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REDESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF LOMAPTERA CAMBODIENSIS WALLACE, AND ITS ALLOCATION TO ISCHIOPSOPHA GESTRO (COLEOPTERA, CETONIIDAE)

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With 2 text-figures

During my study of the Cetoniid genus *Thaumastopeus* Kraatz, I found *Lomaptera cambodiensis* Wallace, 1867, listed under *Thaumastopeus* in Junk's Coleopterorum Catalogus (Schenkling, 1921). A male specimen in the collection of the late F. T. Valck Lucassen (containing material ex coll. O. E. Janson and ex coll. F. J. S. Parry), now present in the Leiden Museum, bears a type-label. It appears to belong to *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, as suspected previously by Neervoort van de Poll (1886) and surmised by Heller (1895) and Schoch (1898). The generic position of the species is evident from the following characters: shape of the parameres; rather deep lateral sinuation of the elytra just behind the shoulders; sharp transversal ridge somewhat behind the middle of the pygidium; absence of the transversal ridge on the posterior tibiae, a ridge which is a character of *Thaumastopeus*.

From other bronzy-green species of *Ischiopsopha, I. cambodiensis* can be differentiated with the following key to the males:

1. Meta-mesosternal [1]) process from the base on curved towards the body . . 2.
— Meta-mesosternal process straight, only at the apex slightly curved towards the body . . . . . 4.
2. First tooth on the outer margin of the anterior tibiae distinct . . . . . 3.
— First tooth on the outer margin of the anterior tibiae occurring as a roundel lobe . . . . . *I. cuprea* Moser

1) The sternal process occurring in the Cetoniidae is composed of a metasternal (mostly larger) basal part and a mesosternal apical part. The suture between these two parts is distinct in most instances, sometimes very faint, but always present. For this reason I prefer to use the name meta-mesosternal process instead of the commonly used name mesosternal process.

3. Apical half of the elytra, mostly partly, provided with fine transverse striae . . . . . *I. laglaizei* Lansberge
— Apical half of the elytra entirely and at least the hind part of the basal half provided with fine transverse striae . . . . . *I. ceramensis* (Wallace)
4. First tooth on the outer margin of the anterior tibiae obtuse . . . . 5.
— First tooth on the outer margin of the anterior tibiae occurring as a rounded lobe. . . . . *I. arouensis* (J. Thomson)
5. Scutellum without any prominence; basal half of the elytra with fine scattered punctures, apical half with fine scattered striae . . . . . *I. gestroi* van de Poll
— Scutellum with a longitudinal prominence; basal third of the elytra almost smooth with some very fine scattered punctures, apical half densely covered with very fine transverse striae . . . . . *I. cambodiensis* (Wallace)

The parameres of these species are illustrated in figs. 1-6.

A full synonymy (partly taken from Valck Lucassen's notes) and a description of the male holotype runs as follows:

Ischiopsopha cambodiensis (Wallace) (figs. 1, 7-14)

Lomaptera cambodiensis Wallace, 1867, Journ. Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) 5: xciv; 1868, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) 4: 541, nota. — Gemminger & de Harold, 1869, Cat. Col. 4: 1295. — Gestro, 1876, Ann. Mus. Genova 9: 94. — Neervoort van de Poll, 1886, Tijdschr. Entom. 29: 147, 149 (*Ischiopsopha*?) — Kraatz, 1880, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 24 (1): 209, nota.
Ischiopsopha cambodiensis, Heller, 1895, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden 5 (16): 8. — Schoch, 1898, Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 10: 172 (cat.).
Thaumastopaeus cambodiensis, Heller, 1899a, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden 8 (4): 2, nota; 1899b, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 42 (2): 353.
Thaumastopeus cambodiensis, Schenkling, 1921, Col. Cat. 72: 119.

Length without head 23.6 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 11.9 mm.

