

**A contribution to the subgenus *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934,
with description of a new species
(Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae: Lomapterini)**

Stanislav JÁKL

Geologická 1218/2C, Praha 5, CZ-152 00, Czech Republic
e-mail: stanley.jakl@seznam.cz

Taxonomy, new species, Cetoniinae, Lomapterini, *Ischiopsoph*a, *Homoeopsoph*a, Papua New Guinea Island

Abstract. Representatives of subgenus *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934 occurring in Indonesian part of Papua New Guinea are studied. Distribution of *Ischiopsoph*a (*Homoeopsoph*a) *menieri bretoni* Rigout, 1997 is updated. *Ischiopsoph*a (*Homoeopsoph*a) *occidentalis* sp. nov. is described from Arfak Mountains in westernmost part of New Guinea Island.

INTRODUCTION

Schurhoff (1934) established lomapterine genus *Homoeopsoph*a with the type species *Homoeopsoph*a *castaneipennis* Moser, 1913. Valck Lucassen (1961) also recognised *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934 as a valid genus in his monograph. Krikken (1980) considered *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934 as a subgenus of *Ischiopsoph*a Gestro, 1874 and he was first, who revised this group. This concept with subgeneric position is kept until now. All together 3 species and 6 subspecies have been described after Krikken's revision by following authors: Arnaud (1982), Allard (1995), Rigout (1997), Krajčik & Jákł (2007) and Mitter (2012). Current number of valid taxa in *Ischiopsoph*a Gestro, 1874 stays on 90 species and 18 subspecies, with 81 species and 11 subspecies belonging to nominotypical subgenus and 9 species and 7 subspecies accommodated in subgenus *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934.

Beside the coloration of body (black or brown to reddish in *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1933), the main character for separation between nominotypical subgenus and subgenus *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934 is the shape of lateral transition of first four abdominal segments, which is gradually merging in *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934, but sharply keeled in species of nominotypical subgenus. Species of *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934 occur only in mainland of New Guinea Island (excepting only recently described *Homoeopsoph*a *orientalis* Mitter, 2012 from nearby Goodenough Island), but distribution of representatives of nominotypical subgenus is much larger, encompassing Sulawesi and eastern islands of Indonesia, across New Guinea and northern parts of Australia to Solomon Islands.

All species of *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934 are uncommon or very rare. Most of species inhabit high to very high altitudes of New Guinea Island. Recently author examined two males of completely black, small *Homoeopsoph*a Schurhoff, 1934 from Arfak Mountains in westernmost part of the island. The examination revealed that species is new to

science and the only species which it can be confused with is *Ischiopsopha (Homoeopsopha) menieri bretoni* Rigout, 1997 flying in Weyland Mountains of Papua Province (Indonesia). Both species are compared, diagnosed and pictured in taxonomical part of this article.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following codens of institutional and private collections are used in the text:

MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;

SJCP Stanislav Jákl private collection, Praha, Czech Republic.

Specimens of newly described species are provided with red and yellow printed labels, red for HOLOTYPUS, yellow for PARATYPUS. Each holotype or paratype label is provided with sex symbol, number of paratype (in paratype label) and words. St. Jákl det. Label data are cited for the material examined, individual labels are indicated by a double slash (//), individual lines by a single slash (/).

RESULTS

genus *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, 1874

Type species. *Ischiopsopha bifasciata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824.

subgenus *Homoeopsopha* Schurhoff, 1934

Type species. *Ischiopsopha castaneipennis* Moser, 1913.

Homoeopsopha Schurhoff, 1934: 55 (original description); Valck Lucassen 1961: 3 (diagnosis), : 5 (generical key). *Ischiopsopha (Homoeopsopha)* Schurhoff: Krikken 1980: 54 (diagnosis); Allard 1995: 41 (monograph); Krajčičik 1999: 22 (catalogue); Sakai & Nagai 1998: 198 (iconography).

Ischiopsopha (Homoeopsopha) menieri bretoni Rigout, 1997

(Figs. 1-8)

