

## Five New Species of the Genus *Parastasia* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Rutelinae) from the Oriental Region

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**Abstract** Five new species of the scarabaeid genus *Parastasia* from the Oriental Region are described: *Parastasia dempuensis* sp. nov., *P. christmasensis* sp. nov., *P. peterzorni* sp. nov., *P. tenomensis* sp. nov., and *P. jamesonae* sp. nov.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Rutelini, *Parastasia*, new species.

In 2006 I had an opportunity to examine some unusual specimens of the genus *Parastasia* that have been preserved in the collection of the University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, USA and the private collections of Mr. Masayuki FUJIOKA in Tokyo, Japan and Mr. Carsten ZORN in Gnoien, Germany. After a careful examination, I came to the conclusion that they were new to science. In this study, I will describe five new species: *Parastasia dempuensis* sp. nov., *P. christmasensis* sp. nov., *P. peterzorni* sp. nov., *P. tenomensis* sp. nov. and *P. jamesonae* sp. nov.

*Parastasia dempuensis* sp. nov. belongs to the “*Parastasia discolor* group”. The “*Parastasia discolor* group” is one of the large species-groups of the genus *Parastasia* and is characterized by a medium-sized body and simple-formed male genitalia. Almost all species classified as “*Parastasia discolor* group” closely resemble each other. However, they are clearly divided by the shape of the galea and the form of the inner sac of the male genitalia. This group includes about ten species, with a distributional area from Burma through the Malay Peninsula to New Guinea. The group is speciated by locality (each mountain ridge or island has its own species allopatric distribution). *Parastasia dempuensis* sp. nov. is distributed exclusively in the highlands of Mt. Dempo (Sumatra).

In his study “A Revision of the Genus *Parastasia* in the Indo-Australian region (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae, Rutelinae)”, Dr. KUIJTEN (1992), reported an unnamed female has been inspected and is described herewith under the name: *Parastasia christmasensis*. This new species resembles *P. percheroni* (MONTROUZIER, 1860), but is clearly distinguished by the shape of the clypeus and vestigial teeth of the galea.

*Parastasia peterzorni* sp. nov. and *P. tenomensis* sp. nov. are members of the “*Parastasia quadrimaculata* group”, characterized by a medium-sized body and convex pronotum. This group includes five species. *P. peterzorni* sp. nov. and *P. tenomensis* sp. nov. are distributed in the mountainous areas of Sumatra and Borneo, respectively.

*Parastasia jamesonae* sp. nov. is closely related to *P. dimidiata* (ERICHSON, 1845). However, it is clearly distinguished by the shape of the male genitalia. The former species is found in the Cuernos mountainous area of Negros Island, Philippines while the latter is found in the lowlands of Southeast Asia (southern India, Nicobars, Andamans, Malaysia, Natuna Is., Sumatra, Borneo, Java).

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan for his critical reading of the manuscript. I am deeply indebted to Dr. Johannes FRISCH and Mr. Joachim WILLERS of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany, Mr. Malcolm D. KERLEY of the Natural History Museum, London, UK, Dr. Pol LIMBOURG of the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles, Belgium, Dr. Thierry DEUVE and Ms. Azadeh TAGHAVIAN of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France, Ms. Ma Eulàlia Gassó MIRACLE of the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, Netherland for giving me the opportunity to examine collections of the genus *Parastasia* and loaning the materials. My thanks are also due to Dr. Denis KEITH of the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Préhistoire, Paris, France for his helpful advice and kind cooperation. Finally, I wish to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. Mary Liz JAMESON of the University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, USA, Dr. Carsten ZORN, Gnoien, Germany and Mr. Masayuki FUJIOKA, Tokyo, Japan for their constant encouragement and helpful advice to my entomological studies, and their generous loaning of specimens housed in their collections.

The holotypes of the new species will be preserved in the collection of the Natural History Museum, London, UK, the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany, and the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan.

*Parastasia dempuensis* sp. nov.