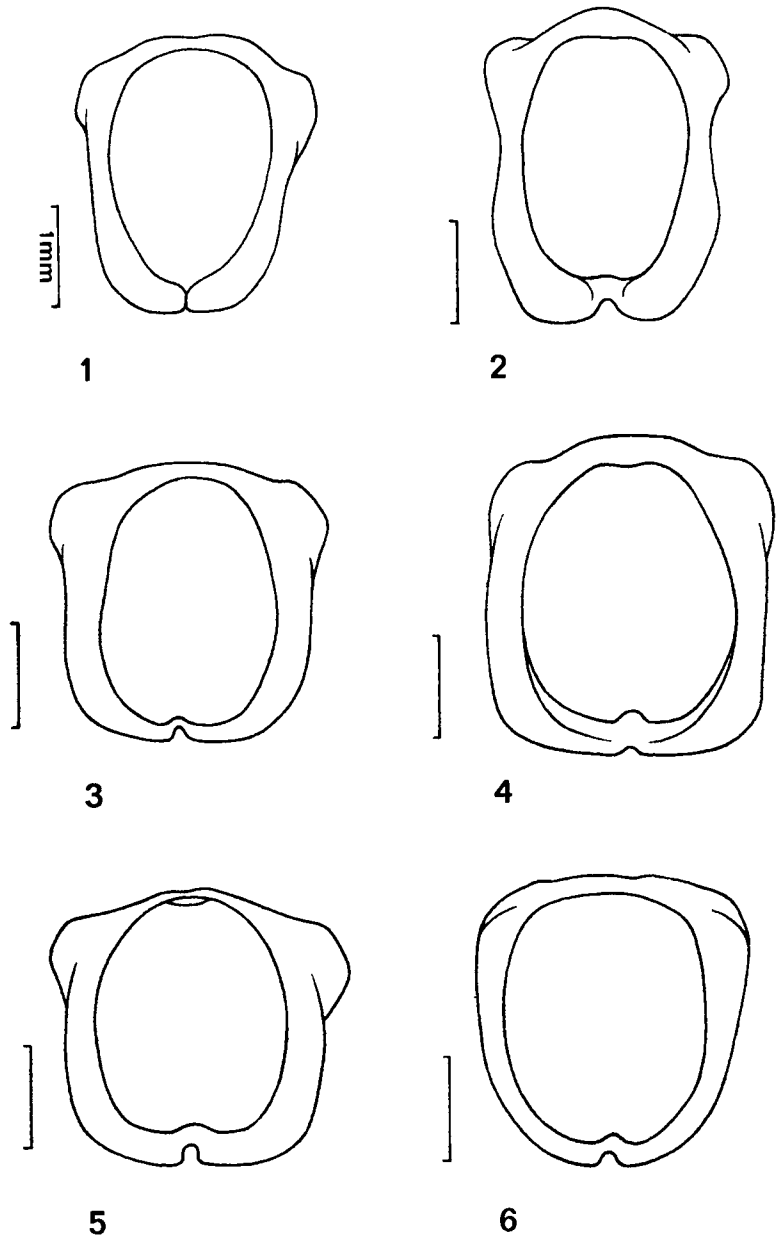
Bronzy-green; setae in places red-brown.

Head (fig. 9), vertex sparingly covered with punctures of different size; lobes of the clypeus very slightly longitudinally impressed and densely, finely punctate towards and on the apex; gena finely longitudinally striate.