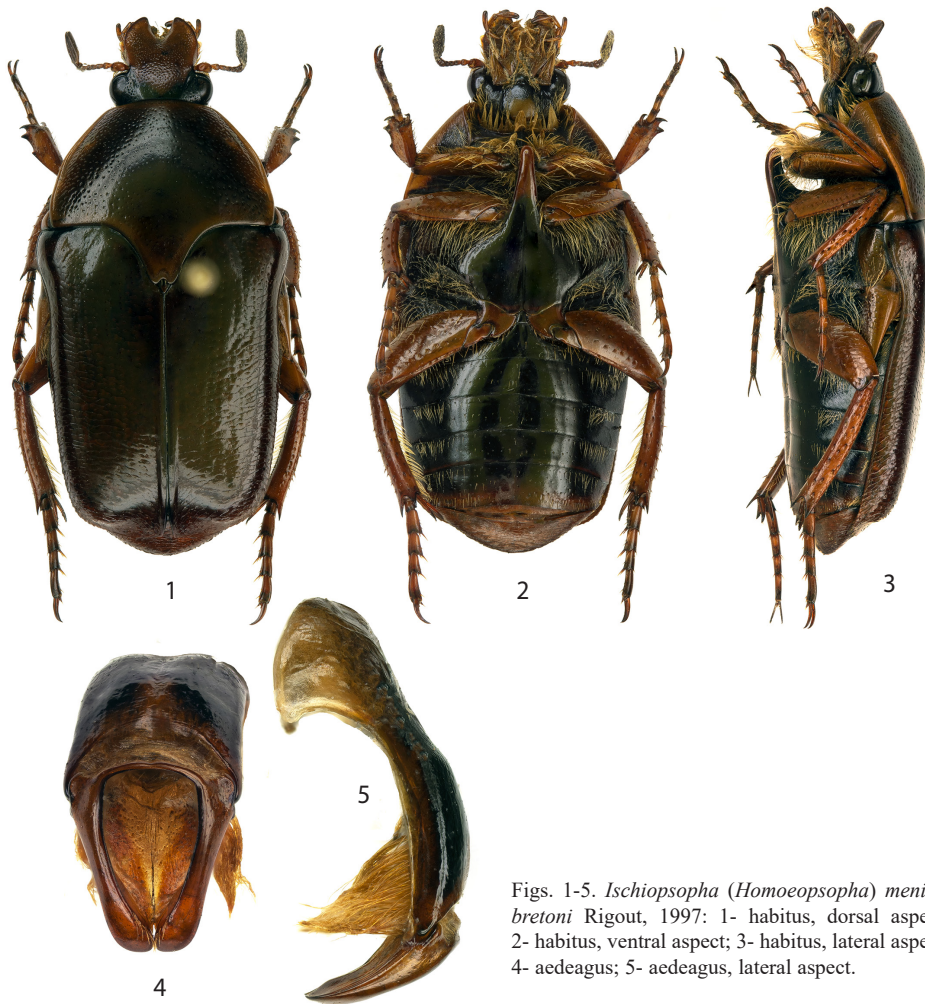
Ischiopsopha (Homoeopsopha) menieri bretoni Rigout, 1997: 40 (original description).

Type locality. „North-east of the Weyland Mountains, Irian Jaya“ (= Indonesia, Papua Province, NE of Weyland Mountains).

Type material. Holotype (♂) (MNHN); Paratype 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN, ex coll. Antoine).

Additional material examined: 13 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, C Irian Jaya / MAPIA env., 1. 2006 / local collectors lgt; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Irian Jaya / WAGATE, 2. 2005 / local collectors lgt; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Cent. Irian Jaya / Weyland Mts., MOANOMANI / 11. 2002, Local collectors; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, West Papua Pr. / NABIRE region / XII. 2004 / local collector leg; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, W Papua pr. / BUGALAGA v. env., E of / Enarotali, XI. 2010 / local collector leg.

Distribution. INDONESIA: Papua Province, Weyland Mountains.



Figs. 1-5. *Ischiopsopha (Homoeopsopha) menieri bretoni* Rigout, 1997: 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- habitus, ventral aspect; 3- habitus, lateral aspect; 4- aedeagus; 5- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Note. Species is rather variable, it can be nearly reddish, usually brownish to dark brown, rarely nearly black, but at least part of clypeus and pronotal margins always orange to reddish (usually completely reddish to orange).



Figs. 6-8. *Ischiopsophia (Homoeopsophia) menieri bretoni* Rigout, 1997, variability: 6- habitus, dorsal aspect; 7- habitus, ventral aspect; 8- habitus, lateral aspect.

***Ischiopsophia (Homoeopsophia) occidentalis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 9-13)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Papua Province, Arfak Mountains.

