

Nomina si pereunt, perit et cognitio rerum.
J.C. Fabricius, 1778. *Philosophia entomologica*,
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Names last, knowledge last (free translation).

A revision of the genus *Parastasia* in the Indo-Australian region (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae)

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A revision is presented of the species in the genus *Parastasia*. All known species are described, 11 new species are established, the parameres of most species are figured, the taxonomic levels of several taxa are changed, and 21 new synonymies are proposed. For many taxa lectotypes are designated and many specimens bearing incorrect or dubious type labels are degraded to their true status. Some aspects of distribution and dispersal are shortly discussed. A tentative key and a check list are added.

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Introduction

No substantial work on *Parastasia* has been done after Ohaus' last publication of a new species (1938c). Only catalogues, lists and a few new taxa have been published since; these taxa partly merged into synonymy and partly are on the infraspecific level. With much coleopterological collecting going on in South East Asia currently and in recent years, and the lack of taxonomic work including all species since 1898/1900, a critical revision of the genus and the pertinent literature was considered

useful.

History

Westwood (1842a) established the genus, with his *Parastasia canaliculata* as type species, already in the same year followed by eight new species (Westwood, 1842b). Burmeister (1844) and Lacordaire (1856) produced more extensive diagnoses of the genus.

Subsequently, about 60 taxa have been published in the nineteenth century, a large proportion by Arrow and Ohaus. Several were originally ranged in genera specially created for them, but these generic names have been synonymized with *Parastasia* in later years, without criticisms. Contrarily, Arrow (1917) considered several nineteenth century genera synonyms, although being members of another subtribe, the Rutelina, not the Parastasiina; incorrectly as a consequence, as shown by Ohaus (1938b) and Kuijten (1988). About 30 new taxa have been added in the twentieth century, most by Ohaus, and 11 new species are proposed in this revision.

The status of a considerable number of the taxa has been changed since their publication. Simple synonymizations, assumed conspecificity of males and females originally published as separate species, and degradation to infraspecific level, reduced the number to the 73 Old World species recognized in this study. *Parastasia brevipes* and *P. conicicollis* from the USA are beyond the scope of this revision, though shortly dealt with.

Incontestably Ohaus and Arrow contributed most to the knowledge of the genus. Apart from the publication of several dozens of new taxa, Ohaus revised the then known species in 1898 and 1900. He composed a very thorough generic description (1934b) and catalogued the species twice extensively (1918, 1934b), besides lists of several local faunas. He tried to classify the species in groups and even suggested the splitting of *Parastasia* into smaller genera. Machatschke (1972/1974) republished Ohaus' catalogues, with a few additions and changes. Arrow described some 12 new taxa, produced an important study (1899) on the remarkable sexual dimorphism in many species, and gave arguments for several taxa, of which only one sex was known, to be the male and female of a single species.

Apparently many species are very infrequently found. Even specialized recent collecting with modern equipment over extended periods and in various habitats, in Indonesia and Malaysia, yielded only scarce material, apart from a few forms, which are numerous in the whole area. Consequently, as in the past, many taxa have to be described from one or a few specimens only.

One may expect, that in the future much more material, including data about distribution, ecology etc., will become available. The Project Fauna Malesiana, recently initiated under the auspices of the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, and getting a more definite shape in these days, may give an important push to Asian scarabaeology.

Phylogeny

Hardly anything more is known about the species of *Parastasia* and the related genera, than their external and parameral characters, and their more or less general distribution. No fossils, no data on pre-imaginal stadia, on behaviour, and hardly on



Plate 1. *P. canaliculata* Westwood, ♀, Montalban; 2. *P. maluku* Kuijten, holotype; 3. *P. stella* Kuijten, holotype; 4. *P. terraereginae* Kuijten, paratype, Julatten. For size, see text.

ecology, are available. Nothing can be said about homoplasies, e.g., in the galea, mesometasternal protrusion and parameres, as the relations between their various character states and possibly different functions are unknown. Having only a single character state in common (unique in the Rutelinae, apomorph, see paragraph on delimitation of the genus) and being so polymorphic in all sorts of characters, *Parastasia* can hardly be considered monophyletic, and the same applies to the Parastasiina. At the species group level, some species groups might well be monophyletic, others most probably not at all. Only against the background of a phylogenetic taxonomic study of the whole subfamily, or at least of the Rutelini, at a mondial scale (which is lacking at the moment), the question of monophyly could be solved. The same holds for the selection of an adequate out-group, for that matter. For all these reasons I think a discussion on the phylogenetic relations within *Parastasia*, the Parastasiina, or the Rutelini, would be highly speculative and premature.

Distribution

Species of *Parastasia* are found in a large area, from the eastern Himalaya's to the archipelagoes far out in the south-western Pacific and to southern Japan. On the species level, very different patterns of distribution are represented, some of which are figured in maps 1-6. Due to the often restricted number of known localities the drawn distribution limits are schematic and conjectural. Nevertheless, many patterns are recognizable: Himalayan, continental, Sundan, Wallacean, Papuan, etc.; some extended over wide areas, others more restricted, e.g., to a few islands in the Pacific.

The wide distribution of several species, sometimes on both sides of the Wallace line (*P. confluens*), and even reaching far away archipelagoes in the Pacific (e.g., *P. nigriceps inconstans*), is interesting. In several instances transport by drifting tree trunks is very probable. *P. confluens* and *P. bimaculata*, among others, both widely spread, have been collected in fallen tree trunks. *P. dimidiata*, found in association with *Rhizophora* stumps, has been found on Krakatau a few decades only after the volcanic eruption in 1883 that extinguished all life on the island. Human activities too may well have influenced the dispersal of several species. For many thousands of years migrating seafarers were active in the wide array of islands east and south-east of the Asian continent. Certainly they carried with them fire wood, building materials, living plants in pots or baskets with soil, which may have contained early stages or adults of *Parastasia*. Ohaus (1935) reported several Rutelines, for which transport with plants from continental Asia to such far away places as Fiji, Tonga, Samoa and Hawaii has been proven. A similar case is the introduction of *Popillia japonica* in the USA. See further notes on distribution of *P. ferrieri* and other species under the species headings.

Many species are very poorly represented even in large collections. From about 30 species, among the 73 recognized in this study, I could study only five or less specimens. Even modern collecting in Borneo, Sulawesi and the Moluccas by coleopterists of the Leiden Museum yielded mainly the common *P. confluens*, and a few single specimens of other species. A more extensive discussion of historical and other details of distribution would be premature; for many species much more material, with exact data, is necessary to make statements about distribution and dispersal more than speculative.

Technical notes

— Condensed contents of each reference under the species headings are given for the user's convenience. Additional information from the literature has been incorporated in the relevant paragraphs (type material, synonymy, notes etc.).

— Label data of type material are fully quoted. Locality and other data of further specimens are grossly given; the exact data are available for study at the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden.

— Lengths are expressed as the sum of the shortest distance between anterior and posterior margin of pronotum and the shortest distance between base of scutellum and sutural apex of elytron.

— The terms "internal" and "external", as used for the tibiae and tarsal claws, refer to the orientation in normally set specimens, i.e. fore legs forward, middle and hind legs backward directed. Morphologically, the internal fore claws correspond with the external claws of middle and hind legs.

— Many specimens are in a rather bad condition, their fatty contents having corroded the pins. This results in hard masses of a blue copper compound, often disintegrating the thoracic or abdominal segments. Often a fatty substance covers part of the insect; this has to be removed, together with dust in old specimens, for better visibility of sculptural and setal characters. Unfortunately, this cleaning is sometimes destructive for parts of the already loosened setosity in very old specimens. For the descriptions I used preferably the best conserved specimens.

— In the figures fine arrows indicate, if necessary, for which parts the scale lines, representing approximately 1 mm, are valid. Bold arrows point out especially characteristic features. The same parts of parameres, in different aspects, may be indicated by asterisks. The cuticle of the parameres may be locally transparent (t), but as hard as in the non-transparent areas. In other instances poorly chitinized, membranous (m) areas are present, often more or less shrivelled in dried condition, somewhat swollen if moistened.

— In the paragraphs on the studied material complementary distribution data from the literature are added in brackets.

Delimitation of the genus *Parastasia*

For the delimitation of the genus I follow mainly Ohaus' (1934) views. The diagnostic character, virtually unique for *Parastasia* among all Rutelinae, is the configuration of the setae on a long, ventroapical process of the fourth tarsal segments in the hind legs. Only the related *Dicaulocephalus* has similar tarsal setae, but its middle tibia bears three sharp dorsal spines, lacking in *Parastasia*, *Fruhstorferia* (*Fruhstorferiina*) has a somewhat similar process, but the setal characters are different; nevertheless, its inclusion in the Parastasiina could be considered, the more so as several characters of the male genital apparatus of the *Fruhstorferia* species I studied are similar to those of *Ceroplophana*, *Dicaulocephalus* and *Peperonota*, which, together with *Parastasia*, compose the subtribus Parastasiina in the Rutelini. I could not study specimens of *Strehlia squamigera* Frey, 1969, claimed by its author to be close to *Ceroplophana*. Whether it is a member of the Parastasiina cannot be derived from Frey's descrip-

tion; at any rate it differs strongly from *Ceroplophana*, and the other *Parastasiina*, e.g., by its metallic green colour, the remarkable prosternal carina and the structure of the fore claws. The access to the collection of Museum Frey has been obstructed for years; may the material, after its deposition in Basel, soon be disponible for study again.

Ohaus (1934) published a very detailed description of *Parastasia*. Its repetition seems superfluous, as it would largely be an enumeration of the many states in which many of the useful characters occur, only few being common to all or most species.

The following key delimits *Parastasia* among its Indo-Australian relatives. So diagnosed, the genus is highly polymorphic; splitting off new genera could be considered in future, if more material of poorly represented species becomes available.

1. Labrum more or less horizontal, movable; (homalochilid Rutelinae) 2
- Labrum vertical, unmovably connected with clypeus orthochilid Rutelinae
2. Lateral margin of elytra with a membraneous border tribus Anomalini
- Elytra without membraneous border; tribus Rutelini 3
3. Fourth tarsal segments in hind legs with a single, variably long, acuminate, ventroapical process; subtribus *Parastasiina* and *Fruhstorferiina* 4
- Fourth tarsal segments without such process subtribus *Didrepanophorina* (*Didrepanophorus*, Assam, Laos), subtribus *Pelidnotina* (*Peltonotus*, Himalaya to Indonesia and Philippines; other genera are American), subtribus *Desmonychina* (*Desmonyx*, Burma), subtribus *Rutelina* (*Cyphelytra*, *Lutera*, *Rutelarcha*, South-East Asia; other genera are American; see Kuijten, 1988)
4. Ventroapical tarsal process with a distal and a proximal pair of equally fine, variably long setae 5
- The distal setae on ventroapical process evidently thicker and shorter than the proximal ones 6
5. Dorsal margin of middle tibia with three long, erect, sharp, subvertical teeth, including a dorsoapical one, eye-canthus with a long forward protrusion, mandibles long, strongly curved outward (see Kuijten, 1977), extremely rare, Burma, northern Thailand, northern Vietnam *Dicaulocephalus*
- Middle tibia without such teeth, dorsal margin simple or with a variably developed, submedian, dorsolateral carina, which may bear one or more short, angular or dentiform protrusions (in one species, *P. ferrieri*, fig. 105, with several slender, sharp, adpressed teeth), eye-canthus simple, mandibles not long and strongly curved outward, Himalaya to Japan and south-western Pacific Islands (+ two species in USA) *Parastasia*
6. Dorsal margin of middle tibia simple, apically somewhat dentiform, mandibles of male crescent-shaped, slender, long, the distal setae on ventroapical tarsal process much thicker than proximal ones, Burma to Greater Sunda Islands and Taiwan; subtribus *Fruhstorferiina* *Fruhstorferia*
- Dorsal margin of middle tibia with three long, slender, erect teeth, mandibles short, more or less quadrangular 7
7. Distal setae on process of fourth tarsal segment somewhat fusiform and flattened, considerably shorter and evidently thicker than the two proximal ones, elytra of male with a deep circumscutellar depression, vaulted by a long, backward,

- spiniform protrusion of the posterior margin of the pronotum, Bhutan, Burma, northern India *Peperonota*
- Distal setae with round apexes, nearly forming an oblong oval, much broader and flatter than the proximal ones, no circumscutellar depression, clypeus of male with a long, flat, bifid horn (see Kuijten, 1977), Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo ...
..... *Ceroplophana*

Conspecificity of males and females; dimorphism

Starting with some of Westwood's species, in several instances males and females have been originally published as separate species, often due to considerable dissimilarity of some characters between the sexes. Later on their conspecificity has been derived largely from circumstantial evidence, e.g., the male and female "species" were collected in the same locality and were the only *Parastasia* there. On the other hand, in most cases most probably correctly, male and female were assumed to be conspecific in the original publications, being superficially more or less similar, or bearing the same label data. In a few instances (*P. mirabilis* and *P. kinibalensis*) this assumption proved to be erroneous Arrow (1899) published an important study on the sexual dimorphism, already suggested, but not yet completely understood by Ohaus (1898). The possibility of an incorrect combination of males and females, or of overlooking a conspecificity, is a potential source of error in the study of *Parastasia*. Specimens in copula, the conclusive argument for conspecificity, never have been quoted by any of the authors. Among several thousands of specimens I saw only a single pair of the strongly dimorphic *P. femorata* collected in copula, according to the labels.

Species groups

Ohaus (1898) divided *Parastasia* into seven groups, mainly based on characters of the tarsal claws and the sexual dimorphism of these characters. His grouping had a tentative nature, as material of a fairly considerable number of species could not be consulted. Nevertheless, some of the groups seemed well-founded, e.g., the *P. rufopicta*-group (more logically named *P. canaliculata*-group, after the first described species). In 1934 Ohaus composed a key to the 10 then recognized species groups, using characters of the galea and mesometasternal protrusion as the initial characters, but for six groups, representing a large majority of the species, again only the claw characters were used. Ohaus himself already stressed the difficulties with grouping, often caused by the availability of only one sex in so many species. Consequently, as noted in several instances in this revision, Ohaus' grouping partly leads to discrepancies. Machatschke (1972) applied Ohaus' system completely, except for some species excluded from *Parastasia* afterwards (Kuijten, 1988). Wada (1988) generated a computerized dendrogram based on 112 characters, and valid for 30 taxa. The 30 include *Parastasia* (10 specified, 6 unidentified species, all from the quadrangle included by North Thailand, South Japan, Sulawesi and Sumatra), and the non-*Parastasia* genera *Lutera* (3, quoted as *Parastasia*, including *P. pauliana*

Machatschke, 1972, a synonym of *Lutera nigromaculata* Ohaus, 1900 - see also Kuijten, 1988), *Rutelarcha* (2, as *Parastasia*), *Cyphelytra* (1, as *Parastasia*), *Ceroplophana* (1), *Peperonota* (1), *Dicaulocephalus* (1), *Peltonotus* (3), *Fruhstorferia* (2). The article is in Japanese; the English summary is very summary indeed, only saying, that, as a consequence of the dendrogram, a certain number of Machatschke's (1972) groups "can be raised to generic rank" a conclusion not to be surprised at.

Using such criteria (partly Ohaus', partly new ones), and at such levels, as in the following key, some of Ohaus' groups, often small ones for that matter, seem rather well-established: the *P. dimidiata*-, *P. dolens*- and *P. anomala*-group, each with one species, and the *P. bimaculata*-group, with five species recognized here. The other old groups include more or less heterogeneous elements, variably widely separated in the key from their original places: the *P. vittata*-group, although keying out as a whole, seems rather artificial, uniting species with, e.g., varying claw formulas and different elytral sculpture; the *P. confluens*-group remains largely intact, with only a few aberrant forms split off just for their aberrancies (*P. ferrieri* and *P. bigibbosa*); the *P. canaliculata*-group, mainly by parameral criteria, diverges into a complex around *P. canaliculata* and a second, heterogeneous one; again on parameral characters, and other ones, the majority of the old *P. westwoodii*-group remains clustered, the separated complex comprising a few, partly very similar, species; the members of the *P. discolor*-group and the *P. nigromaculata*-group both are separated in two widely separated complexes, caused by characters of the galea: *P. melanocephala* and *P. oberthueri* against the rest of the *P. discolor*-group (entries 30 to 33 included), *P. nigromaculata* against the very similar *P. assimilis* and *P. novoguineensis*.

The use of other characters, or the same ones as in the key, but at other levels, certainly will result in the formation of other complexes, e.g., cf parameres of *P. confluens* and the *P. canaliculata*-group.

The new species, described in this revision, partly key out between the members of "groups", but as nearly all are known in one sex only, their real "relationships" remain uncertain. As so many of the formerly described species too are insufficiently known — scarce material, one sex only — a new grouping, or splitting into genera, valid for all species, has to be postponed until our knowledge has much increased. Nevertheless, some groups, e.g., the *P. westwoodii*-group s.s., and the *P. canaliculata*-group s.s., might well merit generic status, strongly suggesting that *Parastasia* in the current conception is a polyphyletic complex (see Phylogeny).

Auxiliary key to the Old World species of *Parastasia*

Notes.— In some cases the galeae have not been studied. For conspecificity see the relevant paragraph. In the many cases where only one or a few specimens are known or were available, their sex and number are given in brackets.

1. Mesometasternal protrusion far surpassing anterior margin of middle coxae (*P. circumferens*, with a long but somewhat aberrant protrusion, is placed near *P. ephippium*, to which it is closely similar, clause 22b) 2
- Protrusion not or only slightly surpassing anterior margin of middle coxae, 5
2. Anterior margin of clypeus with two long forward protrusions, apically curved

- upward (figs. 60-62), India, Andamans, Nicobars, Malaysia to Java, 7-10 mm, parameres figs. 58-59, Ohaus' *P. dimidiata*-group (= *P. heterocera*-group) *P. dimidiata*
- With two much shorter, vertical, variably sharp to obtuse anterior denticles, Ohaus' *P. vittata*-group 3
3. Only females, external middle claw simple, external hind claw bifurcate:
- a. Anterior margin of labrum slightly convex, punctures in mediolateral part of elytron partly in transverse rugules, punctures on pygidium dense, large, ill-defined, partly confluent, dorsal surface reddish brown, 23-27 mm, "Malacca", north-eastern Borneo *P. kinibalensis*
- aa. Anterior margin of labrum slightly concave, mediolateral punctures not between rugules, pygidium with dense, transverse to rugulose punctures, before apex ranged in a semicircle, entirely black, except for the orange pronotum, 17 mm (1 female), Sulawesi *P. wallacea*
- Middle and hind claws bifurcate in both sexes 4
4. Mediolateral area of elytra in female without dense, transverse aciculation, parameres without highly elevate dorsomedian margins:
- a. New Guinea, dorsal surface variably reddish brown, 12-17 mm, parameres figs. 114-115 *P. helleri*
- aa. Two very close, perhaps identical, species:
- Moluccas: Ambon, Buru, Ceram, 15.5-19.5 mm, parameres figs. 258-259, dorsal surface male mostly with patterns, female mostly evenly black *P. vittata*
- Tenimbar Islands: Larat, 16-17 mm, both sexes without pattern, reddish brown to black, parameres figs. 140-141 *P. laratina*
- aaa. Malaysia, 13-16 mm, pattern fig. 213, parameres figs. 210-212 .. *P. pascoei*
- In female mediolateral area of elytra with fine, dense, transverse aciculation, discal striae partly in fine, deep grooves (fig. 73), cf. *P. sulcipennis*, clause 47a, dorsomedian margins of parameres strongly elevate (figs. 70-71), pronotum brownish, with a darker to black discal area, Borneo, Malaysia, 15-17 mm . *P. diversipennis*
5. Dorsal margin of middle tibia and external margin of hind femur with five or six variably long, slender, adpressed spines, anterolateral area of hind femur strongly and angularly protruding (figs. 104-105), parameres figs. 100-102, insular: Taiwan to Japan, 10-15.5 mm *P. ferrieri*
- Dorsal margin of middle tibia and external margin of hind femur without such spines, anterolateral area of hind femur not protruding, strongly, but simply curved 6
6. Pronotum with several gibbosities, separated by grooves and depressions, apart from mediolateral foveae and median longitudinal groove (fig. 23), entirely dark reddish to black, 14.5-16 mm, Thailand, Borneo, parameres figs. 21-22 *P. bigibbosa*
- Without gibbosities separated by grooves, surface evenly convex, apart from mediolateral depressions 7
7. Galea without dentition apart from the dentiform apex, or with only a single, minute to well-developed tooth at its base (*P. weberi*, with a galea as in the next clause, is included here, because of its close similarity to *P. nigromaculata*, see couplet 17) 8

- Galea with more or less complete dentition: one or two small to large apical teeth apart from the dentiform apex, plus one, two, or three basal ones, basal ones as long as the apical ones, but slenderer, or considerably shorter and in both cases often coalescent, with only apices free 18
- 8. The only species from the Fiji Islands, endemic, male mostly with dark bands on pronotum (fig. 78) female entirely black, 9.5-15 mm, parameres figs. 74-75 (*P. nigriceps inconstans*, with six teeth on galea, might occur in the islands too) *P. dolens*
- Not from Fiji Islands, parameres with other structure 9
- 9. From north-eastern Australia:
 - a. Elytral striae deeply impressed (fig. 257), pronotal punctures largely dense, often coalescent, pronotum male dark with brownish to orange lateral areas, female blackish, 9.8-13 mm, parameres figs. 255-256 *P. terraereginae*
 - aa. Elytral striae variably impressed, but not conspicuously deeply, pronotal punctures not or hardly coalescent, pronotum unicolorous, or with somewhat darker margins in light specimens, 10-18 mm, see couplet 12 . *P. montrouzieri*
 - From other localities 10
- 10. Lateral margination of pronotum continued along posterior margin, often reaching to level of scutellum, clypeofrons with numerous long setae, part of Ohaus' *P. confluens*-group (the other members: *P. ferrieri* and *P. bigibbosa*) 11
- Lateral margination not prolonged, at most including posterolateral angles, clypeofrons at most with very short setae, as long as one to a few diameters of the setigerous punctures, but with long setae in *P. maluku* 13
- 11. Parameres figs. 137-138, Sumatra, 8-9 mm, one of the smallest species . *P. kraatzii*
- Nearly always longer than 11 mm 12
- 12. Aru Islands to Queensland and the New Hebrides, 10-18 mm, parameres figs. 167-173, elytra of female with strongly variable pattern *P. montrouzieri*
- Sumatra, Java, 13-17.5 mm, parameres figs. 226-227, elytra of female each with two variably large, sometimes coalescent, orange to light brown spots *P. quadrimaculata*
- Andamans to Philippines and Moluccas, a few from New Guinea, 11.5-16.5 mm, parameres figs. 48-49, in female each elytron with one orange spot on dark red to blackish ground colour *P. confluens*
- 13. Striae deeply impressed, elytra yellowish brown with an intricate, somewhat asymmetric pattern (fig. 149), all claws simple, parameres figs. 147-148, Bacan (Moluccas), 15 mm (1 male) *P. maluku*
- Striae more or less distinct, but not deeply impressed 14
- 14. Asian species, external middle and hind claws bifurcate in male, simple in female 15
- New Guinea, all claws simple, but note that in most species only one sexe is known 16
- 15. Java, pronotum and elytra reddish to yellowish brown, external middle claw of male simply bifurcate (fig. 163), parameres figs. 161-162, 15-18 mm *P. melanocephala*
- Vietnam, Taiwan, Ryukyu Islands (= Loochoo Islands), pronotum red, or black with four red spots, elytra black, ventral branch of bifurcation in external middle claw lobiform, more or less perpendicular to dorsal branch (fig. 207), parameres

- figs. 205-206, 12.5-14.5 mm *P. oberthueri*
16. Internobasal angle of fore tibia acute-angled, curved inward, clypeofrontal ridge high and sharp, elytra black with a discal reddish spot, fig. 241, 12.5-13 mm, (2 females) *P. stella*
- Internobasal angle of fore tibia rectangular, elytra with other pattern or unicolourous 17
17. Clypeofrontal ridge blunt, low, somewhat angularly elevate at junction with margin of clypeus, elytra yellow, with partly asymmetrical, small, dark spots (fig. 93), parameres figs. 91-92, 12-13.5 mm (2 males) *P. exophthalma*
- Clypeofrontal ridge vestigial in male, weakly developed in female, elytra brownish orange with a variably large circumscutellar and marginal dark area, sometimes occupying nearly whole elytron (fig. 197), propygidium and pygidium without setosity (50 ×), 9-10.5 mm, parameres figs. 195-196 *P. nigromaculata*
- Clypeofrontal ridge vestigial, elytra dark reddish black, propygidium and pygidium with numerous short setae, 10 mm (1 female), see couplet 7 *P. weberi*
18. Dorsal surfaces of parameres more or less horizontal, their transition to the subvertical lateral surfaces variably abrupt, in lateral view parameres divided into two lobes, or broadly lobiform, in both sexes fore claws simple, external middle and hind claws bifurcate, elytra largely fully shining, internobasal angle of fore tibia acute, somewhat curved inward (e.g., fig. 120), propygidial spiracles in male on a level with surface, in female mostly in a depression, large species, ca 15-23 mm (one species 11.5-15 mm), part of Ohaus' *P. canaliculata*-group, remaining species in couplets 45-48 19
- Dorsal surfaces of parameres more or less smoothly merging into the lateral surfaces, which rarely are somewhat vertical, parameres never divided into two lobes, claw formula as above or different, elytra shining or dull, internobasal angle of fore tibia rectangular or acute-angled (e.g., fig. 97), propygidial spiracles on a level with surface of tergite, 7-17 mm, only a few species reaching 19 or more mm 25
19. Parameres, in lateral view, divided into a long dorsal and a longer or shorter ventral lobe (except in *P. dalatina*), elytral striae virtually absent, vestigial, superficial or somewhat distinct, Sikkim to Lesser Sunda Islands, not from southern India, Sri Lanka or Seychelles 20
- Parameres, in lateral view, broadly lobiform, not bifid, striae somewhat distinct, south India, Sri Lanka or Seychelles, one species from peninsular Malaysia and Borneo 23
20. Elytra shining, but with a dull area near apical umbo, between middle of propygidium and spiracle is a group of long, stiff, dark bristles, an area in middle of pygidium with extremely dense, velvety, golden-yellowish setae (this setosity unique in *Parastasia*), Borneo, Selangor, 17-23 mm, only females, probably the female of *P. ignorata* (see couplet 23) *P. moseri*
- Elytra without preapical dull area, no specialized setosity in last tergites 21
21. Philippines and Taiwan, female with a single rather deep groove along sides of scutellum (fig. 42), parameres figs. 39-41, 16-22 mm *P. canaliculata*
- Different distribution, juxtascutellar groove in female weak or absent 22
22. Lesser Sunda's, elytral pattern fig. 254, parameres figs. 250-251, female without special juxtascutellar characters, propygidial spiracles in a level with surface, 14-

- 20 mm *P. sumbawana*
- From other areas, spiracles level in male, situated in a depression in female, a complex of partly vicariating species:
 - a. Nearly exclusively Java, parameres figs. 30-31, female with or without juxtascutellar grooves, 16-20 mm *P. binotata*
 - b. Burma, Yunnan, Thailand, Indo-China, parameres figs. 32-33, female with a dull juxtascutellar area, contrasting to the shining surface of rest of elytra, 20.5-23 mm *P. birmana*
 - c. Mainly Sumatra, Nias and Borneo, a few from Malaysia and Java, parameres figs. 83-85, female with juxtascutellar grooves in elytra and with the propygidium shining anteriorly, dull with a silky gloss posteriorly, elytra male and female nearly always each with a light spot, 18-23.5 mm *P. ephippium*
 - d. Penang (1 female only), 19 mm, with a narrow zone along scutellum dull, contrasting to shining rest of elytra, elytra unicolorous, further closely resembling *P. ephippium*, but with an aberrant mesometasternal protrusion, see couplet 1 *P. circumferens*
 - e. Malaysia, parameres figs. 134-135, elytra female with juxtascutellar grooves, propygidium female dull, but with a silky gloss at certain angles of view, 17-20.5 mm *P. klossi*
 - f. Vietnam, 19 mm (1 male), with, in reference to clause 19, strongly aberrant parameres, figs. 56-57, but for its very close resemblance to *klossi* included here *P. dalatina*
 - g. Sikkim to Vietnam and Tenasserim, parameres figs. 234-235, elytral pattern fig. 236, juxtascutellar area in female with deeper and denser punctures than in rest of elytron, scutellum strongly iridescent, 18-23 mm *P. rufopicta*
 - h. Kinabalu, 16 mm (1 female, conjecturally included here), dorsal pattern fig. 232, spiracles on one level with surface of propygidium, internobasal angle of fore tibia rectangular, external middle and hind claws deeply bifurcate, pronotum dull, elytra less dull *P. rufonigra*
 - 23. Borneo, Selangor, elytra shining, but with a dull area near apical umbo, without pattern, propygidial spiracles slightly elevate, parameres figs. 118-119, 23-23.5 mm (2 males), probably the male of *P. moseri* (see clause 20) *P. ignorata*
 - Seychelles, Mauritius, propygidial spiracles in both sexes on one level with surface of tergite, female without juxtascutellar differentiations, 16-20.5 mm, parameres figs. 53-54 *P. coquereli*
 - Southern India, Sri Lanka 24
 - 24. Propygidial spiracles level with surface in both sexes, parameres, figs. 16-17, elytra of female with juxtascutellar grooves (fig. 18), 14.5-20 mm *P. basalis*
 - Spiracles in male level with surface, in female in sloping wall of depression (fig. 47), and juxtascutellar area without special characters, elytral pattern figs. 45-46, 11.5-15 mm, parameres figs. 43-44 *P. cingala*
 - 25. All claws simply acuminate in both sexes, elytra shining, apical margin of elytron subtruncate to weakly convex, internobasal angle of fore tibia rectangular, the species in the second clause of couplet 27, and in couplet 28, together coincide with Ohaus' *P. bimaculata*-group 26
 - External middle and hind claws not simply acuminate in both sexes 29
 - 26. Clypeofrontal ridge not high and sharp 27

- Clypeofrontal ridge high and sharp, angular to dentiform at junction with lateral margin of clypeus 28
- 27. Clypeofrontal ridge evident, more or less blunt, head virtually without setae, propygidium dull, pruinose at certain angles of view, 12-14 mm, two very similar species, possibly synonyms:
 - a. Solomon Islands, parameres figs. 11-13 *P. assimilis*
 - aa. New Guinea, parameres figs. 201-203 *P. novoguineensis*
- Clypeofrontal ridge finely carinate, head with numerous setae, shorter than a few diameters of setigerous punctures, propygidium anteriorly dull, posteriorly shining, two similar species:
 - a. Philippines, hardly different from *P. nigriceps nigriceps*, except for parameres, figs. 198-200 *P. nigroscutellata*
 - aa. Philippines, dorsal pattern figs. 186-187, parameres figs. 184-185, 10.5-12.5 mm *P. nigriceps nigriceps*
 - aaa. Aru Islands to vicinity of Fiji Islands, parameres figs. 188-189, 11-16 mm ...
..... *P. nigriceps inconstans*
- 28. New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Britain, 16.5-20 mm, pronotum, before scutellum, with scarce, fine, widely spaced punctures, propygidium dull, parameres figs. 214-219 *P. percheroni*
- Punctures before scutellum numerous, small to coarse, propygidium anteriorly dull, with a silky gloss at certain angles of view, posteriorly less dull, contrasting to the silky area, 11.5-15.5 mm, four closely related taxa:
 - a. Andamans, Nicobars to Philippines and to Java:
 - parameres figs. 25-27 *P. bimaculata bimaculata*
 - parameres fig. 29 *P. bimaculata nicobarica*
 - aa. Moluccas to New Britain, parameres figs. 155-156
..... *P. marmorata marmorata*
 - aaa. Sulawesi, dorsal pattern fig. 160, parameres figs. 157-159
..... *P. marmorata discophora*
- 29. External middle and hind claws bifurcate in male, the ventral branch of incision not more or less perpendicular to dorsal branch, all claws simply acuminate in female (*P. lobata* and *P. glottidion*, of which only males are known, are conjecturally included here), elytra shining, hardly microsculptured 30
- With an other claw formula, as far as both sexes are known, elytra shining or dull, different structure of parameres 34
- 30. Clypeofrontal ridge vestigial, internobasal angle of fore tibia rectangular, propygidium dull, elytra orange to reddish brown, with the anterior fourth to third blackish, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, 15-23 mm, parameres figs. 1-4 *P. alternata*
- Clypeofrontal ridge high and sharp, internobasal angle acute, somewhat curved inward, propygidium anteriorly dull with silky gloss, posteriorly less dull, contrasting to the silky area, elytra reddish brown with a dark spot on humeral umbro, Borneo, 13.5 mm (1 male), parameres figs. 112-113, externally similar to *P. discolor* *P. glottidion*
- Elytra with an other pattern or unicolorous 31
- 31. Elytra female blackish, male blackish, with or without a vague discal reddish spot, or reddish brown with a dark circumscutellar area, internobasal angle of fore tibia acute-angled, curved inward, 11.5-19.5 mm, parameres figs. 63-69,

