

## A New Species of the Genus *Parastasia* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Rutelinae) from Southern Vietnam

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**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Parastasia* WESTWOOD is described from southern Vietnam under the name of *Parastasia hitomi* sp. nov. It is related to *P. fujiokai* from Sumbawa.

In 1991, I obtained remarkable specimens belonging to the genus *Parastasia* from the Dalat Highlands in southern Vietnam. After a detailed study, I have concluded that the species is new to science. In this article, I am going to describe it under the name of *Parastasia hitomi*.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial appreciation to Dr. Kimio MASUMOTO of Otsuma Women's University, Tokyo, for his constant guidance of my entomological study. Deep indebtedness should be expressed to Dr. Giulio CUCCODORO of the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève, for the loan of materials under his care. My thanks are also due to Mr. Yasushi TOKITA, Tama City Cultural Foundation for taking the SEM photographs. Finally, thanks are also due to Mr. Masaaki ISHIDA, Tokyo, for giving me the opportunity to examine collections of the genus *Parastasia*. The holotype of the new species will be preserved in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, Japan.

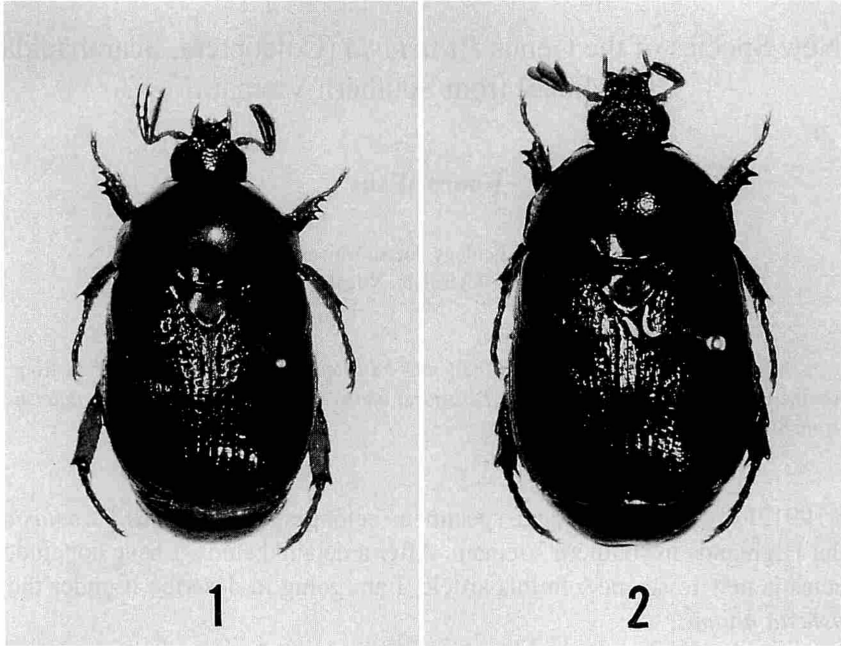
### *Parastasia hitomi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–6)

Body length: 10.8–16.9 mm, width: 8.5–9.4 mm.

Antennae, head, and ventral surface except for 6th abdominal sternite blackish brown to black, pygidium, 6th abdominal sternite orange in both sexes; pronotum, scutellum, elytra, propygidium, and legs reddish brown to dark reddish brown in male, dark brown to brownish black in female; elytra without any patches in male, with vague reddish brown patches at humeral swellings in female, which also has reddish brown areas along scutellum and elytral suture; dorsal surface except pygidium with vitreous lustre, pygidium and ventral surface with rather weak lustre.

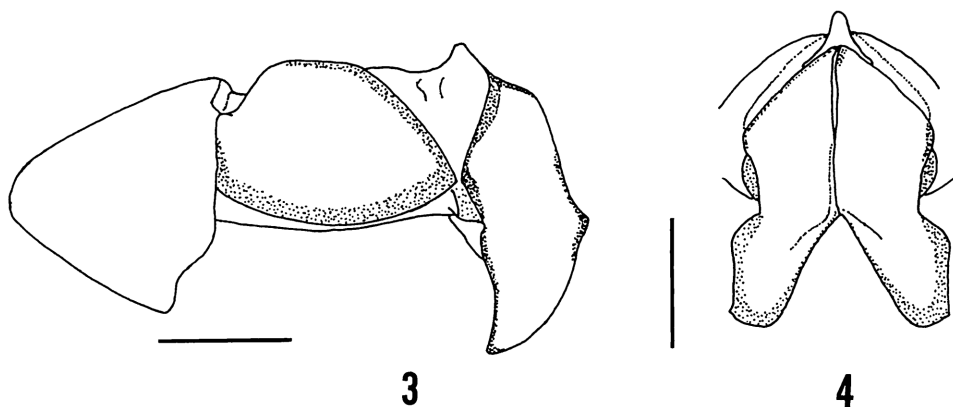
Head micro-shagreened, clypeus rectangular, obliquely rugulose in anterior por-



