fine puncturation, distal part of metacoxae and lateral parts of sternites with deep, longitudinal wrinkles; anal sternite deeply and widely incurved apically with median, sharp carina reaching midlength of sternite (female) or with smooth, medial elevation of the same length

(male); lateral margins of anal sternite with longitudinal wrinkles which are parallel to lateral margin of the sternite. Legs very slender, tibiae not modified in male. Claws large but slender, hook-shaped, slightly enlarged at the base.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) with postmedially swollen parameres and narrowly pointed median lobe.

Length: 7.8-9.5 mm (holotype 7.8 mm); width: 2.8-3.2 mm (holotype 2.8 mm).



Figs 1-2. Habitus: 1 - *Chrysobothris* (*Abothris*) *bicolorata* sp. n., holotype, 7.8 mm; 2 - *C.* (*Abothris*) *bumburetica* sp. n., holotype, 6.1 mm;
Obr. 1-2. Habitus: 1 - *Chrysobothris* (*Abothris*) *bicolorata* sp. n., holotypus, 7,8 mm; 2 - *Ch.* (*Abothris*) *bumburetica* sp. n., holotypus, 6,1 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): "Iran, Húzestán prov., Choqa Zanbil, 70 m, 15.-16.x.1998, 32.00.42N 48.31.34E, leg. P. Kabátek; ex larvae Acacia sp." (NMPC). Allotype (female): the same data (NMPC). Paratype (female): the same data (VKCB).

Sexual dimorphism. Female differs from male only by somewhat wider vertex and the form of anal sternite which is more widely incurved, with sharp median carina.

Name derivation. The species name *bicolorata* (= bicolored) indicates bicolorous aspect of the species.

Differential diagnosis. *C. bicolorata* sp. n. somewhat resembles *C. jakovlevi* from which it differs, apart from the characters given in the key, by slender body, more convex frons, finer sculpture of pronotum with basal microsculpture, roughly wrinkled lateral sides of sternites, short and obtuse spines of anterior femora and, of course, by different colouration and male genitalia.

Chrysobothris (*Abothris*) *bumburetica* sp. n.

(Figs 2, 4)

Description. Small, rather vaulted and posteriorly enlarged species (Fig. 2); vertex and pronotum black with intensive blue-green tinge, elytra black with greenish tinge and with violet lateral margins; frons, antennae, legs and ventral side black with bronze lustre; whole body asetose except for legs and lateral parts of sternites which bear very short and sparse, white pubescence.

Head relatively large, slightly narrower than anterior pronotal margin; clypeus deeply notched anteriorly, frons flat, vertex rather convex; frons separated from vertex by wide, transverse swelling; vertex 2.1 times as wide as width of eye with fine, medial line; eyes large, reniform, projecting beyond outline of head, their inner margins strongly converging upwards; sculpture of vertex consisting of fine microsculpture and shallow, simple punctures, that of frons consisting of rough, irregular and fountain-like wrinkles nearly of the same shape as in *C. yemenensis* sp. n. (Fig. 14); antennae rather short, first antennal segment as long as segments 2 and 3 combined; antennomeres 4-10 wider than long, obtusely lobate, last antennal segment elliptical.

Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long, its posterior, slightly bilobed margin somewhat narrower than anterior margin which is roundly lobate medially; lateral pronotal margins incurved at their midlenght and slightly angulate at their posterior third (Fig. 2); pronotal sculpture consisting of very fine microsculpture and fine, simple punctures which are transversely connected to each other on lateral parts of pronotum forming there very fine, transverse wrinkles. Scutellum very small, triangular and smooth.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, their maximum width at posterior third (Fig. 2); basal elytral depressions shallow, each elytron with slight, oblique depression just before its middlength; elytra rather convex, their lateral margins very feebly serrate at their apical third; elytral apices narrowly rounded, elytral sculpture consisting of simple, rather sparse punctures, puncturation of apical third of elytra somewhat denser and more irregular.

Ventral side sparsely and finely punctured, anterior part of prosternum very convex, smooth and finely microsculptured. Anal sternite roundly and widely incurved with incomplete median carina in apical half; lateral parts of anal sternite with prolonged wrinkles which are parallel to lateral margins of sternite. Legs relatively long and slender, male tibiae not modified; anterior femora with small but sharp spine at midlength of their anterior margin. Claws long, light-brown, their basal part slightly enlarged and darkened.