- Philippines: *P. discolor discolor*
 Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra, Java: *P. discolor scutellaris*
- Elytra reddish brown to reddish black 32
 - 32. Asian 33
 - Solomon Islands, internobasal angle of fore tibia rectangular, 11.5-13 mm, parameres fig. 230 (similar to those of *P. assimilis*) *P. rufolimbata*
 - 33. Clypeofrontal ridge weakly elevate at junction with lateral margin of clypeus, internobasal angle of fore tibia acute-angled, curved inward, two rather similar species:
 - a. Sumatra: 16.5 mm (1 male, further specimens conjecturally included), parameres fig. 165 *P. melanocephaloides*
 - aa. Peninsular Malaysia: 14.5-16 mm (1 male, 1 female), parameres figs. 237-239 *P. selangorica*
 - Sri Lanka, externally similar to *P. melanocephaloides*, but internobasal angle rectangular and clypeofrontal ridge sharply dentiform at junction with margin of clypeus, the denticles nearly as high as anterior clypeal denticles, 12.5-14.5 mm (3 males), parameres figs. 142-144 *P. lobata*
 - 34. External middle claws simple, external hind claws bifurcate (this, in combination with the short mesometasternal protrusion, is unique within *Parastasia*, cf. *P. kinibalensis* and *P. wallacea*, couplet 3), pronotum reddish, rest blackish, Sulawesi, Java, 16 mm (2 females) *P. aberrans*
 - External middle and hind claws bifurcate, except in *P. polita*, which has simple hind claws (note that of some species only one sexe is known), not from Sulawesi, except for *P. incurva* 35
 - 35. Internal fore claw in male simply acuminate, but longer and much broader than external one, fore claws subequal in female (cf. *P. confluens* and *P. quadrimaculata*), pronotum and elytra reddish orange to dark reddish brown, Malaysia, Borneo, 11-13.8 mm, parameres figs. 5-7, the only member of Ohaus' *P. anomala*-group *P. anomala*
 - Internal fore claw in male bifurcate, or simply acuminate, then not longer and much broader than external one, fore claws simple and subequal in female 36
 - 36. Parameres with a dorsoapical membranous, opaque, yellowish area, often somewhat swelling if moistened, clypeofrontal ridge absent to vestigial in male, weak to rather sharp in female, external middle claw bifurcate in both sexes, in male the ventral branch of the bifurcation much larger than the dorsal one, lobiform, more or less perpendicular to the dorsal one (fig. 123, 263), in female both branches mostly subequal, dorsolateral area of fore tibia variably setose, small species, 7.5-13 mm, part of Ohaus' *P. westwoodii*-group, (for the remaining part see entries 43 and 44) 37
 - Parameres completely sclerotized, clypeofrontal ridge variable, external middle claw bifurcate in both sexes, ventral branch in male perpendicular or not, shorter than dorsal branch or not, in female not perpendicular, but shorter than dorsal branch, setosity of fore tibia scanty in both sexes, external hind claw of male bifurcate, except in *P. polita*, posterior margin of pronotum not marginate, again except in *P. polita* 42
 - 37. New Guinea, middle tibia in male and female slender, dorsal margin sinuate, not strongly convex, dorsolateral surface scantily setose, internobasal angle of fore tibia somewhat obtuse, colour pattern variable (e.g. fig. 153), 7.5-10 mm, para-

- meres figs. 151-152, 154 *P. marginata*
- Malaysia, Thailand to Lesser Sunda's, middle tibia in male more or less oval, with a convex dorsal margin, in female variably slenderer, with less curved dorsal margin, dorsolateral area of middle tibia with special setosity in male (fig. 263), internobasal angle of fore tibia rectangular 38
38. Parameres asymmetric, curved to the left 39
- Parameres symmetric or nearly so, not curved to the left 40
39. Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines, pronotum and elytra dull, with contrastingly shining punctures, elytra reddish black, or with a vague darker area from humeral umbo to suture on a reddish brown ground colour, dorsolateral area of fore tibia in male with a series of dense, erect setae along its dorsal border, the area itself hardly setose, in female the series less dense, dorsolateral area of middle tibia in male with stiff, numerous, but not dense setae, in female less setose, parameres figs. 261-262 *P. westwoodii*
- A very similar species from Borneo, with somewhat shining pronotum, dorsolateral area of fore tibia densely setose (1 male, 1 female?), brownish elytra, parameres figs. 128-129 *P. intermedia*
 - Philippines, pronotum and elytra more or less shining, fore tibia scantily setose in both sexes, middle tibia in male with dense, stout setae, scantily setose in female, elytra blackish, or reddish brown with blackish humeral and discal spots, parameres figs. 121-122 *P. incurva*
40. Dorsal membranous area occupying much more than half the length of parameres, strongly elongate and with parallel sides:
- a. Elytra dull, pruinose, with shining punctures, contrasting to the shining pronotum, dorsal surface patterned, dorsolateral area of middle tibia with numerous very dense setae in male, scantily setose in female, Malaysia to Philippines and Lesser Sunda Islands, 9-12 mm, parameres figs. 37-38 *P. burmeisteri*
 - aa. Pronotum more or less shining, elytra shining, dorsal surface male reddish brown, female reddish or reddish black, dorsolateral area of middle tibia with numerous, well-spaced, stout setae in male, scantily setose in female, Sumatra, Borneo, 7-9.5 mm, parameres figs. 224-225 *P. punctulata*
- Membranous area of other construction, elytra shining 41
41. North-eastern India, Bhootan, Indo-China, both branches of bifurcation of external middle claw simple, equally long, the ventral branch not perpendicular to dorsal one, fore tibia scantily setose in both sexes, pygidium with numerous setae, shorter than 4-5 diameters of setigerous punctures, 8.5-11.5 mm, parameres figs. 124-126 *P. indica*
- Ventral branch of bifurcation of external middle claw strongly developed and more or less perpendicular to dorsal branch in male, both branches subequal in female (figs. 98, 99, 182), fore tibia with very densely setose dorsolateral area in male, scantily setose in female (figs. 97, 181), pygidium with numerous setae, generally longer than 5-6 diameters of setigerous punctures, 9-13 mm, two externally very similar species:
 - a. Mainly from Java, parameres figs. 94-96 *P. femorata*
 - aa. Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, parameres figs. 179-180 *P. moultoni*
42. Internal fore claw bifurcate in male, simple in female, ventral branch of bifurcation of external middle claw of male lobiform, more or less perpendicular to the

- dorsal branch, anterior margin of labrum subrectilinear, with a median, angular protrusion, clypeofrontal ridge vestigial, at most with weak lateral rest, the remaining part of Ohaus' *P. westwoodii*-group (entries 37-41) 43
- Fore claws simple in both sexes, dorsal and ventral branches of bifurcation in external middle claw of male simple, slender, acuminate, labrum without angular median protrusion, clypeofrontal ridge vestigial to high and sharp, the remaining part of Ohaus' *P. canaliculata*-group (entries 18-24) 45
43. Internobasal angle of fore tibia rectangular, apical margin of elytra convex, strongly curved forward to the very obtuse and rounded apicosutural angle, apex of pygidium truncate in both sexes, pronotum light reddish orange with two reddish to black spots (fig. 82), Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, 10.5-13 mm, parameres figs. 79-80 *P. duchoni*
- Internobasal angle acute, curved inward, apical margin of elytra subtruncate to somewhat convex, slightly obliquely directed forward towards apicosutural angle, apex of pygidium rounded in male, subangular in female (figs. 193-194), 10-12.5 mm, Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, three very similar species 44
44. Elytra shining, propygidium anteriorly dull, posteriorly shining, pronotum male orange to light brown, with or without spots, in female black, elytra blackish, parameres apically with numerous granules, figs. 190-191 *P. nigripennis*
- Elytra not entirely shining, propygidium entirely dull:
 - a. Elytra dull, pronotum brownish orange, elytra reddish black to blackish, parameres without granules, figs. 228-229 *P. ruficollis*
 - aa. Elytra shining, but dull around scutellum, pronotum reddish orange to brownish, with or without a transverse to cordiform brownish black area before scutellum, elytra often with dark pattern, parameres without or with some weak granules, figs. 106-108 *P. gestroi*
45. Andaman Islands, pronotum ferruginous, elytra brownish red with a vague pattern of lighter areas in male, pronotum dark reddish brown to blackish, elytra dark reddish to blackish with sharply defined yellowish spots in female, pronotum entirely dull, punctures before scutellum close, coarse, punctures in a variably large mediolateral area of elytra situated in and between transverse grooves, 11-17 mm, parameres figs. 8-10 *P. andamanica*
- Not from the Andamans, other colour patterns, pronotum partly or entirely shining, punctures before scutellum fine, numerous or scarce, lateral punctures of elytra not in transverse grooves 46
46. Pronotum reddish orange, elytra dark reddish to black, clypeofrontal ridge high and sharp, peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, 13.5-15.5 mm (males only), parameres figs. 19-20 *P. bicolor*
- Other colour pattern, clypeofrontal ridge vestigial, weak, or evident but more or less obtuse 47
47. Internobasal angle of fore tibia rectangular:
 - a. Clypeofrontal ridge vestigial in male, weak, but with a high, angular elevation at the junction with the lateral margin of clypeus in female, elytra of male with evident but not conspicuously deep striae, of female deeply grooved and with a lateral area of strongly transverse, groove-like punctures (fig. 249), dorsal surfaces yellowish brown to reddish brown, north-eastern India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, 14.5-16.5 mm, parameres figs. 247-248 *P. sulcipennis*

- aa. Clypeofrontal ridge finely carinate, slightly elevate at junction with lateral margin of clypeus, elytra deeply grooved, dorsal surface very dark reddish, 15 mm (1 male only), Buru, parameres figs. 243-245 *P. sulcata*
- Internobasal angle of fore tibia acute-angled, somewhat curved inward (fig. 222), clypeofrontal ridge vestigial, with lateral rests only, elytra not grooved, other distribution, other colours 48
48. External middle claw bifurcate, external hind claw simple, anterior margin of labrum deeply emarginate, posterior margin of pronotum marginate, except before scutellum, pronotum reddish brown, elytra reddish brown with a yellowish to orange spot, enclosed by a darker area, 12-14.5 mm (males only), Malaysia, Sumatra, parameres figs. 220-221 *P. polita*
- External middle and hind claws bifurcate, anterior margin of labrum weakly convex, posterior margin of pronotum not marginate, pronotum and elytra dark reddish, contrasting to the yellowish brown propygidium and pygidium, 17-19 mm (males only), Malaysia, parameres figs. 266-268 *P. xanthopyga*

Descriptions, synonymies and notes

Parastasia Westwood, 1842

- Parastasia* Westwood, 1842. Type species *P. canaliculata* Westwood, 1842 (monotypy). Synonyms according to the most recent catalogues (Ohaus, 1918, 1934; Machatschke, 1972) and this revision: *Caelidia* Dejean, 1833/1837; nomen nudum; Arrow, 1899: synonym of *Parastasia*.
- Barymorpha* Guérin, 1843. Type species *Barymorpha bimaculata* Guérin, 1843 (monotypy); Guérin separated it from *Parastasia* for its claw structure; Burmeister, 1844: synonym of *Parastasia*.
- Polymoechus* Leconte, 1856. Type species *Polymoechus brevipes* Leconte, 1856 (monotypy); Arrow, 1917: synonym of *Parastasia*.
- Urleta* Westwood, 1875. Type species *Urleta ometoides* Westwood, 1875, a synonym of *P. dimidiata* Erichson, 1845 (monotypy); Arrow, 1899: synonym of *Parastasia*.
- Echmatophorus* Waterhouse, 1895. Type species *Echmatophorus pascoei* Waterhouse, 1895 (monotypy); Arrow, 1899: synonym of *Parastasia*.
- Ohkubous* Sawada, 1938. Type species *Ohkubous quadridentatus* Sawada, 1938 (monotypy); Sawada, 1950: *Parastasia ferrieri* (of which *quadridentatus* is a synonym) transferred to *Ohkubous*; Nomura, 1964/1965/1966: *Ohkubous* synonym of *Parastasia*; Kobayashi, 1973/1983 and Nakane, 1983: *Ohkubous* valid genus.
- Parastasia*; Paulian, 1991. Type species *Parastasia harringtoni* Westwood. (Recte: type species of *Peperonota* by monotypy).

Synonymized with *Parastasia* by Arrow (1917), but re-established in their original genus status in the Rutelina by Ohaus (1938b) and Kuijten (1988) are:

- Cyphelytra* Waterhouse, 1875. Type species *Cyphelytra ochracea* Waterhouse, 1875 (monotypy).
- Lutera* Westwood, 1875. Type species *Lutera luteola* Westwood, 1875 (monotypy).
- Rutelarcha* Waterhouse, 1874. Type species *Rutelarcha quadrimaculata* Waterhouse, 1874 (monotypy).

Note.— For practical reasons the species are treated in alphabetical order.

Parastasia aberrans spec. nov.

Material.— The holotype (London) is probably a ♀, its abdomen has been emptied by an earlier investigator. It is labelled "Celebes G. Heinrich B.M. 1933-117"; "S. Celebes Talassa (Maros), 300 m 10.1931 G. Heinrich".

Note.— The specimen has only the external hind claws cleft, sharing this character state only with females of *P. kinibalensis* and *P. wallacea*, both with a long mesometasternal process, lacking in *P. aberrans*. This combination is unique in *Parastasia* and justifies description as a new species.

Description.— Length: 16 mm. Colour: head black, pronotum reddish, elytra and legs reddish black, tergites and underside slightly less dark than elytra.

Mandible: apex truncate, externoapical angle acuminate, erect.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical part, the two somewhat slenderer basal ones hardly fused.

Labrum: strongly transverse, anterior margin weakly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus slightly curved, the anterior denticles high, their apexes rounded, sides straight and subparallel towards eye-canthus, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge interrupted in median one-third, high and sharp, not angulate at junction with lateral margin, surface dull by microsculpture, punctures deep, round to irregular on clypeus, more or less strongly, partly transversely to obliquely, rugulose on frons and part of vertex, more roundish, widely separated and smaller between posterior parts of eyes, very small on posterior part of vertex, no setosity visible at 50 ×.

Pronotum: lateral margins straight and parallel posteriorly, strongly rounded in middle, no trace of a mediolateral angle, finely carinate, the carina slightly thicker posteriorly and continued on the obtuse posterolateral angles, surface somewhat mat by microsculpture, least so before scutellum, punctures round, shallow, separated by several diameters, fine in posterior part of disc, gradually considerably larger and denser, and somewhat deeper, towards lateral margins, slightly transverse to crescent-shaped anterolaterally, most with a suberect or adpressed seta, as short as ca one-half diameter of punctures.

Scutellum: wider than long (3:2), sides subrectilinear, apex approximately rectangular, surface shining, hardly microsculptured, punctures fine, widely scattered.

Elytra: lateral margins subsinuate anteriorly, weakly divergent, apical margin weakly convex, somewhat directed forward towards the consequently subobtuse apicosutural angle, suture weakly tectiform, without trace of a terminal denticle or angulation, lateral margin widely marginate anteriorly, strongly narrowing from level of hind coxa, cariniform, extremely fine to nearly obsolete from level of apical umbo, anterior margin narrowly marginate near base of scutellum, surface shining, hardly visibly microsculptured at 50 ×, punctures situated in 11 to 12 striae, and, irregularly scattered, in some interstriae, especially the one between sutural and first discal striae, punctures somewhat variably fine, annulate, well-separated, mixed with numerous much finer ones, widely and irregularly scattered over whole surface, several bearing an extremely short seta, only visible under strong magnification and a favourable angle of illumination, umbones weak.

Propygidium: surface fully shining, nearly impunctate in middle, densely transversely rugulose near lateral margins, the intermediate area with widely spaced, transverse punctures, numerous, widely separated, extremely short setae in the rugulose area, spiracles on one level with surface, posterior margin bisinuate, concave in middle.

Pygidium: sides subparallel anteriorly, straight, apex subtruncate, margins finely carinate, surface rather shining, though weakly microsculptured, punctures transverse and widely spaced in a narrow median zone, rather abruptly much denser and

rugulose towards sides, areas along margins extremely densely and finely rugulose, a shallow, ill-defined depression, without rugules, near anterolateral angles, no setosity (50 ×).

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex acute but rounded, disc dull, finely microsculptured, with fine median groove and very fine punctures, lateral areas densely punctate and rugulose, with numerous long, fine, semierect setae.

Abdominal sternites: last sternite entirely transversely rugulose, the other ones very densely punctate, except for a narrow zone along posterior margins, punctures gradually slightly transverse to rugulose towards lateral margins, the posterior impunctate zone bordered by a transverse series of long, adpressed or semierect setae, especially laterally, last sternite simple.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute-angled, curved inward, the large teeth situated in approximately apical half of margin, basal and median ones nearly perpendicular to length axis of tibia.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin slightly sinuate, with a somewhat upward-curved, sharp terminal tooth, submedian dorsolateral carina oblique.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, curved, the internal one slightly shorter than the external one, internal middle and hind claws slender, curved, simply acuminate, external middle claw slender, simply acuminate, external hind claw deeply cleft, the lower branch somewhat shorter than the upper one.

A female from Java (Paris), sharing with *P. aberrans* the short mesometasternal protrusion and claw formula, but differing, e.g., in punctuation of pygidium and form of the suture between propygidium and pygidium, is tentatively included.

Parastasia alternata Arrow, 1899

(figs. 1-4, map 1a)

Parastasia alternata Arrow, 1899: 489 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 246 (catalogued, in *P. discolor*-group); Arrow, 1917: 45 (redescription, key); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued).

Material.— The lectotype (London), here designated, labelled "♂"; "Type", round, red margin; "Allahabad", hand; "Bowring 63-47"; "*Parastasia alternata*, Arrow ♂ type", Arrow's hand. Two ♀ paralectotypes, here designated (London), "♀"; "Type", round, red margin; "Himalaya", hand; same Bowring label; "*Parastasia alternata*, Arrow type ♀", Arrow's hand; the second one "outer claws f + m entire, h sharply toothed near base", hand; "Khasia Hills Assam", hand; "Nevinson Coll. 1918-14", print; "*Parastasia alternata*, Arrow co-type", Arrow's hand. The three with my red, typewritten lectotype and paralectotype labels. Additional specimens (33) from Sikkim, Bhootan, Assam, Himalaya (Geneva, Leiden, Paris). Arrow (1917) considered Allahabad a doubtful locality.

Description.— Length: 15-23 mm.

Colour: head black, pronotum reddish to brownish orange with some or all margins narrowly dark red to blackish, scutellum and anterior 1/4 to 1/3 of elytra blackish, rest of elytra, propygidium and pygidium orange to variably dark reddish brown, mostly somewhat darker and more reddish than pronotum, underside and legs dark brown or black.

Mandible: apex truncate, externoapical angle acute, strongly curved upward.

Galea: three long, slender teeth in apical half, three smaller basal ones, fused over much of their length, their free apices in a single row.

Labrum: transverse, subtrapezoid, anterior margin more or less straight.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus slightly curved, sides straight and subparallel before eye-canthus, margins finely carinate, the anterior denticles small, sharp, clypeofrontal ridge only represented by weak rests and a slightly angular elevation at junction with lateral margin, surface somewhat mat by an extremely fine microsculpture, clypeus coarsely transversely to obliquely rugose, rest of head with round, variably widely spaced punctures, somewhat smaller on vertex, somewhat rugulose along clypeofrontal ridge and margins of eyes. In female the anterior denticles somewhat higher, punctures denser, difference in size between punctures on frons and vertex more evident, a narrow, slightly elevate, nearly impunctate band, at short distance behind level of clypeofrontal ridge, is present in several specimens.

Pronotum: anterior halves of lateral margins nearly straight, strongly divergent, posterior halves straight, slightly divergent, mediolateral angle flatly rounded, posterior margin flatly curved, subsinuate before the nearly rectangular posterolateral angles, lateral margins finely marginate, surface nearly fully shining in middle, slightly dulled by microsculpture laterally, a shallow, roundish depression near mediolateral angles, punctures roundish, very small and widely separated in middle and along base, gradually somewhat larger and closer towards lateral margins, especially near anterolateral and posterolateral angles. In female the punctures somewhat less fine, denser, surface sometimes with stronger microsculpture.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly nearly straight, parallel or slightly divergent, apical margins weakly convex or nearly straight, somewhat directed forward towards the obtuse apicosutural angle, suture hardly tectiform before apex, without a trace of dentiform or angulate apex, lateral margin widely marginate anteriorly, the margination gradually narrower and cariniform from before level of anterior margin of hind coxa, apical margin very finely carinate from about level of apical umbo, surface shining, punctures small, widely separated, roundish, often somewhat umbilicate, situated in seven to eight striae, lateral punctures still finer, interstria between sutural and first discal striae with similar, variably close, irregularly distributed punctures, whole surface with scarce, very small, widely separated, irregularly distributed punctures, no setosity. In female punctuation somewhat more developed, often occupying parts of discal and lateral interstriae also, in some specimens a variable number of the punctures in the light area situated in or transformed into narrow, transverse grooves, two to five times as long as diameter of punctures.

Propygidium: surface dulled by a fine microsculpture, punctures widely spaced, shallow, small, mixed with a few larger ones, more or less circular, but often somewhat transverse posteriorly, no setosity, spiracles on one level with surface, posterior margin weakly bisinuate. In female a narrow anterior zone with small, widely separated punctures, remaining surface with dense, somewhat transverse, partly coalescent punctures, in some specimens even forming transverse rugules.

Pygidium: sides straight to weakly convex, apex subtruncate, margins finely marginate, margination somewhat thicker along apex, surface shining, somewhat convex in profile, especially before apex, punctures anteriorly numerous, subcircular, variably large, widely separated, somewhat rugulose anterolaterally, in posterior area gradually much smaller and widely separated, scarce before apex, a variably

deep depression near lateral margin, before apex. In female sides weakly concave, apex more evidently truncate, profile nearly flat before apex, punctures close, though some irregular impunctate spots often are present, mostly roundish, but laterally gradually transverse and coalescent, forming fine, transverse to oblique rugules.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing level of anterior margin of middle coxae, its apex acute-angled but slightly rounded, disc with a narrow median groove and scarce, variably widely scattered, small punctures, lateral areas with larger, deeper, close punctures, partly transverse or somewhat rugulose, most with a fine, suberect seta, up to six or seven times as long as diameter of punctures. In female punctures more numerous, denser, deeper, a larger proportion transverse and rugulose.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, curved inward, the large teeth occupying approximately apical half of tibia, more or less perpendicular to its length axis.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, its terminal tooth sharp, somewhat curved upward, the submedian, dorsolateral carina weak.

Claws: fore claws subequal, simply acuminate, curved, external middle and hind claws deeply incised, broader than the slender, simple, gently curved internal ones, lower branches of incisions broader than the upper ones. In female all claws simply acuminate, very slender, gently curved, equally long, except for the internal fore claw which is much shorter than the external one.

Parameres: approximately symmetric, partly fused along dorsomedian margins, in dorsal view together anchor-shaped, the apical part separated from the basal part by a blunt ridge, followed by a groove, in lateral view apexes curved downward, and ventral margins with a backward, angular protrusion, forming, in dorsal view, the arms of the anchor.

Parastasia andamanica Ohaus, 1898

(figs. 8-10)

Parastasia andamanica Ohaus, 1898: 13 (description of σ , *P. confluens*-group); Arrow, 1899: 483 (description and figures of σ and ♀ , *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1900: 247 (additional characters); Arrow, 1917: 40 (redescription, key); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued, *P. canaliculata*-group) Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued).

Material.— The σ holotype (Berlin) is labelled "Andaman Röpstorf", print; "ex museo W. Weber", print; "*Parastasia andamanica* Ohaus Type", red, Ohaus' hand. Three males (Berlin), labelled "Andaman Röpstorf" (1) and "Andaman Atkinson" (2), bear Ohaus' cotype labels. However, they can not be cotypes as Ohaus (1900) referred to his original material as "the described σ " (dem beschriebenen σ , in singular), furthermore the cotype labels are cut from the same sheet of paper with white print on underside as mentioned under *P. quadrimaculata*, e.g., and consequently erroneously added after 1933. Additional specimens (3) from Andaman (Berlin, Paris).

Description.— Length: 11-17 mm.

Colour: head dark red to black, clypeus somewhat lighter, pronotum ferruginous, with narrow margins darker, scutellum slightly darker than pronotum, elytra brownish red in variable shades, with a vague pattern of variably large, often partly coalescent areas in a lighter shade, tergites, underside and legs variably dark reddish to reddish brown. The female is dark reddish brown to blackish, with the elytral

spots yellowish, and sharply defined.

Galea: apical tooth sharp, the two other teeth in apical half free, acute, short, the basal ones nearly completely fused, short, curved.

Labrum: transverse, trapezoid, anterior margin straight.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus slightly convex, lateral margins straight, nearly parallel or weakly converging towards bases of eye-canths, the median denticles sharp, erect, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge widely interrupted in middle, sharp, somewhat angular at junction with lateral margin, surface somewhat dull, except for the shining vertex, clypeus with shallow, large, irregular, coalescent punctures, but nearly impunctate near anterolateral angles, frons with deeper, very irregular, partly or mostly transversely coalescent and rugulose punctures, the ones on vertex much smaller, less dense, isolated, numerous fine setae, mostly shorter than diameters of punctures. In female clypeofrontal ridge widely interrupted, but the lateral parts high and sharp, acutely dentiform at junction with lateral margin, anterior denticles higher and more acuminate, punctation nearly completely transversely to obliquely rugulose.

Pronotum: lateral margins marginate, strongly divergent and somewhat concave anteriorly, subrectilinear to weakly concave, parallel to slightly convergent in posterior half, posterior margin not marginate, slightly bisinuate, before scutellum slightly convex of subrectilinear, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, surface dull, punctures dense, shallow, round to transverse, smallest and least dense before scutellum, gradually larger and denser towards anterior and lateral margins, and often coalescent here, considerably smaller punctures are widely scattered among this rather coarse punctation, a narrow median, longitudinal, more or less evident, impunctate band may be present, the mediolateral depressions round to oblong, most punctures with a reclining seta, half as long as diameter of puncture, or still shorter. In female punctures deeper, denser, more transverse, and somewhat rugulose anteriorly.

Elytra: lateral margins subrectilinear and somewhat divergent in anterior half, apical margin slightly convex or nearly straight, weakly directed forward towards the somewhat obtuse apicosutural angle, suture apically somewhat tectiform, with a minuscule terminal denticle, lateral margination wide anteriorly, cariniform from level of hind coxa, nearly obsolete apically, anterior margin weakly and obtusely marginate in some specimens, surface shining, punctures in 8 to 10 striae, relatively large, mostly umbilicate, often close, circular to somewhat oblong, interstria between sutural and first discal striae with similar, numerous, irregularly distributed punctures, many mediolateral punctures situated in or between irregular, variably long, transverse rugules, interstriae locally slightly convex, with widely and irregularly scattered, much finer, simple punctures, umbones weak, no setosity. In female the margination along anterior margin stronger, area with transverse rugules strongly limited, punctures relatively slightly smaller.

Propygidium: surface dull by microsculpture, but shining laterally by lack of microsculpture, punctures anteriorly large, mixed with considerably smaller and closer ones, most of remaining surface densely and finely, mostly transversely but obliquely near sides, ruguloso-punctate, numerous, variably short, reclining setae, spiracles approximately on one level with surface. In female punctures and rugules still closer.

Pygidium: sides straight, apex truncate to very shallowly emarginate, margins

finely marginate, surface somewhat shining, with dense, reticulate, more or less transverse to, laterally, oblique rugules, setae numerous, widely spaced, reclining, very short, only visible under strong magnification and a favourable angle of illumination. In female rugules somewhat finer and denser, apex shallowly emarginate.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion hardly surpassing level of anterior margin of middle coxae, apex obtusangular, disc with a shallow median groove, nearly impunctate near this groove, rest of disc and lateral areas with round to transverse punctures, gradually larger, closer and partly coalescent towards lateral margins, many with a long, fine, reclining seta.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, curved inward, the large teeth situated in apical half of tibia, basal and middle ones more or less perpendicular to length axis of tibia.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, its terminal spine slightly curved upward, the oblique, submedian, dorsolateral carina sharp, well-developed, sometimes slightly angular at its ends.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, subequal, internal middle and hind claws slender, gently curved, simply acuminate, external claws of both pairs considerably broader than the internal ones, apically incised, the branches of the incision equally long, but the lower branches, especially in middle claw, somewhat broader than the upper ones. In female the external middle and hind claws cleft, with the lower branches much shorter than the upper ones (the very similar female of *P. confluens* has simple middle and hind claws).

Parameres: nearly symmetrical, the left one somewhat wider than the right one, not fused, lateral margins subsinuate, approximately parallel, in lateral view the basal half is very deep, with a subventral, angular protrusion, which, in dorsal view, protrudes beyond lateral margin, the apical half very narrow, slightly upward-curved, dorsal surface with widely spaced, fine punctures in basal half, finely microgranulate in apical half.

Note.— *P. andamanica* reminds strongly of *P. confluens*, but parameres and, in female, the claw construction easily separate them, as well as the galea, the labrum and the setosity.

Parastasia anomala Arrow, 1899

(figs. 5-7)

Parastasia anomala Arrow, 1899: 495 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 252 (*P. anomala*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1938b: 122/130 (listed); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Material.— The three syntypes, mentioned by Arrow: the ♂ lectotype (London) here designated, labeled "♂"; "Type", round, red margin; "Penang (Lamb.) Pascoe Coll.", print; "*Parastasia anomala* Arrow ♂ type", Arrow's hand; one ♀ paralectotype (London), here designated, "♀"; "Baram N.W. Borneo 92-8", print; "*Parastasia anomala* Arrow type ♀", Arrow's hand; one ♂ paralectotype (Paris), here designated, the Oberthür specimen referred to by Arrow, "Elopura Mch/84", hand; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899", print; "Museum Paris ex coll. R. Oberthür"; "Type", red, print; the three with my red, typewritten lectotype and paralectotype labels. One ♂ (London), "Malay Penin. West Coast Langkawi Is. April 18th 1928", underside "H.M. Pendlebury Coll. F.M.S. Museums". (Ohaus, 1918: Kinabalu, 4700'; Perak).

Description.— Length: 11.5-13.8 mm.

Colour: head black, or with central part reddish, pronotum reddish orange to dark reddish brown, scutellum black, elytra as pronotum, propygidium and pygidium reddish to black, underside reddish, partly or entirely black, legs red with variably large black areas. The female ferruginous, with the head, a narrow band along anterior margin of pronotum, scutellum, tibiae and tarsi dark reddish brown.

Galea: three large, sharp, free teeth in apical part, the three basal ones nearly completely fused, only apex free.

Labrum: subtrapezoid, anterior margin rectilinear, only slightly protruding beyond anterior margin of clypeus.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus weakly convex, lateral margins somewhat curved, subparallel before base of eye-canthus, the median, anterior denticles are obtuse, slightly reclining backward, clypeofrontal ridge only vestigial or completely absent, surface mat, vertex more shining, clypeus and frons densely, shallowly ruguloso-punctate, rugules more or less transverse, mostly coalescent, punctures, towards vertex, gradually smaller, separate, less dense, crescent-shaped or subcircular, much of the coarser sculpture with reclining setae, mostly short, but long along eyes. In female the anterior denticles sharp, lateral rests of clypeofrontal ridge present, punctures slightly deeper, larger and closer.

Pronotum: lateral margins divergent and straight anteriorly, gently rounded in middle, straight and subparallel posteriorly, posterior margin weakly curved, subtruncate before scutellum, hardly sinuate near posterolateral angles, which are slightly obtuse, lateral margin marginate, the margination including the posterolateral angles, surface somewhat dull by microsculpture, with a shallow, roundish, ill-defined mediolateral depression, punctures round and well-separated before scutellum, gradually denser, larger, locally oblong to crescent-shaped, towards lateral margins. In female punctures somewhat deeper, denser and larger.