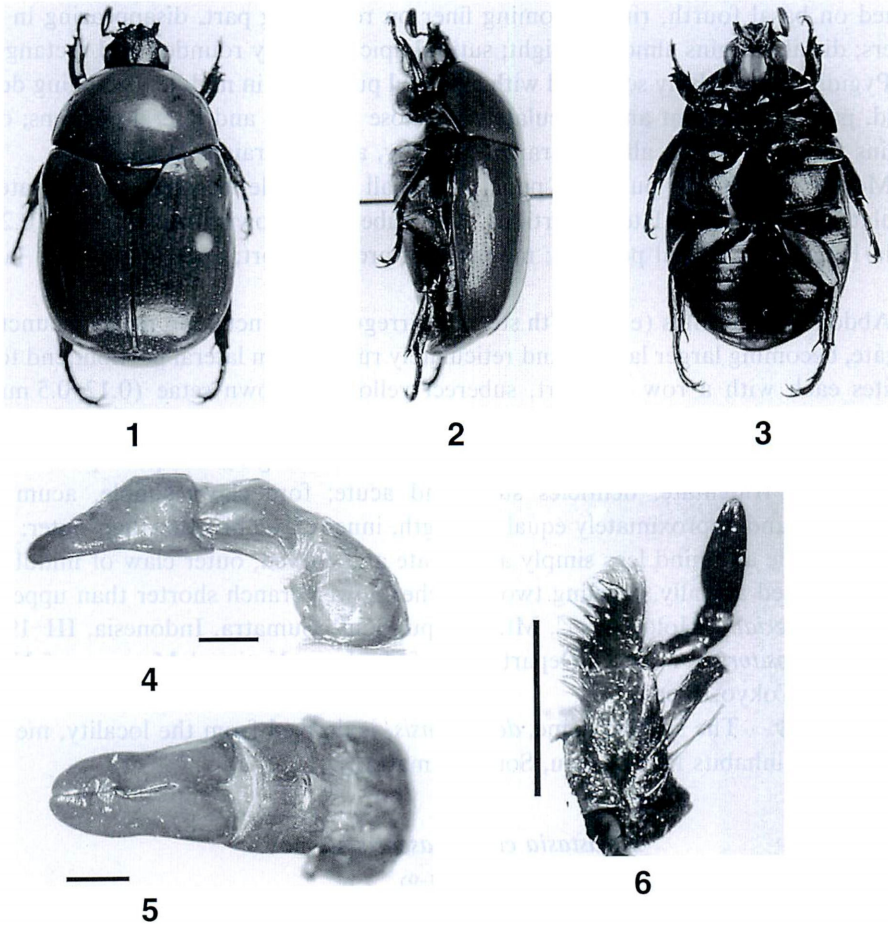
(Figs. 1–6)

*Description.* Body length: 19.8 mm, width: 11.3 mm.

Head black, antennae, legs and ventral surface dark brown to black, dorsal surface (except pygidium) reddish brown, pygidium dark reddish brown; head, pronotum, elytra, and legs with vitreous lustre, pygidium and ventral surface with rather weak lustre.

Head micro-shagreened (visible under  $\times 40$ ); clypeus truncated with distinct angles, reticulately rugulose, apical margin reflexed, rounded at antero-lateral corners, with a pair of stout upright teeth; lateral margins before eye-canths almost parallel, with a pair of transverse, low subparallel ridges at the bases of eye-canths on lateral third of clypeus; frons and vertex irregularly punctate, punctures round in middle, becoming denser laterad, partly coalescent on lateral portions; eyes moderately convex; interocular distance 2.3 times as wide as eye diameter. Labrum transversely truncate, anterior margin almost straight and slightly pointed in middle. Galea with five teeth, apical two





Figs. 1-6. Habitus of *Parastasia dempuensis* sp. nov.; 1-3, holotype, ♂: 1, dorsal view, 2, lateral view, 3, ventral view; 4-5, male genitalia (scale: 1 mm), 4, lateral view (left), 5, dorsal view, 6, galea (scale: 1 mm).

large, stout and acute, middle two rather short, stout and acute, and basal one porrect and trifid. Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.7 : 1 in male).

Pronotum 1.34 times as wide as long, narrowed apicad in apical 3/5, weakly widened posteriad; front angles obtusely angulate, hind angles obtuse; lateral margins rimmed, rims becoming narrower apicad in apical half, wider in posterior half, disappearing to hind corners; disc with a pair of vague impressions in middle of lateral portions, irregularly punctate, punctures round and small in middle, elongate and crescent shaped on lateral portions, becoming smaller posteriad.

Elytra with 13 rows of round punctures, intervals scattered with minute punctures, 1st interval irregularly scattered with round punctures; lateral margins sinuous in basal 3/10, widened at basal 2/5, thence weakly rounded and narrowed posteriad, thickly

rimmed on basal fourth, rims becoming finer on remaining part, disappearing in hind corners; distal margins almost straight; sutural apices weakly rounded and rectangular.

Pygidium irregularly scattered with elliptical punctures in middle, becoming denser apicad, partly coalescent and reticulately rugulose on basal and lateral portions; outer margins thickly rimmed, almost straight laterally, almost straight at apex.