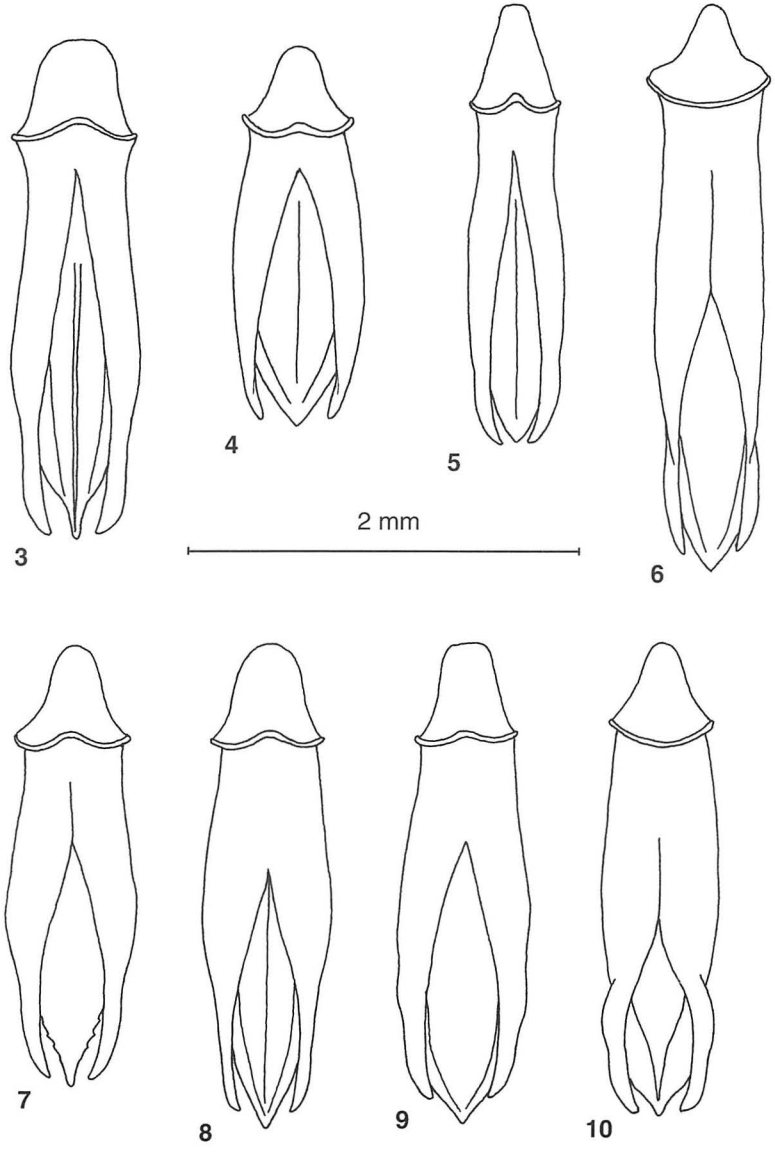
Aedeagus (Fig. 4) short and robust, widely spindle-shaped, apex of parameres obtuse; median lobe very wide, sharply pointed apically.

Length: 6.1 mm; width: 2.4 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): "Pakistan-N, NWF prov., Brun vill., Bumburet valley, Kalash valley (ca 30 km W of Drosh), 29.vii.-6.viii.1998, L. Čížek & L. Černý leg." (VKCB).

Female. Unknown.