Elytra: lateral margins nearly straight and parallel anteriorly, apical margin only weakly convex, somewhat directed forward towards slightly obtuse apicosutural angle, sutural area hardly tectiform posteriorly, but with an extremely fine terminal denticle, lateral margin with a wide margination anteriorly, strongly and rather abruptly narrowing from level of hind coxa, extremely fine toward suture, surface shining, though at 50 × a weak microsculpture is visible, punctures situated in ca 10 striae, widely separated to very close, rather deep, round to elongately horseshoe-shaped, somewhat umbilicate, interstriae, especially the one between sutural and first discal stria, with similar, irregularly scattered punctures, much smaller punctures are widely scattered over most of surface, humeral umbo evident, apical one less developed, no setosity. In female apical margin somewhat more curved, apicosutural area slightly tectiform, without denticle, microsculpture stronger.

Propygidium: completely dull, but with a silky gloss, by a more or less longitudinally rugulose microsculpture (50 ×), punctures variably widely separated, roundish, shallow, variably small, only in a narrow posterior area larger, transverse and somewhat coalescent, many punctures with an adpressed seta, mostly slightly longer than diameter of puncture, spiracles on one level with surface. The area with larger transverse punctures somewhat longer in Langkawi specimen. In female the setigerous punctures mostly hardly visible, covered by the rugulose microsculpture.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex flatly rounded, margins finely marginate,

surface less dull than on propygidium, predominantly reticulately rugulose, but along anterior margin the rugules long, close and simply transverse, setae reclining, numerous, considerably longer than on propygidium, as long as a few distances between rugules anteriorly, as many distances preapically.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apical angle slightly acute, but strongly rounded, disc with a fine median groove, somewhat widened anteriorly and posteriorly, and subcircular, variably small punctures, separated by several diameters, lateral areas with dense, round to crescent-shaped, partly transversely coalescent and rugulose punctures, especially dense anteriorly, many bearing a long, suberect seta.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, not protruding inward, marginal teeth relatively small, occupying ca apical third of tibia.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin subsinuate, ending in a sharp, slightly upward-curved tooth, submedian, dorsolateral, oblique carina vestigial or absent.

Claws: internal fore claw much broader and somewhat longer than the slender, gently curved external one, external middle and hind claws much broader and somewhat longer than the slender, simply acute internal ones, deeply incised, the branches subequal in hind claw, the lower one broader than the upper one in middle claw. In female fore claws equal, simply acuminate, slender, branches of the incision in external middle claws equal, the hind claws are lacking in the only female studied, but they are as in middle leg, as may be derived from Arrow's description.

Parameres: symmetric, not fused, lateral margins very weakly sinuate before the rounded apexes, underside of parameres with a membranous extension towards middle.

***Parastasia assimilis* Ohaus, 1901**
(figs. 11-15, map 1b)

Parastasia assimilis Ohaus, 1901: 126 (description, parameres figured); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued, *P. nigromaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued).

Material.— The two type specimens ("beide Typen"), ♂♂, here designated lectotype and paralectotype (Berlin), labelled respectively "Alu I. Shortland Is. (Webster)"; "Ex mus. Tring", print; "Typus", red, print; "*Parastasia assimilis* Ohs", red, Ohaus' hand; and "Salomon Ins.", hand; "*Parastasia assimilis* Ohs. cotype", red, Ohaus' hand; my red, typewritten lectotype and paralectotype labels. One ♂ (Paris) from Bougainville, Solomons, and one ♀ provisionally placed here, from Kukugai Village, Bougainville (CSIRO).

Note.— The taxon possibly is a synonym of *P. novoguineensis*, but here not formally synonymized, for the lack of sufficient material.

Description.— Length: ca 13-14 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish to nearly black, discal area of pronotum dark red, with a narrow, somewhat lighter median longitudinal band, laterally broadly yellowish orange, with a dark spot in the orange, sometimes connected to the central dark area, scutellum and elytra dark red, propygidium reddish, pygidium red to nearly black, but with a variably wide yellowish band along lateral margins, underside and legs reddish, but abdominal sternites, coxae and femora partly yellowish brown.

Galea: five large, free teeth, as in *P. novoguineensis* and *P. rufolimbata*, no qualitative differences between apical and basal ones.

Labrum: transversely trapezoid, anterior margin weakly emarginate to subrectilinear.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus nearly straight, with two poorly developed, obtuse, median elevations, best visible in frontal view, lateral margins subparallel before eye-canthus, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge widely interrupted in middle, somewhat angulate at junction with lateral margin, surface shining, but weakly microsculptured (50 ×), clypeus and anterior part of frons shallowly, irregularly and sparsely ruguloso-punctate, rest of frons and vertex with variably widely scattered, round punctures, densest along margins of eyes.

Pronotum: lateral margins anteriorly divergent, straight, considerably less divergent, straight to somewhat concave in posterior half, marginal carina narrower after middle and continued shortly along posterior margin, surface more or less shining, the microsculpture hardly visible in middle, somewhat more evident laterally (50 ×), punctures fine, numerous, but widely spaced, hardly present in posterior part of disc, slightly denser and larger towards lateral margins, the mediolateral depression small and shallow.

Elytra: lateral margins weakly convex and hardly visibly divergent anteriorly, apical margin weakly convex to nearly straight, slightly directed forward towards the apicosutural angle, which is weakly obtusangular, suture posteriorly somewhat tectiform, finely carinate before its subangulate apex, lateral margin widely marginate anteriorly, gradually strongly more narrowly carinate from far before level of anterior margin of hind coxae, very weakly carinate towards suture, surface shining, hardly microsculptured, punctures mostly situated in ca 12 striae per elytron, variably numerous, locally nearly contiguous, circular or more or less horseshoe-shaped, each puncture at the bottom of an ill-delimited, round, oblong or transverse depression, the depressions locally transversely or longitudinally coalescent over short distances, no setosity.

Propygidium: surface dull by a fine microsculpture, at certain angles of view and illumination with a silky gloss, punctures numerous, widely spaced, some with a very short seta, mixed with much denser and more numerous, finer punctures, even at 25 or 50 × often partly difficult to distinguish, being covered by the microsculpture, spiracle hardly above level of surface.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex narrowly truncate, margins finely marginate, surface somewhat convex in profile, considerably more shining than propygidium, weakly microsculptured, largely covered by dense, transverse to oblique, often reticulate rugules, often coalescent transversely over long distances, but less long and dense apically, setae reclining to semierect, extremely short.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex very obtuse, disc with a narrow median groove, situated in a wide, shallow depression, and a few widely spaced, very small punctures, lateral areas with increasingly dense and coarse rugulose punctures, bearing numerous, dense, long, semierect setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, not curved inward, rounded, marginal large teeth oblique to length axis, situated in approximately apical third of tibia.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, its terminal tooth sharp, somewhat upward-directed, submedian carina oblique.

Claws: internal fore claw and external middle and hind claws considerably broader and somewhat longer than their opposites, all claws simply acuminate, curved.

Parameres: symmetric, widely separated dorsomedially, lateral margins sinuate, curved inward towards the rounded apices, dorsolateral surface with a shallow, somewhat longitudinally rugulose, submedian depression, preapical area finely and densely granulate.

In the presumed female clypeofrontal ridge higher and the denticles stronger, the microsculpture of the pronotum stronger, punctures larger and closer, the profile of pygidium nearly straight, its apex rounded, all claws approximately equally long and broad.

Parastasia basalis Candèze, 1869
(figs. 16-18)

Parastasia binotata; Burmeister, 1844: 374 (description of presumed *P. binotata* Westwood; see Arrow, 1899).

Parastasia basalis Candèze, 1869: 44 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 19 (redescription); Arrow, 1899: 481 (sexual differences of *P. basalis*); Ohaus, 1900: 248 (redescription, parameres figured, variability, in *P. rufopicta*-group; *P. duponti* synonym of *P. basalis*); Arrow, 1917: 39 (redescription); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued, *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Paulian, 1958: 82 (larva figured, as *P. casalis*); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued).

Parastasia duponti Arrow, 1899: 484 (description of the species considered *P. binotata* by Burmeister under the new name *P. duponti* Arrow).

Material.— Three syntypes (Brussels), here designated lectotype and paralectotypes. Lectotype ♂, labelled "Collection E. Candèze"; "Type", print, red ink; "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Ceylan ex coll. Candèze", print and hand combined; "Basalis Cdz. Révision G.J. Arrow 1913", name hand, rest print; paralectotype ♂, with same Candèze Coll., same Type and same Ceylan labels; paralectotype ♀, same Candèze Coll. and same Type label, "Basalis Cdz. N. Ceylan", hand, yellow margin; same Ceylan label, same Arrow label; my red, typewritten lectotype and paralectotype labels. Additional specimens (50) from Sri Lanka, India (Shembaganur, Trichinopoly, Nilgiri Hills, Kodeicanal Mts) or without locality (Brussels, Geneva, Leiden, London, Paris); further, three from Singapore University area and Botanical Garden, perhaps imported with plant material (London), one from "Siam Indies" (London), and one (Paris) from Malacca, tentatively included here (see note below).

Synonymy.— Arrow (1899) established a new name - *P. duponti* - for specimens on which in his opinion Burmeister's (1844) redescription of *P. binotata* Westwood had been based, but not belonging to that species (see note below). Ohaus (1900) declared *P. duponti* a synonym of *P. basalis*, later agreed to by Arrow (1917). In 1918 Ohaus catalogued the two as separate species, perhaps inadvertently, but in subsequent catalogues they were treated as synonyms again, as they are in this revision.

Note on the "types" of Burmeister's *P. binotata* Westwood and Arrow's *P. duponti*.— Burmeister, during a visit to Westwood (Westwood, 1842b: 304), probably made notes about *P. binotata* Westwood, to be used for his redescription of that species in 1844. Arrow (1899) studied a male in Oberthür's collection (Paris), originating from Van Lansberge's collection, which included Dupont's material, labelled "*Binotata* Burm. Inde Type". I studied this male and five more males (London, Nevinson Collection), ranged under a handwritten heading label, again "*Binotata* Burm. Inde Type", probably written by a Frenchman, Inde being a French term. Almost certainly the handwriting is not from Candèze, Dupont, Van Lansberge or Oberthür (Horn & Kahle, 1936). Most probably these six males are the "six males", thought by Arrow to have been the material for Burmeister's redescription of *P. binotata*. Arrow correctly found them to be misidentified, representing a new species, and named them *P. duponti*, overlooking *P. basalis*. Thus probably being the types of *P. duponti*, they nevertheless lack

Arrow's type labels. This restrained me from designating them lectotype and paralectotypes, and I could not trace any other specimen bearing an Arrow's *P. duponti* type label. The six, labelled "Ceylan", "Siam Inde", "Inde", or without locality data, can hardly have been used by Burmeister, whose text gave only Java. The handwritten type qualifications must be erroneous. However this may be, they are unmistakable *P. basalis*.

Description.— Length: 14.5-20 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish black, pronotum red, mostly anterior and posterior margins narrowly darkened, or completely blackish, scutellum red to black, elytra light yellowish brown to variably dark reddish orange anteriorly, dark reddish to blackish, mostly darker than in pronotum, posteriorly and along entire suture, a dark spot on humeral umbo, and often one between umbo and scutellum, the spots vague in some more reddish specimens, or enlarged to coalescent, leaving only small rests of the light colour, tergites, underside and legs reddish to black.

Galea: three free teeth, rather short, especially the median one, in apical part, the basal ones forming a compact common stalk with three very small free apices in a single row.

Labrum: transversely trapezoid, anterior margin straight or slightly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus subrectilinear, sides slightly diverging, margins finely carinate, anterior denticles sharp, vertical, clypeofrontal ridge variably widely interrupted in middle, somewhat angular at junction with lateral margin, clypeus and anterior part of frons transversely ruguloso-punctate, rest of frons with variably large, deep, round, variably spaced, laterally somewhat rugulose punctures, vertex with much finer and widely spaced punctures. In female the anterior denticles considerably longer, the junction of clypeofrontal ridge with lateral margin dentiform, sometimes these denticles as high as the anterior ones, punctures more numerous and somewhat coarser. For the relative size of eyes, see *P. coquerelii*.

Pronotum: lateral margins rectilinear or weakly concave anteriorly, subrectilinear or weakly sinuate and more or less parallel in posterior half, mediolateral angles strongly rounded, as are the obtuse anterolateral and posterolateral angles, lateral margins finely carinate, surface slightly dull by microsculpture, punctures in posterior third of disc extremely fine and widely scattered, gradually considerably larger and denser, and somewhat deeper, toward anterior and lateral margins, sometimes transversely crescent-shaped to obliquely rugulose along margins, disc often with a more or less evident, narrow, longitudinal, variably long, impunctate band in middle, mediolateral depressions shallow, roundish, the larger punctures, in most specimens, with a minute, reclining seta, shorter than diameter of punctures. In female the coarser punctures mostly occupying a larger area, the punctures often larger, more confluent, and rugulose.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly very weakly sinuate, subparallel or slightly divergent, apical margins weakly convex and weakly directed forward towards the only a little obtuse apicosutural angle, suture finely carinate in apical third, somewhat angulate at apex, lateral margin widely marginate anteriorly, margination gradually narrower from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, very narrow to obsolescent before suture, surface fully shining, punctures ranged in ca five, variably evident, discal striae, and somewhat seriate locally or irregularly and widely scattered in some interstriae, lateral areas sometimes hardly punctured, the punctures are

slightly larger than the scutellar ones, but nevertheless very small, roundish to oblong, or sometimes horseshoe-shaped, variably shallow, no setosity. In female punctures still smaller and much less numerous, hardly present laterally, a single, exceptionally hardly visible, or more, long, narrow grooves along sides of scutellum, often shortly prolonged along suture.

Propygidium: surface somewhat dulled by a fine microsculpture, punctures variably dense and mixed fine and large anteriorly, gradually more equal, denser, larger, and more transversely coalescent towards posterior margin, locally, especially posteriorly, strongly transversely rugulose, numerous punctures with a reclining seta, mostly as long as several diameters of punctures, spiracles nearly on one level with surface. In female punctures still denser, some may be longitudinally coalescent.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex broadly truncate, margins finely marginate, surface faintly dulled, with several, variably evident shallow depressions and with dense, fine, medially transverse, laterally gradually more oblique, more or less reticulate, variably long rugules, two small, ill-defined lateral areas or a single preapical median one with more or less concentric rugules may be present, setae widely spaced, but numerous, somewhat reclining, approximately as long as on propygidium and mixed with some much longer ones, especially near apex (if not broken off). In female the rugules extremely dense, largely concentric around a somewhat swollen preapical centre, most setae in anterior half curved and considerably longer than propygidial ones, erect and still much longer preapically, apex unmodified.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion hardly or not surpassing middle coxae, apex obtusangular, disc shining, with a fine median groove, not or hardly punctate, lateral parts densely punctate and rugulose, with numerous semierect setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, curved inward and somewhat backward, large teeth occupying ca apical half of lateral margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a long, slender, somewhat upward-curved spine, submedian carina more or less transverse to oblique, sometimes topped by a small denticle. In female carina stronger, oblique to nearly longitudinal, often ending in a strong denticle.

Claws: fore claws subequal, simply acuminate, sickle-shaped, external middle and hind claws broader than the slender, simply acuminate internal ones, deeply incised, the lower branches mostly considerably shorter than the upper ones (male, female).

Parameres: somewhat asymmetrical, not fused along dorsomedian margins, apices often somewhat twisted in dorsal view, obliquely truncate in profile, lateral areas more or less vertical, deeply concave in apical half, ventral margin extended outward, visible from above in apical half, the beginning of the extension gradual, not abrupt as in *P. coquerelii*, preapical areas finely and densely microsculptured.

Notes.— The specimen from Malacca, ca 20 mm, has dark reddish elytra, with only vestigial lighter spots, a deeply emarginate anterior margin in labrum, mostly transverse, lentiform punctures on pygidium, and the ventral margin of parameres very widely extended, its extreme margin curved upward. Ohaus labelled the insect as "spec. nov. an variet. *basalis*". Having seen only this single specimen I consider it for the moment an aberrative *P. basalis*; with more material available it may well prove to be a subspecies or species.

The ventral margins of the parameres are not extended outward in *P. cingala*, extended but not curved upward in *P. basalis*, extended and curved upward in *P. coquerelii*.

Parastasia bicolor Westwood, 1842
(figs. 19-20)

Parastasia bicolor Westwood, 1842b: 304 (description); Burmeister, 1844: 376 (catalogued); Westwood, 1845: 96 (redescription); Ohaus, 1898; 7 (in *P. bicolor*-group; *P. bicolor* = *P. femorata* = *P. nigripennis*); Arrow, 1899: 484 (grouping and synonymizations criticized); Ohaus, 1900: 246 (in *P. rufopicta*-group, *P. femorata* and *P. nigripennis* in *P. marginata*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♂ (London) with labels "Type", print, red ring; "Java (Horsfield)", print; "*Bicolor* Westw.", hand; "60 15 E.I.C.", print, is perhaps but not certainly the only one, on which Westwood based his description; it is consequently designated lectotype here and accordingly labelled. Additional specimens: 2 ♂♂ (London), resp. from "Perak Doherty Fry Coll. 1905-103" and "Java Bowring 63.47"; 1 ♂ (Paris), "Ind. or. Dr. Horsf.", hand; 1 ♂ (Amsterdam) from Deli, Sumatra.

Note.— Ohaus (1898) erroneously considered *P. femorata* and *P. nigripennis* synonyms of *P. bicolor*. Apparently he did not see genuine *P. bicolor*, with slender middle tibia; *P. femorata* and *P. nigripennis* have thick middle tibiae. Ohaus (1900) accepted Arrow's (1899) critiques, deleting the synonymization and referring the species to other groups. In 1918 Ohaus introduced the more logical names *P. canaliculata*-group and *westwoodii*-group for the *P. rufopicta*- and *P. marginata*-group, respectively. *P. bicolor* is an example of a species which has been placed, according to its claw formula, in a species group (Ohaus, 1900 etc.) in which it does not belong, judging from the parameres and general habitus. Ohaus himself (1898) already emphasized the variation of claw formulas between "otherwise closely related species".

Description.— Length: 13.5-15.5 mm.

Colour: head black, pronotum reddish orange, with narrow anterior and posterior margins more or less darkened, scutellum blackish, or yellowish brown, elytra dark reddish to black, propygidium brownish red, pygidium more orange, underside variably dark reddish, legs dark reddish, but tibiae sometimes nearly black.

Galea: three large, free, rather slender teeth in apical half, the two basal ones slender, long, free.

Labrum: much wider than long, subtrapezoid, anterior margin flatly convex, shallowly serrulate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus slightly convex, sides parallel, all margins finely carinate, the two anterior denticles acute, vertical to somewhat backward-directed, clypeofrontal ridge high and sharp, interrupted in median one-third to one-half, angulate or weakly denticulate at junction with lateral margin, surface slightly mat by microsculpture, clypeus with close, somewhat rugulose, transverse punctures, frontovertex with variably widely spaced, round to transverse, more or less shallow punctures, longitudinally rugulose along margins of eyes.

Pronotum: lateral margins subparallel in posterior third, posterior margin weakly bisinuate, but subrectilinear before scutellum, lateral margins with margination equally wide over whole length, surface shining in posterior part of disc, slightly and gradually duller towards anterior and lateral margins by microsculpture, punctures round, shallow, small, widely spaced before scutellum, gradually and variably

strongly larger and denser laterally, especially near anterolateral and posterolateral angles, sometimes with a vestigial, median, impunctate band, mediolateral depression roundish, shallow, size and depth of punctures somewhat varying between specimens.

Elytra: lateral margins rectilinear and subparallel to slightly divergent anteriorly, apical margin weakly convex, somewhat directed forward towards the weakly obtuse apicosutural angle, suture subtegmentiform over some distance before apex, lateral margin finely carinate from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, widely marginate anteriorly, nearly obsolete apically, surface shining, very weakly microsculptured, sometimes with a faint bluish gloss, punctures ranged in 12 to 13 striae, subcircular, gradually smaller from base to apex, mostly separated by one to several diameters, interstriae between sutural and first discal striae with similar, irregularly and widely spaced punctures, interstriae with widely and irregularly scattered extremely fine additional punctures, no setosity visible.

Propygidium: surface not fully shining, extremely finely microsculptured, punctures rare, widely scattered, very small, gradually slightly denser and larger, and strongly transverse, from anterior to posterior margin, spiracles on one level with surface, no setosity.

Pygidium: sides slightly sinuate, apex subtruncate, margins finely carinate, surface shining in middle, slightly dulled laterally, punctures in a narrow zone along anterior margin fine, transverse, variably long, rugulose, middle of disc impunctate, remaining surface with fine, mostly somewhat transverse punctures, separated by one to many diameters.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion slightly surpassing middle coxae, weakly directed downward, apical angle acute, somewhat rounded, disc shining, with a fine median groove and some very small, widely scattered punctures, lateral areas densely transversely punctate to rugulose, with numerous, long, semierect setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, inward-curved, large teeth occupying somewhat less than apical half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin slightly sinuate, its terminal tooth sharp, hardly curved upward, submedian oblique carina weak.

Claws: both fore claws simply acuminate, slender, curved, external middle and hind claws broader than the slender, simply acuminate, gently curved internal ones, deeply incised, the branches subequal in hind claw, the lower one somewhat shorter than upper one in middle claw. In female claws as in male, according to Ohaus (1900).

Parameres: symmetric, lateral margins bisinuate, apexes subtruncate, acute in lateral view, dorsomedian suture present, but parameres virtually fused.

***Parastasia bigibbosa* Nonfried, 1892**

(figs. 21-24)

Parastasia bigibbosa Nonfried, 1892: 238 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 15 (in *P. confluens*-group); Ohaus, 1900: 247 (probably in *P. rufopicta*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 32 (catalogued, *P. confluens*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 37 (catalogued).

Parastasia sulcicollis Ohaus, 1911: 331 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued). *Syn. nov.*

Material.— The ♂ holotype of *P. bigibbosa* (Berlin), with labels "Siam", hand; "Type", hand, both probably Nonfric's; "*Parastasia bigibbosa* Nonfr.", red, Ohaus' hand; my red label "teste Ohaus 1898: unicum = Holotype". The ♂ holotype of *P. sulcicollis* (Berlin), "W. Borneo Matang", print; "*Parastasia sulcicollis* Ohs. Type", red, Ohaus' hand. The specimen fits for all characters exactly in Ohaus' description, including the single length given by Ohaus, who used to give the length range, if he had several specimens before him, it is from the original locality, bears Ohaus' cards with mouth parts and parameres, and is the only one in Ohaus' collection. From this I concluded, that it is the holotype, and I labelled it accordingly. A third ♂ (Paris), labelled "inde", hand; "Ex Musaeo van Lansberge", print; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899"; "♀" (it is a ♂); "nov. spec. der *rufopicta*-Gruppe bei andamanica", Ohaus' hand; "Dr. Ohaus vidit 1900", print.

Synonymy.— *P. sulcicollis* shares several conspicuous character states with *P. bigibbosa*, e.g., structure of parameres, grooves and gibbosities on pronotum, margination of elytron equally narrow from humerus to level of hind coxa (states unique in *Parastasia*, for that matter). Already Ohaus (1911) stressed the close similarity. The names are considered synonyms in this revision (**syn. nov.**). The only differences possibly at a more than individual level are the somewhat larger eyes and narrower scutellum in *P. sulcicollis*.

Description.— Length: ca 14.5-16 mm.

Colour: entirely dark reddish (in normal light seemingly blackish, but the reddish hue is evident under strong illumination).

Galea: only three small denticles on a short common stalk in basal part.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, sides straight and parallel or slightly converging towards base of eye-canthus, margins finely carinate, the median denticles high, sharp, vertical or slightly reclining backward, clypeofrontal ridge widely interrupted in middle, rather weak, but with a high, sharp denticle at junction with lateral margin and eye-canthus, surface shining and with fine, round, well separated punctures on vertex, mat by microsculpture in rest of head, clypeus with large, shallow, partly contiguous and locally transversely rugulose punctures, gradually somewhat smaller in frons, deep especially between eyes, many punctures with a seta, mostly backward directed, and approximately as long as diameter of puncture.

Pronotum: lateral margins concave anteriorly, subrectilinear and subparallel posteriorly, mediolateral angle very obtuse and strongly rounded, posterior margin somewhat truncate before scutellum, weakly sinuate laterally, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, lateral and basal margins finely carinate, except for a narrow interruption before scutellum, surface variably shining, though very finely microsculptured, especially along anterior and lateral margins, with, apart from the deep, subcircular, mediolateral depressions and a well-developed, median, longitudinal groove, several grooves and depressions, separated by variably large and high, ill-delimited gibbosities, punctures round to slightly oblong, well-impressed, numerous, but mostly well-spaced, largest and densest and nearly coalescent near mediolateral depressions, smallest and most widely spaced along median groove, especially posteriorly, but rather evenly distributed everywhere else, most punctures with a minute reclining seta, hardly as long as a half diameter of punctures.

Elytra: lateral margins straight and subparallel in anterior ca two thirds, apical margin weakly curved and somewhat directed forward towards the only a little obtuse apicosutural angle, suture subtectiform in apical third, lateral margin hardly or not marginate between humeral umbo and hind coxa, finely carinate from level of

hind coxa towards apex, the carina extremely narrow before apex, anterior margin finely, obtusely carinate locally, surface virtually fully shining, hardly microsculptured (50 ×), a variably large, shallow, transverse depression slightly behind scutellum, and a lateral, variably evident one behind humeral umbo, one or more deep, small depressions may be present along anterior margin, punctures in ca ten striae per elytron, and some irregularly distributed ones between sutural and first discal striae, variably large, round to elongate or horseshoe-shaped, simple or umbilicate, rather superficial, well-spaced in disc, considerably larger and deeper laterally and preapically, interstriae flat or weakly convex, especially on disc, and with widely scattered, extremely fine additional punctures, no setosity visible at 50 ×, humeral umbo weak, apical one more evident.

Propygidium: surface dull, strongly microsculptured, but extreme posterior area shining, punctures in anterior two thirds widely spaced, shallow, mixed with much finer and, especially laterally, considerably denser ones, towards posterior margin gradually denser to coalescent, transverse to transversely rugulose punctures, most of the larger punctures bear a fine, reclining seta, often as long as four to five diameters of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides weakly convex, apex truncate, flatly emarginate in middle, margins strongly carinate, surface convex in profile, shining, but somewhat microsculptured, largely covered by dense, transverse rugules, gradually curved laterally, parallel to the sides, and in a variably large preapical area gradually dissolving into less dense, isolated transverse and roundish punctures, numerous, widely scattered, recumbent to semierect, fine, long setae.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not or hardly surpassing middle coxae, apex acute-angled but strongly rounded, disc slightly shining, with a fine median groove, and numerous deep, roundish, mostly well-separated punctures, lateral areas with gradually much larger and denser, somewhat transverse punctures, most punctures with a long, erect to reclining, fine seta, except for the ones near median groove.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle subacute, somewhat inward-curved, large teeth occupying ca apical half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, with a sharp, somewhat upward-curved terminal tooth, dorsolateral carina weak, submedian, oblique.

Claws: fore claws both simply acuminate, internal one broader than external one, external middle and hind claws considerably broader than the slender, simply acuminate internal ones, deeply incised, the lower branches broader and slightly shorter than the upper ones, branches subparallel.

Parameres: symmetric, dorsomedian margins contiguous, slightly elevated, but not fused, apexes in dorsal view subtruncate, a fine, somewhat curved, oblique, low carina before apexes, lateral margins bisinuate, basal area with an ill-delimited, rounded transparent area, median area somewhat depressed.

Parastasia bimaculata (Guérin-Méneville, 1843)
(figs. 25-29, map 1c)

Barymorpha bimaculata Guérin-Méneville, 1843: 40/41 (description).

Parastasia bimaculata; Burmeister, 1844: 372/376 (*Barymorpha* is a synonym of *Parastasia*); Westwood, 1845: 99 (*Barymorpha* is "section or subgenus" of *Parastasia*); Reiche, 1860: 271/272 (*P. bimaculata* = *Cyclocephala maculata* = *P. percheroni*); Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864: 150 (comments on variability); Ohaus, 1898: 21 (variability, distribution); Arrow, 1899: 491 (*P. percheroni* is a valid species); Ohaus, 1900: 232 (distribution; geographical variation; parameres figured); Arrow, 1917: 42 (redescription; key); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1926a: 111 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1935: 5 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1938b: 130 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued).

Parastasia bimaculata race *nicobarica* Ohaus, 1900: 232 (description).

Cyclocephala bimaculata Montrouzier, 1857: 23; Montrouzier, 1860: 271 (*Cyclocephala percheroni* Montrouzier, 1860 compared with *Cyclocephala maculata* Montrouzier, 1860 (misspelling)).

Subspecies.— Ohaus (1900) described var. *nicobarica*, the name for "the specimens from the Nicobars and Andamans", formalized to subspecies already by Ohaus in 1918. Implicitly *P. bimaculata* s.s. became a subspecies too, formalized only in this revision (see below).

Parastasia bimaculata bimaculata (Guérin-Méneville, 1843), stat. nov.

Material.— I could not trace the holotype, from Pulo Pinang according to Guérin's text. Reiche, in a footnote (1860: 271), stated that Guérin owned only a single specimen. The ♀ (Paris) labelled "*Bimaculata* Guérin Malacca Type", hand; "Ex Musaeo van Lansberge", print; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899", print, can not be this specimen. The handwriting certainly is not Guérin's, and it seems unlikely that Guérin would not have added his new genus name *Barymorpha*. I studied more than 160 specimens of the nominal subspecies from peninsular Malaysia, Penang, Sumatra, Simaloer, Bangka, Blitoeng, Borneo, Banguey (near Borneo), Palawan, Mindanao, Java, Noesa Kambangan; a few further ones from the Andamans and Nicobars (see *nicobarica*), and two from the Moluccas (Bacan, Morotai) (see *P. marmorata*) (Amsterdam, Berlin, Canberra, Genoa, Leiden, London, Paris, Sabah). (Ohaus, 1938b: Langkawi).

Synonymy.— Guérin (1843) described this taxon as type species of his new genus *Barymorpha*, considered a synonym of *Parastasia* already by Burmeister (1844). Montrouzier (1857) erroneously quoted the species as belonging to *Cyclocephala*, a genus of American Dynastids. In 1860 Montrouzier published *Cyclocephala percheroni* and considered it closely related to what he named *Cyclocephala maculata* (recte *P. bimaculata*). Reiche (1860), in notes accompanying Montrouzier's article, considered both synonyms of *P. bimaculata*. Arrow (1899) raised *P. percheroni* to valid species, an opinion agreed to by Ohaus (1900, etc.) and Machatschke (1972), who both correctly treated *P. maculata* as a misspelling of *P. bimaculata*.

Note.— One male (Berlin) from Simaloer (Sinabang), bears labels "Typus!", red, print, and "*P. bimaculata* Guér. v. *castanicollis* Ohs", red, Ohaus' hand. The specimen simply has a slightly reddened pronotum. I could not find the original description and the name never has been quoted in Ohaus' or Machatschke's catalogues. At any rate, it concerns an infrasubspecific taxon.

Distribution.— Apart from the two Moluccan specimens, possibly accidental immigrants, the species seems purely Oriental. The localities in Wallacea and the Papuan area, cited by Ohaus (1934) and Machatschke (1972) probably refer largely to other forms (*P. marmorata*, *P. nigriceps inconstans*), closely similar to *P. bimaculata*. Ohaus' (1898) opinion about the distribution of *P. bimaculata* has been contradicted already by Arrow (1899). Ohaus (1926a) cited specimens from a rotten trunk of a *Cocos* tree.

Description.— Length: 11.5-15.5 mm, one exceptionally small male 9.5 mm.

Colour: head dark red to black, pronotum ferrugineous to reddish, with two subcircular, dark discal spots somewhat after middle, being somewhat variably large, sometimes vague or, in a few specimens, even absent, or, again in a few cases, the spots enlarged to two longitudinal bands, in extreme instances darkening nearly whole pronotum, scutellum yellowish to red, elytra ferrugineous to reddish with a more or less irregular and variably evident pattern of somewhat darker reddish to brownish spots, tergites reddish, underside and legs ferrugineous to reddish, external margin of fore tibia often black.

Galea: three large, free, acute teeth in apical part, the three basal ones shorter, slenderer, partly fused, but apices free.