Figs. 1–2. Habitus of *Parastasia hitomi* sp. nov.; 1, holotype, ♂; 2, allotype, ♀.

tion, distinctly punctate in posterior portion, the punctures shallow, large and partly confluent to reticulation; apical margin reflexed, feebly rounded at antero-lateral corners, with a pair of sharp upright teeth; lateral margins before eye-canthus subparallel in apical 2/3, slightly curved inward in basal 1/3, with transverse ridges at the base of eye-canthus in lateral 1/3 of clypeus; frons and vertex shallowly and irregularly punctate, the punctures dense, elongate and wrinkled along eyes in male, partly confluent to reticulation in female; vertex sparsely furnished with short yellowish brown setae (0.1–0.3 mm in length) in lateral portions; eyes moderately convex; interocular distance 3.2–3.3 times in male and 3.5–3.8 times in female the width of an eye diameter. Labrum trapezoidal, with anterior margin produced, rounded and slightly sinuous. Galea with a single, vestigial tooth located at the base. Length of antennal club longer than interocular distance (1.2 : 1) in male, shorter than that (0.87–0.9 : 1) in female.

Pronotum 1.3–1.6 times as wide as long, rather roundly narrowed in apical 3/5, sublinearly narrowed in basal 2/5; front angles obtusely angulate, hind angles rounded; lateral margins obviously rimmed, the rims becoming finer apicad in anterior half, disappearing before hind angles; disc in male sparsely punctate, the punctures small and rounded in middle, oblique and semicircular in lateral portions, becoming much larger and denser laterad, disc in female with a shallow longitudinal groove in the medial part, and a pair of vague impressions at anterior portion, and also with punctures almost of the same shape as in male, though being distinctly deeper.



Figs. 3–4. Male genitalia (scale: 1 mm) of *Parastasia hitomi* sp. nov.; 3, lateral view, 4, dorsal view.

Elytra at sides slightly sinuous in basal 1/2, then narrowed posteriad; distal margins rounded; rims of lateral margins thickened in anterior 2/5, becoming finer posteriad, and disappearing before hind corners; sutural apices almost flat; dorsum moderately convex, highest at the middle; disc feebly microsculptured, the sculpture visible under 40 $\times$ , with 11 rows of deep punctures; intervals irregularly scattered with round to oblong punctures, which are various in size.

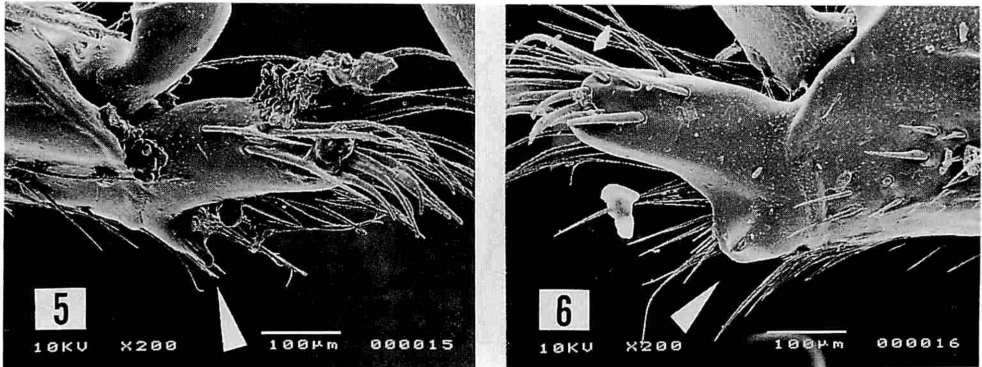
Propygidium slightly dull with a pair of transverse impressions at antero-lateral portions, scarcely punctate, the punctures shallow and small in medio-anterior portion, becoming denser and deeper laterad, transverse and large in lateral and posterior portions, each puncture furnished with a short, suberect yellowish brown seta (0.1–0.15 mm in length) in anterior portion.