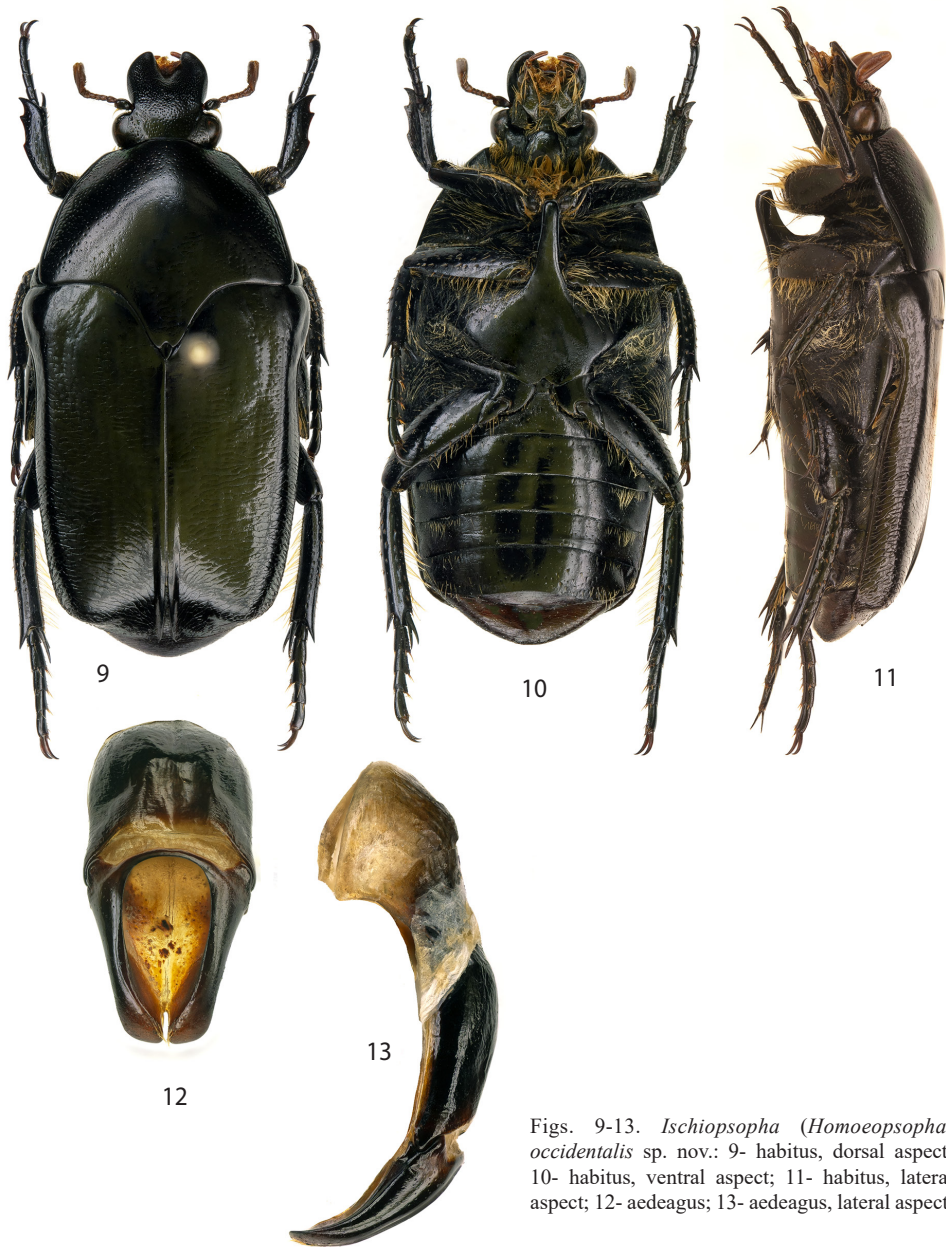
Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: IND., IRIAN JAYA / ARFAK MOUNTAINS / Local collector, 1/01., (SJCP). Paratype: (1 ♂) labelled: same as holotype, (SJCP).

Description of holotype. Both body sides completely black. Ventral setation white to yellow. Elytra parallel sided. Body size 21.7 mm (excluding pygidium).

Head. Completely black, punctate throughout total length. Clypeus with simple, but dense, nearly confluent punctures, punctuation of clypeus sparser, but diameters of punctures larger. Apex of clypeus deeply incised. Widest point in anterior half of clypeus. Antennae reddish, scapus black. Length of antennal club shorter than stalk.

Pronotum. Black, shining finely punctured. Pronotal disc and lobe nearly impunctate, anterior part of pronotum and sides with simple and rather sparse punctation. Beside lateral margins with short striolation. Lateral border present, but not reaching posterolateral angles.

Scutellum. Nearly completely covered by pronotal lobe, visible part of scutellum glabrous and shining.



Figs. 9-13. *Ischiopsopa* (*Homoeopsopa*) *occidentalis* sp. nov.: 9- habitus, dorsal aspect; 10- habitus, ventral aspect; 11- habitus, lateral aspect; 12- aedeagus; 13- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Elytra. Completely black, shining, from subhumeral emargination to apex nearly parallel running. Excepting elytral sides, anterior half of elytra nearly impunctate, rest with transversally running striolation. Lateral ridge sharply developed. Subhumeral emargination

shallow, apical calli obtuse and impunctate, calli in apex more distinct and striolated. Sutural ridge flat, apical third slightly elevated, its termination simple.