Labrum: strongly transverse, subtrapezoid, anterior margin straight to shallowly emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, with the median denticles sharp and nearly vertical, lateral margins gently curved, slightly diverging or parallel before eye-canthus, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge variably high, sharp, variably widely interrupted in middle, angularly elevated at junction with lateral margin, surface nearly shining, clypeus with some coarse, transverse rugules, frons with large, shallow, transversely to obliquely rugulose punctures, gradually more isolated and rounder towards vertex, which bears only much smaller, widely spaced punctures, middle of frons with a wide, shallow, longitudinal, more or less evident depression with mostly a somewhat denser sculpture, many punctures with a suberect seta, mostly short, but some long ones along margins of eyes. In female denticles and clypeofrontal ridge more developed, though variably strongly, and punctures mostly larger and deeper.

Pronotum: lateral margins divergent, evenly curved, posterior margin convex, but somewhat flattened before scutellum and weakly sinuate towards the obtuse posterolateral angles, anterolateral angles very obtuse and rounded, nearly absent, lateral margins marginate, the margination somewhat wider posteriorly, including the posterolateral angles, surface shining in posteromedian part of disc, gradually somewhat dull towards lateral and, still more notably so, anterior margins, mediolateral depression roundish, shallow, punctures very fine and widely spaced before scutellum, gradually larger, deeper and denser, and more transverse, partly even crescent-shaped, towards lateral and, in a lesser degree, anterior margins, sometimes with a trace of a narrow, median area without or with less numerous punctures, no setosity. In female sculpture more developed.

Elytra: lateral margins subparallel to evidently divergent and nearly straight in anterior half to third, apical margin nearly straight from level of apical umbo, somewhat directed forward towards the obtuse apicosutural angle, suture somewhat tectiform over variable distances before apex, lateral margins wide anteriorly, strongly but gently narrower from level of anterior margin of hind coxae, very narrow towards suture, surface virtually fully shining, punctures in a variable number of striae, mostly nine or ten, rather strong, umbilicate, and, irregularly distributed and of similar size, in the interstriae between sutural and first discal striae and laterally, between this punctation much smaller, widely spaced and irregularly distributed punctures, umbones evident, no setosity. In female often more striae, punctures larger, deeper and more numerous.

Propygidium: surface slightly dulled by an extremely fine microsculpture, punc-

tures in anterior fourth to third scarce, mostly slightly transverse, remaining surface with dense, transverse, reticulate rugules, in many specimens short, reclining, scarce setae are scattered over whole surface, most evident anteriorly, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex broadly rounded to subtruncate, margins homogeneously finely marginate, surface shining, hardly microsculptured, with a roundish, shallow depression near anterolateral angles, anteriorly with dense, transverse rugules, the rugulation somewhat extended along lateral margins, the rugules shorter towards middle, gradually becoming variably fine, widely spaced punctures in medioapical area, which is slightly swollen, making the profile somewhat convex. In female apex less broadly rounded, pygidium consequently somewhat longer, the finely punctured medioapical area often smaller, profile nearly straight.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion somewhat surpassing middle coxae, apex acute-angled, but rounded, disc with a narrow median groove, and fine, widely scattered, rare punctures, lateral areas with larger and deeper, much denser, partly coalescent punctures, and numerous erect setae, up to seven times as long as diameters of punctures.

Abdominal sternites: slightly dull by microsculpture, densely, transversely, reticulately rugulose for the greater part, less dense and often with isolated transverse punctures in middle, all except for last one with a transverse series of reclined to semierect setae at some distance before posterior margins. In the second sternite (the first is largely hidden under the coxae), near lateral margin, along the setigerous punctures, is a small area with more or less longitudinal, ill-defined rugules. Ohaus (1900: 231) thought this to be part of a stridulation apparatus. I consider this explanation somewhat premature: identical microsculpture covers nearly all sternites (100 ×), and it is not clear how stridulation could be produced by rubbing some fine setigerous grooves on the dorsal surface of hind femur against this structure, as Ohaus claimed. He considered this apparatus similar to the one he described for *Macraspis*, but in that genus one finds numerous oblique, sharp carinae on lateral parts of sternites two, three and four, reaching nearly from anterior to posterior margin of sternite, and, as counterpart, a sharply defined, narrow zone of very fine rugules, without setae, along anterodorsal or dorsolateral margin of hind femur (100 ×). It is possible to produce a weak stridulation in a dead specimen by rubbing the femur along the sternites in *Macraspis*, but not in *P. bimaculata*.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular or nearly so, hardly or not protruding inward, lateral teeth situated in ca apical third of margin. Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, its terminal tooth sharp, rather slender, somewhat upward-curved, submedian, dorsolateral carina very oblique, nearly longitudinal, long, fine and sharp, somewhat angular at its origin.

Claws: all simply acuminate, sickle-shaped, internal fore claw shorter than external one, middle and hind claws longer than fore claws, external and internal ones somewhat unequally long.

Parameres: strongly asymmetric, except for apexes completely fused, at most weak traces of a suture visible, dorsal surface with two long, oblique, variably deep, partly more or less transparent excavations, the lateral and apical areas along the excavations thickly swollen, in lateral view the dorsal margin of apical part in an obtuse, nearly right angle to the dorsal margin of basal part, underside with a deep

basal concavity, corresponding with the convex dorsobasal area. The development of swellings and excavations is somewhat variable, even in specimens from grossly the same provenance, e.g., Sumatra.

Parastasia bimaculata nicobarica Ohaus, 1900

Ohaus (1900) described "a sharply distinguished local race ... in the Nicobars and Andamans", being "mostly slightly smaller, darker, with larger light areas and coarser punctuation — var. *nicobarica* m.". Although his terminology is a little ambivalent (local race = subspecies versus variety), he evidently considered it a subspecies and it has been cited as such ever afterwards. Although some variability is present in *P. bimaculata* from other localities as well, without giving cause to establish more subspecies, I consider *nicobarica* a valid subspecies for the moment. The characters given below may justify this opinion. Note that normal *P. bimaculata* do occur in the Nicobars and Andamans, nothing to wonder at, with the probably easy transportability of specimens to far away islands.

Material.— One ♂ (Berlin), labelled "Nicobar Röpstorf", print; "ex museo Kopenhagen", print; "*P. bimaculata* G. sbsp. *nicobarica* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♀ (Berlin), "Andaman Röpstorf", print; "ex museo Kopenhagen", print; "*P. bimaculata* G. sbsp. *nicobarica* Ohs Cotype ♀", red, Ohaus' hand. Although these type labels are from the same sheet as mentioned for, e.g., *P. quadrimaculata*, and consequently are additions after 1933, I designate them lectotype and paralectotype, and I labelled them accordingly, the argument being, that they are the only specimens in Berlin from the source (Röpstorf) mentioned by Ohaus. Two ♀♀ (Berlin), "Nicobaren Atkinson" and "Andaman Atkinson", respectively; "ex mus. Tring", print; "*P. bimaculata* G. sbsp *nicobarica* Ohs Cotype ♀", red, Ohaus' hand. They are from a source not mentioned under Ohaus' type series, consequently they can not be syntypes; furthermore, here again the cotype labels are from the same sheet as mentioned above, their undersides combined reading "gegeben zu haben". For the first reason two ♂♂ (Genoa), "Andaman Atkinson"; "Cotypus", red ink, hand; "Syntypus *Parast. bimaculata* var. *nicobarica* Ohaus, 1900", red, hand and print combined, and one ♀ (Genoa), "P. Blair Andaman D. Giglioli 91", hand; same cotypus and syntypus labels; "*bimaculata* Guér. var. *nicobarica* Ohaus", Gestro's hand, can not be real syntypes. Further specimens (ca 14) from Andaman and Nicobars (Leiden, London, Paris).

Description.— Most specimens from the Andamans and Nicobars studied are relatively small, the pronotal spots mostly larger, and the elytral pattern darker than in "normal" *P. bimaculata*. The parameres are much simpler, without the deep depressions and strong swellings on dorsal surfaces. In the female the pygidium or most of it is covered by dense, transverse, rugulose punctures, the posterior part of disc in pronotum is nearly as strongly punctured as rest of surface, or at least these punctures are stronger than in male.

Note.— Although its unicoloured elytra are contradictory to the "darker ground colour and larger light areas", described by Ohaus as characteristic for *P. nicobarica*, the aberrant specimen here designated lectotype has been expressly labelled by Ohaus with that name. Why he should have attached, after 33 years, a type label to this aberrant specimen remains an open question.

Parastasia binotata Westwood, 1842 (figs. 30-31)

Parastasia binotata Westwood, 1842b: 304 (description); Burmeister, 1844: 374 (description, under *P.*

binotata, of a different species); Westwood, 1845: 95 (redescription); Arrow, 1899: 484 (*P. binotata* ♀ = *P. horsfieldii* ♂; new name for Burmeister's species, see *P. basalis*); Ohaus, 1900: 249 (synonymy accepted); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued, in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

P. horsfieldii Westwood, 1842b: 304 (description); Westwood, 1845: 95 (redescription); Ohaus, 1898: 16/20 (tentatively synonymized).

Material.— The type(s) of *P. binotata* are not known (Arrow, 1899). As Westwood's text, in connection with the type locality Java, sufficiently characterizes the taxon, and there has never been doubt about its identity, I refrain from designation of a neotype. The ♂ (London) labelled "Type", print, round, red margin; "Java (Horsfield.)", print; "60-15 E.I.C.", print; "*Horsfieldii* Westw. Java 230", hand, is here designated lectotype of *P. horsfieldii* and accordingly labelled. A ♂ (London), labelled "Java (Horsfield.)"; "230"; "*horsfieldii* Westw. Ann. Mag. viii 304", hand; "60-15 E.I.C.", might be a syntype. Additional specimens from Java (107), Sumatra (2), Kedah (1) and a few with unspecified localities in Indonesia (Amsterdam, Leiden, London, Paris); mostly collected in mountainous regions, up to 1650 m alt.

Synonymy.— Ohaus (1898) tentatively considered *P. binotata* (female) and *P. horsfieldii* (male) the sexes of a single species. Arrow (1899) formalized this synonymization, accepted by the subsequent authors.

Description.— Length: ca 16-20 mm.

Colour: entirely variably dark reddish to black, elytra often a shade lighter than rest of body, the female with a variably large subtriangular to circular reddish to orange spot on each elytron near margin of scutellum, the spot bordered by black in the specimens with reddish elytra. According to Ohaus (1900) males with a reddish spot, somewhat smaller than in females, do occur.

Galea: the three apical free teeth relatively short and compact, the three basal ones with a thick common stalk and small free apexes.

Labrum: strongly transverse, trapezoid, but anterior margin somewhat emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus with two short, more or less sharp, erect denticles, sides subparallel towards eye-canthus, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge rather strong, but interrupted in median one-third, more or less angular or denticulate at junction with lateral margin and base of eye-canthus, surface finely microsculptured, clypeus closely rugulose, frons with variably large, round to transverse, locally rugulose and confluent punctures, with variably large impunctate areas, vertex with considerably smaller and widely scattered punctures. In female the anterior and lateral denticles higher, broader and mostly sharper, the frontal punctures much closer, partly more strongly rugulose and confluent.

Pronotum: lateral margins straight or weakly concave and subparallel behind middle, posterior margin slightly sinuate laterally, subtruncate before scutellum, anterolateral and posterolateral angles very obtuse and rounded, lateral margins strongly marginate, surface with a slightly dulled, sometimes somewhat silky, gloss, caused by an extremely fine microsculpture, a variably large part of disc with widely scattered, very small, round punctures, the punctures gradually and strongly deeper, larger and denser towards lateral margins, especially anteriorly, where they are partly transverse, confluent or forming fine rugules, mediolateral depression large, somewhat transverse, sometimes a weak, oblique depression near posterolateral angles. In female a trace of a median, longitudinal groove may be present and the

coarser punctation occupies larger areas.

Elytra: lateral margins very weakly sinuate and parallel to somewhat divergent anteriorly, apical margin nearly straight towards the apicosutural angle, somewhat directed forward, or perpendicular to length axis, consequently the angle slightly obtuse or rectangular, suture finely carinate before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, gradually narrower from level of hind coxa, disappearing from level of apical umbo, surface strongly shining, with traces, in some specimens, of one or more striae, composed of extremely small, widely spaced punctures, remaining surface sometimes locally with variably widely scattered, still smaller punctures, setosity absent. In female sometimes a weak groove near margins of scutellum.

Propygidium: surface more or less shining, evidently microsculptured, punctures variably dense, fine, subcircular to somewhat transverse anteriorly, gradually larger, denser and more transverse towards posterior margin, sometimes forming dense, oblique rugules along posterior margin which is subrectilinear in middle, a few extremely short setae, spiracles on one level with surface. In female anterior ca one third with numerous, close, small punctures and evident microsculpture, remaining surface with extremely dense, fusiform punctures, ranged longitudinally in narrow median area, gradually more strongly oblique towards lateral margins, preapically the punctures somewhat wider and less dense, setae scarce, widely separated, very short, hardly traceable at 50 × and a favourable angle of illumination, posterior margin angularly protruding in middle, fused with pygidium over much of its width, spiracles in posterolateral wall of a rather deep depression.

Pygidium: sided nearly straight to slightly convex, apex subtruncate to very flatly rounded, lateral margins marginate, margination of apical margin much finer, surface shining but microsculptured, with dense, predominantly transverse, laterally more oblique, rugulose punctures or reticulate rugules, but often preapically with simple, very dense to coalescent, roundish to transverse punctures, scarce and widely spaced, very short, adpressed setae, anterolateral areas with a shallow, ill-delimited depression. In female apical margination thicker, apex rather deeply emarginate, surface nearly entirely covered by dense, deep, long, reticulate rugules.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion hardly surpassing middle coxae, apex somewhat obtusangular, rounded, disc with a median groove and a narrow area with small, variably widely scattered punctures, rest of disc, and lateral areas, with dense, more or less transverse punctures and rugules, and numerous fine, reclined, rather long setae.

Abdominal sternites: surface with a silky gloss, punctures numerous, variably dense, mostly transverse, laterally partly rugulose, most setae ranged in a transverse series at some distance before posterior margins, reaching that margin or somewhat surpassing it. In female punctures partly transversely semicircular, locally confluent, posterior margin of last sternite with a median protrusion, fitting more or less into the apical emargination of pygidium.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute-angled, somewhat protruding inward, the large teeth occupying ca apical half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, terminal tooth long, sharp, somewhat bent upward, submedian dorsolateral carina fine, somewhat oblique. In female carina longer and higher.

Claws: fore claws equal, simply acuminate, gently curved, shorter than middle

and hind claws, external middle and hind claws broader than the slender, simply acuminate internal ones, bifurcate, both branches equally broad, acute, subparallel, lower branch somewhat shorter than upper one.

Parameres: nearly symmetric, not fused along dorsomedian margins, in lateral view divided into two long lobes, the dorsal one much higher than the slender ventral one, apexes of the dorsal lobes twisted outward, the ventral lobes in dorsal view far protruding beyond lateral margins of dorsal lobes, their apexes angularly bent inward.

Note.— The parameres of *P. binotata* and *P. ephippium* are rather similar, but the protruding, angularly inward-curved lower lobes in the first species will easily separate the males. In female *P. binotata* the juxtascutellar groove weak or absent, evident in the other species, elytral light spots "small", against "large" in *P. ephippium*; *P. binotata* is largely a Javan species, most specimens of *P. ephippium* are from Sumatra and Nias.

Parastasia birmana Arrow, 1899

(figs. 32-33, map 1d)

Parastasia birmana Arrow, 1899: 481 (description, figures); Ohaus, 1900: 250 (colour patterns, in *P. rufopicta*-group, parameres figured); Arrow, 1917: 38 (redescription, key); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Paulian, 1958: 83 (redescription, figured); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

Material.— The lectotype (London), here designated, with labels "♂"; "Type", print, red margin; "Burmah", hand; "Bowring 63.47", print; "*Parastasia birmana* Arrow type ♂", Arrow's hand. One ♀ (London), here designated paralectotype, with identical labels, but ♂ substituted by ♀. These are the only syntypes in London (Jessop, pers. comm. 1986). One ♀ (Paris), here designated paralectotype, "Yunnan Mengtze Chasseurs japonais 1894", print; "*birmana* Arrow ♀", Arrow's hand; "compared with type G.J.A.", print; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899"; "Dr. Ohaus vidit 1900"; "Museum Paris ex coll. R. Oberthür"; "Type", red, print. Arrow expressly cited this Oberthür material from Yunnan, but attached no type label. The three with my red, typewritten lectotype and paralectotype labels. Additional specimens (56) from Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam (Chinese border to extreme South), Thailand (North and Central) (Geneva, Leiden, London, Paris, Sabatinelli).

Description.— Length: 20.5-23 mm.

Colour: head black, pronotum and scutellum dark red to blackish, elytra blackish, with a yellowish brown to orange, variably wide irregular transverse band somewhat behind scutellum, not reaching lateral and sutural margins, sometimes with a single extension reaching elytral base, in female the orange often occupying most of anterior half of elytra, humeral umbo may bear an orange spot, as does the apical umbo, rest of insect dark reddish to black.

Galea: the three free teeth in apical part are relatively short, the basal ones forming a common stalk with three small apexes in a row.

Labrum: strongly transverse, the anterior margin broadly and shallowly emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus with two median, short, sharp, erect denticles, sides gently curved, but nearly straight and parallel towards eye-canthus, clypeofrontal ridge obsolete in median one-third, dentiform at junction with lateral mar-

gin, clypeus nearly impunctate laterally, somewhat transversely ruguloso-punctate in middle, frons with deep, variably large and close, mostly round punctures, but more or less oblong to longitudinally rugulose near margins of eyes, between these punctures very small punctures may be present locally, vertex with smaller punctures and variably large impunctate areas. In female the denticles higher, the punctures deeper, mostly transversely rugulose medially, longitudinally so along eyes.

Pronotum: lateral margins subrectilinear and nearly parallel, mediolateral angle broadly rounded, posterior margin evenly curved or weakly sinuate laterally, the margination of the lateral margin gradually thicker towards posterolateral angle, especially in posterior half of margin, surface nearly fully shining before scutellum, somewhat less shining towards lateral and anterior margins by an extremely fine microsculpture, punctures very fine in posterior part of disc, gradually slightly less fine, and closer, towards anterior and lateral margins, large, dense and deep in anterolateral area, somewhat transverse along lateral margins, much finer punctures are interspersed between the coarse ones, mediolateral depressions deep, subcircular, in many specimens one or more narrow, variably long, oblique grooves at some distance from posterior margin, anterolateral and posterolateral angles strongly obtuse, only weakly indicated. In female the punctures deeper, denser, more numerous.

Elytra: lateral margins subrectilinear, parallel or slightly divergent anteriorly, apical margin rectilinear towards the rectangular apicosutural angle, nearly perpendicular to length axis, often even slightly concave here, in which case the angle is slightly acute, suture slightly carinate shortly before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, gradually narrower from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, completely absent from level of apical umbo to suture, surface strongly shining, punctures very small, shallow, widely spaced, situated in one to three more or less regular, sometimes extremely weakly impressed striae, still smaller, scarce and widely scattered on the interstriae, the punctures laterally still smaller or completely absent, no setosity. In female striae only vestigial, often only represented by dark dots in the deeper layers of the cuticle in light areas, along margins of scutellum a more or less evident dull zone, sometimes prolonged along suture and anterior margin of elytron, and showing some extremely fine, setigerous punctures (50 ×, strong illumination), sometimes a vestigial groove parallel to margin of scutellum, anteriorly.

Propygidium: surface slightly dull in anterior fourth by an extremely fine microgranulation, somewhat shining posteriorly, though finely microgranulate, punctures fine, widely separated, sometimes slightly granular, most with a fine, reclining seta, several times as long as diameter of punctures, in the anterior area, dense and deep subcircular ones in middle, gradually more transverse posteriorly, forming transverse rugules in a variably large preapical area, many punctures with a short, reclining seta. In female surface dull along anterior margin, with a strong silky gloss on rest of surface, caused by very small and narrow, extremely dense fusiform punctures, longitudinally ranged in middle, gradually more obliquely towards sides, posterior margin broadly angularly protruding in middle, sinuate laterally, spiracle in posterior wall of a deep excavation, propygidium and pygidium fused over most of width, suture only present laterally.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex flatly rounded, margins very narrowly carinate, surface slightly shining, covered with dense, variably long, largely reticulate, undulating rugules, variably strongly oblique, but transverse along anterior margin

and before apex, numerous fine, reclined setae are widely scattered, the preapical ones somewhat longer and semierect. In female anterior part with the same type of longitudinal sculpture as in propygidium, sometimes more or less concentric in a small area around the slightly swollen center, a rather sharply delimited, variably large, preapical area is covered by coarse, more or less transverse, rugulose punctures or rugules, bearing numerous semierect, fine setae, much longer than the propygidial ones, marginal carina thickest along apex, which is widely emarginate, with the lateral angles and middle of the emargination somewhat protruding.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion obtusangular, not surpassing middle coxae, disc shining, with a narrow median groove, and numerous, widely spaced, fine punctures, lateral parts with round punctures, gradually more transverse towards lateral margin, each with a long, fine, semierect seta.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, curved inward, the teeth large, occupying approximately apical half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, submedian dorsolateral carina fine, oblique, mostly rather short.

Claws: fore claws subequal, simply acuminate, external middle and hind claws considerably broader than the simply acuminate, slender internal ones, deeply incised, the lower branches somewhat shorter than upper ones. In female external middle and hind claws only somewhat broader than internal ones, further as in male.

Parameres: somewhat asymmetric, left one broader than right one, not fused, in lateral view the apical part divided into two lobes, the dorsal one very broad, the ventral one much narrower, both with round apex, lateral area with a high, narrow, sharp oblique carina from base to lower lobe, both lobes finely granulate, most conspicuously so along margins.

Note.— The male is easily separated from the locally sympatric *P. rufopicta* by the parameres, the female by the absence of iridescence from scutellum, the silky gloss of propygidium, etc.

Parastasia brevipes (Leconte, 1856) & **P. conicicollis** (Casey, 1915)
(figs. 34 - 36)

Polymoechus brevipes Leconte, 1856: 23 (description, inclusion in the Dynastids); Horn, 1882: 121 (redescription, figures); Ohaus, 1900: 258 (redescription, discussion of galea, sexual dimorphism).

Parastasia brevipes; Arrow, 1917: 36 (*Polymoechus* is a synonym of *Parastasia*); Ohaus, 1918: 32 (catalogued in *P. confluens*-group); Ohaus, 1934: 100 (catalogued); Ritcher, 1945: 8 (description and figures of larva, bionomy, distribution); Ritcher, 1948: 207 (larva described, figured and keyed); Machatschke, 1972: 37/38 (catalogued).

Polymoechus brevipes discernens Casey, 1915: 104 (description).

Polymoechus conicicollis Casey, 1915: 104 (description).

Material.— The genus includes two American species, *P. brevipes*, type locality Pennsylvania, New York and Missouri, its subspecies *discernens*, type locality Indiana, and *P. conicicollis*, type locality again Pennsylvania, the latter two based on a single specimen each. I did not consult the types, but studied eight specimens (Leiden) from Tennessee and Maryland.

Note.— Leconte placed *Polymoechus* in the Dynastids, but Horn (1882) and Ohaus (1900) concluded to a close relationship with *Parastasia*, subsequently agreed on by Casey (1915). Arrow (1917) syn-

onymized it with *Parastasia*, and ever since it has been considered a synonym of that name, correctly, as may be derived from the characters described below. Nevertheless, its presence in the USA, from New York to Florida and Kansas (Ritcher, 1945), is enigmatic from the zoogeographical point of view. This revision being concerned with Indo-Australian fauna only, I refrain from further discussion.

Some salient characters.— The species share many characters with some species-complexes of *Parastasia* or with *Parastasia* as a whole, e.g., the larvae feed in decaying wood (Ritcher, 1945), the structure of clypeus, fore tibia, claws, fourth tarsal segment in middle and hind legs, described below in more detail, are very similar.

Labrum: triangular, apical angle obtuse.

Galea: with only a median and prebasal, very acute and slender tooth along inner margin, certainly not a thick seta, as hesitantly suggested by Ohaus (1900), in his discussion of Horn's (1882) description.

Head: clypeofrontal ridge high and sharp, especially in female, interrupted in middle, denticles on anterior margin of clypeus well developed, rather close.

Pronotum: densely and coarsely punctate in large lateral areas, much finer and more spaced posteromedially.

Propygidium: spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: profile rather strongly convex in male, much less so in female.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion very short.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle somewhat acute, weakly curved inward, the large teeth situated in approximately apical third of tibia.

Middle tibia: dorsolateral oblique carina well-developed, somewhat angulate at dorsal end.

Tarsus: fourth tarsal segment in middle and hind leg with a long ventroapical protrusion, bearing the same long, fine setae as in Old World species of *Parastasia*.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, subequal, curved, external middle and hind claws incised, the internal ones simply acuminate. In female all claws simply acuminate, gently curved.

Parameres: symmetric, close but not fused along dorsomedian margins, which are slightly elevate in middle section, sides faintly sinuate, apexes rounded in dorsal view, strongly curved down in profile, mediolateral surface with a few fine, sharp granules.

Parastasia burmeisteri Ohaus, 1898

(figs. 37-38, map 2a)

Parastasia burmeisteri Ohaus, 1898: 10 (description of *P. burmeisteri*, two ♀♀); Ohaus, 1900: 253 (in *P. marginata*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued, in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Parastasia nonfriedi Ohaus, 1898: 10/11 (description of *P. nonfriedi*, three ♂♂); Arrow, 1899: 495 (synonymization).

Material.— Ohaus used explicitly two ♀♀ for his description of *P. burmeisteri*: from Mt. Kawi, Java, leg. Duchon (coll. Nonfried) and from Sumatra, ex coll. Bau (coll. Ohaus). I could not trace the Kawi specimen. The Sumatra specimen (Berlin), labelled "Sumatra", hand; "*Parastasia Burmeisteri* Ohaus Type ♀", red, Ohaus' hand, is here designated lectotype and accordingly labelled. Two ♀♀ (Berlin), "Perak Kwala Kangsar, Grubauer S." and "W. Borneo Kuching", respectively, bear Ohaus' orange *burmeisteri* cotype labels, but evidently can not be considered syntypes. The same holds for a ♀ (Leiden), "Java", print; "Dr. Ohaus Java", large, round, hand; "cotype", orange, co hand, type print;

"cotype", blue, hand. For his description of *P. nonfriedi* Ohaus studied only three ♂: one from Mt. Kawi, leg. Duchon (coll. Nonfried) and two from Lawang, Java, leg. Fruhstorfer (coll. Ohaus). Here again I could not trace the Kawi specimen. One specimen (Berlin), labelled "Ost Java Lawang, 1897 coll. Fruhstorfer", blue, print; "*Parastasia Nonfriedi* Ohs Cotype ♂", orange, Ohaus' hand, is here designated lectotype; I labelled it accordingly. One specimen (Leiden) with identical blue Lawang label, and "Det. Dr. Ohaus *Nonfriedi* Ohaus", red, print and hand, is perhaps the second Lawang specimen used by Ohaus. One ♂ (Berlin), labelled "Java merid. 1500', 1896", blue, print; "H. Fruhstorfer", blue, print; "Typus!", red, print; "*Parastasia Nonfriedi* Ohs", red, Ohaus' hand, consequently can not be a syntype. Further specimens (ca 50) from Malaysia Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines, Java, Lombok, Flores (1, tentatively included) (Amsterdam, Berlin, coll. Howden, Leiden, Paris).

Synonymy.— Arrow (1899) synonymized *P. nonfriedi* and *P. burmeisteri*, the two forms without doubt being the male and female of a single species. Ohaus (1900) was rather hesitant about the synonymization, but later (1918) accepted it, as did Machatschke (1972).

Description.— Length: male 9-10.5 mm, female 10-12 mm.

Colour: head male dark reddish brown, somewhat lighter in middle, in most females entirely nearly black, pronotum male somewhat variably brownish yellow, sometimes with one or more vague, slightly darker areas in middle and near medio-lateral angles, anterior margin narrowly darkened, in female pronotum brownish yellow laterally, with a variably wide, dark brown to blackish median band from anterior to posterior margin, scutellum male brownish yellow, margins narrowly darkened, in female dark brown to black, elytra male more brownish than pronotum, each with a variably well defined, mostly subquadrangular, darker brown spot behind scutellum, and sometimes such a spot between base of scutellum and humerus, in female the dark areas dark brown to blackish, occupying nearly entire elytron, except for a variably small, brownish yellow area along margins of scutellum, and a somewhat sickleshaped transverse spot of the same colour somewhat behind scutellum, the light spots in some cases nearly indiscernible, in both male and female the dull elytral surface is in strong contrast to the shining scutellum and pronotum, rest of insect various shades between reddish brown and yellowish brown, the legs mostly tending to the yellow, in female dark reddish brown, the hind coxae often more yellowish laterally. It should be stressed that males with a completely female pattern do occur, an additional argument for the conspecificity.

Galea: rather compactly built, three large free teeth, the much slenderer and shorter basal ones largely fused, only the three apices free.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin slightly convex, somewhat serrate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus subrectilinear or weakly and broadly rounded, lateral margins evenly curved towards base of eye-canthus, margins finely carinate, the carina forming, on anterior margin, two low, obtuse, broad elevations, hardly real denticles, clypeofrontal ridge vestigial or absent, surface dull, with a silky gloss, to somewhat more shining, clypeus with dense, subtransverse, partly confluent, shallow punctures, frontovertex with numerous, variably widely spaced, subcircular punctures, densest near margins of eyes, and some variably large, irregular impunctate areas. In female the anterior elevations slightly higher and somewhat more dentiform, traces of clypeofrontal ridge present in some females, and the punctures more numerous, the impunctate areas absent, in some ones.

Pronotum: lateral margins nearly evenly, weakly, curved, more or less parallel

posteriorly, posterior margin evenly convex, anterolateral and posterolateral angles very obtuse and strongly rounded, lateral margin finely carinate, mediolateral depression hardly visible, surface somewhat shining, but finely and weakly microsculptured (50 ×), punctures numerous, simply circular to umbilicate, some horse-shoe-shaped, more or less homogeneously distributed, their size only slightly varying, their distances mostly from one to several diameters, many with an extremely short, reclining seta, only visible under strong magnification and favourable illumination.

Elytra: lateral margins evenly gently curved, apical margins directed forward towards the strongly obtuse apicosutural angles, suture slightly elevate shortly before apex, lateral margination widest near humeral umbo, strongly narrower from level of hind coxa, very weak before suture, the margination interrupted from shortly after its origin to level of hind coxa in several Bornean specimens, surface totally dull, finely microgranulate, punctures in 11 to 12 striae, and several, irregularly scattered, locally in the interstriae, especially anteromedially, slightly deeper and larger than on pronotum, most slightly, some strongly oblong, umbilicate, or horseshoe-shaped, a few longitudinally coalescent, some much smaller and shallower punctures are irregularly interspersed, widely separated and often bearing an extremely short seta (50 ×, strong illumination), all punctures, including the setigerous ones, shining under certain angles of view, contrasting with the dull, somewhat pruinose surroundings, umbones only finely punctate.

Propygidium: surface strongly dulled by microgranulation, punctures in anterior two thirds to three fourths variably large, subcircular, close, covered by the microgranulation, often bearing a short, reclining seta, rest of surface with transverse punctures and variably long, reticulate, transverse rugules, and numerous reclining setae, mostly as long as several diameters of discal punctures, spiracles on one level with surface. In female the sculpture relatively denser and deeper.

Pygidium: sides nearly straight, apex broadly rounded, margins finely carinate, surface more or less shining, with dense, mainly reticulate, rugules, transverse along anterior margin, gradually more curved from side to side, concentric around a weak, preapical, less sculptured, somewhat swollen center, setae numerous, well-spaced, variably reclining, gradually longer towards apex, at least as long as several distances between the rugules, most more or less directed towards the preapical center. In female surface shining, with dense, transverse punctures and rugules, without preapical swelling.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing level of anterior margin of middle coxae, its sides somewhat concave, apex acute-angled, rounded, disc shallowly depressed posteriorly, with a fine median groove and variably scarce, small punctures, punctures in lateral parts gradually stronger, anterolaterally more or less transversely rugulose, numerous rather long, semierect setae. In female punctation somewhat stronger.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, not protruding inward, lateral teeth in apical third of margin, external dorsolateral area densely set with slightly curved, semierect setae, mostly directed outward of obliquely forward, the setose area dorsally bordered by a series of close, stiff and stout setae. In female the external dorsolateral area virtually without setae, even in well-preserved specimens.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin largely convex, somewhat concave before apex, end-

ing in a sharp, curved tooth, submedian carina absent, tibia relatively short and wide, approximately dorsal half or two thirds of lateral surface with numerous, short, slightly curved, stout, semierect setae, mostly directed towards apex of tibia. In female tibia slenderer, setosity less dense.