Metasternum finely punctate, punctures small in middle, becoming larger laterad, reticulately rugulose on lateral portions, with suberect yellowish brown setae (0.2–0.6 mm in length) on lateral portions; mesosternal process short; apex angulate in lateral view.

Abdominal sternites (except 7th sternite) irregularly punctate in middle, punctures elongate, becoming larger laterad and reticulately rugulose on lateral portion, 2nd to 5th sternites each with a row of short, suberect yellowish brown setae (0.12–0.5 mm in length) on apical 1/3 to half, 6th sternite glabrous, 7th reticulately rugulose with a row of short, erect yellowish brown setae (0.12–0.25 mm in length) on apical portion.

Protibiae tridentate, denticles stout and acute; fore claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped and approximately equal in length, inner claws broader than outer; inner claws of middle and hind legs simply acuminate and curved; outer claw of middle and hind legs incised apically, forming two branches, lower branch shorter than upper.

*Type material.* Holotype: ♂, Mt. Dempu, South Sumatra, Indonesia, III–1986.

*Type depository.* NSMT; Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan.

*Etymology.* The specific name, *dempuensis*, is derived from the locality, meaning a species that inhabits Mt. Dempu, South Sumatra.

*Parastasia christmasensis* sp. nov.

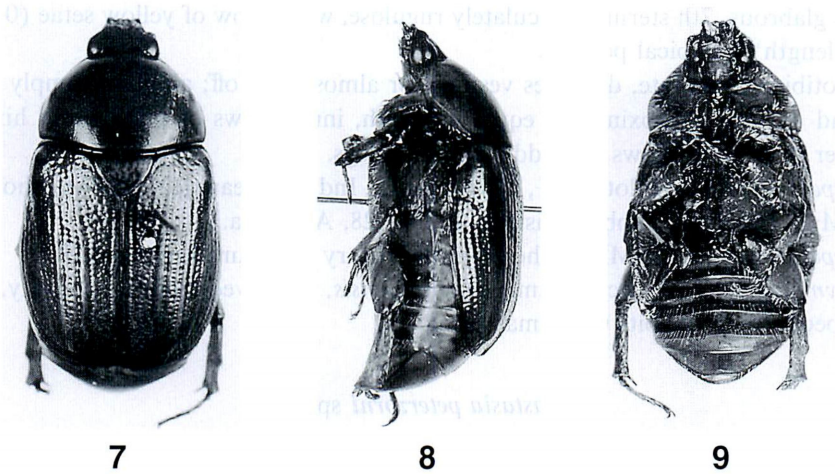
(Figs. 7–9)

*Description.* Body length: 19.3 mm, width: 10.7 mm.

Antennae and head dark reddish brown, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, apical half of 1st and 2nd to 5th of abdominal sternites, legs reddish brown, propygidium, pygidium and ventral surface except for apical half of abdominal sternites yellowish brown; pronotum with yellowish brown band on marginal portions; propygidium with a pair of longitudinal reddish brown band on apical half, pygidium with a pair of elongate reddish brown areas at sides; pronotum, elytra and legs with vitreous lustre, head, propygidium, pygidium, legs and ventral surface with rather strong lustre.

Head micro-shagreened (visible under  $\times 60$ ); clypeus truncated with rounded angles, slightly rugulose; apical margin weakly reflexed, widely rounded at antero-lateral corners, with a pair of low and blunt teeth; lateral margins before eye-canths weakly rounded, with a pair of transverse, low subparallel ridges at the bases of eye-canths on lateral 2/5 of clypeus; frons and vertex irregularly punctate, punctures large on basal half, becoming denser, larger and partly coalescent and reticulately rugulose on anterior half and lateral portions; eyes moderately convex; interocular distance 1.6 times as wide





Figs. 7-9. Habitus of *Parastasia christmasensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 7, dorsal view, 8, lateral view, 9, ventral view.

as eye diameter. Labrum transversely truncate, anterior margin broadly rounded and slightly sinuous. Galea with three vestigial teeth, middle two slender, short and acute, basal one slender and small, porrect and trifid at the base. (Antennal club missing.)

Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long, narrowed apicad in apical half, weakly widened posteriad, sinuous before hind angles; front and hind angles obtusely angulate; lateral margins rimmed, rims extending to hind margin opposite to humeral swellings; disc with a pair of vague small impressions in middle of lateral portions, irregularly punctate, punctures round in middle, becoming denser laterad and sparser posteriad.