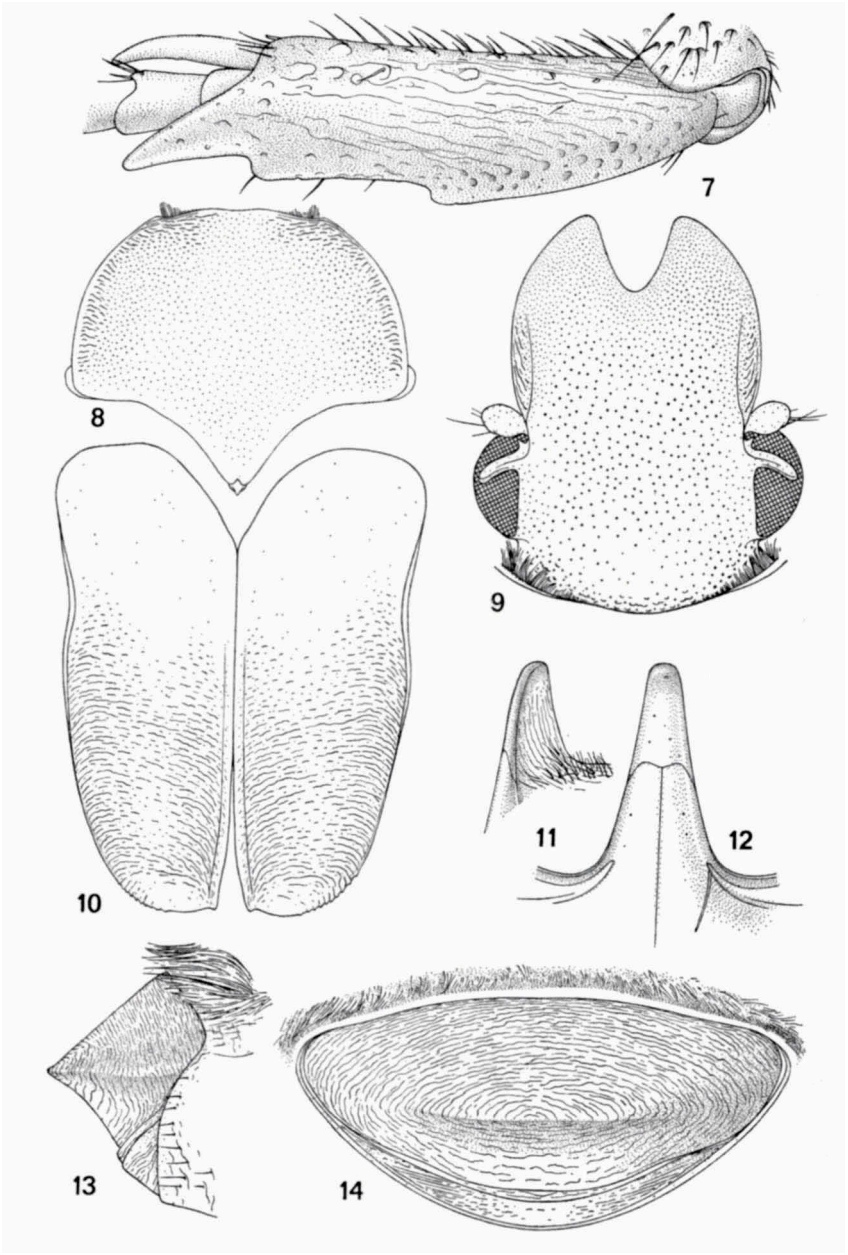
Pronotum (fig. 8) with fine scattered punctures on the disk, on the scutellar lobe and along the anterior margin; towards the sides the punctures become a little deeper and somewhat transversely elongated; on the sides especially towards the anterior angles with fine short striae; apex of the scutellar lobe excised.

Scutellum (fig. 8) with a longitudinal median prominence.

Elytra (fig. 10) at the base distinctly broader than the pronotum, their lateral margins behind the shoulders distinctly sinuated; epipleura distinct until near the apex; apex slightly sinuated and pointed at the suture; basal third and posterior part of the apical tubercles almost smooth with some very fine, scattered punctures, behind the posterior angles of the posterior



Figs. 1-6. Parameres of: 1, *Ischiopsopha cambodiensis* (Wall.); 2, *I. arouensis* (Thoms.); 3, *I. ceramensis* (Wall.); 4, *I. cuprea* Mos.; 5, *I. laglaizei* Lansb.; 6, *I. gestroi* v. d. Poll.