Tarsus: segments 1-4 of middle tarsus strongly transverse, fifth strongly curved, ca twice as long as wide, tarsi in fore and hind legs more elongate. In female tarsi slenderer, more elongate, subcylindrical.

Claws: external fore claw simply sickle-shaped, slenderer than the deeply incised internal claw, internal middle and hind claws simply acuminate, gently curved, much slenderer than the external claws, external middle claw deeply incised, the upper branch of the incision fine, acute, the lower one large, lobiform, perpendicular to length axis of claw, external hind claw cleft, lower branch simple, somewhat larger than upper one. In female fore claws simply acuminate, external middle and hind claws deeply cleft, the branches subequal, internal ones simply acuminate, slenderer.

Parameres: symmetric, dorsomedian margins contiguous, basal fifth with a common, deep excavation, rest of parameres very slender and elongate, lateral margins straight, somewhat divergent, dorsal surfaces somewhat concave, yellowish, poorly chitinised, only median and lateral margins darker, underside somewhat more chitinised.

Note.— The female from Flores (Paris) has a blackish head, dark red pronotum, somewhat darkened in middle, a black scutellum, blackish elytra with a large, reddish circumscutellar area (= extended and confluent pattern of more western females), dark underside and legs; the scutellum is slightly more angular at apex, but for the rest the specimen is very similar to the other females. Like Ohaus - he labelled it "*Burmeisteri* var. nov. an spec. nova prope *Burmeisteri*" - I have my doubts about its status. No more material being available I include it, for the moment, in *P. burmeisteri*.

Parastasia canaliculata Westwood, 1842

(figs. 39-42; plate 1)

Parastasia canaliculata Westwood, 1842a: 204 (description); Westwood, 1842b: 304 (redescription); Burmeister, 1844: 373 (redescription); Westwood, 1845: 93/94 (more detailed descriptions); Ohaus, 1898: 18 (only ♀ of *P. canaliculata* seen, details of sculpture; in *P. rufopicta*-group); Ohaus, 1900: 249 (some colour characters, synonymy accepted, parameres figured); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, in *P. canaliculata*-group); Nijima & Kinoshita, 1927: 36 (catalogued); Miwa, 1931: 294 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

Parastasia bipunctata Westwood, 1842b: 304 (description); Burmeister, 1844: 373 (redescription); Arrow, 1899: 480 (*P. bipunctata* is a synonym of *P. canaliculata*).

Parastasia rubrotessellata Blanchard, 1850: 217 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 18 (synonymy).

Parastasia yukoi Wada, 1989: 3 (description, parameres figured). **Syn. nov.**

Material.— The ♀ lectotype of *P. canaliculata* (Oxford), here designated, type-locality Philippines according to Westwood's text, labelled "Type Col: 627 1/2 *Parastasia canaliculata* Westw. Hope Dept. Oxford", combined print and hand; on a separate pin: card with mouthparts; card with eggs; "*Parastasia canaliculata* Westwood", hand, Westwood's?; on underside "*Parastasia tumida* Westw.", same hand; green quadrangular label without text; "Type Westwood Ann. Nat. Hist. 8. 1841 p. 204 et 303 Coll. Hope Oxon.", hand and print combined; "Type Col: 627 2/2 *Parastasia canaliculata* Westw. Hope Dept. Oxford", hand and print (Westwood read his papers in 1841, but they were published in 1842). The ♂

lectotype, here designated, of *P. bipunctata* (London), labelled "Type", print, red margin; "Phil Isl", cut off, print; "42 22", hand, on underside of locality label; "♂", print; "*Parastasia bipunctata* Westw.", hand. Two ♂♂ (London), ranged under *P. bipunctata* (Jessop, pers. comm. 1986), one "Phil Islds", round, hand; the second "Phil Isl", round, hand; "*rubrotessellata* Blanch. (from description)", hand, possibly Arrow's. The ♂ lectotype, here designated, of *P. rubrotessellata* (Paris), "Museum Paris Philippines Eydoux 118-38", print; "118 98", round, hand, 98 indistinct; "*Parastasia rubrotessellata* Blanch. Type", Blanchard's hand (Dechambre, pers. comm.); "Type", print, red. The three lectotypes with my red, typewritten lectotype labels. Two ♂♂ (Paris), labelled "Museum Paris, Philippines Laglaize 1875", print; "*Parastasia rubrotessellata* Blanch.", again in Blanchard's hand, can not be syntypes, because of the date of collecting or acquisition, although Blanchard did describe several specimens. The type series (Wada) of *P. yukoi* Wada, 1 ♂ labelled "Bindoyan, Is. Palawan Philippines 19-iv-1979", print, date hand; "Holotype *Parastasia yukoi* Kaoru Wada, 1989", red, print; 1 ♂ "Brookes point S. Palawan Philippines vi.1987", print, date hand; "Paratype *Parastasia yukoi* Kaoru Wada, 1989" red, print; 1 ♂ "Brookes point Is. Parawan [sic] Philippines ii-1987", print, date hand; same paratype label; "K. Wada Col. No 376", yellow, print; parameres on separate pin, with same 376 label. Additional specimens (39) from Taiwan, the Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan, Marinduque, Romblon) and "Ceylan" (1, mislabelled?) (Geneva, Leiden, Paris). (Ohaus, 1934b: Mindoro, Samar, Camarines).

Synonymy.— Ohaus (1898) considered *Parastasia rubrotessellata* a synonym of *P. bipunctata*. Arrow (1899) demonstrated that *Parastasia bipunctata* is the male of *P. canaliculata*. Apart from the sexual differences given in the redescription and allowing for coloric and some sculptural variability, I saw no differences between the types of the three taxa, so I agree fully with the synonymizations. *P. yukoi*, considered very close to *P. canaliculata* by its author, is in virtually all respects within the range of variation of *P. canaliculata*; I consider it a synonym (syn. nov.) (see length and parameres).

Description.— Length: ca 16-22 mm. The specimens of *P. yukoi*, separated from *P. canaliculata* by Wada for their length, are 14-16 mm, not 10.5-11.8 mm, as given by Wada (referring to length of elytra only?).

Colour: head very dark red to black, pronotum various shades of red to blackish, a red pronotum sometimes with dark margins, scutellum red, brown or black, elytra blackish, with a yellowish brown to reddish brown pattern, consisting of a variably large circumscutellar area with an undulating extension towards middle of lateral margin, and patches of the same colour on or near humeral and apical umbones, the light areas are variably large and may be coalescent, in extreme cases the elytra entirely light, with or without a dark spot on humerus, rest of insect dark reddish brown to black. In some cases the insect is entirely black, with a few lighter small spots on elytra.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical part, the basal ones very short, nearly completely fused, only the three small apices free.

Labrum: transversely trapezoid, anterior margin somewhat emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus subrectilinear in middle, sides subparallel towards base of eye-canthus, the two median denticles erect, sharp, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge vague or absent in middle, strong and sharp laterally, somewhat dentiform at junction with lateral margin and base of eye-canthus, surface somewhat mat by microsculpture, clypeus transversely rugulose in middle, nearly without sculpture laterally, frons with deep and large, round to transverse punctures, rather close anteriorly, considerably less dense and large posteriorly and on vertex, and with variably large impunctate areas here, no setosity visible at 50 ×. In female the anterior denticles and the denticles of clypeofrontal ridge considerably higher and sharper, punctures denser, more transverse, partly obliquely rugulose, the

impunctate areas smaller.

Pronotum: lateral margins nearly straight to slightly concave and subparallel posteriorly, posterior margin convex, weakly sinuate laterally, lateral margins marginate, the margination slightly wider posteriorly and continued shortly on posterior margin, anterolateral and posterolateral angles strongly obtuse, surface somewhat mat by microsculpture, punctures fine, round, numerous, variably widely spaced on disc, gradually deeper, larger, denser and partly transverse towards lateral margins, especially so anteriorly, considerable variation in density and extent of finely punctured area between specimens, a vestigial, median, longitudinal groove may be present, mediolateral depressions large and shallow. In female punctures somewhat larger and deeper.

Elytra: lateral margins straight and subparallel anteriorly, apical margins weakly curved, only slightly directed forward towards apicosutural angle, which is weakly obsolete, suture somewhat tectiform over a variable distance before apex, lateral margination much narrowed from level of hind coxa, very narrow near apical umbo, nearly obsolete towards suture, surface completely shining, or hardly dulled by a faint microsculpture, with very scarce, extremely fine punctures, somewhat more numerous laterally, only visible under strong magnification, the normal striae and interstriae punctures only locally visible as dark spots in the deeper layers of the cuticle in the light areas, setosity absent. In female sutural apex sometimes slightly denticulate and the posterior margin more or less perpendicular to length axis, surface with a deep, not sharply delimited groove parallel to margin of scutellum, bordered on both sides by a somewhat cariniform elevation, the juxtascutellar one most evident.

Propygidium: somewhat dulled by an extremely fine microsculpture, punctures round and widely scattered, and mixed with more numerous shallower, much smaller ones, hardly discernible between the microsculpture, in anterior area, gradually strongly denser, larger and deeper towards posterior margin, along which they are strongly and obliquely rugulose, especially laterally, posterior margin subrectilinear, spiracles on one level with surface. In female surface with a somewhat silky aspect, caused by extremely dense, longitudinally orientated, narrowly fusiform punctures, gradually longer and deeper towards posterior margin, spiracles situated in posterior wall of an excavation, posterior margin angularly protruding in middle, subsinuate laterally.

Pygidium: sides straight, apex truncate or very weakly emarginate, lateral margins marginate, apical margin hardly so, or the margination very narrow, surface less dull than propygidium, entirely covered by numerous, dense, fine, reticulate rugules, mostly transverse, more obliquelaterally, more isolated, less dense before apex, setae scarce, adpressed, extremely short. In female apex deeply and broadly emarginate, the margin somewhat angularly protruding at the ends of the emargination, rugules longer, more reticulate, some scattered, semierect setae before apex, slightly longer than distance between rugules.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion slightly surpassing middle coxae, apex slightly acute-angled, disc shining, faintly microsculptured, with a variably long, median groove, and widely scattered, very small punctures, in lateral areas punctures gradually much larger, deeper and denser, transverse to rugulose, especially anteriorly, setae numerous, long, erect.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle sharp, strongly curved inward and backward, the

large teeth occupying approximately half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, terminal tooth sharp, slightly upward-directed, submedian oblique carina fine.

Claws: fore claws both simply acuminate, approximately equal, external middle and hind claws somewhat broader than the slender, simply acuminate internal ones, apically incised, the lower branches of the incisions somewhat shorter than the upper ones. In female claws slightly slenderer.

Parameres: right paramere shorter and narrower than the left one, apical third, in lateral view, divided into a dorsal and a ventral lobe, dorsal lobe in right one much narrower and more acuminate than in left paramere, lateral surface vertical, with a deep, wide excavation from near base to lobes. The parameres of the holotype of *P. yuko* are virtually identical to those of *P. canaliculata*; the dorsal lobes of the paratype are slightly compacter.

Parastasia cingala Arrow, 1899

(figs. 43-47)

Parastasia cingala Arrow, 1899: 482 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 247 (in *P. rufopicta*-group); Arrow, 1917: 39 (redescription, key); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♂ lectotype, labelled “♂”; “Type”, print, red circular margin; “Ceylon”, round, hand; “*Parastasia cingala* Arrow type ♂”, Arrow’s hand. Paralectotype ♂, “Colombo”, hand; “outer claw s.f., m. & h. unequally cleft”; “*Parastasia cingala* Arrow co-type ♂”, both Arrow’s hand. Paralectotype ♀, “♀”; “Type”, print, red circular margin; “Ceylon 99.171”, hand; “Colombo”, hand; “*Parastasia cingala* Arrow type ♀”, Arrow’s hand. The three (London) here designated lectotype, respectively paralectotypes, with my red, typewritten type labels. Additional specimens (7) from Ceylon, from sea level to ca 1400 m alt. (Leiden, London, Paris).

Description.— Length: 11.5-15 mm.

Colour: as described for *P. basalis*.

Galea: apex dentiform, two weak median denticles, the basal ones completely fused, at most two apices faintly discernible, short.

Labrum: strongly transverse, trapezoid, anterior margin more or less semicircular, but shallowly emarginate in some specimens.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, sides subparallel, margins finely carinate, anterior margin with two erect, rather blunt denticles, clypeofrontal ridge widely interrupted, the lateral parts somewhat dentiform at junction with lateral margin near base of eye-canthus, surface shining, clypeus with transverse to oblique rugules and shallow punctures, rest of head with variably dense, partly coalescent, variably large punctures, smallest and least dense posteriorly, most punctures subcircular, but strongly elongate longitudinally and narrow along margins of eyes, a small, shallow, median, roundish depression may be present at some distance of hind margin of head. In female the anterior and lateral denticles higher and sharper, punctures coarser, hardly visible traces of clypeofrontal ridge.

Pronotum: lateral margins straight to very weakly concave in posterior half, mediolateral angles strongly rounded, posterior margin straight before scutellum,

weakly sinuate laterally, anterolateral angles strongly obtuse, posterolateral ones nearly rectangular, lateral margins finely carinate, surface slightly dull by an extremely fine microsculpture, punctures fine and widely spaced in a variably large area on posteromedian part of disc, gradually larger and denser, more or less horse-shoe-shaped, towards anterior and lateral margins, along lateral margins locally in long, transversely coalescent series, a narrow, longitudinal, median, impunctate zone may be present, shallow, round to oblong depressions near each of the mediolateral and posterolateral angles. In female punctures considerably coarser, the horseshoes and crescents occupying a larger proportion.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly subparallel to somewhat divergent, straight or weakly sinuate, apical margin weakly curved, nearly straight towards the approximately rectangular apicosutural angle, suture finely carinate before apex, ending angularly, lateral margination gradually and considerably narrowing from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, very narrow to hardly perceptible before suture, surface shining, though under a certain angle of illumination a faint microsculpture may be observed, in some specimens locally with a bluish, silky hue, punctures ranged in ca 11, variably evident striae and irregularly scattered over several interstriae, especially the wide one between sutural and first discal striae, fine, circular to oblong, interstriae mostly flat, locally very weakly convex, sometimes with several transverse, shallow grooves, no setosity. In female striae punctures larger and deeper, often umbilicate.

Propygidium: surface dull, microsculptured, punctures scarce and fine, locally mixed with still finer punctures, difficult to see in the microsculpture, punctures gradually more numerous towards anterior and posterior margins, larger, deeper and more transverse along the latter, transverse to oblique and coalescent or rugulose laterally, scarce, reclining setae, somewhat longer than diameter of punctures, spiracle on one level with surface. In female punctation somewhat stronger, setae numerous, widely scattered over whole surface, spiracle at the bottom of a shallow guttiform depression.

Pygidium: sides nearly straight, apex shortly truncate, shallowly emarginate in the truncation, margins finely marginate, surface completely covered by very dense, long, somewhat reticulate rugules, mostly transverse, gradually oblique laterally, or ranged in a wide and flat curve from side to side, posterior half with variably long, reclining setae, often rubbed off, locally small punctures, hardly distinguishable, are interspersed. In female rugules deeper, somewhat more oblique, whole surface with numerous, widely spaced, suberect setae, anteriorly somewhat longer than on propygidium, very long near apex, margination along apex thicker than along sides.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apical angle strongly obtuse, disc shining, with a fine longitudinal groove and scarce, fine, partly setigerous punctures, lateral parts densely ruguloso-punctate and with numerous, long, somewhat reclining setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, strongly curved inward, the large teeth situated in an ample apical half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, end tooth somewhat curved upward, submedian dorsolateral carina oblique, sharp, ending in a more or less sharp and large tooth.

Claws: both fore claws simply acuminate, equally long, shorter than middle and

hind claws, external middle and hind claws somewhat broader than the slender, gently curved, simply acuminate internal ones, apically cleft, the lower branches shorter than the upper ones, branches more or less parallel.

Parameres: more or less symmetric, not fused along dorsomedian margins, lateral parts vertical, ventral margin largely invisible from above, apexes round in profile.

Note.— The differences from *P. basalis* are weak. I treat them here as separate species, but a more definitive decision should be postponed, until more data are available about the factual cooccurrence of the taxa in Sri Lanka: most specimens are only labelled Ceylon.

Parastasia circumferens Arrow, 1899

Parastasia circumferens Arrow, 1899: 485 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 258 (probably in *P. heterocera*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued in *P. vittata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Material.— Only one specimen (London), perhaps the holotype, but not completely certainly, and therefore designated lectotype here, labelled "Type", print, red circular margin; "Pinang", elliptic, blue, hand; "Pascoe Coll. 93-60", print; card with eggs; "*Parastasia circumferens* Arrow Type ♀", Arrow's hand; my red, typewritten lectotype label.

Description.— According to the sternal structure *P. circumferens* could be a somewhat aberrant species of Ohaus' *vittata*-group. However, the conspicuous opaque area along the scutellum, and most other characters for that matter, strongly suggest affinities to *P. canaliculata* and its relatives. In the absence of more material, especially males, I give only the differences from *P. ephippium*, which it closely resembles.

Length: ca 19 mm.

Colour: entirely dark reddish black, the underside and legs a shade lighter.

Elytra: surface with a few minute, shallow punctures, completely shining except for a contrasting narrow band along margins of scutellum dulled by an extremely fine microsculpture.

Propygidium: contrast between anterior and posterior part much less conspicuous than in *P. ephippium*.

Pygidium: anterior two thirds with a narrow, longitudinal, slightly elevate, impunctate zone, apex only slightly emarginate.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion in profile slightly sloping downward, its apex subacute, rather abruptly and angularly bent upward, considerably surpassing level of middle coxae.

Note.— Arrow (1899) stressed the deceptive resemblance to *P. ephippium* female, except for the long mesometasternal process, the absence of yellow patterns, and the elytral sculpture near scutellum: "it would not have been described but for the interest... of the sternal process...". Ohaus (1900 and 1918), dividing the genus into species-groups, attributed much value to the development of the process, and consequently placed *P. circumferens* into the *heterocera*- and *vittata*-group, respectively. He neglected the similarity of most characters to those of *P. ephippium*.

Parastasia confluens Westwood, 1842
(figs. 48-52, map 2b)

- Parastasia confluens* Westwood, 1842b: 304 (description); Burmeister, 1844: 374 (redescription); Westwood, 1845: 95 (redescription); Schiødte, 1874: 294 (larva described and figured); Ohaus, 1898: 11/12 (*P. confluens* = *P. rugosicollis* = *P. degenerata* = *P. pileus*, the latter being the ♀, *P. confluens* etc. the ♂); Arrow, 1899: 487 (remarks on colour); Ohaus, 1900: 240 (remarks on colour; in *P. confluens*-group; parameres figured); Arrow, 1917: 41 (redescription, key); Ohaus, 1918: 32 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1925a: 176 (catalogued, biological observations); Ohaus, 1926a: 111 (catalogued); Miwa, 1931: 294 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1935: 5 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1938a: 123 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1938b: 131 (catalogued); Paulian, 1958: 81 (larva figured); Machatschke, 1972: 37 (catalogued).
- P. rugosicollis* Blanchard, 1850: 217 (description); Ritsema, 1885: 16 (*P. rugosicollis* = *P. degenerata*); Ohaus, 1898: 11/12 (synonymy).
- P. pileus* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864: 147 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 11/12 (synonymy).
- P. degenerata* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864: 147 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 11/12 (synonymy).

Material.— The ♂ lectotype (London), of *P. confluens*, labelled "Type", print, red circular margin; "Phil Isla", print, cut off; underside "42 22", hand; "*Parastasia confluens* Westw. Annals of Nat. Hist. Dec 1841. p. 304", hand (published 1842). The lectotype (Paris) of *P. rugosicollis* (Blanchard described several specimens), "Museum Paris Amboine, D'Urville"; "Amboine Durville", round, hand; "♂"; "*Parastasia rugosicollis* Blanch. Type", Blanchard's hand; "Type", red, print. The lectotype (Leiden), ♀, of *P. pileus*, "type", blue, hand; "*Parastasia pileus*, Voll, type", hand, probably Snellen's; "Bernstein Noord Halmheira". Four paralectotypes (Leiden), ♀♀, with the same blue and name/type labels, their locality labels, respectively, "Bernstein Batjan", "Benschop Pengarong Borneo", "Muller Sumatra" and "Schwaner Borneo". The lectotype (Leiden), ♂, of *P. degenerata*, labelled "Bernstein Batjan", print; "*Parastasia degenerata*, Voll. type", hand; "type", blue, hand; and four paralectotypes (Leiden), ♂♂, with same blue and name/type labels, the locality labels, respectively, "Forsten Tondano", "Forsten Tondano", "Bernstein Morotai" and "Muller Borneo". All lectotypes and paralectotypes are here designated, and labelled with my red, typewritten labels. Additional specimens (more than 650) from Andamans, Nicobars, Malacca, Sumatra, Simalur, Bangka, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi (partly Wallace project), Philippines (Manila, Mindanao, Romblon), Moluccas (Morotai, Halmahera, Ternate, Ambon, Ceram, Batjan, Buru, Obi etc.), Key, Salcyer, Sangir, New Guinea, one specimen from "Cap Bon Sp.", probably mislabelled. The localities are from sea level to ca 1500 m alt. (Amsterdam, Berlin, Genoa, coll. Howden, Leiden, London, Paris, Sabah Coll.). (Ohaus, 1934b: Aru Islands).

Synonymy.— Arrow (1899) agreed with Ohaus' (1898) synonymizations, as did all subsequent authors.

Notes.— Remarkably, the species seems rare on Java. I saw only two specimens from that island, against, e.g., ca 65 from Borneo, ca 180 from Sumatra and ca 200 from Sulawesi. The numbers from the Moluccan and more eastern areas are relatively small; I saw, e.g., only 17 specimens from New Guinea. Probably *P. confluens* is a migrant from the Sunda Islands here, as suggested by Ohaus (1935): their "grubs have been found in coconut trees and it is possible, that they have been transported in drifting tree trunks or carried by man in firewood".

The sex ratio in the entire material is ca 6 males : 1 female, but the differences per area are considerable. In the Sulawesi material, e.g., mostly collected at light, the ratio is 100 males : 1 female; for the Nicobars and Andamans, where probably most collecting was done in logs, it is ca 3 males : 5 females.

The many Sulawesi specimens collected during the Wallace Project (1985) were caught in areas with short grass, shrub, evergreen forest, etc., mostly at light, some by hand.

Description.— Length: 11.5-16.5 mm.

Colour: head, scutellum, propygidium, pygidium, underside and legs variably

dark reddish or reddish brown, pronotum reddish to dark reddish brown, or brownish black, often a variably large discal area lighter, elytra yellowish to reddish brown, with a more or less contrasting, ill-delimited, yellow to orange area, in anterior half, often with some dark spots along its posterior margin, and mostly with a dark spot at the anterolateral angles of the light area, halfway between apex of scutellum and lateral margin of elytron, rarely the ground colour of the elytra brownish black, with a variably large, strongly contrasting, yellow area. In the female the elytra are dark reddish to black, with the orange area variably large but well defined, and the rest of the insect equally dark.

Galea: simple, except for a minute denticle near base, externally with dense and long setae.

Labrum: subtrapezoid, rather narrow, about as broad as distance between median denticles of clypeus, anterior margin slightly emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, sides straight, parallel to somewhat converging toward base of eye-canthus, margins finely carinate, denticles on anterior margin subacute, perpendicular, rather widely separated, clypeofrontal ridge restricted to the somewhat dentiform rests at junction with lateral margin, clypeus coarsely and shallowly punctate, on frons punctures coarse, partly rugulose, mostly very close, vertex with isolated, smaller, round punctures, most punctures, except on vertex, with a slightly curved, semierect seta, long, but somewhat shorter than a half diameter of eye in lateral view. In female the clypeus somewhat shorter, the anterior denticles higher and sharper, as are the rests of the clypeofrontal ridge, punctuation still denser, more rugulose, setae shorter.

Pronotum: lateral margins slightly concave and divergent anteriorly, slightly concave to straight, parallel of slightly convergent posteriorly, mediolateral angles rounded, posterior margin subtruncate before scutellum, sinuate laterally, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, lateral and posterior margins, except before scutellum, marginate, surface not fully shining, microsculptured, punctures shallow, large, subcircular along posterior margin, more or less crescent-shaped on rest of surface, dense to coalescent, more separated along posterior margin, locally somewhat rugulose, a narrow, slightly depressed, variably long, median, longitudinal zone with less dense or no punctures often present, mediolateral depressions large and deep, a fine, slightly curved, longitudinal groove mostly present in posterolateral area, many punctures along anterior and lateral margins with a curved, reclining seta, as long as several diameters of punctures. In female surface duller, punctures often still denser, median depression deepest and widest anteriorly.

Elytra: lateral margins straight and approximately parallel anteriorly, apical margins largely nearly straight, perpendicular to length axis, consequently apicosutural angles rectangular, suture somewhat tectiform in posterior one third, slightly carinate apically, ending angularly, lateral margination narrow from level of hind coxa, only somewhat wider anteriorly, very narrow, nearly obsolescent, apically, anterior margin bluntly carinate, surface shining, microsculpture hardly visible even at 50 ×, punctures in several, incomplete striae, and in the interstriae between first discal stria and sutural one, the latter mostly poorly expressed, if present at all, punctures small, round, shallow, everywhere interspersed with widely separated, very small punctures, setosity restricted to a few very short setae near elytral base. In female carina along base mostly absent, as are the depressions, punctures mostly more developed: deeper, larger, and more striae.

Propygidium: surface with a weak silky gloss, densely microgranulate, punctures close, small, along anterior margin, gradually more transversely rugulose in middle, densely so in posterior area, numerous, slightly reclining, long setae anteriorly, setae on rest of surface less dense, shorter and more reclining, spiracles on one level with surface. In female surface duller, microgranulation stronger, transverse rugulation often occupying most of surface.

Pygidium: sides weakly convex, apex weakly truncate of rounded, margins finely marginate, surface with a silky shine, covered with dense and fine, reticulate rugules, the rugules partly more or less transverse, undulate, partly ranged concentrically around two, sometimes four, often somewhat elevated centers on disc, setae numerous, not dense, erect or reclining, long, longest before apex, often one fifth or one sixth of length of pygidium here. In female the centers much less evident, the long, transverse rugules strongly undulate.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apical angle obtuse and strongly rounded, disc with a fine median groove, punctures round to somewhat transverse, locally weakly rugulose, covering entire surface, very close to coalescent, well-impressed, the numerous setae dense, fine, long, suberect.

Abdominal sternites: surfaces shining, densely, transversely rugulose in anterior three fourths, more or less smooth posteriorly, many fine, long, erect setae, mostly ranged in a transverse zone at some distance from posterior margins (in *P. quadrimaculata* many more non-zonal setae), posterior margin of last sternite broadly and shallowly emarginate. In female rugulation often somewhat less dense, especially in middle, and with smooth areas, posterior margin of last sternite evenly curved.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, strongly bent inward and backward, the large teeth occupying ample half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, its terminal tooth short, submedian carina oblique, short, sometimes with a few variably small denticles.

Hind femur: without setae or with a few ones, as long as ca one fourth of width of femur (much longer and more numerous in *P. quadrimaculata*).

Tarsus: segments 1-4 in middle tarsi rather transverse, especially in Bornean, Sumatran and Malayan specimens, though not so strongly transverse as, e.g., in *P. westwoodii*.

Claws: both fore claws simply sickle-shaped, shorter than middle and hind claws, internal one broader and longer than external one, external middle and hind claws variably broader than the slender, simply acuminate internal ones, apically incised, dorsal branch of incision variably considerably smaller than ventral one, sometimes very small, external surface of claw with fine, longitudinal grooves. In female fore claws simple, equal, all middle and hind claws equal, slightly longer than fore claws, simply acuminate, but in a few specimens external hind claw with a small, submedian, ventral denticle.

Parameres: symmetric, not fused, slender, apical half, in profile, deeply incised, forming two long, slender lobes per paramere.

Note.— At first sight *P. confluens* and *P. quadrimaculata* are very similar, but parameres, arrangement of rugules in pygidium, setosity of hind femur and of abdominal sternites, etc., will easily separate them.

Parastasia coquerelii Fairmaire, 1868
(figs. 53-55)

Parastasia coquerelii Fairmaire, 1868: 789 (description); (Ohaus, 1898 and Arrow, 1899, did not mention the species); Ohaus, 1900: 247 (sex differences, colour variations; in *P. rufoptica*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

Material.— The lectotype, ♂, here designated (Paris), is labelled "156", hand; "Séyelles (Mahé)", hand; "*Parastasia coquerelii* Fairm. I. Mahé", Fairmaire's hand; "Museum Paris Coll. L. Fairmaire 1906", blue, print; "Type", red, print; "*Parastasia Coquereli* Fm. E. Lebis det. 56", hand and print combined; a separate pin with "156" and genital apparatus; my red, typewritten lectotype label (it is not certain that Fairmaire used a single specimen for his description). Additional specimens (19) from the Seychelles, mostly Mahé, but one "*Dentipes* Dupt Inde", hand (Berlin, Geneva, Leiden, Paris). (Ohaus, 1900: Mauritius).

Description.— As *P. coquerelii* is so similar to *P. basalis*, I restrict the description mainly to the differences. Ohaus' (1900) data are partly incorporated.

Length: ca 16-20.5 mm.

Colour: variably shades of reddish brown or dark yellowish brown, the elytra with or without a mostly vaguely delimited and variably large lighter area, sometimes hardly contrasting to the basic colour, between humerus and suture; several darker spots often present in this lighter area, sometimes the spots larger and coalescent, or the insects entirely dark reddish brown. The female is generally dark reddish to blackish, consequently the lighter pattern much more contrasting.

Head: the ratio diameter of eye:distance between eyes is ca 0.6, against ca 0.15-0.2 in *P. basalis*; the ratio distance between external margins of eyes:greatest width of pronotum is ca 0.55, in *P. basalis* 0.4. The differences are mainly caused by the large, bulging eyes in both male and female of *P. coquerelii*.

Elytra: punctures closer, deeper, larger and more numerous than in *P. basalis*, especially in the female, the female without the juxtascutellar sexual characters.

Pygidium: in female rugules much less evidently concentric in apical part and the longer setae more numerous, one female with all setae as short as in propygidium.

Parameres: slightly asymmetrical, not fused, ventrolateral margins abruptly curved outward from middle, and then gently upward, apexes more or less evenly rounded in profile, lateral surface, in approximately apical half, microgranulate.

Note.— Judged from the structure of the parameres, *P. basalis*, *P. cingala* and, in a lesser degree, *P. coquerelii* are closely related. *P. coquerelii* is easily separated by the parameres, the wide head, elytral characters in female, etc. Whether *P. basalis* and *P. cingala* are different on (sub)specific level, or local, individual variants seems disputable. For the moment I treat the three taxa as valid species. Fairmaire (1868) compared *P. coquerelii* with *P. rufopicta* from Ceylon, probably using for this comparison a specimen of *P. basalis* in his own collection (Paris), erroneously labelled "*Parastasia rufopicta* Westw. Ceylon".

Parastasia dalatina spec. nov.
(figs. 56-57)

Material.— Only the ♂ holotype (Geneva) is known, labelled "Dalat M. André", hand and print;

"*Parastasia rufopicta* Westw.", hand; my red typewritten holotype label. Dalat is in Vietnam.

Description.— Were it not for the completely different parameres, I would have included the specimen in *P. klossi*. Only the differences from that species are given here.

Labrum: somewhat shorter and wider, less protruding from under clypeus.

Galea: three apical teeth (partly worn or broken off), the much slenderer basal ones largely coalescent, only their narrow apices free.

Head: whole surface densely punctate.

Pygidium: rugulation transverse before apex, more or less regularly and weakly curved from side to side in remaining surface.

Abdominal sternites: very densely punctate.

Parameres: nearly symmetric, contiguous in basal third, widely separated for the rest, in dorsal view the apical two thirds very slender, in lateral view preapical dorsal margin slightly convex in right paramere, nearly straight in left one, and the apices acute, strongly bent downward, lateral areas somewhat concave.

Parastasia dimidiata Erichson, 1845

(figs. 58-62)

Parastasia dimidiata Erichson in Westwood, 1845: 98 (description of ♀); Ohaus, 1900: 258 (*P. dimidiata*, *P. nitidula* and *P. heterocera* in *P. heterocera*-group, parameres of *P. heterocera* figured); Arrow, 1917: 41 (key, figure and redescription of *P. heterocera*); Ohaus, 1918: 37 (catalogued, in *P. heterocera*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 105 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 95 (catalogued).