Elytra with 12 rows of round punctures, 1st and 5th intervals irregularly scattered with round punctures; lateral margins sinuous in basal 2/5, widened at middle, narrowed posteriad in apical half, thickly rimmed on basal half, rims becoming finer on remaining part, and disappearing before opposite to apical knob; distal margins slightly rounded; sutural apices weakly angulate.

Propygidium microsculptured, with a pair of transverse impressions at antero-lateral portions; disc irregularly punctate, punctures setigerous on anterior half, each with short, decumbent yellow seta (0.07–0.13 mm in length), becoming larger laterad, reticulately rugulose on basal half.

Pygidium distinctly reticulately rugulose; outer margins thickly rimmed, almost straight laterally, widely rounded at apex.

Metasternum irregularly punctate, punctures sparse in middle, reticulately rugulose on lateral portions, with suberect yellow setae (0.1–0.63 mm in length) on lateral portions; mesosternal process stout and acute; apex rounded in lateral view.

First to 5th abdominal sternites irregularly punctate, punctures elongate in middle, becoming denser laterad, reticulately rugulose on lateral portions, each with a row of suberect yellowish brown setae (0.4–0.75 mm in length) on apical half to third, 6th

sternite glabrous, 7th sternite reticulately rugulose, with a row of yellow setae (0.2–0.63 mm in length) on apical portion.

Protibiae tridentate, denticles vestigial or almost filed off; all claws simply acuminate and curved, approximately equal in length, inner claws of middle and hind legs slenderer than outer claws of middle and hind legs.

*Type material.* Holotype: ♀, Christmas Is., Indian Ocean, leg. Mrs Mlachove, VII 1935, Mus. Hincks & Dibb; Christmas I. 1942.28, Australia.

*Type depository.* BMNH; the Natural History Museum, London, UK.

*Etymology.* The specific name, *christmasensis*, is derived from the locality, meaning a species that inhabits Christmas Island.

*Parastasia peterzorni* sp. nov.

(Figs. 10–17)

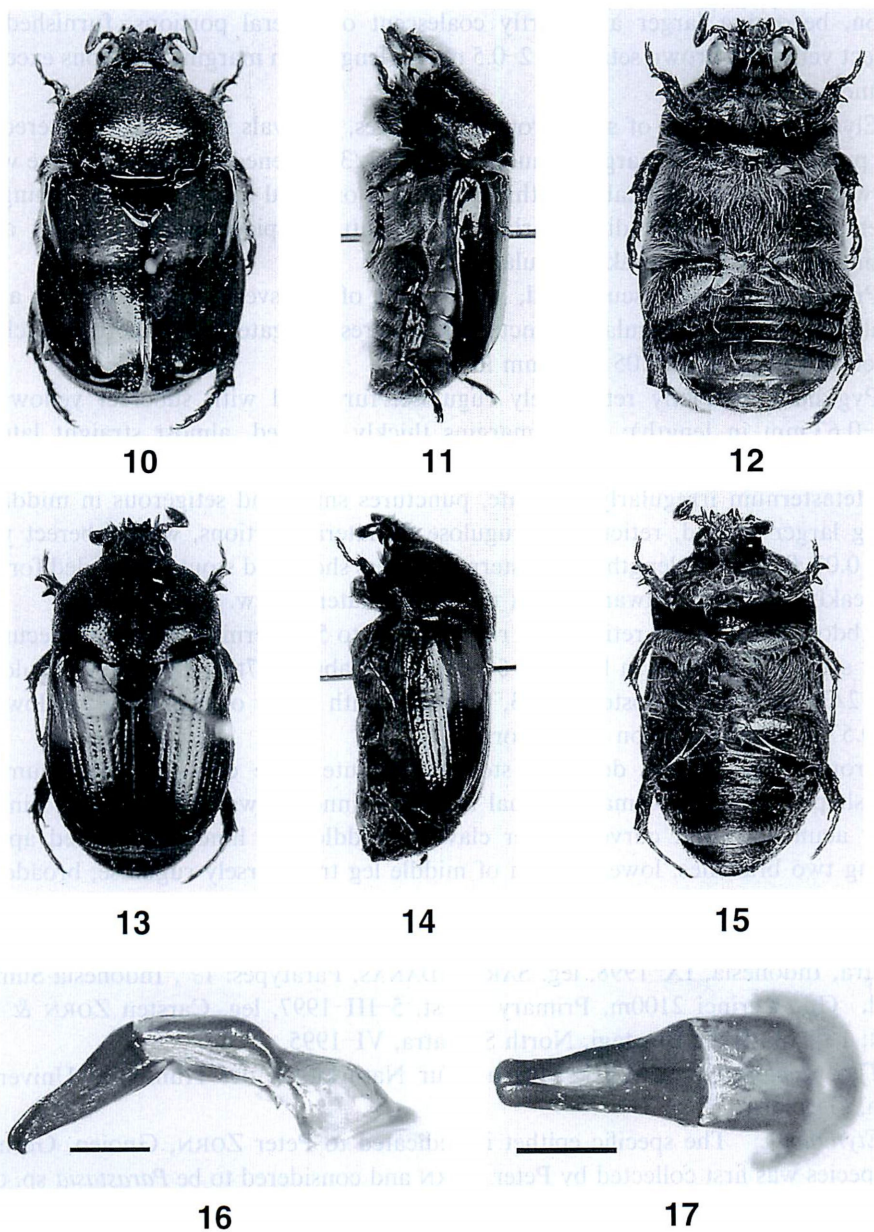
*Description.* Body length: 12.8–16.1 mm, width: 7.1–8.6 mm.