Pygidium. Black with concentric striolation throughout total pygidial length.

Ventrum. Completely black, shining. Abdominal sides with white setation in each anterior margin of ventrites. Abdominal impression distinctly developed, rather deep. Punctuation of abdomen very sparse, sides with dense, but very fine striolation. Metasternal plate glabrous, sides of metasternum striolated and covered with moderately dense white setation. Mesometasternal process slender, long, its apex chopped off. Prosternum striolated and covered with yellow to reddish setae.

Legs. Moderately long, black. Protibia tridentate, not equidistant. Inner sides of meso- and metatibia with white to yellowish setation, which is much longer in metatibia. Tarsi with reddish setae.

Genitalia. Similarly developed as in other small species of *Homoeopsopa* Schurhoff, 1934 (Figs. 12-13).

Variability and sexual dimorphism. Second available male same as holotype. Female stays unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This new species can be confused only with *Homoeopsopa menieri* Allard, 1995 and its subspecies *Homoeopsopa menieri bretoni* Riout, 1997. Insects differ in following aspects: I. Coloration of new species completely black, but reddish to brown or rarely nearly black, but always with orange to reddish pronotal margins and at least part of orange to reddish clypeus in its congener; II. Legs completely black in new species, but orange to brown in its congener; III. Size of new species larger (21.7 mm, excluding pygidium), but 18-21 mm in its congener; IV. Elytra running in parallel in newly described species, but distinctly more ovally developed in its congener; V. Widest point of head in anterior half of clypeus in new species, but in clypeal midlength in its congener; VI. Lateral border of pronotum not reaching posterolateral margins in new species, but reaching posterolateral margins in its congener; VII. Pronotal punctuation and elytral striolation less expressed in newly described species; VIII. Mesometasternal process longer, with chopped off apex in new species, but shorter, with obtusely rounded apex slightly heading downwards in its congener; IX. Male parameres longer, with slightly emarginated midlength in newly described species, but shorter without emargination in its congener.

Etymology. Named after currently known westernmost point of distribution of subgenus *Homeopsopa* Schurhoff, 1934.

Distribution. Indonesia: West Papua Province, Arfak Mountains.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. I am very grateful to Arnošt Kudrna (Rudolfov, Czech Republic) for his never ending help with digital photography and to Jiří Háva (Praha, Czech Republic) for technical help with the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- ALLARD V. 1995: *The Beetles of the World. 24. Schizorhinini 2: Agestrata - Thaumastopeus - Megaphonia - Mycterophallus - Ischiopsopha - Microlomaptera*. Canterbury: Hillside Books, 136 pp.
- ARNAUD P. 1982: Description de trois espèces nouvelles de Cetonides asiatiques. *Miscellanea Entomologica* 49: 117-120.
- KRAJČÍK M. 1999: *Cetoniidae of the world. Catalogue - Part II. Zlatohlávkovití světa, Katalog - Část II*. Most: Krajčík (published privately by author), 72 + 23 pp.
- KRAJČÍK M. & JÁKL S. 2007: New Cetoniinae beetles from Oriental and Australian region. *Animma.X* 22: 1-20.
- KRIKKE J. 1980: Taxonomic review of the New Guinea subgenus *Homoeopsopha* of *Ischiopsopha*. *Zoologische Mededeelingen Leyden* 56(4): 53-64.
- MITTER H. 2012: Zwei bemerkenswerte Rosenkafer aus Papua-Neuguinea (Coleoptera, Scarabaeoidea, Cetoniidae). *Linzer Biologische Beiträge* 44(1): 327-330.
- RIGOUT J. 1997: *The Beetles of the World. 25: Schizorhinini 3*. Canterbury: Hillside Books, 48 pp.
- SAKAI K. & NAGAI S. 1998: The Cetoniine beetles of the World. Pp. 1-6+ 7-150 unpag. [pls. 1 - 144] + 151 - 421 + 3 unpag. In: FUJITA H. (ed.): *Mushi - Sha's iconographic series of insects 3*. Tokyo: Mushi - Sha, 2 unpag. + 342 + 5 unpag. (In Japanese and English).
- SCHURHOFF P. N. 1934: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Cetoniden VI. *Entomologische Nachrichtenblätter, Troppau* 8: 53-60.
- VALCK LUCASSEN F. T. 1961: Monographie du genre *Lomaptera*. *De Nederlandse Entomologische Vereniging*, 1-299.

Received: 2.12.2021

Accepted: 20.12.2021

Printed: 31.3.2022

