

A New Species of the Genus *Paratrichius* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) from Sumatra

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Abstract A new trichiine scarabaeid beetle, *Paratrichius meridionalis*, is described from Sumatra. It is related to *P. hatai* MIYAKE from the Malay Peninsula.

Up to the present, only one scarabaeid species belonging to the genus *Paratrichius* has been described from the Sundaland. Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a Sumatran specimen of this genus, which was clearly different from the Malay one. In the present paper, I am going to name this species *P. meridionalis*. Generic definition of *Paratrichius* is in IWASE, 1993.

Paratrichius meridionalis n. sp.

(Figs. 1–2)

Male. Elongate, with slender legs; colour black with legs reddish brown, antennal footstalk reddish brown, each antennal lamellate segment black with yellow apex; ventral surface weakly shining, dorsal surface opaque; body decorated with white opaque cretaceous materials as follows: pronotal lateral and basal margins which are interrupted before scutellum, elytral short longitudinal lines, one from base to basal 1/5 along scutellum and suture and additional one dotted from the middle to basal 7/10 of first stria, elytral spot just before the middle of third interval, elytral transverse bands, one at basal 1/4 from fourth interval to external border and additional one at basal 2/3 from fifth interval to external border, these two bands being intermittent and weakly oblique backwards, pygidial large longitudinal lateral markings, greater parts of procoxa, prothorax, mesepimeron and metepisternum, anterior and posterior spots on metasternum, external spot on metacoxa, middle transverse bands of third to sixth (anteapical) abdominal sternites, and lateral spots of third to fifth ones.

Clypeus wider than long ($L/W=0.83$), widest just before the middle, lateral border moderately arcuate, anterior angle strongly and widely rounded, anterior border weakly but distinctly emarginate; sides weakly declined externally, disc very weakly depressed at both sides; clypeal surface densely and shallowly punctate anteriorly, transversely reticulate posteriorly, clypeofrontal suture absent; frons longitudinally reticulated anteriorly, densely punctate posteriorly. Antennal club weakly curved, about 1.25 times as long as footstalk.

Pronotum moderately convex, octagonal, wider than long ($L/W=0.92$); lateral

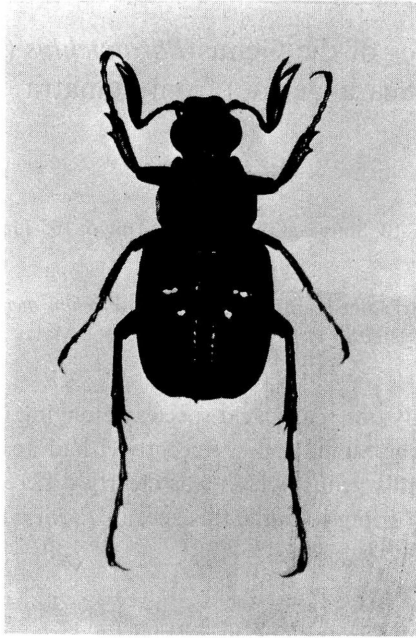
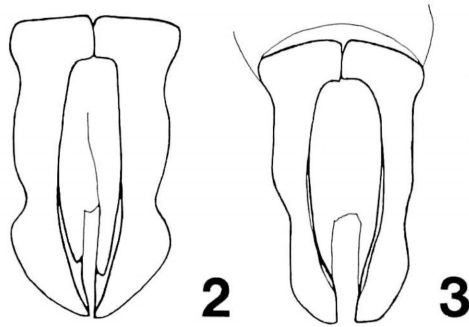


Fig. 1. *Paratrichius meridionalis* n. sp.; dorsal aspect.



Figs. 2-3. Caudal view of male parameres. — 2, *P. meridionalis* n. sp.; 3, *P. hatai* MIYAKE.
(Scale: 1 mm.)

borders curved behind the middle, convergent anteriorly, almost paralleled posteriorly, anterior angle produced anteriorly and acutely angulate, though rounded at apex, posterior angle very obtuse, posterior border widely rounded; disc very weakly depressed at both sides, covered with small horseshoe-shaped punctures behind the middle, other surface densely and concentrically reticulated, all borders marginate, margination becoming wider and weakly raised before scutellum.

Scutellum triangular, wider than long ($L/W=0.72$), lateral borders weakly arcuate, apex rounded; surface longitudinally impunctate at the middle, sides rather sparsely

punctate.

Elytra longer than wide ($L/W=1.11$), widest at the middle, lateral borders arcuate, posterior border of each elytron widely rounded; each elytron with five striae between suture and shoulder, each stria marked with a row of horseshoe-shaped punctures, but indistinct posteriorly, first (sutural) interval flat and longitudinally strigose, second one weakly convex and sparsely aciculate, third to fifth ones weakly convex, almost smooth, but aciculate posteriorly, shoulder strongly swelling, external side with three rows of horseshoe-shaped punctures behind shoulder, aciculate along external border; all surface clothed with minute setae, sparsely on disc, densely at side.

Pygidium moderately convex, wider than long ($L/W=0.71$), densely and concentrically strigose, clothed with short setae.

Mesosternum unraised between mesocoxae; metasternum convex ventrally, punctate medially, strigose laterally, clothed with short setae. Abdomen transversely strigose, clothed with short setae.

Anterior femur with weak serrated longitudinal ridge on anterior face; anterior tibia with two external teeth, lacking terminal spur; posterior tarsus 1.5 times as long as posterior tibia.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 2.

Length: 9 mm, width: 4.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, near Padang, Sumatra Barat, Indonesia, X-1992 (in coll. K. SAKAI). This will be preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

This new species is very closely allied to *P. hatai* MIYAKE (Fig. 3) from the Malay Peninsula, but differs from it in clypeal and antennal colour, shape of elytral markings and shape of male genitalia.

Acknowledgement

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要 約

岩瀬一男: スマトラ産 *Paratrichius* 属の 1 新種. — スマトラ産の *Paratrichius meridionalis* を新種として記載した. この種は, マレー半島産の *P. hatai* MIYAKE に近縁でスندگانランドから記載される本属の 2 番目の種になる.

Literature Cited

- IWASE, K., 1993. Notes on the genus *Paratrichius* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) from Tawian. *Elytra*, Tokyo, 21: 59-66.
 MIYAKE, Y., 1989. New or little known scarabaeid beetles from southeastern Asia. *Lamellicornia*, Tokyo, (5): 37-45.