Figs. 7-14. *Ischiopsopha cambodiensis* (Wall.). 7, left anterior tibia; 8, pronotum; 9, head; 10, elytra; 11, meta-mesosternal process, in lateral view; 12, idem, in ventral view; 13, pygidium, in lateral view; 14, idem, in caudal view. 7, × 20; 8, 10, × 5; 9, 13, 14, × 10; 11, 12, × 13.

coxae finely transversely striate, behind the apical tubercles flattened with some fine punctures and striae; flattened prominent rib along the suture distinct on the striated part of the elytra, with very short fine striae.

Propygidium (figs. 13, 14) not concealed by the elytra, densely covered with reclined hairs.

Pygidium (figs. 13, 14) transversely concentrically striated around and partly over a sharp transversal ridge somewhat behind the middle.

Prosternum longitudinally striated with some scattered hairs, anterior margin with a dense row of long hairs, posterior margin with a dense row of shorter hairs; mesosternum transversely striated, at the base of the meta-mesosternal process with longitudinally directed striae, with some scattered hairs; metasternum with transverse striae on the anterior margin, on both sides of the meta-mesosternal process, with broad longitudinally striated transverse impressions along the posterior margin, median portion and meta-mesosternal process almost smooth, median line distinctly dark green, anterior margin with a dense row of short hairs, epimeron with short transverse striae; meta-mesosternal process (figs. 11, 12) straight, elongated, flattened, with rounded apex, suture between metasternal and mesosternal parts distinct.

Abdomen with a longitudinal median impression; first visible ventral segment transversely striate, with a dense row of hairs on the anterior margin; second, third and fourth ventral segments with some fine oblique striae on the sides, towards the impressed middle portions with some transversely elongated fine punctures, which are sometimes provided with short hairs; fifth ventral segment more densely covered with transversely elongated punctures, on the posterior half on both sides of the middle provided with hairs; last ventral segment finely transversely striated on the sides.

Anterior coxae conical, transversely striate, with scattered long hairs, towards the apex more densely haired; intermediate coxae transversely striate, with scattered hairs along the posterior margin and a densely longer haired spot near the base of the trochanter; posterior coxae longitudinally obliquely striate on the posterior half, very sparsely punctated on the anterior half and on the sides.

Femora transversely striated, with rows of scattered hairs along the posterior margins of the inner and outer surfaces; anterior femora with a dense row of hairs on the outer surface.

Anterior tibiae (fig. 7) longitudinally striated, with three teeth on the outer margin of which only the apical sharply pointed, one apical spine, with a row of hairs along the inner margin; intermediate and posterior tibiae with longitudinally elongated shortly haired punctures and some fine

basal striae, a row of hairs along the inner margin, provided with two apical teeth and two apical spines.

Tarsi with strong short apical hairs.

Arolium slender, with two fine apical hairs.

Holotype, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, labelled "Cambodia (Mouhot)", "L. cambodiensis Wall. ♂ Type", "Lomaptera cambodiensis Wall. type", "Museum Leiden verz. F. T. Valck Lucassen (O. E. Janson)", "Type", "Thaumastopeus cambodiensis Wall.", "genit. Ceton., no. 51".

Remarks. — Because of the great resemblance of *I. cambodiensis* Wallace and *I. ceramensis* Wallace, Wallace (1868) was disposed to think of an erroneous locality label. Nevertheless Parry assured Wallace that he had obtained the specimen from the collection of M. Mouhot from Cambodia.

In more recent times no specimens of *Ischiopsopha* are known to have been collected west of the localities mentioned by Valck Lucassen et al. (1961) (Moluccas, Sula Besi, Ceram, Ambon, Kep. Kai, Aru, Salawati, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Isl., Louisiade Arch., Australia sept.). So this specimen is still a peculiar example of a possibly endemic species, if Mouhot labelled the specimen correctly.

Finally I would like to thank Prof. Dr. J. T. Wiebes for critically reading the manuscript and Mr. H. Heyn for preparing the drawings.

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