Pygidium weakly microsculptured, with a pair of ill-defined depressions near antero-lateral angles; disc scarcely punctate in medio-posterior portion, the punctures in male circular, becoming denser and more transverse anteriad, partly reticulately rugulose in lateral portions, those in female transverse to oblique, partly coalescent in anterior and near lateral portions, reticulately rugulose in lateral portions; outer margins rimmed, nearly straight in lateral portions, with apex truncate in male, subtruncate in female.

Metasternum with a groove in the median part, scarcely punctate in middle, the punctures becoming denser, larger and more transverse laterad, those in lateral portions reticulately rugulose, each puncture with a rather long, suberect yellowish brown seta (0.5–0.95 mm in length) in lateral portions; mesosternal process short, with apex bluntly angulate in lateral view.

First to 4th abdominal sternites sparsely punctate in middle, reticulately rugulose in lateral portions, 5th and 7th wholly reticulately rugulose, 1st to 5th each with a row of short, suberect yellow setae, 7th with short, erect yellow setae in anterior portion.

Protibiae tridentate, fore claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped, approximately



Figs. 5–6. SEM photographs of galea of *Parastasia hitomi* sp. nov.; 5, ♂; 6, ♀. Magnification ratios are indicated at the bottom of each photograph.

equal in length, outer claws slightly slenderer than the inner ones; inner claws of middle and hind legs simply acuminate and curved; outer claws of middle and hind legs deeply incised apically, forming two branches, the lower branch broader than the upper; the lower branches of middle and hind legs broad, almost of the same length as the upper in male; the lower branch of middle leg distinctly short, about 1/4 times the length of the upper, the lower one of hind leg short, about 1/3 times the length of the upper in female.

Holotype: ♂, Dalat, southern Vietnam, 29–IV–1991. Allotype ♀: and paratypes (1♂, 2♀♀): same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species closely resembles in coloration *Parastasia fujiokai* WADA et MURAMOTO, 1999, described from Sumbawa Is., but can be distinguished from the latter by the peculiar shape of middle and hind claws and male genitalia.

## 要 約

和田 薫：ベトナム南部から発見された *Parastasia* 属コガネムシの1新種。—— *Parastasia* 属に属するコガネムシ、*P. hitomi* をベトナム南部から記載した。この種は、雌の色彩がスンバワ島から記載された *P. fujiokai* WADA et MURAMOTO, 1999 によく似ているが、中肢と後肢の爪の形状および交尾器の形状から容易に区別できる。

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## Oedemerid Beetles Collected in Connection with the International Kuril Islands Project 1995

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Oedemerid beetles in the Kuril Islands have been recorded only from Shikotan, Kunashir, Iturup and Urup Islands (KUWAYAMA, 1967; NIKITSKY, 1996). In 1995 two specimens of the family were collected from Kunashir and Urup Islands by the members of the International Kuril Islands Project (IKIP). Through the courtesy of Dr. Masahiro ÔHARA of Hokkaido University, one of the members of the IKIP, I have had the opportunity to examine the specimens preserved in the collection of the Otaru Museum, Hokkaido. The two specimens represent *Ditylus laevis laevis* (FABRICIUS) and *Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) atriceps* (LEWIS). Both the species are common in Hokkaido, and the latter is new to Urup Island. The collecting data are as given below.

### *Ditylus laevis laevis* (FABRICIUS, 1787)

[Japanese name: Miyama-kamikirimodoki]

*Specimen examined.* Kunashir Is. [KU–95–PO–128]: 1 ♂, 44°00.10'N, 145°46.00'E, environs of Kislyi hot springs, near merge point for Lesnaya and Kislyi rivers, in small side channels of river, riparian vegetation of conifers, birches, willows, and grasses, alt. 40 m, 2–IX–1995, aerial net, beating sheet, D. E. HOEKSTRA, P. OBERG and N. MINAKAWA leg.

*Distribution.* Japan (Hokkaido, Honshû, Tsushima Is.), Korea, China, Russian Far East (Shikotan Is., Kunashir Is., Sakhalin), northern Europe (Finland, Baltic republics, northern Russia), throughout Siberia to Ussuri region.