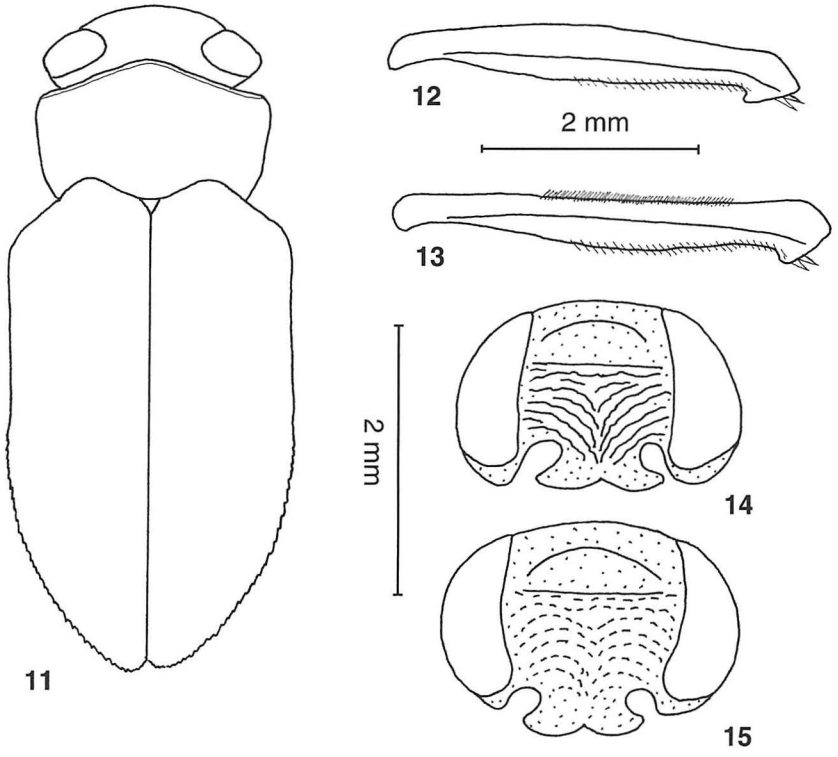
Name derivation. The specific name is derived from the name of the type locality (Bumburet valley).



Figs 3-10. Aedeagi of *Chrysobothris* (*Abothris*) spp.: 3 - *C. bicolorata* sp. n., holotype; 4 - *C. bumburetica* sp. n., holotype; 5 - *C. curlettii* Magnani; 6 - *C. cuprina* (Klug); 7 - *C. samai* Curletti et Magnani; 8 - *C. nana* Fairmaire; 9 - *C. jakovlevi* Semenov; 10 - *C. yemenensis* sp. n., holotype.

Obr. 3-10. Kopulační orgány samců *Chrysobothris* (*Abothris*) spp.: 3 - *Ch. bicolorata* sp. n., holotypus; 4 - *Ch. bumburetica* sp. n., holotypus; 5 - *Ch. curlettii* Magnani; 6 - *Ch. cuprina* (Klug); 7 - *Ch. samai* Curletti et Magnani; 8 - *Ch. nana* Fairmaire; 9 - *Ch. jakovlevi* Semenov; 10 - *Ch. yemenensis* sp. n., holotypus.

Differential diagnosis. *C. bumburetica* sp. n. somewhat resembles *C. samai* Curletti et Magnani, 1988 from which it differs by different sculpture of frons and pronotum (simply punctured frons and transversely wrinkled pronotum in *C. samai*), narrower pronotum, less convex vertex, slightly different colouration and smaller size and first by quite different shape of male genitalia (Figs 4 and 7) and by its distribution.



Figs 11-15. 11-14: *Chrysobothris* (*Abothris*) *yemenensis* sp. n.: 11 – habitus of holotype, 6.4 mm; 12 - male mesotibia; 13 - male metatibia; 14 - the sculpture of head; 15: *C.* (*Abothris*) *cuprina* (Klug), sculpture of head.
Obr. 11-15. 11-14: *Chrysobothris* (*Abothris*) *yemenensis* sp. n., habitus holotypu, 6,4 mm; 12 - střední holeň samce; 13 - zadní holeň samce; 14 – skulptura hlavy; 15: *Ch.* (*Abothris*) *cuprina* (Klug), skulptura hlavy.

Chrysobothris (*Abothris*) *yemenensis* sp. n.
(Figs 10-14)

Description. Small, lustrous and rather convex species; dorsal side black, ventral side black with bronze lustre; male: frons green-bronze, vertex bronze; female: only clypeus with green-bronze lustre; antennae and legs in both sexes with blue-violet lustre.

Head wide, nearly as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; clypeus only slightly incurved anteriorly, frons flat, vertex strongly convex, 1.5 times as wide as width of eye, with transverse

swelling separating it from frons; eyes reniform, projecting beyond outline of head, their inner margins strongly converging upwards; sculpture of frons consisting of rough and irregular, fountain-like ridges, that of vertex consisting of very fine microsculpture and fine, simple punctures; uppermost part of vertex along anterior pronotal margin with extremely fine, transverse wrinkles; antennae very short, first antennal segment shorter than segments 2 and 3 combined; antennomeres 4-10 widely and obtusely lobate, about 1.5 times wider than long; last antennal segment small, ovoid.

