

A New Species of the Genus *Parastasia* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) from Luzon Island, the Philippines

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Parastasia* from Luzon Island of the Philippines under the name of *P. luzonensis* sp. nov.

Key words: New species, *Parastasia*, Luzon, Philippines, Southeast Asia

Ninety four species including eight subspecies of the genus *Parastasia* WESTWOOD, 1842 have so far been recorded from the Palearctic and the Oriental Regions (KRAJCIK, 2007).

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine the specimens of the genus *Parastasia* preserved in the collection of the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique. In this collection, I found a remarkable specimen of the genus from Luzon Island which is closely related to *P. takeshii* WADA from Mindanao Island of the Philippines (WADA, 1997). After my detailed comparative study, I concluded that this species belongs to a new species. Thus, I am going to describe it under the name *P. luzonensis* sp. nov. in this paper.

Parastasia luzonensis sp. nov.

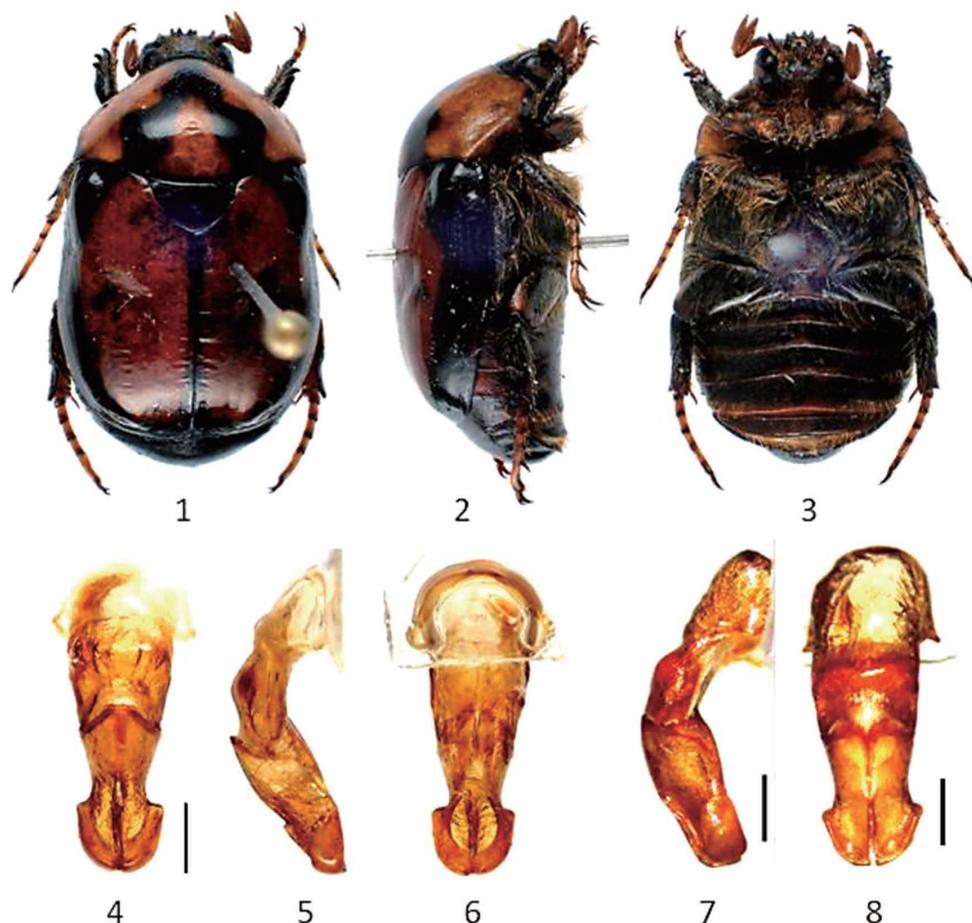
(Figs. 1–6)

Description. Body length: 15.2 mm, width: 8.9 mm.

Head, scutellum, elytral suture, propygidium, pygidium and tarsi black, pronotum dark orange, antenna, elytra, ventral surface and legs except tarsi reddish brown to dark reddish brown; pronotum with an inverse V-shaped black patch in medial portion; elytron with broad black external band from humeral to apex, the band wide at humeral portion; dorsal surface except propygidium and pygidium vitreous lustre, propygidium, pygidium and ventral surface with weak vitreous luster.

