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A new species of the genus *Pseudosinghala* HELLER, 1891 from Sumatra and Nias (Insecta: Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae)

With 4 figures

CARSTEN ZORN

Abstract. *Pseudosinghala sumatrensis* sp. n. is described from Sumatra and Nias. It is compared to *Pseudosinghala regalis* ARROW, 1901 which is closely related. The aedeagi of both species are figured.

The material mentioned below is housed in the following collections:

MNHB = Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

BMNH = British Museum (Natural History), London

CMN = coll. M. NIKODÝM (Prag)

CJS = coll. J. STRNAD (Prag)

CCZ = coll. C. ZORN (Dresden)

The type material of the newly described species is provided with the following red label:
“HOLOTYPUS (resp. PARATYPUS) *Pseudosinghala sumatrensis* sp. n. det. Zorn, 1999”

Pseudosinghala sumatrensis sp. n. (Figs. 3, 4)

Holotype ♂ “SUMATRA - BARAT Empat Feb. 94 leg. Widagdo” (MNHB).

Paratypes 3 ♂♂ “SUMATRA - BARAT Empat Feb. 94 leg. Widagdo” (CCZ). – 2 ♂♂ “I-W.Sumatra 600 m Payakumbuh 6-10.1 Harau vall. env. St. Jakl lgt.1991” (CMN). – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “INDONESIA W.Sumatra Harau vall. III.1992” (CMN). – 12 ♀♀ “Indonesia Sumatra Barat, Padang Pariaman, leg. Widagdo” (BMNH, MNHB, CCZ). – 9 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ “INDONESIA Sumatra Barat, Harau Valley, ca. 400 m, leg. Bujang” (BMNH, MNHB, CCZ). – 1 ♂ “Nias Lebang | *Ps. singhala regalis* Arr.” (MNHB). – 1 ♀ “Sipitung Sumatra Indonesia 30 April 1988 F. R. Wylie | on foliage Euc. Urophylla “Timor/Brazil” | SUMATRA C. I. E. A19801 | Pres by Comm Inst Ent B.M.1988-1 | *Mimela* sp. det. R. B. Madge, 1988” (BMNH). – 1 ♀ “I-W.Sumatra 5-10.2. Payakumbuh 1991 Harau Mt. 1000 m St. Jakl lgt.” (CJS).

Description Length: 8.4–10.9 mm, width: 4.8–5.8 mm.

Body shape: Body short, stout and convex.

Colour: Generally reddish black, sometimes elytra, pronotum or almost the whole body chestnut-red to reddish brown, in that case the pygidium and abdominal sternites are coloured reddish or light brown to yellow; a small curved yellow band crossing the elytra approximately in the middle.

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Head: Clypeus broadly trapezoidal with rounded front angles; densely and confluent punctate; clypeofrontal line straight, slightly furrowed; frons punctate like the clypeus; vertex with smaller, rather scattered punctures.

Pronotum: About 1,45x wider than long; widest at its base; the sides rounded and convergent anteriorly; anterolateral angles acute and produced; posterolateral angles obtuse; base uniformly curved, hind margin only bordered beside the posterolateral angles, with an indistinct depression on both sides of the middle; rather scattered, only near the anterolateral angles somewhat confluent punctate; punctures minute at the middle, more coarse laterally; without lateral groove. Scutellum: Broad, blunt, densely punctate.

Elytra: Very short, leaving the major part of the propygidium uncovered; separately rounded behind; with longitudinal rows of very coarse, deeply impressed, horseshoe-shaped punctures, partly lengthwise confluent; intervals only little broader than punctures; micropunctures distinct.

Pygidium: Punctures rather dense, separated by their diameter; on the whole surface with white erect setae.

Prosternum: With a small pointed process behind the fore coxae.

Mesosternum: Without a mesosternal protrusion.

Metasternum: Covered with coarse, partly confluent punctures and rather short, semi-erect, light hairs.

Abdominal sternites: With rather dense, transverse confluent punctures and with distinct transverse series of setae.

Hind tibia: short and compact, dilated at the middle; about 2,45x longer than wide; apical fringe consists of quite long rigid spines.

Fore tibia: Bidentate; terminal tooth long, strongly curved outwards; lateral tooth sharp, rectangular.