Head and lateral margins of fore-tibiae dark brown to black, antennae, dorsal surface, legs except lateral margins of fore tibiae and ventral surface reddish brown to dark reddish brown, elytra with vague orange patches between scutellum and humeral swellings in male; in female, head (except clypeus), pronotum, pygidium dark reddish brown to dark brown, clypeus, elytra, propygidium, legs and ventral surface reddish brown to dark reddish brown, elytra with two pairs of patches, first large orange on basal third, except for humeral knob, second small and round dark brown at base of lateral half; dorsal surface except for propygidium and pygidium with vitreous lustre, propygidium, pygidium, legs and ventral surface with rather weak lustre.

Head micro-shagreened (visible under  $\times 60$ ); clypeus truncated with distinct angles, reticulately rugulose; apical margin reflexed, with a pair of sharp upright teeth; lateral margins before eye-canthi almost parallel, with a pair of transverse, low subparallel ridges at the bases of eye-canthi on lateral third of clypeus; frons irregularly punctate, punctures large and round in middle, partly coalescent and reticulately rugulose on anterior portion, furnished with erect yellowish brown setae (0.17–0.63 mm in length); vertex irregularly punctate; eyes moderately convex; interocular distance 1.1–1.2 times as wide as eye diameter. Labrum truncate and angles broadly lobed, with anterior margin deeply emarginate. Galea without tooth, lateral margins sinuous and furnished with a few spinous brown setae (0.1–0.12 mm in length). Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.93 : 1 in male).

Pronotum 1.42 times as wide as long, strongly narrowed apicad in apical half, slightly narrowed posteriad, slightly curved inwards before hind angles; front angles obtusely angulate, hind angles rounded; lateral margins rimmed, rims becoming narrower on posterior half, and extending to hind margin opposite to humeral swellings; disc with three pair of vague impressions, first and second in middle of lateral and postero-lateral portions, third at hind angles, and gibbous in baso-lateral portions, irregularly punctate, punctures horseshoe-shaped in middle, elongate on posterior





Figs. 10-17. Habitus of *Parastasia peterzorni* sp. nov.; 10-12, holotype, ♂, 10, dorsal view, 11, lateral view, 12, ventral view; 13-15, allotype, ♀, 13, dorsal view, 14, lateral view, 15, ventral view; 16-17, male genitalia (scale: 1 mm), 16, lateral view (left), 17, dorsal view.

portion, becoming larger and partly coalescent on lateral portions, furnished with suberect yellowish brown setae (0.12–0.5 mm in length) on marginal portions except for baso-medial portion.

Elytra with 9 rows of small, round punctures, intervals irregularly scattered with small punctures; lateral margins sinuous in basal 1/3, widened in middle, thence weakly narrowed posteriad in apical half, thickly rimmed on basal fourth, rims becoming finer on remaining part, and disappearing before sutural apices; distal margins almost straight; sutural apices weakly angulate.

Propygidium micro-sculptured, with a pair of transverse impressions at antero-lateral portions; disc irregularly punctate, punctures elongate and setigerous, each with a suberect yellow seta (0.05–0.45 mm in length).

Pygidium distinctly reticulately rugulose, furnished with suberect yellow setae (0.03–0.63 mm in length); outer margins thickly rimmed, almost straight laterally, truncate at apex.