Pronotum regularly convex, 1.7 times as wide as long, the widest part of pronotum at its anterior margin (Fig. 11); posterior pronotal margin deeply bisinuous, anterior margin with sharply projecting medial lobe; lateral pronotal margins nearly straight in anterior two thirds and slightly arched in posterior third; sculpture of pronotum consisting of very fine, transverse wrinkles on basal half of pronotum and on its lateral sides, anterior half of pronotal disc only with fine, simple and rather sparse puncturation; entire pronotum with extremelly fine, basal microsculpture. Scutellum small, triangular and lustrous, slightly longer than wide.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, moderately convex, their widest part at posterior two thirds; basal elytral depressions wide and shallow, each elytron with wide and shallow, slightly oblique, premedial depression; nearly entire posterior half of elytral margins finely serrate, each elytron separately and narrowly rounded; elytral sculpture consisting of fine and simple, nearly homogenous puncturation.

Ventral side matt, prosternal process and mesosternum roughly and densely punctured, metasternum with long, zig-zag, transverse wrinkles, abdomen and hind coxae with simple puncturation; anal sternite deeply and widely incurved with incomplete, medial keel in both sexes. Legs relatively short and robust, male mesotibiae with hook-shaped, inner apical dilatation (Fig. 12), male metatibiae somewhat swollen medially and triangularly enlarged apically (Fig. 13). Claws thin, brown, slightly hook-shaped, their basal, slightly enlarged part black.

Aedeagus (Fig. 10) subcylindrical to spindle-shaped, apical third of parameres separated from the basal part by notch; median lobe very wide, pointed apically.

Length: 6.4 mm (holotype), 7.5 mm (allotype); width: 2.6 mm (holotype), 2.8 mm (allotype).

Type material. Holotype (male): "Nord-Yémen, Gaiuba, 29.iii.1976" (NMPC). Allotype (female): "Nord-Yémen, Hays, 28.iii.1976" (NMPC).

Sexual dimorphism. Female differs from male only by different colouration of head (see above), simple meso- and metatibiae and by shallower apical incurvation of anal sternite.

Name derivation. The species is named after the country of its origin (Yemen).

Differential diagnosis. *C. yemenensis* sp. n. is very similar to *C. cuprina* Klug, 1829 from which it differs by its black colouration, more convex and narrower vertex, sculpture of frons (Figs 14, 15), shorter elytra (nearly twice as long as wide in *C. cuprina*) and by different form of aedeagus (Figs 6, 10). An important character differentiating both species is a sculpture of ventral side of anterior femora: they are simply punctured in *C. cuprina*, while in *C. yemenensis* sp. n. the basal halves of anterior femora are covered with rough, prolonged striae.

Key to the West-Palaearctic species of the subgenus *Abothris*

1 (12) Body black or bronze, head and pronotum sometimes with green lustre.

2 (7) Lateral pronotal margins rounded, nearly straight or slightly angulate, posterior pronotal margin only slightly narrower than anterior margin (Fig. 2).

3 (4) Lateral pronotal margins nearly straight; fine margination of anterior pronotal margin interrupted medially; elytra with feeble traces of 3 longitudinal carinas; spine on anterior margin of profemurs long and slender, as long as first tarsal segment; aedeagus as in Fig. 5; 8.0-9.0 mm; Algeria, Morocco. ..... *C. curlettii* Magnani, 1995

4 (3) Lateral pronotal margins rounded or angulate; fine margination of anterior pronotal margin complete; elytra without traces of longitudinal carinas; spine on anterior margin of profemurs much shorter than first tarsal segment.

5 (6) Lateral pronotal margins nearly rounded; sculpture of frons consisting of fine punctures forming indistinct, arched lines; bronze species; aedeagus with laterally angulate parameres and serrate median lobe (Fig. 7); 5.0-6.5 mm; Turkey. ..... *C. samai* Curletti et Magnani, 1988

6 (5) Lateral pronotal margins distinctly angulate (Fig. 2); sculpture of frons consisting of rough, irregular and fountain-like wrinkles (Fig. 14); black-bronze species, head and pronotum with green lustre, lateral sides of elytra violet; aedeagus with spindle-shaped parameres, median lobe not serrate (Fig. 4); 6.1 mm; Pakistan. ..... *C. bumburetica* sp. n.

7 (2) Lateral pronotal margins nearly straight or slightly rounded, posterior pronotal margin always much narrower than anterior margin (Fig. 11).