P. nitidula Erichson in Westwood, 1845: 98 (description). **Syn. nov.**

Urleta ometoides Westwood, 1875: 238 (figure, description); Arrow, 1899: 486 (synonym of *P. dimidiata*). *P. heterocera* Ohaus, 1898: 27 (description). **Syn. nov.**

Material.— The ♀ lectotype (Berlin) of *P. dimidiata*, here designated, labelled "12422", print; "Type", orange, print; "♀", print; "*dimidiata* N Bintam Röttg.", hand, 22 × 18 mm, dark greenish, N = nova? (Bintam = Bintan = Bintang, in the Riau Arch., near Singapore); my red typewritten lectotype label. The lectotype, ♂, of *P. nitidula* (Berlin), here designated, "12424"; "Type", orange, print; "*nitidula* N Bintam Röttg.", hand, 24 × 18 mm, dark greenish; my lectotype label. Both are lectotypes, as it is not absolutely certain that Erichson described only the two specimens mentioned. The ♂ holotype of *P. ometoides* (Oxford), with card with mouthparts; card with genital apparatus (dissection by Arrow); "Sum.", round, hand; quadrangular green label without text; "*Urleta ometoides* Westw. Sumatra Wallace 1865", in three different hands; "Type Westwood Trans. ent. Soc. 1875 p. 238 Coll. Hope Oxon."; "Type Col: 629 1/2 *Urleta ometoides* Westw. Hope Dept. Oxford". The following ♀ (Oxford) can not be a syntype, as Westwood expressly described an "... individuo nostro unico (masculino?)...", a ♂ indeed, as is evident from his figure; "Sum.", round, hand; "stern. porrect", violet, probably in Westwood's hand; "Sumatra Wallace 1865", in two different hands, on label of same size as in holotype; "*Parastasia dimidiata*, Er = *Urleta ometoides*, Westw. ♀ G.J.A.", Arrow's hand; "Type Col: 629 2/2 *Urleta ometoides* Westw. Hope Dept. Oxford". The ♂ lectotype (Berlin) of *P. heterocera*, here designated, "Andaman Röpstorf", print, violet ink; "ex Musaco Kopenhagen", same; "Typus!", red, print; "*Parastasia heterocera* Ohs", Ohaus' hand. Four ♂ and five ♀ paralectotypes (Berlin), here designated, six with same Röpstorf and Kopenhagen labels, three with "Nicobaren Atkinson" and "ex mus. Tring"; all nine "*Parastasia heterocera* Ohs cotype ♂", and ♀, respectively, in Ohaus' hand. All these Berlin specimens with my red, typewritten lectotype and paralectotype labels. Two paralectotypes (Paris), ♂ and ♀, here designated, "Ins. Andaman", print; "Det. Dr. Ohaus *heterocera* Ohaus cotyp.", print and Ohaus'

hand; "Dr. Ohaus vidit 1900", print (perhaps no real cotypes!); my paralectotype labels. Additional specimens (70) from southern India, Nicobars, Andamans, Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo, Banka, Krakatau, Java and some without locality (Amsterdam, Berlin, Genoa, Leiden, London, Paris). (Arrow, 1917: Rangoon).

Synonymy.— Westwood (1875) described *Urleta ometoides* unaware of its close similarity to *P. dimidiata* and *P. nitidula*, comparing it only with some South American Rutelines and an Oriental Cetoniid. Arrow (1899) demonstrated that it is a synonym of *P. dimidiata*. The synonymy has been accepted by Ohaus (1900) and all subsequent authors.

The descriptions of *P. nitidula* (male) and *P. dimidiata* (female) are nearly identical, both lectotypes are from the same locality and collector, and they share many characters (e.g., small size, clypeal horns). To consider them male and female of a single species and as a consequence synonyms, is completely justified; *P. dimidiata* was first described. The parameres and all other characters of *P. nitidula* and *P. heterocera* are exactly alike: *P. heterocera* is a synonym of *P. nitidula* and implicitly of *P. dimidiata* (syn. nov.).

Bionomy.— Most specimens were collected on relatively small islands or in coastal regions. A male and female from Singapore were found in a rotten *Rhizophora* stump, with larvae and pupae, in the Mandai mangroves. The species may well be associated with coastal vegetation, and easily be transported by driftwood. One male is from Krakatau, 1920, a few decades only after volcanic eruptions extinguished all animal life on that islet, in 1883.

Description.— Length: male 7-8.5 mm, female 7.5-10 mm.

Colour: entirely blackish, or elytra with a yellowish brown to reddish area, varying from a minute spot to a nearly entirely reddish elytron, specimens with largely light elytra sometimes have the pronotum reddish, with or without black markings, and the same holds for the tergites, underside and legs. Under certain angles of illumination some specimens show a faint bronzy gloss.

Galea: only three rather short, free teeth in apical half.

Labrum: anterior margin deeply and widely, angularly excised (Ohaus, 1900: "as in *Lagochile*", = *Ometa*).

Head: anterior margin of clypeus excised in middle, its anterolateral angles forming long, widely separated, more or less parallel, forward and apically upward directed, acute, somewhat compressed protrusions, clypeofrontal ridge variably narrow, widely interrupted in middle, more or less dentiform or hardly so at junction with lateral margin, surface somewhat shining, frontovertex with an ill-defined, shallow, round to oblong median depression, punctures close, sometimes somewhat rugulose confluent, deep, circular in middle, obliquely to longitudinally rugulose laterally, on vertex partly smaller and variably widely separated, many punctures may bear an extremely short reclining seta, hardly visible at 50 ×. In female the anterior protrusions shorter, apices subacute, often slightly outward-directed, apical half strongly and often rather abruptly bent upward, clypeofrontal ridge less widely interrupted, the terminal denticles acute, nearly as high as the anterior protrusions, giving the impression of a quadridentate clypeus, punctures closer, coarser, more rugulose, mostly transversely coalescent.

Pronotum: posterior third of lateral margins straight to slightly sinuate, and parallel to somewhat convergent, posterior margin rounded and somewhat lobiform before scutellum, straight laterally, anterolateral angles obtuse, posterolateral ones subrectangular, lateral margin finely carinate anteriorly, the carina gradually widening from the rounded mediolateral angle and shortly continued along posterior mar-

gin, mediolateral depressions roundish, disc medioposteriorly distinctly flattened, surface shining, slightly less so laterally, with very fine, round, widely scattered punctures in the flat middle, and much larger ones, denser, round to transverse or crescent-shaped laterally and anteriorly, often forming long, fine, narrow, curved, reticulately coalescent grooves, this lateral punctation variably strong and mixed with very small punctures, many extremely short setae are present, but even at 50 × and favourable illumination hardly visible. In female the flat area smaller, remaining surface often nearly completely with fine, long, transverse to oblique, coalescent grooves.

Elytra: lateral margins subrectilinear and parallel anteriorly, apical margins strongly convex, directed forward towards sutural apex, apicosutural angles completely and broadly rounded, virtually non-existing, lateral margination only present from level of hind coxae, very narrow everywhere, shortly continued along suture, the elytra short, letting the propygidium largely or completely uncovered, surface shining, with a deep, small depression at the origin of the fourth stria, an oblong one posterolaterally of humeral umbo, and a shallow, transverse to oblique one in centre of elytron, punctures in six to eight, variably well defined striae and some irregularly scattered ones near suture, diameters variable, largest ones anteriorly, the striae partly obsolescent apically, most punctures well-separated, but sometimes some longitudinally coalescent, the larger ones round to oblong, faintly umbilicate, the smaller ones simple, development of punctures somewhat variable independent from locality, apical umbo very close to apical margin, no setosity. In female punctation somewhat stronger.

Propygidium: surface somewhat shining, weakly microsculptured, punctures sub-circular to somewhat transverse anteriorly, gradually more transverse to crescent-shaped towards posterior margin, and a few, especially laterally, rugulose and coalescent, a variably narrow and short median area with less punctures, many punctures with a reclining seta, hardly surpassing posterior margin of puncture, spiracles on one level with surface. In some females punctures closer, more crescent-shaped or rugulose, and coalescent.

Pygidium: sides nearly straight, apex truncate, margins finely marginate, surface shining, strongly curved in profile, with a subcentral, variably large, somewhat bulbous, nearly impunctate area, around which dense, long, fine, reticulate rugules and some transverse punctures are concentrically ranged. In female weakly curved in profile, the central elevation absent, a smaller, anterior, part with rugules, ranged more or less in a half circle from side to side, more isolated punctures, transverse to crescent-shaped, on disc.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion long, reaching anterior coxae, its apical part narrow and acute, slightly curved upward, disc shining, with a median groove, best developed anteriorly, scarcely or not punctate, lateral areas largely covered with dense, transverse, rugulose sculpture and with numerous fine, erect but curved, long setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle somewhat acute-angled, curved inward, the three large teeth occupying more than half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, with a curved, sharp terminal tooth, dorsolateral carina variably developed, nearly longitudinal, with an angular terminal protrusion.

Hind femur and tibia: both much stouter than the middle ones.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, curved, internal one thicker than external one, external middle and hind claws broader than the slender, simply acuminate, gently curved internal ones, cleft, lower branch somewhat shorter and finer than upper one, both acuminate.

Parameres: symmetric, somewhat variably wide, not fused, apex in dorsal view truncate, externoapical angle acute, variably long, directed outward, basal piece very long, deeply excised at articulation with parameres and strongly chitinized here, less chitinized and less dark basally.

Parastasia discolor Westwood, 1842
(figs. 63-69)

Parastasia discolor Westwood, 1842b: 304 (description); Burmeister, 1844: 374 (redescription); Westwood, 1845: 94 (redescription); (Ohaus, 1898, omitted both *P. discolor* and *P. scutellaris*); Arrow, 1899: 488 (description of *P. unicolor*, discussion of relations between *P. discolor*, *P. scutellaris* and *P. unicolor*); Ohaus, 1900: 244 (some characters; discussion of relation between the three forms); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued in *P. discolor*-group, *P. discolor* Philippines, *P. scutellaris* Riouw, Malakka, *P. unicolor* Sandakan and Elopura); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (the same); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (the same).

Parastasia unicolor Arrow, 1899: 488 (description). **Syn. nov.**

Parastasia mirabilis Arrow, 1899: 488 (description of σ). **Syn. nov.**

Parastasia scutellaris Erichson in Westwood, 1845: 98 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 244 (some characters; discussion of relation between the three forms, parameres figured).

Material.— The σ lectotype (London) of *P. discolor*, here designated, with labels "Type", print, circular, red margin; "Phil Isl", print, cut off; on underside "42 22", hand; " σ ", print; "*Parastasia discolor* Westw. Ann. Dec. 1841 p 304", hand. The σ lectotype (Berlin) of *P. scutellaris*, labelled "*scutellaris* N Bintan Röttg", hand, olive green, 18 x 22 mm; "12421", print; "Type", red, print. The σ lectotype (London) of *P. unicolor*, here designated, "Sandakan N. Borneo", hand; " σ ", print; "*unicolor* Arrow", Arrow's hand; "outer claws: f. entire m & h deeply, equally cleft", Arrow's hand; "Nevinson Coll. 1918-14", print. The following paralectotypes, here designated, 1 σ , 1 \varnothing (London), "Type"; "Sandakan N. Borneo", hand, on underside "W.B.P. 99-172", hand (Pryer); "*Parastasia unicolor*, Arrow type σ ", Arrow's hand, in the other one \varnothing ; 1 σ , 1 \varnothing (London), "Elopura N.E. Borneo", hand; "Nevinson Coll. 1918-14", print; "*Parastasia unicolor* Arrow co-type σ ", Arrow's hand, resp. \varnothing ; "all claws entire", Arrow's hand, in \varnothing only; 1 \varnothing (London), "Sandakan N. Borneo", hand; same Pryer inscription; "*Parastasia unicolor*, Arrow co-type \varnothing ", Arrow's hand; 1 σ , 1 \varnothing (Paris) with same Sandakan and co-type labels. All with my red, typewritten lectotype, resp. paralectotype labels. Three $\sigma\sigma$, lectotype and paralectotypes of *P. mirabilis*, in fact being *P. discolor*. Additional specimens (41 *P. d. discolor*, 14 *P. d. scutellaris*) from Malaya: Penang, Perak, Johore; Borneo: Sabah, Sarawak, Brunei; Philippines: Bohol, Mindanao; Sumatra and Java (Berlin, Genoa, London, Paris). Ca ten specimens from Sandakan and Elopura bear an "Arrow vidit 1899" label, but not Arrow's type label. A \varnothing (Leiden) from Tapanoeli, Sumatra, has a strongly aberrant mesometasternal process, but is in all further characters *P. discolor*. (Burmeister, 1844: Luzon).

Synonymy.— Already Arrow (1899) considered *P. unicolor* "exceedingly closely allied" to *P. discolor*. Finding the syntypes of *P. unicolor* and other specimens from NE Borneo virtually identical to *P. discolor*, I consider them synonyms (**syn. nov.**). For practical reasons *P. mirabilis* and its synonymization with *P. discolor scutellaris* male and *P. diversipennis* female is discussed in a separate paragraph (see below).

Subspecies.— Arrow (1899) could not separate *P. scutellaris* from *P. discolor*, but Ohaus (1900) considered them valid species. In my opinion the forms are not separable on external characters; the dif-

ferences in the parameres are weak, but constant. They induce me to consider them subspecies: *P. discolor discolor* for Philippine and Borneo specimens, *P. discolor scutellaris* for more western ones (stat. nov.). I can not separate the ♀♀, their attribution to a subspecies is derived from the localities.

Description.— Length: 11.5-19.5 mm.

Colour: *Parastasia d. discolor*: head dark brown to black, dorsal surface reddish or yellowish brown, anterior and posterior margins of pronotum, margins of scutellum, base and suture of elytra may be narrowly darkened, or this dark colour on scutellum and elytra so enlarged that only a vague, discal reddish area remains, or the elytra are completely black in which case the tergites are blackish too, underside and legs variably dark reddish to blackish, the tibiae and tarsi mostly darker than the femora. The female is entirely blackish or reddish black, sometimes margins of pronotum and elytra slightly more reddish; *P. d. scutellaris*: head blackish, pronotum yellowish to brownish red, sometimes margins narrowly black, sometimes a variably large, trapezoid black area along posterior margin, scutellum reddish brown to black, elytra reddish brown, with base and suture narrowly darkened, sometimes with a black circumscutellar area, underside and legs variably dark reddish brown to black. The female entirely blackish.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, three much smaller and slenderer basal ones fused, with only free apexes.

Labrum: strongly transverse, subtrapezoid.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus slightly convex, lateral margins mainly straight and subparallel, anterior denticles rather short, subacute, erect, clypeofrontal ridge finely carinate, interrupted in median one-third, slightly angularly elevate at junction with lateral margin, surface shining, only weakly microsculptured, clypeus with large, contiguous, shallow, roundish punctures of variable size, rest of head with variably numerous and dense, shallow, sometimes locally confluent, mostly roundish punctures, densest in a slightly depressed median area, gradually very small and widely separated laterally and on vertex. In female anterior denticles and clypeofrontal ridge higher.

Pronotum: lateral margins straight to slightly concave and parallel to somewhat convergent in posterior third, mediolateral angle completely and evenly rounded, posterior margin curved, slightly sinuate laterally, carina along lateral margin fine anteriorly, thicker in posterior third, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, mediolateral depression shallow, subcircular, sometimes a vestigial, median, longitudinal impunctate zone, surface nearly fully shining posteromedially, gradually slightly less shining laterally by microsculpture, punctures minute, roundish, widely separated along posterior margin, gradually variably denser and larger, often partly somewhat transverse towards anterior and lateral margins, largest and densest near anterolateral angles. In female punctures larger, deeper and denser.

Elytra: lateral margins subsinuate and subparallel anteriorly, apical margin only weakly curved and somewhat directed forward towards the slightly obtuse apicosutural angle, suture somewhat tectiform before apex, lateral margination strongly narrowing from level of hind coxa, reaching apicosutural angle, but very narrow along apical margin, surface shining, the microsculpture only visible under high magnification and favourable angle of illumination, punctures in ca ten striae per elytron, fine, subcircular, shallow, simple to sometimes slightly umbilicate, widely separated,

interstriae locally with variably small and variably widely spaced shallow punctures, often more or less in a single series, but irregularly distributed and more numerous between sutural and first discal striae, locally mixed with scarce, extremely fine, often hardly discernible punctures, no setosity. In female surface still less microsculptured, punctures larger, deeper and closer, often locally in shallow grooves, in some specimens lengthwise coalescent over short distances.

Propygidium: more or less shining along anterior and posterior margins, rest of surface variably largely somewhat dull by variably strong microsculpture, punctures numerous, fine, circular, widely separated anteriorly, variably dense, partly coalescent, transverse to rugulose posteriorly, and scarce, small, widely spaced, in an intermediate area, most punctures with an inconspicuous, short, reclining seta, spiracles on one level with surface. In female microsculpture stronger.

Pygidium: lateral margins straight, apex subtruncate, margins finely marginate, surface nearly shining, microsculpture much weaker than in propygidium, lateral and anterolateral parts with dense, long, partly reticulate, transverse to oblique rugules, rest of surface with transverse, widely spaced punctures, but in some specimens a narrow, longitudinal zone nearly impunctate. In female the rugulose areas considerably larger, the rugules denser and deeper, sometimes occupying entire surface, ranged in a wide curve from side to side.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion hardly surpassing middle coxae, apex strongly obtuse, rounded, disc nearly fully shining, with a fine median groove and a few very small, widely spaced, partly setigerous punctures, lateral parts densely and coarsely ruguloso-punctate, with many suberect setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, curved inward, lateral teeth in somewhat less than apical third of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a sharp, upward curved tooth, and somewhat angular at the beginning of the submedian, oblique carina.

Claws: both fore claws simply acuminate, somewhat shorter than middle and hind claws, internal middle and hind claws simply acuminate, very slender, gently curved, external claws somewhat broader, deeply cleft, the branches subequal. In female all claws simply acuminate, slender.

Parameres: symmetric, dorsomedian margins free apically, very close in basal part, lateral margins bisinuate, apexes somewhat rounded to subtruncate in dorsal view, acute and curved down in profile, dorsomedian margins partly narrowly elevated, the elevation bordered by a more or less wide, shallow depression, basal margins in an acute angle to length axis. In *P. d. scutellaris* lateral margins simply convex in apical two thirds, depressions narrower, parameres somewhat asymmetric on ventral surface.

Note.— A female from Tapanoeli, Sumatra (Leiden) has a completely deviant mesometasternal protrusion; it is narrower, and its apex, initially upward-directed, is very narrow in profile and strongly bent downward, but not surpassing anterior margin of middle coxae. No other specimens of *Parastasia* with such a construction being known, I consider it for the moment an abnormal *P. discolor*.

Notes on *Parastasia mirabilis*

Parastasia mirabilis Arrow, 1899: 491 (description of supposed ♀); Ohaus, 1900: 229 (doubts about con-

specificity of ♂ and ♀); Ohaus, 1903: 223 (doubts revoked); Ohaus, 1911: 327 (again conspecificity doubted); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued in *discolor*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued in *discolor*-group); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued).

Parastasia diversipennis Ohaus, 1911: 327 (description of ♀); ; Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued, in *discolor*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued in *vittata*-group); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♂ lectotype (Paris), labelled "Malacca", hand; "Collection Castelnau", hand; "Ex Museo van Lansberge", print; "♂", print; "*Parastasia mirabilis*, Arrow ♂ co-type", Arrow's hand' "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899", print; "Museum Paris ex coll. Oberthür", print; "Syntype", red, print. One ♂ paralectotype (Paris), "Malais", hand; same van Lansberge label; same Arrow's cotype and vidit labels. One ♂ paralectotype (London), "Type", round, print, red margin; "Malacca 99-262", hand; same van Lansberge label; "Collection Castelnau", hand; "*Parastasia mirabilis*, Arrow co-type ♂", Arrow's hand. One ♀ paralectotype (Paris), "Malais", hand; same van Lansberge label; "*Parastasia mirabilis*, Arrow ♀ type", Arrow's hand; same vidit, Oberthür, and syntype labels; in fact it is a ♀ of *P. diversipennis*. Lectotype and paralectotypes are here designated; I labelled them accordingly.

Synonymy.— At close view Arrow evidently described two species under *P. mirabilis*. As he described the male first, I consider this the real *P. mirabilis*. Apart from the colour and the slightly less microsculptured propygidium, it fits completely with the description, given in this revision, of *P. discolor scutellaris*. With a slight allowance for the fact, that only three males of "*P. mirabilis*" are known, I consider it a synonym of that subspecies. The erroneously included, misidentified female is, allowing for some variability, identical to *P. diversipennis*, especially in the conspicuous elytral sculpture.

Although *P. mirabilis* is a synonym of *P. discolor* (♂) and *P. diversipennis* (♀) it is discussed under a separate heading because of its particular history.

Arrow (1899), notwithstanding the strong differences in the mesometasternal processes (very short in the male, long in the female) after long hesitation united the sexes in a single species, mainly because they were taken in "the same locality", Malacca. Already Ohaus (1900) expressed his serious doubts about this conspecificity; the claimed sexual differences of the process would be nearly unique in the Rutelids, and, because in Malacca so many species occur, the co-occurrence in that area were not an acceptable argument for conspecificity. In 1903 Ohaus had lost his doubts, because his new species *Parastasia kinibalensis* showed the same sexual differences. In 1911, however, he acquired the actual male of *P. kinibalensis*, with the same sternal process as in the female. The male, earlier considered *P. kinibalensis*, was described as *P. ignorata* (1911: 330). Consequently, doubts revived about the conspecificity of the sexes in *P. mirabilis*. In the same work Ohaus published *P. diversipennis* from Borneo, the sexes of which both have a long mesometasternal process. The females are so much alike *P. mirabilis*, that Arrow himself labelled one of them as *P. mirabilis*, so that the conspecificity of Arrow's specimens became still more doubtful.

Description.— For the reason given above, restricted to the colour. Colour: yellowish brown, but head, a narrow area along anterior margin of pronotum, a large patch before scutellum, scutellum, and a narrow zone along base of elytra blackish or very dark brown, underside and legs variably dark reddish brown.

***Parastasia diversipennis* Ohaus, 1911**
(figs. 70-73)

Parastasia diversipennis Ohaus, 1911: 328 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 37 (catalogued, *P. vittata*-group);

Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).
Parastasia mirabilis Arrow, 1899: 491 (description of supposed ♀). *Syn. nov.*

Material.— The ♀ lectotype (Berlin), here designated, labelled "N.O. Borneo Kini Balu Waterstraat [sic]", print; "♀"; card with mouth parts; "*Parastasia diversipennis* Ohs Cotype", red, Ohaus' hand; "*P. mirabilis* Ar. m.d. Type vergl. 14.xi.02", blue, hand and print combined. Ohaus (1911) studied 23 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ from Brunei (Waterstradt). From this series I saw one ♂ (Berlin), labelled "N. Borneo Brunei Waterstradt S.", print; "Typus", red, print; "*Parastasia diversipennis* Ohs", red, Ohaus' hand; it is here designated paralectotype. Both with my red, typewritten lectotype, respectively paralectotype label. Twenty more specimens (Berlin) with identical Brunei label, most probably part of the above-mentioned 28 ones, but lacking Ohaus' type labels. One ♂ (Berlin) labelled "Sandakan Borneo Baker", print; "13679", handwritten; "*Parastasia diversipennis* Ohs ♂ Cotype", red, Ohaus' hand, probably an erroneous addition as the specimen does not figure in Ohaus' text. One ♀ (Paris), paralectotype of *P. mirabilis*, see above. Three ♂♂ (London), from Sungkai, Malaysia (1) and Tawau, Sabah (2), the latter ones "bore on cocoa pod". One ♀ (London), Johore, Malaysia.

Synonymy.— Arrow (1899) described a female, erroneously considering it conspecific with the male of his *P. mirabilis*. Ohaus (1911) recognized the error and described females, together with the legitimate males, as new species, *P. diversipennis*. For further discussion of *P. mirabilis* and the synonymy *P. diversipennis* = *P. mirabilis* female (*syn. nov.*), see notes on *Parastasia mirabilis* in the section on *P. discolor*.

Description.— Length: 15-17 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish to black, pronotum yellowish or reddish brown, with a reddish brown to, mainly in female, blackish area, varying in size from slightly narrower than scutellum to occupying a large part of disc, the scutellum, elytra, tergites and legs yellowish brown to variably dark chestnut brown, except the black fore tibiae, underside dark reddish brown to blackish, but the mesometasternal protrusion always considerably, and margins of sternites mostly somewhat, lighter.

Galea: the three apical teeth thick and long, the three parallel basal ones long and much slenderer, their bases partly fused.

Labrum: strongly transverse, trapezoid, anterior margin slightly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus subrectilinear, sides curved, but subrectilinear and parallel before eye-canthus, median denticles acute, erect, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge interrupted in median one-fourth to one-third, the remaining parts slightly curved, sharp, rather high, but without denticles at junction with lateral margin, surface somewhat shining, with large, dense, partly coalescent and rugulose punctures anteriorly and in a shallow, ill-defined, triangular depression on frons, remaining surface with much smaller, widely separated punctures, slightly denser along eyes. In female punctation stronger, anterior denticles and clypeofrontal ridge higher.

Pronotum: lateral margins nearly straight and subparallel posteriorly, mediolateral angle strongly rounded off, posterior margin convex, but shortly sinuate before the slightly obtuse posterolateral angle, mediolateral depressions small and shallow, a shallow, slightly curved, narrow supplementary depression close to the mediolateral angle, present in most specimens, lateral margins thickly, nearly homogeneously, marginate, surface nearly completely shining medioposteriorly, dulled by an extremely fine microsculpture everywhere else, punctures round, very small and shallow, and widely spaced on the shining area, gradually somewhat larger, less spaced

and, partly, slightly transverse towards anterior margin and, more notably so, lateral margin. In female punctures slightly larger and deeper.

Elytra: lateral margins straight to weakly sinuate, parallel to slightly divergent anteriorly, apical margin somewhat convex, sometimes nearly straight or even slightly concave before apicosutural angle, directed forward towards this angle, which is obtuse, suture weakly tectiform at apex, sometimes slightly angular at apical angle, lateral margination rather abruptly narrowing near hind coxa, very narrow from level of apical umbo to suture, surface shining, with a vague, transverse depression in approximately middle of disc, punctures situated in three or four discal striae, fine, rather shallow, the lateral punctures at most visible as dark points in the deeper layers of the cuticle, much finer punctures, mixed with some larger ones, are irregularly scattered between the most dorsal striae, umbones weak, no setosity. In female the third and fourth striae, and often the second also, composed of simple, well-spaced punctures anteriorly, but, beginning in the shallow, transverse depression, formed by a fine, variably long and deep groove, prolonged by a scanty, variably long series of punctures towards apex, the more lateral striae only locally indicated by a few punctures, and, sometimes, short to rudimentary grooves, the second interstria, at the level of the scutellar apex, with a roundish, shallow depression covered by dense and coarse punctures, mediolateral area, at level of the anterior abdominal sternites, between sixth stria and lateral margin, with an extremely fine, dense, transverse striolation, dorsal interstriae somewhat convex, lateral ones virtually flat.

Propygidium: surface somewhat dulled by an extremely fine microsculpture, punctures more or less transversely crescent-shaped, widely separated, but slightly closer laterally, in some specimens a few anterior punctures with a very short, reclining seta, posterior margin evidently bisinuate, spiracles on one level with surface. In female punctures shallow, partly subtransverse, widely spaced anteriorly, still more spaced and shallower posteriorly, hardly visible in a median longitudinal zone.

Pygidium: anterior margin at a conspicuously lower level than posterior margin of propygidium, sides convex, apex rounded or faintly truncate, margins finely marginate, surface shining, even at $50\times$ hardly microsculptured, with a shallow, poorly defined depression on both sides before apex, punctures on disc widely spaced and strongly transverse, laterally and, still more, anteriorly closely and obliquely rugulose. In female anterior margin largely nearly on one level with posterior margin of propygidium, only a few marginal rugules, remaining surface with extremely fine, widely scattered, round punctures, each one situated on top of a weak elevation, visible only under strong illumination and magnification.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion long, amply surpassing middle coxae, apex narrow, acute, but rounded, mostly slightly curved upward, disc shining, with a fine median groove and many widely spaced, minute punctures, lateral parts with partly very dense, transverse to transversely rugulose punctures and numerous fine, suberect setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle subrectangular, weakly or not protruding inward, lateral teeth situated in somewhat more than apical third.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin subsinuate, terminal tooth strong, acute, somewhat upward-curved, submedian carina sharp, oblique.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, subequal, external middle and hind claws somewhat broader than the slender, simply acuminate, gently curved internal ones,

cleft, the lower branches slightly shorter than upper ones. In female all claws simply acuminate, internal fore claw slightly shorter than external one, middle and hind claws equal.

Parameres: symmetric, lateral margins weakly concave, dorsomedian area with a thick swelling along part of suture, apexes more or less acute in dorsal view, very acute and perpendicularly downward-directed in profile.

Parastasia dolens Fairmaire, 1879
(figs. 74-78, map 2c)

Parastasia dolens Fairmaire, 1879: 93 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 20 (colour variations); Ohaus, 1900: 238 (in *P. melanocephala*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued, *P. dolens*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1935: 5 (checklist Oceania, the only species from Fiji); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued).

Parastasia vitiensis Nonfried, 1891: 267 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 20 (*P. vitiensis* is the ♀ of *P. dolens*).

Material.— The ♂ lectotype (Paris) of *P. dolens*, here designated, labelled "2380", hand; "Museum Paris Collection Léon Fairmaire 1906", print; "*Parastasia Dolens* Fairm. I. Viti", Fairmaire's hand; "Type", red, print; my red, typewritten lectotype label. One ♂ paralectotype (Paris), here designated, with an identical Fairmaire label, tentatively considered here a paralectotype, and accordingly labelled. The ♀ lectotype (Berlin) of *P. vitiensis*, here designated, "Coll, Nonfried Fidji", print; "Type", Nonfried's hand; "*Parastasia vitiensis* A.F. Nonfried Type", Nonfried's hand. Nonfried described some coloric variability, apparently having studied several specimens; consequently this specimen is a syntype, here designated lectotype and accordingly labelled. Additional specimens (21) from the Fiji Islands (Leiden, London, Paris, Canberra); one of the Paris specimens bears, apart from a Fidji label, a large violet label "*P. bimaculata* Guér Nlle Calédonie Mo Bougier (Bourail)", handwritten, and one "Malacca", most probably an error.

Synonymy.— Ohaus (1898) considered *P. vitiensis* the female of *P. dolens*, implicitly synonymizing the names. The synonymy has never been contested.

Description.— Length: 9.5-15 mm.

Colour: head reddish to black, pronotum reddish orange to variably dark reddish, with a median and two lateral longitudinal black bands of variable width, sometimes occupying most or all of pronotal surface, sometimes the median one very poorly developed, scutellum and elytra reddish to black, underside and legs more or less following the tinge of dorsal surface, reddish brown to blackish. The females entirely black.

Galea: without any teeth.

Labrum: narrow, elongate, far protruding beyond clypeus, anterior margin angularly protruding, sides subparallel.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus slightly emarginate in middle, with two widely separated, low, erect, sharp denticles, lateral margins diverging, with a vertical, variably high and sharp denticle, rather close to the anterior denticles (according to their form and advanced situation the lateral denticles might not be homologous with the usual denticles at the lateral ends of the clypeofrontal ridge, see female), hardly any traces of a clypeofrontal ridge, surface somewhat dull by an extremely finemicrosculpture, shallowly depressed medioanteriorly, punctures large, deep, circular to

slightly transverse, dense to contiguous, mixed with a few smaller ones, vertex with a transverse, nearly impunctate area, many punctures, mainly laterally, with a fine seta, as long as up to three or four diameters of punctures, setae backward-directed, or, mainly near eyes, inward. In female the head is smaller in relation to the pronotum, the punctation still denser and partly rugulose, the four clypeal denticles higher and acute, traces of the clypeofrontal ridge are laterally present, without angular or dentiform protrusion at the junction with lateral margin.

Pronotum: lateral margins subparallel posteriorly, mediolateral angles strongly rounded off, posterior margin gently curved, weakly protruding before scutellum, anterolateral angle approximately rectangular, posterolateral angle obtuse, lateral margins finely carinate, mediolateral depressions round, surface nearly fully shining, with fine, widely spaced punctures medioposteriorly, gradually somewhat more microsculptured and duller towards anterior and anterolateral margins, the punctures here increasingly large, deep, partly umbilicate, sometimes contiguous. In female anterolateral punctures still larger, closer, often confluent and crescent-shaped, sometimes a vestigial longitudinal median groove anteriorly.