Metasternum irregularly punctate, punctures small and setigerous in middle, becoming larger laterad, reticulately rugulose on lateral portions, with suberect yellow setae (0.07–0.8 mm in length); mesosternal process short and stout, protruded forwards and weakly curved downwards; apex rounded in lateral view.

Abdominal sternites reticulately rugulose, 1st to 5th sternites each with decumbent yellow seta (0.1–0.8 mm in length), 6th sternite glabrous, 7th reticulately rugulose on apical 2/3, glabrous on posterior 1/3, furnished with a row of decumbent yellow setae (0.3–0.57 mm in length) on apical portion.

Protibiae tridentate, denticles stout and acute; fore claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped and approximately equal in length; inner claws of middle and hind legs simply acuminate and curved; outer claw of middle and hind legs incised apically, forming two branches, lower branch of middle leg transversely rugulose, broader and shorter than upper; lower branch of hind leg shorter than upper.

*Type material.* Holotype: ♂, Harau Valley, Paya Kumbuh, Near Bukit Tinggig, Sumatra, Indonesia, IX–1998, leg. SARIMUDANAS. Paratypes: 1♂, Indonesia Sumatra, Jambl, Gn. Kerinci 2100m, Primary forest, 5–III–1997, leg. Carsten ZORN & Peter ZORN; 1♂, 1♀, Near Brastagi, North Sumatra, VI–1995.

*Type depository.* ZMHB; Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany.

*Etymology.* The specific epithet is dedicated to Peter ZORN, Gnoien, Germany. The species was first collected by Peter ZORN and considered to be *Parastasia* sp. on an attached label inscribed by Carsten ZORN.

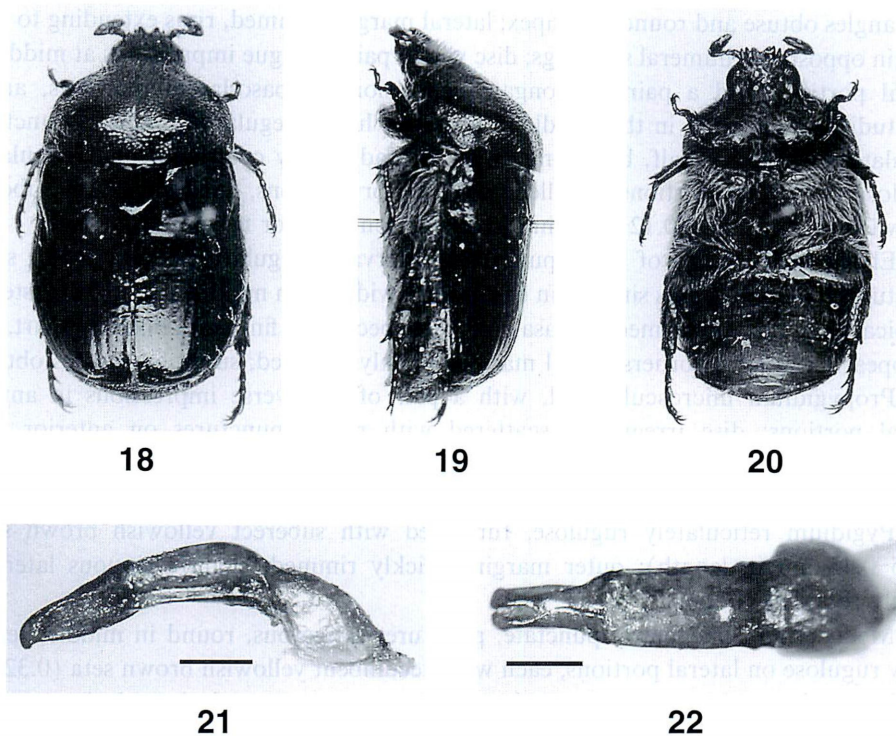
*Parastasia tenomensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 18–22)

*Description.* Body length: 12.9 mm, width: 7.0 mm.

Antennae, elytra, posterior half of propygidium, pygidium and ventral surface





Figs. 18–22. Habitus of *Parastasia tenomensis* sp. nov.; holotype, ♂; 18, dorsal view, 19, lateral view, 20, ventral view; 21–22, male genitalia (scale: 1 mm), 21, lateral view (left), 22, dorsal view.

yellowish brown to reddish brown; head, pronotum, scutellum and legs reddish brown to dark reddish brown, anterior half of propygidium blackish brown; pronotum with a large red areas on apico-median portion to median  $2/3$ , elytra with a pair of small black patches on humeral knob; dorsal surface (except propygidium and pygidium) with vitreous lustre, propygidium and pygidium, legs and ventral surface with rather weak lustre.

