

A New Species of the Genus *Parastasia* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) from Seram Island, Southeast Asia

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Parastasia* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) from Seram Island of the Moluccas, Indonesia under the name of *P. seramensis* sp. nov.

Key words: New species, *Parastasia*, Seram Island, Indonesia, Southeast Asia

The genus *Parastasia* WESTWOOD, 1842 (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae), approximately 94 species including eight subspecies have so far been recorded from the Palearctic and the Oriental Regions (KRAJCIK, 2007). The species of the genus *Parastasia* have been assigned to some species-groups. Of these groups, the *Parastasia westwoodi*-group is the fourth largest groups and includes 18 known species. This group is generally characterized by small-sized body (10 to 20 mm), mesotarsus with outer claw split and the lower branch particularly widened in the male, inner sac of male genitalia without any appendages except rough skin-like portions.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine the specimens of the genus *Parastasia* preserved in the private collection of Mr. Masayuki FUJIOKA, Tokyo. In the course of this survey, I have found a remarkable specimen of the *Parastasia westwoodi*-group that was collected from Seram Island of the Moluccas, Indonesia.

After my detailed comparative study, I concluded that the present specimen represents an undescribed species. Thus, I am going to describe it under the name *Parastasia seramensis* sp. nov. in this paper.

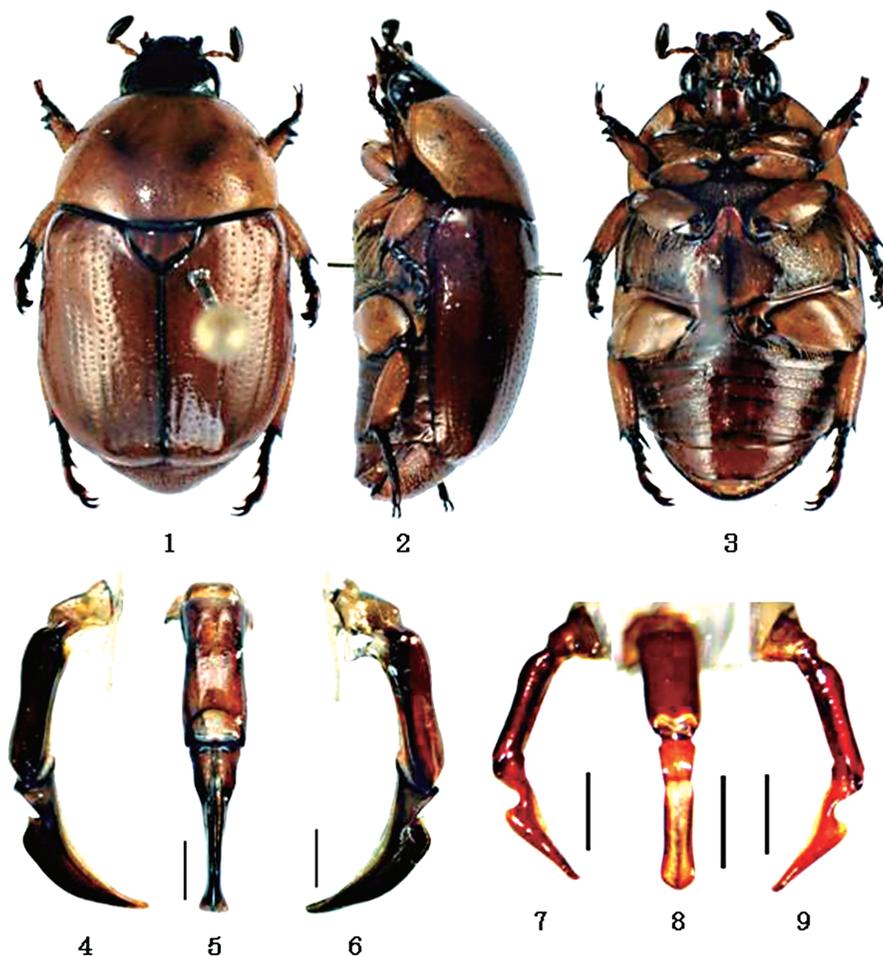
Parastasia seramensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–6)

Description of holotype. Body length: 10.6 mm, width: 5.6 mm.

Antennae except footstalk, head and tarusus dark reddish brown to dark brown, footstalk, dorsal surface except head, legs except tarsus and ventral surface yellowish orange to dark red; dorsal surface except pygidium and legs with vitreous strong luster, pygidium, legs and ventral surface with vitreous luster.