8 (11) Bronze species; spine on anterior margin of profemurs shorter than first tarsal segment; male meso- and metatibiae not modified.

9 (10) Somewhat longer species; sculpture of frons consisting of fine, fountain-like wrinkles; margination of anterior pronotal margin wide, distinct, pronotum with very fine microsculpture and fine, simple punctures; spine on anterior margin of profemurs sharp, slightly shorter than first tarsal segment; aedeagus long, parameres subparallel (Fig. 6); 5.0-7.0 mm; Algeria, Sudan, Egypt, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Arabian Peninsula. ..... *C. cuprina* (Klug, 1829)

10 (9) Smaller species; sculpture of frons consisting of simple punctures; margination of anterior pronotal margin very narrow, nearly indistinct, pronotum without microsculpture, with coarser puncturation and feeble wrinkles along its base and lateral margins; spine on anterior margin of profemurs obtuse and short, much shorter than first tarsal segment; aedeagus short with widely spindle-shaped parameres (Fig. 8); 5.0-8.0 mm; Afghanistan, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan. ..... *C. nana* Fairmaire, 1892

11 (8) Black species; spine on anterior margin of profemurs as long as first tarsal segment or longer; male meso- and metatibiae modified (Figs 12, 13); more robust species (Fig. 11); aedeagus nearly spindle-shaped, apical part of parameres separated by small notch (Fig. 10); 6.4-7.5 mm; Yemen. ..... *C. yemenensis* sp. n.

12 (1) Body either completely metallic golden green or blue-green or pronotum or elytra with purple pattern.

13 (16) Either elytra or pronotum with purple pattern.

14 (15) Elytra with large, purple apical spot reaching anterior third of elytra, pronotum golden green (Fig. 1); pronotal margins widely rounded; aedeagus with widely spindle-shaped parameres and sharply pointed median lobe (Fig. 3); 7.8-9.5 mm; Iran. ..... *C. bicolorata* sp. n.

15 (14) Elytra golden green, pronotum with purple lateral sides; lateral pronotal margins nearly straight; 6.0-7.0 mm; Algeria. ..... *C. astarte* Abeille de Perrin, 1895

16 (13) Whole body metallic golden green or blue-green.

17 (18) Pronotum roughly punctured, lateral pronotal margins regularly and slightly rounded, anterior and posterior pronotal margins of the same width; golden green species; aedeagus nearly spindle-shaped, lateral margins of parameres slightly bisinuous in apical half (Fig. 9); 6.6-8.2 mm; Turkmenistan. ..... *C. jakovlevi* Semenov, 1891

18 (17) Pronotum very finely punctured; lateral pronotal margins nearly straight, posterior pronotal margin much narrower than anterior margin; blue-green species; 4.0-5.0 mm; Algeria, Chad, Somalia, Djibouti, Yemen. ..... *C. marina* Abeille de Perrin, 1907

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SOUHRN

V práci jsou popsány tři nové druhy rodu *Chrysobothris* Eschscholtz, 1829 (podrod *Abothris* Semenov et Rikhter, 1934) ze západní části palearktické oblasti: *Ch.* (*Abothris*) *bicolorata* sp. n. z Íránu, *Ch.* (*Abothris*) *bumburetica* sp. n. z Pákistánu a *Ch.* (*Abothris*) *yemenensis* sp. n. z Je-

menu. Popsané druhy jsou srovnány s nejpříbuznějšími druhy a je doplněna charakteristika podrodu *Abothris*. Zároveň je uveden klíč všech palearktických druhů podrodu *Abothris*:

1 (12) Tělo černé nebo bronzové, někdy hlava a štít se zeleným leskem.
2 (7) Boční okraje štítu zaoblené nebo téměř přímé, zřídka úhlovité, zadní okraj štítu jen nepatrně užší než přední okraj (obr. 2).
3 (4) Boční okraje štítu téměř přímé; jemné obroubení předního okraje štítu uprostřed přerušeno; krovky se slabými stopami tří podélných žeber; trn na předním okraji předních stehen štíhlý, tak dlouhý jako první chodidlový článek; edeagus - obr. 5; 8,0-9,0 mm; Alžír, Maroko. ..... *C. curlettii* Magnani, 1995
4 (3) Boční okraje štítu zaoblené nebo úhlovité; jemné obroubení předního okraje štítu není uprostřed přerušeno; krovky bez jakýchkoli stop podélných žeber; trn na předním okraji předních stehen mnohem kratší než první chodidlový článek.
5 (6) Boční okraje štítu zaoblené; struktura čela tvořena jemnými tečkami, které vytvářejí málo zřetelné, obloukovité linie; bronzový druh; edeagus s úhlovitě rozšířenými paramerami a pilovitým penisem (obr. 7); 5,0-6,5 mm; Turecko. .... *C. samai* Curletti et Magnani, 1988
6 (5) Boční okraje štítu úhlovité (obr. 2); struktura čela tvořena hrubými, nepravidelnými a fontánovitě seřazenými vráskami (obr. 14); bronzově černý druh, hlava a štít se zeleným leskem, boční okraje krovek fialové; edeagus se vřetenovitými paramerami, penis není pilovitý (obr. 4); 6,1 mm; Pákistan. ..... *C. bumburetica* sp. n.
7 (2) Boční okraje štítu přímé nebo jen velmi slabě zaoblené, zadní okraj štítu vždy mnohem užší než přední okraj (obr. 11).
8 (11) Bronzové druhy; trn na předním okraji předních stehen kratší než první chodidlový článek; střední a zadní holeně samců normální.
9 (10) Poněkud větší druhy; struktura štítu tvořena jemnými, fontánovitými vráskami; obroubení předního okraje štítu široké a zřetelné, štít s velmi jemnou mikrostrukturou a jemnými, jednoduchými tečkami; trn na předním okraji předních stehen ostrý, poněkud kratší než první chodidlový článek; edeagus dlouhý, paramery téměř rovnoběžné (obr. 6); 5,0-7.0 mm; Alžír, Čad, Egypt, Sudán, Etiopie, Džibutsko, Arabský poloostrov. ..... *C. cuprina* (Klug, 1829)
10 (9) Menší druhy; struktura čela tvořena jednoduchými tečkami; obroubení předního okraje štítu velmi úzké, téměř nezřetelné, štít bez mikrostruktury a s dosti hrubým tečkováním, podél bočních okrajů s jemnými vráskami; trn na předním okraji předních stehen tupý a krátký, mnohem kratší než první chodidlový článek; edeagus krátký, paramery široce vřetenovité (obr. 8); 5,0-8,0 mm; Afganistán, Tadžikistán, Uzbekistán. ..... *C. nana* Fairmaire, 1892
11 (8) Černý druh; trn na předním okraji předních stehen stejně dlouhý jako první chodidlový článek nebo delší; střední a zadní holeně samců modifikované (obr. 12, 13); robustnější druh (obr. 11); edeagus téměř vřetenovitý, koncová část paramer oddělená malým zářezem (obr. 10); 6,4-7,5 mm; Jemen. ..... *C. yemenensis* sp. n.
12 (1) Celé tělo buď kovově zelenozlaté nebo modrozelené, nebo štít nebo krovky s purpurovou kresbou.
13 (16) Buď krovky nebo štít s purpurovou kresbou.
14 (15) Krovky s velkou apikální, purpurovou skvrnou, která dosahuje k přední třetině krovek, štít zlatozelený (obr. 1); boční okraje štítu široce zaoblené; edeagus s široce vřetenovitými paramerami a s ostře zahroceným penisem (obr. 3); 7,8-9,5 mm; Írán. ..... *C. bicolorata* sp. n.
15 (14) Krovky zlatozelené, štít s purpurovými bočními okraji; boční okraje štítu téměř přímé; 6,0-7,0 mm; Alžír, Tunis. .... *C. astarte* Abeille de Perrin, 1895
16 (13) Celé tělo kovově zlatozelené nebo modrozelené.
17 (18) Štít hrubě tečkovaný, boční okraje štítu pravidelně a slabě zaoblené, přední a zadní okraj štítu stejně široké; zlatozelený druh; edeagus téměř vřetenovitý, boční okraje paramer v zadní polovině slabě prohnuté (obr. 9); 6,6 8,2 mm; Turk menistán. ..... *C. jakovlevi* Semenov, 1891
18 (17) Štít velmi jemně tečkovaný; boční okraje štítu téměř přímé, zadní okraj štítu mnohem užší než přední; modrozelený druh; 4,0-5,0 mm; Alžír, Čad, Somálsko, Džibutsko, Jemen. ..... *C. marina* Abeille de Perrin, 1907