Head micro-shagreened (visible under  $\times 60$ ); clypeus truncate, reticulately rugulose; apical margin reflexed, weakly rounded at antero-lateral corners, with a pair of sharp upright teeth; lateral margins before eye-canths almost straight, with a pair of transverse, low ridges at bases of eye-canths on lateral fifth of clypeus; frons and vertex reticulately rugulose, furnished with erect brown setae (0.25–0.88 mm in length); eyes moderately convex; interocular distance 1.75 times as wide as eye diameter. Labrum transversely truncate, anterior margin deeply emarginate medially. Galea vestigial without tooth. Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.78 : 1 in male).

Pronotum 1.35–1.36 times as wide as long, strongly narrowed apicad in apical  $1/3$ , widest at apical  $1/3$ , thence almost straight posteriad; front angles obtusely angulate,

hind angles obtuse and rounded at apex; lateral margins rimmed, rims extending to hind margin opposite to humeral swellings; disc with a pair of vague impressions at middle of lateral portions and a pair of elongate depressions at baso-lateral portions, and a longitudinal depression in the middle of posterior half, irregularly punctate, punctures spatulate on anterior half, becoming larger laterad, partly coalescent and reticulately rugulose on lateral portions, smaller on posterior portions, furnished with suberect yellowish brown setae (0.12–0.45 mm in length) on anterior to lateral portions.

Elytra with 9 rows of small punctures, intervals irregularly scattered with small punctures; lateral margins sinuous in basal third, widened in middle, narrowed posteriad in apical half, thickly rimmed on basal 1/3, rims becoming finer on remaining part, and disappearing in hind corners; distal margins weakly rounded; sutural at apices obtuse.

Propygidium microsculptured, with a pair of transverse impressions in antero-lateral portions; disc irregularly scattered with round punctures on anterior half, reticulately rugulose on posterior half, furnished with suberect yellowish brown setae (0.02–0.05 mm in length).

Pygidium reticulately rugulose, furnished with suberect yellowish brown setae (0.05–0.45 mm in length); outer margins thickly rimmed, slightly sinuous laterally, weakly rounded at apex.

Metasternum irregularly punctate, punctures setigerous, round in middle, reticulately rugulose on lateral portions, each with decumbent yellowish brown seta (0.32–0.8 mm in length); mesosternal process short; rather acute at apex in lateral view.

Second to 5th abdominal sternites irregularly punctate in middle, reticulately rugulose on lateral portions, 7th sternite reticulately rugulose, 2nd to 4th sternites each with decumbent to suberect yellowish brown seta (0.07–0.55 mm in length), 5th sternite irregularly furnished with decumbent yellowish brown setae (0.15–0.55 mm in length), 6th sternite glabrous, 7th with a row of erect yellowish brown setae (0.05–0.15 mm in length) on apical portion.

Protibiae bidentate, denticles stout and acute; in male, fore-claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped and approximately equal in length and width; inner claws of middle and hind legs simply acuminate and curved; outer claw of middle and hind legs incised apically, forming two branches, lower branch of middle leg rather short and broader than upper, lower branch of hind leg almost of the same width and about half the length of upper.

*Type material.* Holotype: ♂, Tenom, Sabah, N. BORNEO, IV–2005. Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as for the holotype.

*Type depository.* NSMT; Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan.

*Etymology.* The specific name, *tenomensis*, is derived from the locality, meaning a species that inhabits Tenom, Sabah, North Borneo.



*Parastasia jamesonae* sp. nov.

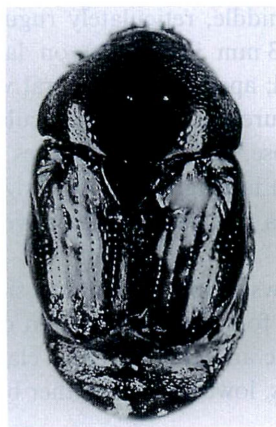
(Figs. 23-27)

*Description.* Body length: 9.4 mm, width: 5.4 mm.

Dorsal surface (except propygidium and pygidium) dark brown to black, propygidium, pygidium, legs and ventral surface dark reddish brown to black; dorsal surface, legs and ventral surface with vitreous lustre.

Head micro-shagreened (visible under  $\times 60$ ); clypeus emarginate and with a pair of sharp upright teeth at antero-lateral corners, teeth lobed, long and curved upwards, disc irregularly punctate, punctures partly coalescent; lateral margins before eye-canthi almost straight and weakly widened, with a pair of transverse, high subparallel ridges at bases of eye-canthi on lateral 1/4 of clypeus; frons reticulately rugulose, vertex irregularly punctate, punctures elongate; eyes moderately convex; interocular distance 2.14 times as wide as eye diameter.