Elytra: lateral margins in anterior ca two thirds rectilinear and slightly divergent, posterior margin hardly curved, approximately perpendicular to length axis, consequently the apicosutural angle nearly rectangular, suture faintly elevate before apex, lateral margination wide near humeral umbo, gradually and strongly narrower from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, reaching suture, surface shining, with two very shallow and narrow grooves from base to apex, the normal punctures nearly all represented by a fine, dark spot in the deeper layers of the cuticle only, the spots ranged in 10 or 11 more or less regular series, much finer punctures are irregularly distributed over whole surface, most numerous between suture and first groove, but scarce nevertheless, and difficult to see everywhere, umbones flat, especially the apical one, no setosity. In female traces of more grooves are discernible and the punctures are slightly larger and more numerous.

Propygidium: surface dull, microsculptured, with numerous punctures, fine and widely spaced along anterior margin, considerably larger and sometimes somewhat transverse in posterior two thirds, mixed with some much smaller ones, many punctures with a reclining seta, as long as one to several diameters of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface. In female the microsculpture stronger, punctures relatively larger and deeper.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex broadly and flatly rounded, margins finely marginate, surface somewhat convex in profile, nearly fully shining, with numerous well-separated punctures, mixed larger and smaller, mostly roundish, but densely rugulose laterally, many punctures with a suberect seta, generally shorter than diameter of punctures, only visible under a favourable angle of illumination. In female surface nearly flat in profile, punctures, except preapically, considerably closer, many more or less coalescent.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion short, apex obtusangular, rounded, disc shining, finely longitudinally grooved in middle, nearly impunctate, lateral parts densely, partly somewhat transversely punctate, most punctures with a long, curved, suberect seta. In female groove somewhat deeper, impunctate area narrower.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, strongly curved inward, lateral teeth situated in approximately apical half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a strong and sharp tooth, submedian dorsolateral carina very oblique, bearing several variably large teeth.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, subequal, shorter than middle and hind claws, external middle and hind claws broader than the slender, simply acuminate internal ones, apically incised, the lower branches hardly to much shorter than dorsal branches, sometimes reduced to a small angular protrusion or not present at all. In female all claws simply acuminate, subequal, gently curved.

Parameres: symmetric, fused along dorsomedian margins, shallowly depressed and somewhat transparent in approximately apical half, the area around the depression somewhat swollen, lateral margins weakly sinuate, apexes round.

Parastasia duchoni Ohaus, 1898

(figs. 79-82)

Caelidia quinquemaculata; Dejean, 1833: 155 (catalogued; nomen nudum); Dejean, 1837: 172 (same); Burmeister, 1844: 371 (*Caelidia* mentioned, not described, nor the species).

Parastasia bicolor var. *duchoni* Ohaus, 1898: 9 (description).

Parastasia duchoni; Ohaus, 1900: 256 (*P. duchoni* is a valid species); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued, *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Parastasia quinquemaculata Arrow, 1899: 494 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (synonymy).

Material.— The ♀ holotype (Berlin) of *P. duchoni*, with labels “Java Mt Kawi Res. Pasuruan V.M. Duchon”, print; “*Parastasia Duchoni* Ohs ♀ Type”, red, Ohaus’ hand; “*Par. bicolor* v. *Duchoni* Oh”, greenish, black frame, probably a heading label from Nonfried’s collection; Ohaus’ type label must be a later addition as he recognized *P. duchoni* as a species in 1900 only; nevertheless, the data on the locality label fit exactly with Ohaus’ (1898) text, and as he explicitly described a single specimen, I consider it the holotype and it is accordingly labelled. One ♀ (Amsterdam), “Java Kawie Bg”; “Ohaus determ. *Parastasia Duchoni* Ohs Cotype”, Ohaus’ hand; “Syntype”, red, print; for the reason mentioned above this can not be a syntype. The ♂ lectotype (London) of *P. quinquemaculata*, labelled “Type”, round, red margin, print; “60.15 E.i.c.”, print; “Java Horsfield”, print; “250”, hand; “*Parastasia 5-maculata* Arrow ♂ Type”, Arrow’s hand. Two paralectotypes, a ♂ (London) labelled “490”, hand; “67.45”, print; “*Caelidia quinquemaculata* mihi, h. in Nov. Holland. D. Gory”, Dejean’s hand; “so named in Reiches Collection C.Waterhouse”, print; a ♀ (Paris) “Java”, hand; “Ex Musaco James Thomson”, print; “Ritsemma vidit 1896”; “*5-maculata* Arrow ♀”, Arrow’s hand. Arrow stated to have described three specimens, two in London, one in Paris, no doubt the specimens cited above, which are here designated lectotype and paralectotypes, and accordingly labelled with my red, typewritten labels. Additional specimens from Java (5) and Sumatra (1), (Amsterdam, Berlin, Leiden, Paris). (Ohaus, 1918: Sumbawa).

Synonymy.— Burmeister (1844) mentioned the genus name *Caelidia*, a catalogue name of Dejean (1833, 1837), but postponed its formal establishment to a moment when he could have studied the specimen, a moment that as far as I could trace never came. As a consequence *Caelidia* and *C. quinquemaculata* remained nomina nuda.

According to Arrow (1899), Dejean’s specimen bearing his manuscript name *Caelidia quinquemaculata* (Nova Hollandia), and a similar ♂ (Java, Horsfield) are in London, and a similar ♀ (Java) in Paris. These are apparently the three syntypes, referred to by Arrow: “I shall describe this insect under the name given to it by Dejean”: *P. quinquemaculata* (see paragraph on studied material). A year before, Ohaus (1898) had described *P. bicolor* var. *duchoni*, but in 1900 he declared *P. duchoni* a valid species, identical to Dejean’s (and Arrow’s) *P. quinquemaculata*. So Ohaus and Arrow both published a replacement name, though along different ways, for Dejean’s name. Ohaus’ name has priority and *P. quinquemaculata* is a synonym, formalized by Ohaus (1918).

Description.— Length: 10.5-13 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish brown to nearly black, pronotum light reddish orange, anterior margin narrowly darkened, disc with two reddish to black, subcircular spots and often a vague dark spot near mediolateral depression, scutellum dark reddish to nearly black, elytral basic colour as in pronotum or a shade darker, with a dark reddish to black, variably large spot near scutellum and one on the humeral umbo, lateral and apical part from narrowly to widely darkened, the dark area sometimes reaching the humeral dark spot. Propygidium and pygidium reddish orange to reddish black, sometimes pygidium with two median somewhat darker spots, underside as pygidium, legs light brownish, with variably large dark areas, e.g. the apexes of femora and tibiae.

Galea: one of the three free teeth in apical half thick, the two other ones equally long, but slenderer, the three basal ones long and slender, not fused, in a single row.

Labrum: transverse, trapezoid, anterior margin with a median angular protrusion.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus subrectilinear, sides curved, subparallel before eye-canthus, anterior denticles low, obtuse, perpendicular or slightly reclined, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge reduced to a very short and low rest near base of eye-canthus, or completely absent, surface somewhat mat by microsculpture, clypeus with very shallow, partly contiguous or transversely rugulose punctures, on frons gradually more round and more separated towards vertex, where they are very small and widely spaced, punctures along eyes very dense, oblong, partly rugulose. In female anterior denticles wider, higher and sharper, punctures larger, deeper and denser.

Pronotum: lateral margins straight or slightly concave and convergent after the strongly rounded mediolateral angles, posterior margin nearly evenly weakly convex, lateral margin finely carinate, posterolateral and anterolateral angles obtuse, surface somewhat shining, with variably evident microsculpture at 50 ×, mediolateral depression shallow to hardly discernible, punctures circular to weakly transverse or oblong, variably small and deep, rather evenly distributed, mostly separated by several diameters, a short trace of a narrow, longitudinal, median, impunctate zone before scutellum may be present.

Elytra: lateral margins subsinuate or straight, parallel anteriorly, posteriorly margin convex, strongly directed forward towards the very obtuse and rounded apicosutural angle, suture somewhat tectiform shortly before apex, lateral margination wide near humeral umbo, gradually and strongly narrower, cariniform, from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, virtually absent over some distance before suture, surface shining, but under strong magnification a fine microsculpture is visible, punctures in eight or nine variably evident striae, and irregularly distributed in the interstriae, round to horseshoe-shaped, often umbilicate, well-spaced, variably large, in the interstriae mixed with much finer, widely scattered, locally somewhat seriate punctures, apical umbo hardly or not discernible, no setosity. In female punctures often somewhat larger and deeper.

Propygidium: surface strongly microsculptured, with a silky gloss, but narrow zones along anterior and posterior margins somewhat shining, punctures small, shallow, round to subtransverse, partly difficult to see in the microsculpture, slightly larger and deeper in the more shining zones, most punctures with a semierect seta,

as long as two to four times diameter of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex subtruncate, margins finely but apically more widely carinate, surface slightly convex in profile, shining but finely micro-sculptured (50 ×), punctures coarse, close, mostly transversely to obliquely crescent-shaped to rugulose, a variably wide, anteromedian, longitudinal band is impunctate, many punctures with a fine, reclining seta, as long as several to many diameters of punctures, the longest ones in apical and apicolateral areas. In female profile hardly convex.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion hardly surpassing middle coxae or not at all, apex obtusangular, strongly rounded, disc with a fine median groove, virtually impunctate, lateral parts densely ruguloso-punctate, with numerous, dense, erect, long setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, not curved inward, lateral teeth small, situated in less than apical third, dorsal and lateral surfaces without dense setosity.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin evenly curved, ending in a sharp, somewhat upward curved tooth, no submedian, dorsolateral carina, dorsal half of lateral surface with widely scattered, long, reclining setae, somewhat shorter ones in ventral half. In female tibia slenderer, dorsal margin less curved.

Tarsus: segments 1-4 in middle tarsus strongly transverse, fourth one ventrally somewhat prolonged, fifth curved, shorter than 1-4 combined. In female segments not transverse, somewhat cylindrical.

Claws: internal fore claw deeply incised, broader than, but as long as the simply acuminate external one, internal middle and hind claws slender, simply acuminate, gently curved, external middle claw apically incised, the upper branch slender, acute, shorter than lower branch, which is lobiform, nearly perpendicular to the upper one, and corresponding with the protrusion of fourth tarsal segment, external hind claw slenderer than the middle one, but still broader than the internal claw, deeply cleft, the branches nearly parallel, slender. In female both fore claws simply acuminate, slender, subequal, external middle and hind claws cleft, ventral branches much shorter than the dorsal ones.

Parameres: symmetric, widely separated dorsally over more than half length, ventrally completely contiguous, lateral margins subrectilinear, apex rounded, somewhat acute in profile.

***Parastasia ephippium* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864**

(figs. 83-90)

Parastasia ephippium Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864: 148 (description, figure); Ohaus, 1898: 16 (redescription); Ohaus, 1900: 251 (parameres of *P. ephippium* figured); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

Parastasia niasiana Ohaus, 1898: 16 (description); Arrow, 1899: 485 (*P. niasiana* is a synonym of *P. ephippium*, the ♂ and ♀, respectively, of a single species).

Parastasia ephippium var. *castanea* Ohaus, 1900: 251 (description; synonymy of *P. ephippium* and *P. niasiana* accepted); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued as subspecies *castanea*). **Syn. nov.**

Material.— The ♀ lectotype (Leiden), of *P. ephippium*, labelled "Muller Sumatra", print; "type", orange, print; "type", blue, hand; "*Parastasia ephippium* Voll. type", hand. The ♀ paralectotype (Leiden), "Ludeking Sumatra", print; the same three type labels. Both here designated and with my red, type-written lectotype, resp. paralectotype label. The ♂ lectotype (Berlin) of *P. niasiana*, "Nias Ombolata", print; "*Parastasia niasiana* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♂ paralectotype (Berlin), "Is. Nias 1897-98 U. Raap", print; same Ohaus label, but Cotype. One ♂ paralectotype (Leiden), labelled "Dr Fr. Ohaus Nias", round, hand; custodial name label; doubtless the "one specimen in the Leiden Museum" from Ohaus' (1898) text. The three here designated and with my lectotype, resp. paralectotype labels. Two ♀♀ (Berlin) with same Raap labels and "*Parastasia niasiana* Ohs. Cotype", red, Ohaus' hand; they can not be cotypes, as Ohaus (1898) expressly stated to have described three ♂♂ and the ♀ to be unknown to him. One ♂ (Paris), "Sarawak"; "Det. Dr Ohaus *P. ephippium* v. *castanea* Ohaus Typ.", a simple colour variety. One ♂ (Genoa), "Sumatra Siboga Aprile 1886 Modigliani"; "Typus", print, red ink; "*ephippium* Sn. var. *castanea* Ohaus", Gestro's hand; "Syntypus *Parast. ephippium* var. *castanea* Ohaus 1900", recent custodial label. Additional specimens (39) from Malay Peninsula (1), Sumatra, Nias (inclus. 11 specimens from the Raap series), Banka (1), Sabah (1), W. Java (1) and a few without (exact) locality (Amsterdam, Berlin, Genoa, Leiden, London, Paris, Sabah).

Synonymy.— Arrow (1899) demonstrated that *P. niasiana* and *P. ephippium* are the male and female, respectively, of a single species, thus synonymizing the names. The var. *castanea*, expressly described by Ohaus as a colour form, has been collected (Sumatra) in the same locality as normal *P. ephippium*. Machatschke (1972) erroneously catalogued it as a subspecies, but as it is a simple colour variety, it is synonymized here (syn. nov.).

Description.— Length: 18-23.5 mm.

Colour: entirely reddish black to black, but elytra with a circumscutellar yellowish brown to dark reddish area, generally largest and lightest in females, this area sometimes extended angularly to about half the width of elytron, or, on the other hand, reduced to a spot near apex of scutellum. The var. *castanea* is variably dark reddish brown, with the lighter area small and hardly contrasting with the rest of the elytra, or absent.

Galea: three strong, free teeth in apical half, the three basal ones much slenderer, largely fused, only their apices free.

Labrum: subtrapezoid, much wider than long, anterior margin straight to shallowly emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, sides strongly diverging, curved towards base of eye-canthus, anterior denticles low, obtuse, erect, clypeofrontal ridge interrupted in median one third, high and sharply carinate, slightly angular at junction with lateral margin of clypeus, surface with a slight silky gloss, especially on frons, clypeus somewhat rugulose punctate, frons with widely spaced, partly somewhat rugulose punctures, those on vertex much smaller and scarcer, no setae. In female the anterior denticles much higher and sharp, the clypeofrontal ridge medially interrupted over a longer distance, forming, at the junction with the finely carinate lateral margin, a sharp denticle, punctation, especially on frons, considerably denser, more or less rugulose transversely or obliquely.

Pronotum: lateral margins straight or slightly concave and subparallel posteriorly, posterior margin weakly sinuate laterally, mediolateral angle strongly rounded, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, carina along lateral margin considerably thicker posteriorly than anteriorly, surface with a more or less dull silky gloss, caused by a very fine microsculpture, punctures very small and widely scattered in a variably large median area, gradually larger, denser and deeper towards anterior

and lateral margins, mediolateral depressions shallow, round, an oblique, narrow groove behind the depression, and one near posterolateral angle, may be present. In female punctures denser and deeper, partly transverse to rugulose, this coarser punctation sometimes covering more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of surface, the grooves absent.

Elytra: lateral margins subparallel anteriorly and nearly straight, apical margin nearly straight, only slightly directed forward towards the nearly rectangular apico-sutural angle, suture somewhat elevate in posterior half, with or without a short terminal denticle, lateral margination wide anteriorly, narrow, more or less cariniform, from level of hind coxa, virtually obsolete from level of apical umbo to suture, surface fully shining, hardly or not microsculptured, except for an evidently microsculptured area between apical umbo and apical margin, punctures very small, irregularly and widely scattered, often hardly distinguishable at lower magnifications, umbones well-developed, no setosity. In female the light areas sometimes very faintly dull, a shallow groove along side of scutellum separates the yellowish area from the narrow, juxtascutellar blackish zone.

Propygidium: surface weakly dulled along anterior margin, gradually much more so towards posterior margin, punctures hardly visible anteriorly, gradually larger, deeper, and medially somewhat transverse posteriorly, obliquely to longitudinally reticulately rugulose posterolaterally, only the small anterior punctures with a very short seta, spiracle on one level with surface. In female anterior third to half shining, with dense and fine punctures and many reclining setae, short, but nevertheless as long as two to four times diameter of punctures, this punctate area rather sharply separated from the posterior area, bearing extremely close, fine, narrow, longitudinal, fusiform (with sharp anterior and posterior apexes) punctures, this area with a silky gloss, if seen from lateral, because of the light reflected from the sides of the fusiform punctures, posterior margin slightly protruding in middle, spiracle vertical, situated in the posterior wall of a deep, roundish excavation.

Pygidium: sides very weakly sinuate, apex flatly and widely rounded, margins finely carinate, surface slightly more shining than propygidium, covered with dense rugules, more or less transverse in median and apical areas, oblique laterally, or in a wide and flat curve from side to side, no setosity. In female marginal carina somewhat thicker, somewhat angularly elevate along apex, apex emarginate, lateral ends and middle of the emargination somewhat protruding, surface with a silky gloss under certain aspects, densely covered with rugules, patterned as in fig. 90, the rugules in the preapical area being shorter and less dense than the lateral ones.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion slightly surpassing middle coxae, obtuse, disc shining, with scarce, widely spaced, small punctures, punctures in lateral parts gradually larger, deeper, denser, more transversely rugulose, the numerous setae long, erect to reclining. In female protrusion still shorter.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, strongly curved inward, lateral teeth large, basal and median ones nearly perpendicular to length axis of tibia, teeth situated in apical half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, with a sharp, slender, somewhat upward-bent terminal tooth, submedian carina sharp, strongly oblique.

Claws: fore claws equal, simply acuminate, shorter than middle and hind ones, internal middle and hind claws slender, gently curved, simply acuminate, external middle and hind claws deeply cleft, the lower branches shorter than the upper ones.

Parameres: nearly symmetric, not fused, in lateral view both divided, from approximately middle, into a wide dorsal lobe and a very slender ventral lobe, in dorsal view the ventral lobes completely hidden by the dorsal lobes, which have somewhat contorted apices.

Parastasia exophthalma spec. nov.
(figs. 91-93)

Material.— The ♂ holotype (London), labelled "Arfak Mts Dutch New Guinea", print; "*P. bimaculata* Guérin", handwritten; my red, typewritten holotype label. The ♂ paratype (Canberra) is from "New Guinea Amazon Bay Area, Dogon 2300 ft. 13.9-11.12. 1962 W.W. Brandt", print, with my paratype label. The species is evidently widely distributed in New Guinea, Arfak is in the Bird's Head, Amazon in the extreme SE of the island.

Description.— Length: 12-13.5 mm.

Colour: head black, clypeus brownish, rest of insect yellowish brown with the following pattern: pronotum with two variably large brownish black spots in posterior third of disc, before the lateral angles of scutellum, and, in one specimen, a quadrangular median one behind the head, each elytron with a variably large dark spot near apex of scutellum, and several, more or less evident, irregular, mostly asymmetrical, variably dark spots, on disc, propygidium with a darkened area along anterior margin, variably small parts of underside and legs somewhat darkened, reddish to brown.

Mandible: very obliquely truncate, nearly acuminate, apex curved upward.

Galea: narrowly triangular, with only one minute basal denticle.

Labrum: transverse but rather narrow, anterior margin straight or slightly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, sides nearly straight and strongly diverging anteriorly, straight and parallel in posterior one-third, anterior denticles sharp, erect, close, all margins finely carinate, the blunt, low, medially widely interrupted clypeofrontal ridge somewhat angularly elevate at junction with lateral margin, surface shining, hardly microsculptured (50 ×), clypeus and anterior part of frons more or less shallowly ruguloso-punctate, rest of head with isolated or partially coalescent, variably large, roundish punctures, smallest posteriorly, many punctures with a fine, erect seta, often as long as four diameters of punctures, eyes conspicuously bulging.

Pronotum: lateral margins subparallel posteriorly, mediolateral angle flatly rounded, posterior margin slightly variably flatly curved, subsinuate laterally, lateral margins finely carinate, the carina including the obtuse posterolateral angles, surface shining, slightly microsculptured along lateral margins, mediolateral depressions shallow, roundish, ill-delimited, a narrow, curved groove at some distance from posterolateral angle, punctures round, fine and scarce before scutellum, gradually somewhat larger, deeper and denser towards anterior and lateral margins, but mostly well-spaced (in the Arfak specimen the punctures more or less evenly distributed), many punctures with a fine seta, considerably shorter than a half diameter of punctures, only visible at high magnification and favourable illumination.

Scutellum: sides weakly convex, apex strongly obtusangular and rounded, surface shining, with minute, widely separated punctures.

Elytra: lateral margins slightly divergent and subsinuate anteriorly, apical margin nearly straight, apicosutural angle nearly rectangular, suture tectiform in posterior one third, lateral margination wide anteriorly, fine and obtuse from level of hind coxae to suture, surface shining, punctures in ten striae per elytron, small, annulate, round to oblong, separated by one to several diameters, discal striae in incomplete, shallow, narrow grooves, interstriae flat or weakly convex, with scarce, widely separated similar punctures, irregularly distributed and sometimes slightly transversely rugulose, mixed with widely scattered, much finer punctures, no setosity visible (50 ×).

Propygidium: surface microsculptured, dull, punctures small along anterior margin, gradually considerably larger posteriorly, larger ones strongly transverse and widely separated medially, close and somewhat rugulose posterolaterally, several punctures with a very short, hardly discernible seta (50 ×, oblique illumination), spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex subtruncate, margins finely carinate, surface shining, hardly microsculptured, with long, close, transverse rugules along anterior margin, curved to oblique ones near lateral angles, rest of surface with shallow, roundish, widely separated punctures (the rugulose area larger in the Arfak specimen), no setosity visible, spiracles on one level with surface.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex obtusangular, rounded, disc with a fine median groove and widely separated, fine punctures in middle, the punctures gradually denser on lateral parts of disc, very dense, partly coalescent towards lateral margins of sternite, most with a long, fine, semierect seta.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle subrectangular, not protruding inward, lateral teeth obliquely forward-directed, situated in apical third of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, with a sharp apical tooth, dorsolateral carina simple, postmedian, oblique.

Claws: both fore claws simply acuminate, internal one slightly broader than external one, external middle and hind claws somewhat wider than internal ones, all slender, simply acuminate, gently curved.

Parameres: symmetric, not fused, but contiguous, lateral margins abruptly widened from somewhat before middle, apices individually rounded, in profile acute and curved downward, juxtasutural area elevated above general level of parameres, disc of the widened area transparent.

Note.— The species is very similar to *P. nigromaculata*, but its size, colour and several other characters justify species status. One of the shared characters is the nearly toothless galea. Ohaus (1918: 33) placed *P. nigromaculata*, probably without checking its galea, in a group with normally toothed galeas. In Ohaus' vision the species with a (nearly) simple galea should have the external middle and hind claws cleft, in *P. exophthalma* they are simple.

Etymology.— *Exophthalma* (Gr.) = with protruding eyes.

Parastasia femorata Burmeister, 1844
(figs. 94-99)

Parastasia femorata Burmeister, 1844: 375 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 9 (*P. femorata* and *P. nigripennis*)

Sharp considered synonyms of *P. bicolor* Westwood); Arrow, 1899: 494 (description of *P. ruficollis*); Ohaus, 1900: 255 (synonymization revoked, parameres figured; *P. ruficollis* considered a coloric form of *P. femorata*; *P. duchoni* not a variety but a valid species); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (*P. femorata* and *P. ruficollis* - as a valid species - catalogued, both in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Parastasia femorata var. *flavobrunnea* Ohaus, 1900: 255 (description).

Material.— The ♂ lectotype (Halle), labelled "MLU Halle, WB Zoologie, S. - Nr. 81319 T, - Nr."; standing under a yellow Burmeister label "*femorata** Java Jgh.", Burmeister's hand (Jgh. = Junghuhn, the collector mentioned in Burmeister's text). The asterisk indicates nearly certainly (Krikken, pers. comm.) that it is a specimen used by Burmeister for his description. As it is not completely certain that it was the only one, it is here designated lectotype, labelled with my red, typewritten lectotype label. The ♀ in the Halle collection with the same number label, standing next to the ♂, can not be a syntype, as Burmeister expressly described only the ♂. One ♂ (Berlin), from W. Java, "*P. femorata* Burm. var. *flavobrunnea* Ohaus Type", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♂ (London), from Java, is a paralectotype of *P. ruficollis* Arrow. Additional specimens (ca 260) all from Java, except three from Sumatra: Lebong Tandai, and a few without exact locality (Amsterdam, Berlin, Leiden, London, Paris). Most were collected in mountain areas, up to 1300 m. A ♂ and ♀ from Nongkodjadar (Leiden) are the only specimens found in copula of all *Parastasia* studied for this revision. (Ohaus, 1900: Malacca; 1918: Borneo).

Description.— Length: male 9-11.5, female 9.5-13 mm.

Colour: in most males head dark reddish to black, pronotum reddish orange, scutellum variably dark brown, elytra reddish brown, often somewhat darker than pronotum, underside dark reddish brown, legs often somewhat lighter. In other males pronotum with somewhat darker, brownish patches (var. *flavobrunnea*), sometimes occupying nearly whole surface, the same holds for the elytra; in rare cases the elytra only, or the whole insect is black. The females are always black, sometimes with a reddish tinge.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, one of the basal ones as large and free, the other two slenderer and partly fused.

Labrum: much wider than long, anterior margin flatly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, the median denticles very low and obtuse, lateral margins straight and parallel towards eye-canthus, no trace of clypeofrontal ridge, surface slightly dull to nearly shining, depending on the development of the microsculpture, punctures variably large, shallow, round to slightly horseshoe-shaped, often somewhat umbilicate, rugulose coalescent invariably large areas, especially on clypeus and along margins, well-spaced elsewhere, finer and widely spaced along posterior margin of head, most punctures with an extremely fine seta, shorter than a half diameter of puncture (50 ×, favourable illumination). In female anterior denticles higher, a widely interrupted clypeofrontal ridge is present, punctures often somewhat larger, closer and deeper.

Pronotum: lateral margins posteriorly nearly parallel, subrectilinear or, in a slightly more lateral view, subsinuate, posterior margin weakly convex, somewhat sinuate laterally, lateral margin finely marginate, the margination sometimes including the strongly rounded, obtuse posterolateral angle, mediolateral angle completely rounded, mediolateral depressions very small and shallow, or absent, surface nearly fully shining before scutellum, gradually somewhat dull towards anterior and lateral margins, punctures very fine and shallow before scutellum, somewhat deeper and larger everywhere else, more or less evenly distributed, mostly separated by one to

several diameters, the larger punctures sometimes transverse or halfmoon-shaped. In female the mediolateral depression mostly larger and deeper, the sides somewhat duller, punctures coarser and denser, the sinuation of lateral margin often very evident.

Elytra: lateral margins subparallel to slightly divergent and nearly straight in anterior half, apical margin weakly curved, but directed forward towards the strongly obtuse, nearly completely rounded apicosutural angle, suture more or less elevate in posterior half, without apical denticle, lateral margination very narrow from level of hind coxae, still narrower along apical margin, surface nearly fully shining, hardly or very faintly microsculptured, punctures in ca ten, sometimes partly somewhat geminate striae, small, shallow, roundish, often weakly umbilicate or locally crescent-shaped, well-separated, interstriae, at least several of them, with similar, irregularly scattered punctures, mixed with scarce, widely scattered, much finer and shallower punctures, sometimes many punctures with a very short, hardly visible seta, shorter than half a diameter of puncture, umbones weak. In female punctures somewhat larger, deeper and more numerous.

Propygidium: surface with a dull silky gloss, caused by a well-developed microsculpture, somewhat less dull in a narrow zone along posterior margin, punctures scarce and subcircular in the dull area, more transverse, closer, locally somewhat transversely rugulose, in a variably large posterior area, mixed with numerous, half as large, widely spaced, more or less regularly distributed ones, most of the larger punctures with a reclining seta, from ca two to five times as long as diameter of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides rectilinear to very weakly convex, apex truncate and shallowly emarginate, margins marginate, surface shining, laterally weakly microsculptured, anteriorly with a variably long zone with long, dense, often coalescent, somewhat reticulate, undulating rugules, in posterior two thirds to three fourths gradually dissolving into shorter rugules and transverse to subcircular, more or less isolated punctures, anteriorly with numerous, reclining setae, longer than in propygidium, gradually more erect and much longer posteriorly, before apex longer than one third of length of pygidium. In female apex simply curved, the preapical setae at most reaching ca one sixth of length of pygidium.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion hardly surpassing middle coxae, narrow, apex acute-angled, but somewhat rounded, disc shining, weakly microsculptured, with a narrow median groove and scarce, widely separated, minute punctures, in lateral parts punctures gradually much larger and deeper, and mostly strongly, more or less transversely, rugulose, setae long, fine, reclining.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, not protruding inward, lateral teeth in ca apical third, obliquely forward directed, dorsolateral area with dense, stiff, erect bristles, this area sharply separated from rest of dorsal surface by a fine ridge, sides of tibia subparallel. In female lateral teeth larger, less directed forward, laterodorsal surface with scarce, much shorter setae, external margin weakly convex.

Middle tibia: dorsal and ventral margins evenly curved, but terminal tooth somewhat upward directed, no dorsolateral, submedian carina, dorsal half of lateral surface with numerous thick, stiff bristles, somewhat shorter and thicker than the ones in fore tibia. In female dorsal margin sinuate, ventral margin subrectilinear, tibia consequently slenderer, bristles much less numerous, slenderer.

Tarsus: segments 1-4 in middle tarsus short and very broad, fifth nearly as long as the others combined, thick, curved. In female tarsus much longer and slenderer, as long as tibia.

Claws: internal fore claw somewhat broader than the simply acuminate, curved external one, apically incised, internal middle and hind claws slenderer than external ones, simply acuminate and gently curved, external middle claw cleft, the upper branch fine, acuminate, the lower branch lobiform, more or less perpendicular to upper branch, corresponding with a ventral protrusion of fourth tarsal segment, external hind claw deeply cleft, the branches subparallel, equally long, acute, slender. In female both fore claws slender, acuminate, internal middle and hind claws simply acuminate, slender, external middle and hind claws broader than internal ones, deeply cleft, branches acute, subparallel, the lower one somewhat broader than upper one.

Parameres: symmetric, fused in basal area, close but free apically, apical third with two lateral, thinly chitinized elevations, the space between the elevations membranous, if moistened the membrane somewhat swollen and filling part of the space, basal piece long and slender, its anterior part variably strongly curved to the left, in dorsal view.

Note.— Superficially *P. femorata*, *P. moultoni* and *P. nigripennis* are very similar. The parameres, however, are highly characteristic. Further, *P. nigripennis*, e.g., lacks the areas with dense setosity in fore and middle tibiae, present in *P. femorata* and *P. moultoni*; differences between the latter two species are described in the paragraph on *P. moultoni*.

Parastasia ferrieri Nonfried, 1895

(figs. 100-105, map 3a)

Parastasia ferrieri Nonfried, 1895: 289 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 15 (cited, in *P. confluens*-group); Arrow, 1899: 496 (detailed redescription, affinities discussed); Ohaus, 1900: 243 (in *P. ferrieri*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 32 (catalogued, in *P. confluens*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued, in *P. confluens*-group); Miwa, 1935: 26 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 38 (all names catalogued as of *P. ferrieri*, in *P. confluens*-group).

Parastasia ferrieri ferrieri; Nomura, 1966: 75 (the Loochoo subspecies catalogued).

Ohkubous ferrieri; Sawada, 1950a: 8; Sawada, 1950b: 268 (same); Kobayashi, 1973: 41 (re-establishment); Kobayashi, 1983: 16 (redescription).

Ohkubous ferrieri ferrieri; Nomura, 1960: 67 (Japanese forms catalogued as subspecies; from Amami-Oshima).

Ohkubous ferrieri quadridentatus; Nomura, 1960: 67 (Japanese forms catalogued as subspecies; from Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku).

Parastasia ferrieri sakishimana Nomura, 1965: 4 (description); Nomura, 1966: 75 (the Loochoo catalogued).

Parastasia formosana Ohaus, 1925b: 122 (description); Miwa, 1931: 294 (*P. formosana* catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued, in *P. confluens*-group);

Parastasia ferrieri formosana; Machatschke, 1972: 38 (catalogued).

