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

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Abstract Two new species of the genus *Parastasia* are described from the Philippines under the names of *P. takeshii* sp. nov. and *P. negrosensis* sp. nov.

The members of the genus *Parastasia* WESTWOOD are characterized by the convex and stout body with small head, the clypeus with a pair of upright teeth, simple eye-canthus, short stout legs, and so on. About 76 species and 9 subspecies have hitherto been known from the Oriental Region. Of these, 10 species are distributed in the Philippine Islands.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Takeshi ITO, I had the opportunity of examining a series of specimens of this genus collected in the Philippines. After a detailed study, I have concluded that two new species are included in the specimens. I will describe them in the present paper under the names *Parastasia takeshii* sp. nov. and *P. negrosensis* sp. nov., from Mindanao Island and Negros Island, respectively.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Kimio MASUMOTO of Otsuma Women's University, Tokyo, and Dr. P. KUIJTEN of the Rijksuniversiteit, Leiden, for their constant guidance and encouragement. My thanks are also due to Dr. Manfred UHLIG of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, and Dr. Roger-Paul DECHAMBRE of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, for loaning materials under their care. Appreciations are due to Mr. Malcolm D. KERLEY of the Natural History Museum, London, Dr. Ottó MERKL of the Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Dr. Martin BAEHR of the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, and Dr. C. O'TOOL of the Hope Entomological Collections of the University Museum, Oxford, for giving me opportunities of examining material of the genus *Parastasia* for comparative study. My deep indebtedness is due to Mr. Takeshi ITOH for his kind help in submitting specimens to me for taxonomic study. The holotypes of the new species will be preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Parastasia takeshii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Body length: 1.52 mm, width: 9.4 mm.

Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, propygidium, ventral surface and legs reddish brown; pronotum with a pair of black rounded patches at basal 1/3, elytron with four black patches, the first trapezoidal at humeral portion, the second rounded at basal 1/3 of medial portion, the 3rd elongate at apical 1/3 of lateral portion, the 4th rounded at apical 1/4 in medial portion; dorsal surface glabrous except for head, which is clothed with yellowish brown setae, abdominal sternites and medial portion of metathorax almost glabrous, legs and metathorax with long yellowish brown setae.

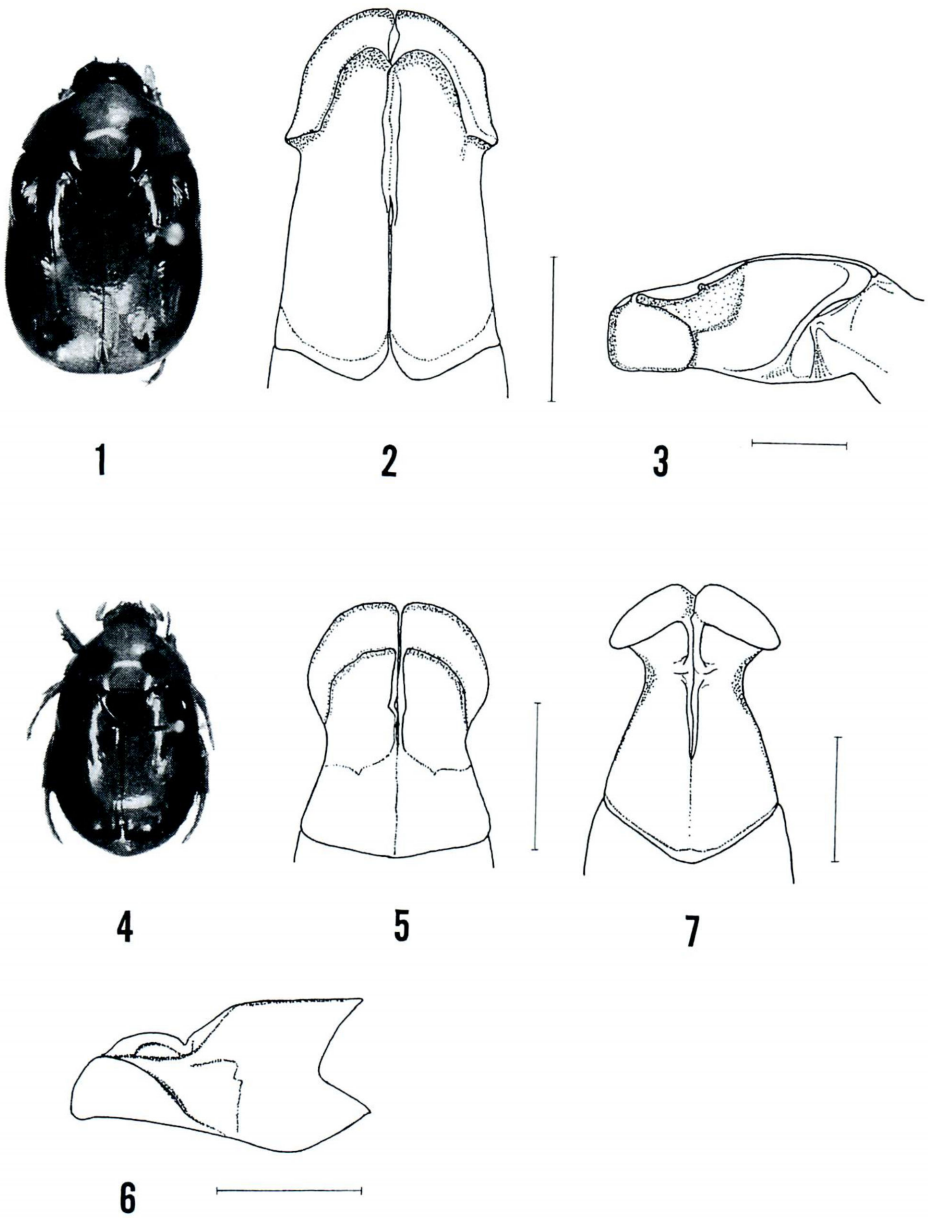
Head finely micro-shagreened; clypeus subrectangular, irregularly rugulose and partly coalescent, apical margin feebly reflexed, with a pair of blunt, upright teeth; lateral margins before eye-canthus curved inwards in apical 3/5, almost parallel in basal 1/5; fronto-clypeal border with a low transverse ridge, which is very weak and almost vestigial; frons sparsely punctate, the punctures shallow and rounded, those along eyes elongate, large and dense, each with a long suberect seta (0.50–0.88 mm in length); vertex irregularly punctate, the punctures small, each with a sparse, subreclining short seta (0.05–0.32 mm in length). Labrum transversely rectangular, with anterior margin finely sinuous. Left galea with 3 teeth in apical half, the external apical tooth small and obtuse, the other two large and acute, also with 3 teeth at base, the proximal tooth small and acute, the middle one large and acute, the innermost one vestigial (probably broken off). Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.72 : 1).

