

Two New Species of the Genus *Parastasia* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Rutelinae) from Sulawesi

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Abstract Two new species of the genus *Parastasia* are described from Sulawesi, and are named *Parastasia carsteni* sp. nov. and *P. sakaii* sp. nov.

The genus *Parastasia*, established by WESTWOOD in 1842, comprises a total of 96 species and subspecies hitherto described from the Oriental Region, of which five are distributed in Sulawesi. In 2000, Carsten ZORN, one of my best friends in entomology, sent me for study a remarkable *Parastasia* species that resembles *P. wallacea* KUIJTEN, 1992. On the other hand, I had opportunities of examining many specimens of the genus *Parastasia* preserved in the private collection of Kaoru SAKAI, and found out a remarkable species. After a careful examination, I have come to the conclusion that they are new to science. In this paper, I am going to describe two new species as the result of my study, under the names *Parastasia carsteni* sp. nov. and *P. sakaii* sp. nov.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial appreciation to Dr. Kimio MASUMOTO of Otsuma Women's University, Tokyo, for his constant encouragement of my entomological studies. Deep indebtedness should be expressed to Dr. Hella WENDT and Mr. Joachim SCHULZE of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, for the loan of materials under their care. My thanks are also due to Mr. Kaoru SAKAI, Tokyo, for providing invaluable materials, and Mr. Carsten ZORN, Dresden, for his helpful advice and loaning the materials. The holotypes of the new species will be preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo and the collection of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin (ZMHB).

Parastasia carsteni sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2)

Body length: 18.84 mm, width: 9.73 mm.

Head, elytra, legs except for tarsi, and ventral surface black, antennae and tarsi dark brown to black, pronotum, propygidium and pygidium reddish orange; pronotum with a black patch in the middle of posterior portion; head, pronotum, elytra, legs and ventral surface with vitreous lustre, propygidium and pygidium with rather weak vitre-

ous lustre.

Head micro-shagreened (visible under $\times 60$); clypeus broadly emarginate, reticulately rugulose; apical margin reflexed, with a pair of sharp upright teeth; lateral margins before eye-canthi almost parallel, with a pair of transverse, subparallel low ridges at the base of eye-canthi in lateral $3/8$ of clypeus; frons reticulately rugulose in middle and lateral portions; vertex irregularly punctate, the punctures round in posterior portion, reticulately rugulose in lateral portions; eyes moderately convex; interocular distance 1.9 times as wide as an eye diameter. Labrum transversely truncate, with anterior margin almost straight. Galea with four teeth, the apical two and the middle one almost equal in length, stout and acute, and the basal one porrect and trifid. Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.67 : 1 in female).

Pronotum 1.46 times as wide as long, strongly convergent apicad in apical $3/5$, almost parallel in basal $2/5$; front angles obtuse, hind angles almost rectangular; lateral margins rimmed, the rims extending to hind margin opposite to humeral swellings; disc with a pair of vague impressions at the middle of lateral portions, irregularly punctate, the punctures round in middle, horseshoe-shaped in lateral portions, becoming denser laterad and smaller posteriad.

Elytra with three rows of punctures in middle, disc irregularly scattered with small punctures; lateral margins sinuous in basal $2/5$, widened at middle, then narrowed posteriad in apical halves, rimmed, the rims thick in basal $1/4$, becoming finer in the remaining part, and disappearing at hind corners; distal margins slightly rounded; sutural apices weakly angulate.

Propygidium microsculptured, with a pair of transverse impressions at antero-lateral portions; disc irregularly punctate in anterior portion, reticulately rugulose in lateral and posterior portions, irregularly furnished with short, decumbent reddish brown setae (ca. 0.05 mm in length).