Head finely micro-shagreened; clypeus subrectangular, irregularly rugulose and partly coalescent, furnished with erect yellow setae (0.12–0.37 mm in length) in lateral portions, apical margin distinctly reflexed, with a pair of sharp, upright teeth; lateral margins before eye-canths almost parallel; fronto-clypeal border not well-defined, with a weak and vestigial ridge at lateral corners; frons irregularly punctate, the punctures large and rounded in middle (ca. 0.08–0.1 mm in width), elongate, large and dense along eyes (ca. 0.1 mm in width), with long suberect yellow setae (0.62–0.88 mm in length); vertex irregularly punctate, the punctures small and round. Labrum transverse rectangular, with anterior margin finely sinuous. Galea with three teeth, the external (apical) tooth stout, slender in apical 1/3 and sharp at apex, the middle and the basal ones slender and acute, the length of these teeth almost same. Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.87 : 1).

Pronotum 1.47 times as wide as long, convex, sublinearly and distinctly narrowed apically in apical 2/5, and widest at apical 2/5, then narrowed posteriorly and weakly arcuate before hind angles; lateral margins finely rimmed, the rims extending to hind angles; front angles obscure, hind angles almost right angled and obtuse at apex; disc with a pair of impressions at apical 2/5 of antero-lateral portions, irregularly punctate in antero-medial portion, the punctures small and round (ca. 0.02–0.5



Figs. 1–8. *Parastasia luzonensis* sp. nov., holotype male (1–6) and *P. takeshii* WADA, 1997 (7–8). — 1, Habitus, dorsal view; 2, ditto, lateral view; 3, ditto, ventral view; 4, 8, male genitalia, dorsal view; 5, 7, ditto, lateral view (left); 6, ditto, ventral view. Scales: 1.0 mm.

mm in width), becoming larger laterad, elongate in lateral portions, smaller and sparser in posterior portion.

Elytra with sides weakly sinuous in basal half, weakly widened at middle, then narrowed posteriad; distal margins slightly rounded; disc glabrous, very weakly microsculptured, the sculpture barely visible under 40 \times , with eight rows of small and round punctures, 1st subsutural and irregularly scattered with round punctures, each interval sparsely scattered with extremely fine punctures; lateral margins rimmed in basal 2/5, the rims becoming narrower in posterior 3/5, extending to hind margin and disappearing at apical swellings.

Propygidium reticulately rugulose, sparsely furnished with erect short yellow setae (0.05–0.07 mm in length) in lateral portions.

Pygidium reticulately rugulose except apico-medial portion, with two pair of depressions, the first depression small near lateral corners, the second one large and deep at apical half of lateral portion; outer margins rimmed, nearly straight in lateral portions, truncate at apex.

Metasternum micro-shagreened, with a shallow median groove in middle; disc irregularly punctate in middle, the punctures setigerous, each with decumbent yellow seta (ca. 0.5–0.87 mm in length), becoming denser and reticulately rugulose in lateral portions; mesosternal process short and stout, with rounded apex in ventral view, almost right-angled at apex in lateral view.

Abdominal sternites micro-shagreened, irregularly rugulose in middle, becoming denser laterad and reticulately rugulose in lateral portions; 2nd to 5th sternites furnished with decumbent yellow setae (0.15–0.40 mm in length) in middle to lateral portions; 6th sternite narrow and glabrous, with small punctures; terminal sternite reticulately rugulose, with a rows of yellow setae (0.17–0.5 mm in length) along apical margin.

Protibiae tridentate, the apical and second denticles stout and acute, the third one obtuse, small and right angular; all claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped, 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 ones.

Male genitalia distinctly curved in lateral view, the shape simple as shown in Figs. 4–6. Parameres symmetrical, with apical 2/5 part ca. 2.0 mm in length and ca. 1.0 mm in width in dorsal view; apex rather sharp in lateral view, with lateral margins rather wide and stout as compared with those of *P. takeshii*.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Polis, Mt. Province, North Luzon, Philippines, VI.2014, I.G.32.820., Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B.

Type depository. The holotype designated herein is preserved in the collection of the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Notes. This species is closely related to *P. takeshii* WADA from Mindanao Island of the Philippines, but can be easily distinguished from it by the coloration of dorsal surface and the form of male genitalia.

Etymology. This new species is named after Luzon Island, the locality of type specimen.

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要 約

和田 薫：ルソン島から発見された *Parastasia* 属コガネムシの1新種 (鞘翅目コガネムシ科)。—— *Parastasia* 属のコガネムシ, *P. luzonensis* sp. nov. をルソン島から記載した。本種はミンダナオ島に分布する *P. takeshii* WADA, 1997 に近縁な種であるが、体色と交尾器の形態等の違いから区別は容易である。

References

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