Pronotum distinctly, sublinearly narrowed apicad in apical 1/3, slightly widened posteriad in basal 2/3, and weakly arcuate before hind angles; lateral margins finely rimmed, the rims extending to hind angles; front angles slightly angulate, hind angles rounded; disc with a pair of vague impressions at antero-lateral portions, sparsely punctate in medial portion, the punctures becoming larger and denser towards lateral portions, those in posterior portion smaller and sparser.

Elytra very weakly microsculptured, the sculpture barely visible under 40×, with 6 to 7 rows of small punctures, intervals sparsely scattered with extremely fine punctures; lateral margins sublinear, slightly widened at basal 2/5, then narrowed posteriad, and slightly rounded apicad, rimmed, the rims thickened in basal 1/4, those in apical 3/4 becoming finer; sutural portions of apices slightly ridged and obtuse.

Pygidium slightly dull, sparsely punctate, the punctures transverse in median and apical portions, becoming denser, more transverse and reticulately rugulose in anterior to lateral portions, devoid of setae, with a pair of depressions at anterior 2/5; outer margins rimmed, nearly straightly narrowed apicad, truncate and slightly depressed at apex.

Mesosternal process hardly prominent, with rounded apex; metasternum finely punctate in middle, the punctures becoming denser, and reticulately rugulose in lateral portions, clothed with rather suberect long setae (0.32–0.95 mm in length), with a shal-



Figs. 1–7. —— 1–3. Habitus of *Parastasia takeshii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 1, dorsal view; 2–3, male genitalia, 2, dorsal view, 3, lateral view. (Scale: 1 mm.) —— 4–6. Habitus of *Parastasia negrosensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 4, dorsal view; 5–6, male genitalia, 5, dorsal view, 6, lateral view. (Scale: 1 mm.) —— 7. *Parastasia nigroscutellata* OHAUS; male genitalia, dorsal view. (Scale: 1 mm.)

low median groove and a vague impression in medio-posterior portion.

All claws simply acuminate and curved, approximately equal in length, outer claws of fore legs slightly slenderer than the inner ones; inner claws of middle and hind legs slenderer than the outer claws of middle and hind legs.

Male genitalia as shown in Figs. 2–3.