Head weakly micro-shagreened (visible under $\times 40$); clypeus truncated, irregularly scattered with elongate punctures which are intermixed with minute punctures, the punctures dense in marginal portion; apical margin weakly reflexed, widely rounded at antero-lateral corners, with a pair of vestigial ridge in middle; lateral margins before eye canthi almost parallel; frons and vertex irregularly punctate, the punctures large and elongate in middle, becoming smaller and sparser posteriad, larger and denser laterad, and partly coalescent in lateral portions; eyes weakly convex, moderately small in dorsal view; interocular distance 2.0 times as wide as an eye diameter. Labrum broadly rounded, with anterior margin slightly sinuous. Galea with four teeth, the apical two and the middle one almost equal, stout and acute, and the basal one stout, porrect and trifid, rather slender than the apical two. Length



Figs. 1–9. *Parastasia seramensis* sp. nov., holotype male (1–6) and *P. punctulata* OHAUS, 1900, male (7–9). — 1, Habitus, dorsal view; 2, ditto, lateral view; 3, ditto, ventral view; 4, 7, ditto, lateral view (right); 5, 8, male genitalia, dorsal view; 6, 9, (left). Scale: 1.0 mm for figs. 4–9.

of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.56 : 1 in male).

Pronotum 1.48 times as wide as long, roundly narrowed apicad in apical 3/5, and weakly widened before hind angles; front angles rounded, hind angles obtuse and rounded at apex; lateral margins rimmed, the rims extending to hind corners; disc with a pair of vague impressions at apical 2/5 of lateral portions, irregularly punctate, the punctures circular and round in middle, becoming smaller and sparser posteriad, larger laterad and partly coalescent in antero-lateral portions.

Elytra with 11 rows of annulate punctures, 1st interval irregularly scattered with annulate punctures, the intervals sparsely scattered with minute punctures; lateral margins sinuous in basal 2/5, widened at middle, narrowed posteriad in apical half, thickly rimmed in basal 2/5, the rims becoming finer in the remaining part, and disappearing before sutural apices; distal margins weakly rounded; sutural apices obtuse at apex.

Propygidium microsculptured, with a pair of long transverse impressions at antero-lateral por-

tions; disc irregularly punctate, the punctures round and sparse in basal half, becoming larger laterad, small and setigerous in apical half, each with a short, decumbent yellow seta (ca. 0.025 mm in length).

Pygidium reticulately rugulose, irregularly furnished with appressed yellow short setae (0.05–0.10 mm in length); outer margins thickly rimmed, slightly sinuous, truncated at apex.

Metasternum irregularly punctate, the punctures sparse and round in middle, reticulately rugulose in lateral portions, with suberect yellow setae (0.05–0.35 mm in length) in lateral portions; mesosternal process weakly protruded forward, short and stout, with apex broadly rounded in ventral view, weakly acute in lateral view.

Abdominal sternites except posterior portion of 5th sternite and anterior portion of 6th sternite transversely rugulose, 2nd to 5th sternites each with a row of short, decumbent yellow setae (0.02–0.10 mm in length) in apical 1/2 to 1/4, anterior portion of 5th sternite and posterior portion of 6th sternite glabrous, 6th sternite with a row of short, erect yellowish brown setae (0.10–0.15 mm in length) along apical margins.

Protibiae tridentate, denticles stout; outer claw of fore leg, inner claws of middle and hind legs simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped, inner claw of fore leg incised apically, forming two branches, the upper branch rather longer and wider than the lower, outer claws of middle and hind legs incised apically, forming two branches, the upper branch of middle leg shorter than the lower and about 3/8 times as wide as the lower, the upper and the lower branches of hind leg approximately equal in length, the lower one wider than the upper at middle.

Male genitalia distinctly curved in lateral view, the shape simple as shown in Figs. 4–6. Paramere symmetrical, the length ca. 3.0 mm and the width ca. 1.0 mm at base in dorsal view. Apex of paramere widened in apical 1/8, slender and long in dorsal view, rather stout in lateral view when compared with *P. punctulata* (Figs. 7–9).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Seram Is., Indonesia, XII. 2011.

Type depository. The holotype designated herein will be preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba (NMST).

Notes. This species is closely related to *Parastasia punctulata* OHAUS, 1900 from Borneo and Sumatra, but can be easily distinguished from it by the form of male genitalia.

Etymology. This new species is named after Seram Island, the type locality.

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要 約

和田 薫：セラム島から発見された *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. seramensis* sp. nov. をインドネシア, モルッカ諸島のセラム島から記載した。本種はスマトラ島およびボルネオ島に分布する *P. punctulata* OHAUS, 1900 に近縁な種であるが, 交尾器の形状に顕著な違いがあり, 明確に区別される。

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