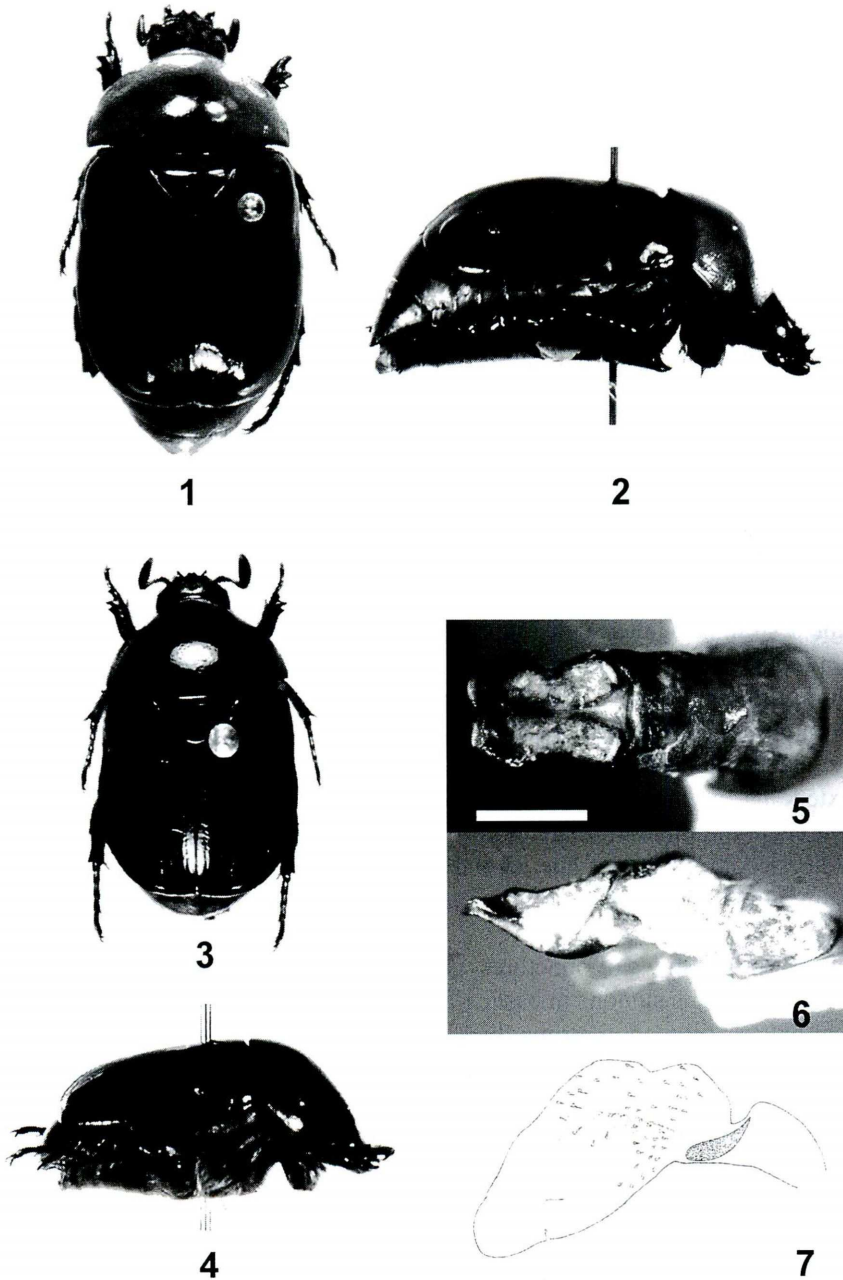
Pygidium reticulately rugulose; outer margins boldly rimmed, almost straight laterally, truncate at apex.

Metasternum sparsely punctate, the punctures small in middle, reticulately rugulose in lateral portions, furnished with suberect brown setae (0.12–0.63 mm in length) in lateral portions; mesosternal process rather long and stout, protruded downward and distinctly curved upwards in apical $1/3$, with apex acute in lateral view. Abdominal sternites reticulately rugulose; 2nd to 5th sternites each with a row of short, decumbent brown setae (0.12–0.25 mm in length) in apical $2/3$ to $1/4$, 6th sternite glabrous, 7th reticulately rugulose, with a row of short, erect brown setae (0.07–0.2 mm in length) in apical portion.

Protibiae tridentate, denticles stout and acute; fore claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped and approximately equal in length; middle and hind claws simply acuminate and curved, and approximately equal in length.

Holotype: ♀, Palolo Palu, C. Sulawesi, II–1989, DETANI leg. (ZMHB).