Holotype: 1 ♂, Mt. Kitanglad, North Mindanao Is., Philippine Isls., 29–IV–1991, D. MOHAGAN leg.

Notes. This new species can be distinguished from other known species of the genus *Parastasia* by the different coloration of the dorsal surface and the peculiar shape of male genitalia.

Parastasia negrosensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 4–6)

Body length: 11.9–12.4 mm, width: 7.3–7.7 mm.

Head and scutellum black, pronotum, elytra, propygidium, pygidium, ventral surface and legs reddish brown; pronotum with a pair of black rounded patches at basal 1/4, elytron sometimes with a vague dark spot on humeral swelling and a vague dark patch along lateral portion; dorsal surface vitreously shining, ventral surface rather weakly vitreously shining; dorsal surface glabrous except for head, ventral surface almost glabrous, though the metathorax is clothed with yellowish brown hairs.

Head feebly micro-shagreened; clypeus subrectangular, distinctly rugulose, apical margin reflexed, with a pair of blunt, upright teeth; lateral margins before eye-canthus curved inwards in apical 1/4, almost parallel in basal 3/4; fronto-clypeal border with a low transverse ridge, which is interrupted in a median half; frons and vertex irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming larger and sparser posteriad, denser, elongated and sometimes connected with one another in areas along eyes. Labrum transversely trapezoidal, with anterior margin slightly sinuous. Each galea with 3 thick teeth in apical 1/3, two inner ones fused at their bases, the outermost tooth free, 3 basal coalesced at their bases and forming a single root. Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.64 : 1 in male, 0.62 : 1 in female).

Pronotum rather noticeably, sublinearly narrowed apicad in apical 1/3, slightly widened posteriad in basal 2/3; lateral margins finely rimmed, the rims disappearing near hind angles; disc with a pair of impressions at the middle near medio-lateral angles, feebly microsculptured, scattered with small punctures in medial portion, the punctures rounded, those in lateral portions becoming slightly larger and denser, those in posterior portion slightly smaller and sparser.

Elytra feebly microsculptured, the sculpture visible under 40×, with 3 to 5 rows of extremely small punctures; lateral margins feebly arcuate, slightly sinuous at basal 2/5, slightly widened posteriad, and then rounded apicad, rimmed, the rims in basal 1/4 thickened, those in apical 3/4 becoming finer; sutural portions of apices obtusely ridged.

Propygidium slightly dull due to microsculpture, hardly punctate, transversely rugose in medial portion, rather reticulately rugose in lateral portions. Pygidium feebly microsculptured, sparsely punctate, the punctures small and rounded, becoming larger in anterior and lateral portions, and rugulose in anterior portion; outer margin rimmed, nearly straightly convergent apicad, subtruncate at apex.

Mesosternal process short, wide, with apex bluntly angulate in ventral view and slightly rounded in lateral view; metasternum sparsely punctate in middle, the punctures becoming denser, larger, and reticulately rugulose in lateral portions, clothed with suberect setae (0.3–0.8 mm in length), with a shallow median groove.

Protibia slightly curved inwards with inner basal angle almost rectangular, with outer teeth in apical 2/5. Fore claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped, the outer claw slightly shorter and slenderer than the inner; middle and hind claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped, the inner claws shorter and distinctly slenderer than the outer ones.

Male genitalia as shown in Figs. 5–6.

Holotype: 1 ♂, Mt. Canlaon, Negros Is., Philippine Isls., XII–1988, D. MOHAGAN leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality as for the holotype, V–1988, D. MOHAGAN. leg., 1 ♀, ditto, 4–VI–1988, D. MOHAGAN leg., 2 ♂, ditto, XII–1988, D. MOHAGAN leg., 1 ♀, Mt. Opaw, Negros Is., Philippine Isls., XII–1988.

Notes. This new species is hardly separated from *Parastasia nigroscutellata* OHAUS, 1901, by external characteristics, but can be distinguished from the latter by the peculiar shape of its male genitalia. It occurs on the tops of mountains in Negros Island.

要　　約

和田　薫：フィリピンから発見された*Parastasia*属コガネムシの2新種．—— ミンダナオ島およびネグロス島から*Parastasia*属に属するコガネムシ，*Parastasia takeshii*および*P. negrosensis*の2新種を記載した．*Parastasia takeshii*は特徴的な斑紋をもち，同属の他のコガネムシから容易に識別できる．*Parastasia negrosensis*は*P. nigroscutellata* OHAUS, 1901 に非常によく似ているが，雄交尾器に顕著な違いが見られる．

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