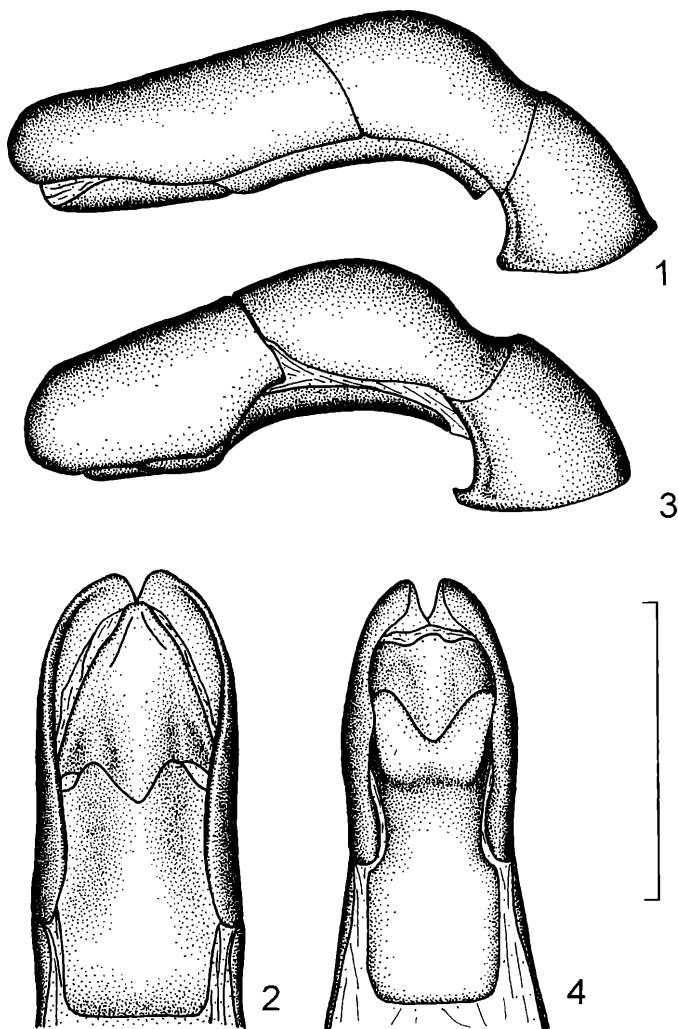
Claws: the larger claw of the middle and front feet cleft; the lower lobe of the inner front claw dilated.

Female: Body somewhat more compact in shape; sides of pronotum more strongly rounded, widest approximately in the middle; inner front claw slender, lower lobe not dilated.

Distribution Sumatra, Nias.

Diagnosis *Pseudosinghala sumatrensis* sp. n. is very similar and most related to *P. regalis* ARROW, 1901 from the Malayan Peninsula of which the type material (BMNH) was studied. Both species share the character of a small prosternal process which is unique within *Pseudosinghala* and resembles somewhat that of the genus *Mimela* KIRBY, 1823. But in respect to the typical body shape, especially to the short and separately rounded elytra, the structure of the aedeagus and some other diagnostic characters which place these two species in the genus *Pseudosinghala* this seems to be a case of convergency. Moreover, the similar shape, the size of the body, colouration pattern as well as the male genitalia indicate a close relationship between *P. sumatrensis* sp. n. and *P. regalis* ARROW.

However, there are some distinct characters which allow to distinguish both species. In contrast to *P. sumatrensis* sp. n. the posterior part of the elytra is almost always coloured light brown and the yellow, somewhat disrupted band is crossing the elytra distinctly before the middle in *P. regalis* ARROW. The metallic lustre of head, pronotum and scutellum in males of *P. regalis* ARROW is absent in *P. sumatrensis* sp. n.. Moreover, the elytra are less coarsely punctate in *P. regalis* ARROW, the intervals are much broader than the diameter of the punctures and show an only very faint micropuncture. The pygidium of *P. sumatrensis* sp. n. is much more densely punctate than that of *P. regalis* ARROW and is characterized by a light pubescence covering the whole surface, whereas that of the latter species has only some scattered setae along the distal margin. The typical mesosternal protrusion of *P. regalis* ARROW is absent and the rigid spines of the apical fringe of the metatibiae are distinctly longer in *P. sumatrensis* sp. n. The differences of the aedeagi are shown in Figs. 1–4.



Figs. 1–2: *Pseudosinghala regalis* ARROW (syntype: Malaysia, Penang); 1: aedeagus lateral; 2: aedeagus ventral. – Figs. 3–4: *Pseudosinghala sumatrensis* sp. n. (holotype: Sumatra – Barat, Kempat); 3: aedeagus lateral; 4: aedeagus ventral. – Scale line = 1 mm.

Acknowledgements

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