Notes. This new species resembles *Parastasia wallacea* KUIJTEN, 1992, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the different coloration of the pronotum and



Figs. 1-7. *Parastasia* spp. — 1-2. *Parastasia carsteni* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 1, habitus (dorsal view); 2, ditto (lateral view). — 3-7. *Parastasia sakaii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 3, habitus (dorsal view); 4, ditto (lateral view); 5, male genitalia (dorsal view), (scale:1 mm); 6, ditto (lateral view); 7, inner sac.

pygidium, differently shaped female gonocoxites, and the mesosternal process rather short and acute at the apex in lateral view.

Parastasia sakaii sp. nov.

(Figs. 3–7)

Body length: 11.8 mm, width: 6.9 mm.

Antennae, pronotum, propygidium, pygidium and ventral surface dark orange; pronotum with a longitudinal black patch in the middle, the band of anterior half narrow and posterior half broadly rounded; head, elytra and scutellum brownish black, legs reddish brown to dark reddish brown; dorsal surface except for pygidium with vitreous luster, ventral surface with rather weak lustre.

Head with a depressed area in the middle of anterior portion, furnished with suberect brownish yellow setae (0.12–0.5 mm in length) in lateral and posterior portions; clypeus trapezoidal, reticulately rugulose; apical margin rimmed, narrowed at apex, with a sharp upright tooth bidentate at the tip; frons irregularly punctate in middle, the punctures large and partly coalescent, reticulately rugulose in lateral portions; vertex irregularly punctate, the punctures round; eyes moderately convex; interocular distance 1.67 times as wide as an eye diameter. Labrum trapezoidal, with anterior margin almost straight. Galea with four teeth, the apical two and the middle one almost equal in length, stout and acute, and the basal one short and stout. Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.65 : 1 in male).

Pronotum 1.54 times as wide as long, strongly convergent apicad in apical half, weakly widened posteriad; front and hind angles obtuse; lateral margins rimmed, the rims extending to hind margin opposite to humeral swellings; disc with a pair of small impressions at the middle of lateral portions, irregularly punctate, the punctures round in middle, becoming denser laterad and smaller posteriad, reticulately rugulose along lateral margins. Scutellum broadly triangular, irregularly scattered with small punctures.

Elytra with 10 rows of punctures, intervals irregularly scattered with round punctures; lateral margins sinuous in basal 1/3, widened at middle, then narrowed posteriad in apical halves, rimmed, the rims thick in basal 1/4, becoming finer in the remaining part, and extending to sutural apices; distal margins rounded; sutural apices weakly angulate.

Pygidium reticulately rugulose, with a pair of deep depressions in antero-lateral corners; outer margins rimmed, slightly rounded laterally, truncate at apex. Metasternum densely punctate, the punctures setigerous in middle, each with an erect yellow seta (0.25–0.75 mm in length), becoming denser laterad, partly coalescent and reticulately rugulose in lateral portions; mesosternal process short, with apex almost right angled in lateral view.

Abdominal sternites reticulately rugulose, 2nd to 5th sternites each with a row of suberect yellow setae (0.12–0.38 mm in length) in apical 1/3, 6th sternite narrow, 7th

sternite with a row of short, erect yellow setae (0.1–0.2 mm in length) in apical portion.

Protibiae tridentate, denticles stout and acute; claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped and approximately equal in length; outer claw of fore leg almost equal in width, inner claws of middle and hind legs broader than the outer ones.

Holotype: 1♂, Mt. Pedamaran, Tana Toraja, S. Sulawesi, 27–IV–1985, leg. K. SOMA (NSMT).

Notes. This new species belongs to the *Parastasia bimaculata* group, but can be easily distinguished from the other members of this group by the small body, the different coloration and differently shaped male genitalia.

要 約

和田 薫：セレベスから発見された *Parastasia* 属コガネムシの2新種。—— *Parastasia carsteni* sp. nov. は、同島に分布する *P. wallacea* KUIJTEN, 1992 に似た種であるが、特徴的な色彩、口器外葉の歯の形状や中胸突起が短いことから容易に区別できる。*Parastasia sakaii* sp. nov. は *Parastasia bimaculata* 群に含まれるが、このグループの他の種に比べて体形が非常に小型であることと、特徴的な色彩および雄交尾器から区別は容易である。

References

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