Labrum deeply emarginate; anterior margin sinuous. Galea with three teeth, apical one large and acute, middle one stout and acute, and basal one small and vestigial.



23



24



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26



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Figs. 23-27. Habitus of *Parastasia jamesonae* sp. nov.; holotype, ♂, 23, dorsal view, 24, lateral view, 25, ventral view; 26-27, male genitalia (scale: 1 mm), 26, lateral view (left), 27, dorsal view.

Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.77 : 1 in male).

Pronotum 1.54 times wide as long, strongly narrowed apicad in apical 3/5, weakly widened posteriad, slightly curved inwards before hind angles; front angles obtusely angulate, hind angles obtuse and rounded at apex; lateral margins rimmed, rims extending to hind margin opposite to humeral swellings; disc with a pair of vague impressions at middle of lateral portions, irregularly punctate, punctures sparse and minute on middle and posterior portion, elongate and reticulately rugulose on anterior and lateral portions.

Elytra with 9 rows of small round punctures, intervals sparsely scattered with minute punctures; lateral margins sinuous in basal 1/3, widened at apical 1/3, thence narrowed posteriad, rimmed on apical 3/4, rims extending to sutural apices; distal margins deeply rounded.

Propygidium microsculptured, with a pair of transverse impressions at antero-lateral portions; disc irregularly rugoso-punctate in middle, reticulately rugulose on lateral portions.

Pygidium smooth in middle, deeply reticulately rugulose on marginal portions; outer margins rimmed, almost straight laterally, widely truncate at apex.

Metasternum sparsely punctate, punctures small in middle, reticulately rugulose, and furnished with suberect pale yellow setae (0.15–0.3 mm in length) on lateral portions; mesosternal process stout and protruded forward; apex acute in lateral view.

Abdominal sternites with a row of elongate punctures in middle, reticulately rugulose on lateral portions, 5th sternite reticulately rugulose, 2nd to 5th sternites each with a row of short, decumbent yellow setae (0.05–0.2 mm in length) on apical 1/3 to half, 6th sternite glabrous, 7th reticulately rugulose, with a row of short, erect yellow setae (0.05–0.12 mm in length) on apical portion.

Protibiae tridentate, denticles stout and acute; fore-claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped and approximately equal in length, inner claws of fore-leg broader than outer one; inner claws of middle and hind legs simply acuminate and curved; outer claw of middle and hind legs incised apically, forming two branches, lower branch rather broad and shorter than upper.

*Type material.* Holotype: ♂, Cuernos Mts., Negros, Philippines, Baker.; Ohaus determ *Parastasia* spec. near *nitidula* ER.

*Type depository.* ZMHB; Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany.

*Etymology.* The specific epithet is dedicated to Dr. Mary Liz JAMESON of the University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln. The species was first mentioned as *Parastasia* sp. (nr. *P. nitidula* = synonym of *P. dimidiata*) in an attached label by Dr. Mary Liz JAMESON.

## 要 約

和田 薫：東南アジアから発見された *Parastasia* 属コガネムシの 5 新種。—— *Parastasia dem-*



*puensis* sp. nov. は *P. discolor* group に属し、特徴的な口器 (galea) の形状から近縁の他種との区別は容易である。 *discolor* group に含まれる種は、島や山脈で種分化したものが多く、本種もスマトラ島中央部の山地 (Dempu 山) から発見された。クリスマス島から発見された *Parastasia christmasensis* sp. nov. は *P. percheroni* (MONTROZIER, 1860) と近縁な種であるが、色彩と特徴的な口器 (galea) の形状から区別は容易である。 *Parastasia peterzorni* sp. nov. と *P. tenomensis* sp. nov. は *quadrimaculata* group に属し、それぞれスマトラ島の山岳地帯とボルネオ島・サバ州から発見された。両種とも色彩と特徴的な前胸背板の形状から近縁な他種との区別は容易である。 *Parastasia jamesonae* sp. nov. は *P. dimidiata* ERICHSON, 1845 に非常に近縁な種であるが、*P. dimidiata* が東南アジアの低地に広く分布するのに対し、本種は Negros 島の Cuern-os 山脈で特化した種である。外形は *P. dimidiata* に非常によく似ているが、♂の上歯が特大化しないことや、中胸背板の点刻や交尾器の形状から区別は容易である。

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