Ohkubous quadridentatus Sawada, 1938: 73 (description);

Parastasia ferrieri tokarana Nomura, 1964: 56 (description; key to the three Japanese subspecies, Tokara Islands in the Ryu Kyu Archipelago); Nomura, 1966: 75 (the Loochoo subspecies catalogued).

Ohkubous ferrieri ichikawai Nakane, 1983: 142 (description).

Ohkubous ferrieri boninensis Nakane, 1983: 142 (description).

Material.— I could not trace Nonfried's type(s), from the type locality Oshima in the Ryu Kyu Arch. One ♂ (Berlin), type of *P. formosana*, with a label in Japanese, hand, 1922 print; "Formosa Horisha, Furuta S.", hand, "v.1924 ca 100 m" on underside, hand; "*Parastasia formosana* Ohs. Type", red, Ohaus' hand. The type label has been written after 1933, as is evident from the white print on its underside, reading "Ham", with the m half cut away, continued "mburg" (Hamburg) on the type label of *P. quadrimaculata*. Nevertheless, this may well be the holotype, as it exactly fits with most of Ohaus' text. One ♂ (Berlin), Ehoshiyama, Formosa, labelled *P. formosana* by Ohaus. Two ♂♂ (coll. Okajima), from Nara and Kochi Prefectures, on Honshu and Shikoku, respectively, named *Ohkubous ferrieri* f. *quadridentata* by Okajima (type locality of *P. quadridentata* is Showamura, Shikoku). Two ♀♀ (coll. Okajima), labelled *Ohkubous ferrieri* ssp. *sakishimana* by Okajima, from "Mt Omoto-dake, Ishigaki-jima Is., Loochoos, 7th Aug. 1973", the type locality of *sakishimana*. Ishigaki is in the Sakishima group, ca 200 km East from Taiwan. The ♂ holotype and ♀ paratype (coll. Nakane) of subspecies *ichikawai*, "Kawada, Is. Mikura 2.v.1974 (larva) 1/5. vii. 1975 (emerg.) T. Ichikawa", hand; "*Ohkubous ferrieri ichikawai* m. Det. T. Nakane"; "Holotype" and "Paratype", respectively, red, print. Mikura is ca 200 km South of Tokyo. Two ♂♂ and one ♀ (coll. Nakane), paratypes of subspecies *boninensis*, labelled "Ohmura, Chichijima, Bonin Is. 6.v.1975 T. Ichikawa", hand; "Paratype", orange, print; Nakane's name label. The Bonin group (= Ogasawara group) is ca 1.000 km South of Tokyo. One ♂ and one ♀ (coll. Okajima), from Haha-jima, in the same group, labelled subspecies *boninensis* by Okajima. Additional specimens (22) from Oshima, Amami group, in the Ryu Kyu Archipelago (coll. Howden, Leiden, Paris), including one ♂ labelled "Japan Ile d'Oshima, Naje. R.P. Ferrié 1894".

Synonymy and infraspecific taxa.— Several taxa have been described as species or subspecies different from *P. ferrieri* s. s., and partly synonymized and re-established afterwards. There is no consensus about the use of *Ohkubous* versus *Parastasia*:

1. *P. formosana* has been synonymized by Sawada (1950a), but according to Machatschke (1972), Kobayashi (1983), who studied many specimens from Taiwan, and Nakane (1988, pers. comm.) it is a subspecies. The two males I saw are somewhat different from *P. ferrieri* s. s. by the more parallel-sided body and small details of the parameres.

2. *P. quadridentata* has been synonymized by its own author (Sawada, 1950a), by Kobayashi (1973) and by Okajima (1988, pers. comm.: sometimes collected in the same habitat as *P. ferrieri*), but for Nomura (1960, 1964), Machatschke (1972) and Nakane (1988, pers. comm.) it is a subspecies. Apart from the characteristic uniformly dark colour I saw no difference from *P. ferrieri* s. s. The holotype probably has been destroyed in WW II (Okajima, 1988, pers. comm.).

3. Nomura (1964) gave weak sculptural differences for his subspecies *tokarana*. I could not study specimens from the Tokara Islands, but judging from the description the name may well be a synonym. For Machatschke (1972) it is a subspecies.

4. The holotype of subspecies *sakishimana*, according to Nomura's description, has several rufopiceous areas; Nomura considered it very nearly allied to *tokarana*, differing only in a few sculptural characters, insignificant in my opinion. I saw two uniformly reddish black 22 from the type locality, virtually identical to typical *P. ferrieri*. The name may well be synonym; for Machatschke (1972) and Okajima (1988, pers. comm.) it is a subspecies.

5. Nakane (1983) compared his subspecies *ichikawai* with *P. quadridentata*, a synonym of *P. ferrieri*. Judging from the types I studied, *P. f. ichikawai* is entirely within the range of variability of *P. ferrieri*, and most probably a synonym.

6. The only difference of *P. f. boninensis* from the nominal subspecies, given by Nakane, is the uniformly blackish dorsal surface. As such specimens occur also among *P. ferrieri* s.s., I suspect *P. f. boninensis* to be a synonym of the typical *P. ferrieri*, the more so as I could not find more differences in the paratypes I studied.

From the few specimens I studied, and their descriptions, I can not decide whether they are valid subspecies or simple variants. The used differentiating characters are mostly such ones, that are more or less variable in other species with a wide distribution. Study of more specimens per island should confirm their true status. I hope that my Japanese colleagues, who have easier access to specimens and Japanese references, will eventually come to a conclusion about the true relations of these forms.

7. *Parastasia* versus *Ohkubous*. As may be concluded from the references there is no consensus about

the generic status of *P. ferrieri*. Admittedly the species shows several peculiar characters. However, basing on them a separate genus for this one species would necessitate the splitting of *Parastasia* into many new genera, based on equally deviant characters (galea, elytral sculpture, propygidium, mesometasternal protrusion, construction of middle tibia, tarsus and claws, parameres, etc.). I recognize several groups of more or less closely related (similar) species, based on similarities in, e.g., labrum, galea, parameres, claw structure, mesometasternal protrusion, following partly Ohaus' ideas about group delimitation. For the moment, however, I prefer to maintain the unity of *Parastasia*, based on form and setosity of the fourth segment in hind tarsus, and consequently consider *Ohkubous* a synonym.

Note on the spelling "*ferriei*".— Sawada (1950 b) and Machatschke (1972) quoted Miwa's (1935) spelling "*P. ferriei*" as a synonym. Nonfried (1895) dedicated the species to "P. Ferrier, who collected it". Horn & Kahle (1935-37 : 75) said: "Ferrié... collected in the Riu Kiu Islands... material partly to Nonfried". One of Oberthür's (Paris) specimens has been collected by "R.P. Ferrié 1894". Whatever the exact spelling of the name, Nonfried's repeated spelling "*ferrieri*" can not be inadvertent and has been correctly applied by virtually all subsequent authors.

Note on the distribution.— Apart from the Bonin Archipelago, at ca 1.000 km South of Tokyo, all localities, from Taiwan to the Japanese main islands, are situated on the continental shelf, and in the area of the northward Kuro Shio Current. Are the isolated populations relics of a formerly more coherent continental distribution? Or were their ancestors transported in floating logs by the Kuro Shio? Larvae or adults are reported from decaying logs (Nakane, pers. comm.). Or was the species dispersed over so long distances by human activities, such as transport in fire wood or with plants? Nakane thinks of both possibilities, relics or transport. Factual transport never has been observed and no specimens are known from relevant continental areas.

Description.— The description covers the specimens from the Japanese main islands and the Amami group. For the other forms see the preceding notes.

Length: 10-15.5 mm.

Colour: head reddish black to black, pronotum orange to reddish, the mediolateral depressions and all margins narrowly blackened, scutellum as head, elytra dark reddish black or black, with a variably shaped, more or less transverse, reddish area, mostly occupying a large median zone, but not reaching suture, sometimes reduced to a small discal spot, propygidium reddish, pygidium in male orange to red, in female dark reddish to blackish, sometimes with a variably wide median brownish red band, underside and legs variably dark reddish or brownish.

Galea: reduced to a small, conical appendix on the maxilla.

Labrum: slightly broader than long, much narrower than anterior margin of clypeus, anterior margin straight, sometimes weakly emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, lateral margins straight, parallel or even weakly convergent, anterolateral angles, in contrast to virtually all other species, where they are more or less strongly rounded, nearly rectangular, anterior margin with two median, broad, erect, mostly obtuse denticles and a variably long and acute one at both anterolateral angles, clypeofrontal ridge represented only by short and weak rests, somewhat dentiformly elevate at junction with the finely carinate lateral margin of clypeus, surface shining, entirely covered by coarse, dense, shallow, irregular, annulate punctures, often transversely confluent, most punctures with a fine, suberect seta, often as long as four or five diameters of puncture. In female all denticles higher, clypeofrontal ridge more developed, the punctures still more irregular, the head relatively smaller.

Pronotum: anterior margin somewhat elevate and protruding in middle, lateral margins straight and parallel posteriorly, mediolateral angles completely rounded, posterior margin weakly convex, but slightly protruding and subtruncate before scutellum, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, lateral margin finely carinate, the carina amply continued on posterolateral angle, surface shining before scutellum, very weakly microsculptured laterally, a variably large, shallow, median depression anteriorly with a silky gloss caused by a variably stronger microsculpture, mediolateral depressions roundish, punctures fine, widely spaced, shallow, simple in a variably large area before scutellum, gradually closer and annulate towards anterior margin, and especially evidently so laterally, where they are often nearly contiguous, most punctures with semierect, golden seta, as long as several diameters of punctures, but oftens somewhat shorter before scutellum. In female the silky gloss in anterior part of disc stronger, punctures larger, deeper and denser, the median elevation of anterior margin higher.

Elytra: lateral margin straight or weakly sinuate and somewhat divergent in anterior two thirds, apical margin only weakly curved, somewhat directed forward towards the only somewhat obtuse apicosutural angle, suture finely carinate posteriorly, lateral margin with a series of close setigerous punctures, representing the margination, surface shining, punctures annulate to horseshoe-shaped, situated in ca ten striae per elytron, interstria between sutural and first discal striae very broad, second and third striae, and fourth and fifth ones, respectively, geminate, the other ones approximately equidistant, strial punctures often lengthwise coalescent or at least very close, the interstrial punctures irregularly distributed, simple, considerably smaller, most numerous laterally, nearly all with a semierect seta, slightly shorter than the pronotal ones, apical umbo very flat.

Propygidium: surface dull, strongly microsculptured, punctures in anterior half fine, round, shallow, widely spaced, gradually larger, deeper, closer, more transverse, partly coalescent, in posterior half, setae as long as elytral ones or slightly shorter, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex very broadly and flatly rounded, margins finely carinate, surface convex in profile, shining, hardly microsculptured, with dense rugules along and parallel to anterior and lateral margins, remaining surface with numerous, round, transverse or crescent-shaped, shallow punctures of variable diameter, interspersed with variably scarce, much smaller ones, larger punctures with a fine, vertical or semierect seta, often as long as four to six diameters of punctures, considerably longer than elytral ones. In female apex slightly angular, profile less convex, larger punctures less numerous, mixed with numerous much smaller ones.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion very short, apex strongly rounded, disc somewhat dull by microsculpture, with a deep, narrow, median groove, and numerous, well-separated, subcircular, shallow punctures, gradually denser, deeper, locally coalescent and rugulose, setae numerous, scattered over whole sternite, densest laterally, semierect, mostly longer than, e.g., frontal setae. In female punctation less dense, setae somewhat shorter.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle nearly rectangular, weakly curved inward, lateral teeth in an acute angle to length axis of tibia, situated in apical third of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a strong tooth, basal half of dorsal margin with five or six sharp, adpressed teeth and a variably long, slender, more or

less isolated, suberect tooth at some distance before the dorsoapical tooth, no submedian dorsolateral carina, but external surface very coarsely sculptured. In most females the spines somewhat stronger.

Hind tibia: whole dorsal margin with spiniform protrusions, but no preapical, suberect one.

Hind femur: apical third of anterior margin forming a strong, angular protrusion (in all other species strongly but simply curved), external margin of femur with five or six adpressed, strong, backward-directed slender teeth.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, curved, equally long, internal one somewhat broader than external one, both somewhat shorter than middle and hind claws, internal middle and hind claws simply acuminate, slender, gently curved, external middle and hind claws broader, the hind one somewhat less so, than internal ones, apices bifurcate, lower branches somewhat shorter than upper ones. In females all claws simply acuminate, gently curved.

Parameres: symmetric, widely separated over most of their length, apices rounded, obliquely directed towards middle, ventrobases with a long, acuminate protrusion over the articulation cavity, fused to a large, shallowly concave sclerite (Ohaus, 1925, interpreted these protrusions as a copulatory interlocking device).

***Parastasia gestroi* Ohaus, 1900**
(figs. 106-111)

Parastasia gestroi Ohaus, 1900: 254 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (both catalogued in *P. westwoodii*-group); Machatschke, 1972: 43/44 (catalogued).

Parastasia rubella Ohaus, 1926b: 236 (description). *Syn. nov.*

Material.— The ♂ lectotype and one ♀ paralectotype of *P. gestroi* (Genoa), labelled "Borneo Sarawak 1865-66 Coll. G. Doria", hand; "Typus", white, print, red ink; "*Gestroi* Ohaus", hand; "Syntypus *Parastasia gestroi* Ohaus.1900", print and hand, custodial label; the paralectotype with additional "♀". One ♀ paralectotype (Paris), "Ex Musaco D. Sharp 1890", print; "G.J. Arrow vidit, 1899"; "Det. Dr Ohaus *gestroi* Ohaus cotyp.", print and Ohaus' hand; "Dr Ohaus vidit 1900"; "Borneo", hand; "Museum Paris ex coll. R. Oberthür"; "Type", red, print. These three - the complete type series - here designated lectotype and paralectotype, respectively, and accordingly labelled. One ♂ and one ♀ (Berlin) from "W. Borneo Matang", print; respectively "*Parastasia gestroi* Ohs Type" and "*Parastasia gestroi* Ohs Cotype ♀", both red, Ohaus' hand. Here again the type qualifications must be erroneous later additions, possibly written in one run with other type labels after 1933 (see *P. quadrimaculata*); Ohaus (1900) mentioned only one ♂ and two ♀♀, in Genoa and Paris, not the Berlin ones, and gave only Borneo, Sarawak as localities, not Matang. The ♂ lectotype of *P. rubella* (Berlin), "Penang Hill July 1918 J.H. Burkill Coll.", hand and print; "*Parastasia rubella* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand; here designated, with my red, typewritten lectotype label. The other syntypes are in the Raffles Museum, according to Ohaus, but could not be traced (Yang Chang Man, pers. comm.). One ♀ (Berlin), "Borneo W. Morton, 1898"; "*Parastasia rubella* Ohs cotype ♀", red, Ohaus' hand. The cotype qualification must be an error: Ohaus' type series was from Penang Hill, and in Ohaus' (1934b) and Machatschke's (1972) catalogues only Malakka is quoted. Additional specimens (29) from Sintang and Pontianak in Borneo (Berlin, Paris).

Synonymy.— Apart from insignificant differences in the parameres the lectotype of *P. rubella* is completely similar to *P. gestroi*; the Bornean "cotype" female of *P. rubella* simply is a specimen of *P. gestroi*. Allowing for the scarcity of specimens, I consider *P. rubella* a synonym of *P. gestroi* (*syn. nov.*).

Description.— As the species is very close to *P. nigripennis* only the differences from that species are given here (see note *P. ruficollis*).

Length: 10-12 mm.

Colour: head blackish, pronotum brownish or reddish orange, with or without a variably large, transverse or cordiform, brownish black area before scutellum, scutellum brown or black, elytra reddish brown, slightly darker than pronotum, often with a dark red or black circumscutellar area, humeral umbo, and variably wide bands along margins, tergites reddish brown, underside dark reddish brown or blackish, sometimes femora and/or tibiae lighter.

Galea: three very large teeth in apical half, the three basal ones nearly equally long but slenderer, hardly fused.

Labrum: transverse, very short, hardly protruding beyond clypeus, anterior margin with a narrow, angular protrusion in middle.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, with the median denticles weak and obtuse, lateral margins subparallel before eye-canthus, all margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge represented by weak and short lateral vestiges, or only by a slight, angular elevation in the lateral margin, surface evidently microsculptured, clypeus with large, shallow, semicircular, transverse, somewhat rugulose punctures, frons with roundish, strongly variably large, mostly rather close punctures, those on vertex small and widely spaced.

Pronotum: mediolateral depressions hardly or not visible.

Elytra: surface shining, though with microsculpture, but a variably large circumscutellar area is completely dull, punctures deep, rather large, close, annulate, umbilicate or elongately horseshoe-shaped, the fine accessory punctures difficult to see in the microsculpture, which is stronger in the female.

Propygidium: surface for the greater part completely dull by a strong microsculpture, in which the punctures, even at 50 × and strong illumination, are hardly discernible.

Pygidium: anterior setae long, semierect, apical ones erect, ca twice as long as anteriorly.

Parameres: symmetrical, dorsally widely separated over most of length, ventro-median margins contiguous in basal two thirds, strongly curved upward, cross-section of the parameres therefore locally nearly circular, lateral margins weakly bisinuate before apex, no apical granulation present. In *P. rubella* dorsal margins less widely separated and over a somewhat shorter distance, lateral margins not bisinuate, dorsoapical area with some weak, widely spaced granules.

Note.— Although the species is very similar to *P. nigripennis*, the colour and parameres (e.g., the granules much more evident) will easily separate them. In several localities both taxa were collected, a further argument to consider them specifically different.

Parastasia glottidion spec. nov.

(figs. 112-113)

Parastasia unicolor; Ohaus, 1900: 245 (description of the parameres of a specimen that he considered *P. unicolor*. They were strongly different from those of *P. discolor* and as a consequence Ohaus con-

cluded that *P. unicolor* and *P. discolor* were valid species. Comparison of the parameres and external characters of the types of *P. discolor* and *P. unicolor* shows, however, that they are virtually identical; the names are synonymized in this revision. The specimen mentioned by Ohaus is an unpublished species and is described below.

Material.— The σ holotype (Paris), labelled "Borneo Sandakan, Windrath", print; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899"; "Det. Dr Ohaus, *unicolor* Arrow", print and Ohaus' hand combined; "Dr Ohaus vidit 1900"; my red, typewritten holotype label.

Description.— Length: 13.5 mm.

Colour: head black, pronotum light brownish orange, with anterior and posterior margins narrowly blackened, scutellum and elytra reddish brown, with all margins and a spot on humeral umbo much darker, propygidium dark brown, pygidium light brownish orange, underside and legs dark red, tibiae and tarsi reddish black.

Mandible: apex truncate, externoapical angle acuminate, erect.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, the basal ones partly fused, their apices free, only two apices, the third possibly broken off.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin weakly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus subrectilinear in middle, with two broad, sharp, erect denticles, lateral margins straight and subparallel before eye-canthus, finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge high and sharp, but obsolete in median third, and obtusely angulate at junction with lateral margin, surface shining, weakly microsculptured, with dense, shallow, variably large, mostly somewhat reticulately rugulose punctures, vertex with small, widely spaced, simple, subcircular punctures, many punctures with a fine, reclining seta, shorter than diameter of puncture (50 \times , favourable illumination).

Pronotum: lateral margins subrectilinear and parallel after the strongly rounded mediolateral angles, posterior margin convex in middle, weakly sinuate laterally, lateral margins marginate, the margination somewhat wider and flatter posteriorly, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, surface somewhat shining, finely microsculptured, punctures numerous, very fine, widely separated in posterior part of disc, gradually larger and somewhat closer towards anterior margin and especially towards lateral margins, but well-separated everywhere, several punctures with a fine, reclining seta, shorter than half diameter of puncture, hardly visible even at 50 \times .

Scutellum: sides nearly straight, apex slightly acute-angled, rounded, width: length ca 1.4:1, surface weakly microsculptured, with same punctation as in prescutellar area of pronotum.

Elytra: lateral margins subrectilinear and slightly divergent in anterior two thirds, apical margins somewhat convex, slightly curved forward towards the obtuse apicosutural angle, suture subtectiform posteriorly, lateral margination wide anteriorly, gradually and strongly narrower from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, extremely narrow before suture, surface nearly fully shining, punctures in ca 12, partly grooved striae per elytron, fine, round, simple or subocellate, well-separated, interstria between sutural and first discal stria with numerous, similar, irregularly scattered punctures, all insterstriae with much smaller, widely scattered punctures, umbones weak, no setosity visible at 50 \times .

Propygidium: surface somewhat shining, weakly microsculptured, punctures small and close in a narrow zone along anterior margin, still smaller in anterior part

of disc, gradually somewhat larger towards posterior margin, mostly transverse, widely separated except laterally, most with a reclining, very short seta, but setae longer in the densely punctate anterior zone, posterior margin subrectilinear, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides weakly sinuate, apex subtruncate, without special modifications, marginal margination somewhat wider in the concave part of sides, surface as shining as in propygidium, with a zone of dense, transverse rugules along anterior margin, dense, transverse punctures along sides, and much smaller, simple, widely scattered punctures on disc, a few extremely fine and short setae are present.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion somewhat surpassing middle coxae, apex acute-angled, disc shining, with narrow median groove and with fine, widely spaced punctures, lateral parts with dense, subcircular punctures, gradually more rugulose towards lateral margins, most with a long, fine, golden seta.

Abdominal sternites: surfaces somewhat shining, microsculptured, with scarce, widely separated, small punctures in middle, numerous, dense, larger, transverse punctures laterally, last sternite entirely densely, transversely rugulose, setae mainly situated in a transverse series along posterior margins, interrupted in middle.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle strongly acute-angled and curved inward, lateral teeth large, situated in apical half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a somewhat upward-directed tooth, dorsolateral carina fine, strongly oblique.

Claws: fore claws subequal, simply acuminate, gently curved, shorter than middle and hind claws, external middle and hind claws broader than the slender, acute, simple, gently curved internal ones, deeply incised, the lower branches considerably broader than the upper ones.

Parameres: symmetric, fused along dorsal margin in basal half, apexes subtruncate, lateral margins in dorsal view with an angular protrusion, followed apically by an excision, base with a linguiform protrusion over the articulation cavity.

Note.— Some of the females from Sandakan, considered *P. discolor* in this revision, might belong to *P. glottidion*.

Etymology.— *Glottidion* (Gr.) = small tongue, because of the tongue-like protrusion of the parameres.

Parastasia helleri Ohaus, 1898

(figs. 114-117)

Parastasia helleri Ohaus, 1898: 25 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 257 (some more characters; in *P. vittata*-group); Ohaus, 1903: 225 (♀ described); Ohaus, 1918: 37 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1935: 5 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued); Paulian, 1991: 50-51 (redescription, figure).

Parastasia isidai Wada, 1989: 3 (description; parameres figured). *Syn. nov.*

Material.— One ♂ (Berlin), here designated lectotype, labelled "Roon Geelvink Bay Neu Guinea", hand; "Fruhstorfer", print; "Typus", red, print; card with genital apparatus; "*Parastasia Helleri* Ohs.", red, Ohaus' hand; a card with a second genital apparatus; my red, typewritten lectotype label. The second syntype, mentioned by Ohaus (New Guinea, coll. Nonfried), could not be traced; perhaps the second genital apparatus mentioned above is all that remains of it. Two ♀♀ (Berlin), from "D.N.

Guinea Sattelberg", print; "*Parastasia Helli* Ohs. cotype ♀", red, Ohaus' hand. Ohaus (1898) expressly stated that the ♀♀ were unknown to him, so the cotype labels are erroneous later additions. The type series of *P. isidai* Wada (Wada), 1 ♂ labelled "Mt Canlaon, Negros Is. Philippines, v.1988", print, date hand; "Holotype *Parastasia isidai* Kaoru Wada, 1989", red, print; 1 ♀ "Mt Canla-on Negros Is. 3-5.vii.1988, D. Mohagan", hand; "Wada Col. No 374", yellow, print; "Allotype *Parastasia isidai* Kaoru Wada, 1989", red, print; 5 ♂♂ with same labels as holotype, but for "Paratype", one of which with an additional yellow label as in the ♀. Additional specimens (28) from all over New Guinea (Amsterdam, Berlin, Howden, Leiden, London, Paris), including one (Paris) with an enigmatical label "*scutellaris* Lansb. Type"; Lansberge never published it. Some bear altitude information, from sea level to 300 m, some were caught at light.

Synonymy.— *P. isidai*, according to its author, is very close to *P. discolor*, differing only in the longer mesometasternal process, colour, and structure of parameres. The type specimens agree in most characters with *P. helleri*. Especially the virtually identical mesometasternal process and parameres induce me to consider *P. isidai* a synonym of *P. helleri* (*syn. nov.*).

Description.— Length: 12-17 mm.

Colour: head red to black, pronotum and elytra reddish orange to reddish brown, some margins of pronotum may be narrowly darkened, scutellum somewhat darker than elytra, underside dark reddish, legs black, or underside and legs slightly darker than dorsal surface, or only partly darker, e.g., femora light, tibiae and tarsi dark.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, the three basal ones smaller, slenderer, largely fused, their apexes free, in a single row.

Labrum: considerably broader than long, subtrapezoid, anterior margin straight or slightly emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, with two short, acute, erect, rather close denticles, lateral margins curved, but rectilinear and subparallel before eye-canthus, all margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge sharp, broadly interrupted in middle, somewhat angularly protruding at junction with lateral margin, surface nearly fully shining, clypeus and anterior part of frons with large, shallow, subcircular, more or less contiguous punctures, gradually more spaced and smaller towards and on vertex, very small along posterior margin, frons shallowly depressed in middle, many punctures with a very short seta, but near eyes the setae as long as up to five diameters of punctures. In female punctures larger, deeper and much closer, the angular lateral protrusion of clypeofrontal ridge higher.

Pronotum: lateral margins nearly straight and parallel posteriorly, posterior margin nearly evenly curved, mediolateral angle strongly rounded, anterolateral angle strongly obtuse, posterolateral angle only slightly obtuse, lateral margin marginate, the margination continued on posterolateral angles, surface shining to the naked eye, but faintly microsculptured, before scutellum, and evidently so towards anterior and lateral margins (50 ×), lateral depressions roundish, well-impressed, punctures extremely fine and widely spaced before scutellum, gradually considerably larger and deeper towards anterior and lateral margins, but widely separated everywhere. In female surface duller, punctures more numerous, larger, deeper and denser, but nearly all well-separated.

Elytra: lateral margins nearly straight and somewhat divergent in anterior two thirds, apical margins weakly convex, consequently apicosutural angles only slightly obtuse, nearly rectangular, suture somewhat elevate posteriorly, finely tectiform at

apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, gradually and strongly narrowing, cariniform, from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, obsolescent at some distance before suture, surface completely shining, nearly without microsculpture (50 ×), punctures situated in ca five striae, small, roundish, mostly widely separated, shallow, interstriae with a few similar punctures, and more numerous, widely scattered, much smaller ones, in some specimens punctation still less developed, some punctures only indicated by a punctiform dark spot in the deeper layers of the cuticle, umbones weak, no setosity. In some female the punctures somewhat more numerous.

Propygidium: surface dull, but somewhat shining in a variably large posterior area, punctures round, shallow, numerous and mostly close anteriorly, gradually more transverse to transversely rugulose and coalescent in the shining area, nearly absent in a narrow zone along posterior margin, several punctures with a hardly visible (50 ×) seta, posterior margin weakly bisinuate, spiracles on one level with surface. In female nearly whole surface dull, the transversely punctate area smaller.

Pygidium: sides straight, apex broadly rounded, margins finely marginate, surface shining, though faintly microsculptured, covered by dense, coalescent, partly reticulate, transverse to oblique rugules, generally ranged in a wide curve from side to side, the rugules shorter and less dense towards apex, setae scarce, very short, hardly visible at 50 ×. In female apex slightly angular, rugules closer and deeper, the less closely sculptured area smaller.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion somewhat directed downward, its acute-angled apex weakly curved upward, variably considerably surpassing middle coxae, disc with a median groove, narrow anteriorly, considerably wider and deeper towards posterior margin, punctures fine and widely separated in a narrow area along groove, gradually and strongly increasing in size, depth and density in rest of disc and lateral parts, transversely and reticulately rugulose towards lateral margins, most of the larger punctures with an erect seta, up to seven or eight times as long as diameter of punctures. In female the protrusion slightly shorter.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle nearly rectangular, somewhat protracted inward, lateral teeth situated in approximately apical third of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin subsinuate, ending in a sharp, slightly upward-curved tooth, submedian dorsolateral carina fine, sharp, strongly oblique.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, curved, equal, shorter than middle and hind claws, external middle and hind claws broader than the simply acuminate, slender internal ones, bifurcate, the branches subequal. In female all claws simple, curved, slender, anterior ones slightly shorter than the other ones.

Parameres: symmetric, dorsomedian margins partly contiguous, locally fused, apexes rounded in dorsal view, acute and curved downward in lateral view, dorsolateral surface with a poorly delimited, shallow, somewhat transparent depression, ventrobasal area far protruding under basal piece (see *P. vittata*).

Note.—Ohaus placed *P. helleri* in his *vittata*-group and considered the prolonged mesometasternal protrusion the only safe character to separate it from *P. melanocephala*, apparently not having observed the different galea and parameres, e.g. (Ohaus, 1898, 1900). It is puzzling why he described the genital apparatus as unusually reminiscent (“erinnert ungemein an”) of the one of *P. bimaculata*, with which it has no likeness at all. Equally mysteriously Ohaus and Machatschke omitted the type locality (1898) in their catalogues (1918, 1934; 1972).

Parastasia ignorata Ohaus, 1911
(figs. 118-120)

Parastasia kinibalensis; Ohaus, 1903: 223 (description of the supposed ♂).

Parastasia ignorata Ohaus, 1911: 330 (the ♂, considered *P. kinibalensis* in 1903, described as a new species; description of the real ♂ of *P. kinibalensis*); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

Material.— Only one of the at least two specimens described by Ohaus (♂♂) could be traced (Berlin); it is labelled "N.Borneo Kinabalu Geb.", print; "*Parastasia ignorata* Ohaus Cotype", hand, most probably Ohaus'. I designate it here lectotype, and labelled it accordingly. One ♂ (coll. Howden), "Malay: Selangor, Ulu Gombak, 15 mi N. Kuala Lumpur, Univ. Mal. Fld.Stn. 9-14. xi. 1977 Barry Rendell", is practically identical to the lectotype. See note under *P. moseri*.

Description.— The slight differences of the Gombak male are given in ().

Length: 23-23.5 mm.

Colour: head dark red to blackish, pronotum reddish brown, with some vague, slightly darker spots, scutellum, elytra, tergites reddish brown, underside blackish brown, legs and last sternite reddish brown.

Galea: according to Ohaus (1911) with two small acute apical teeth and two small acute basal ones.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin deeply emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus slightly convex, lateral margins slightly diverging, the anterior denticles sharp and high, somewhat reclining, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge broadly interrupted in middle, high and sharp, somewhat angulate at junction with lateral margin, surface shining, punctures on clypeus a little rugulose, frons and vertex with variably large, round to elliptical punctures, smallest posteriorly, many punctures widely spaced, but some clustered in rather dense groups, especially between eyes (a fine, somewhat undulating groove between the bases of the eye-canthi).

Pronotum: lateral margins parallel and very weakly concave posteriorly, posterior margin rather strongly, nearly evenly convex, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, mediolateral depression shallow, a shallow depression near posterolateral angle (hardly present), lateral margin sharply carinate anteriorly, the carina wider and more obtuse posteriorly, surface slightly mat by an extremely fine microsculpture, but shining before scutellum, punctures circular and very small before scutellum, gradually larger, more transverse or crescent-shaped towards anterior margin, very dense, partly somewhat rugulose laterally.

Elytra: lateral margins subparallel anteriorly, apical margins curved towards the obtuse apicosutural angle, suture somewhat elevate shortly before apex (slightly dentiform at apex), margins broadly marginate anteriorly, the margination much narrower, cariniform, from level of hind coxae, nearly obsolete before suture, surface nearly completely shining, the extremely fine and superficial microsculpture only locally visible, but a variably large area behind the apical umbo is less finely microsculptured, contrasting with the fully shining umbo (50 ×, favourable angle of illumination, after careful cleansing), disc with a single stria of fine punctures, extending from somewhat behind apex of scutellum to elytral apex, where the punctures are irregularly distributed, scarce, widely scattered, extremely small and shallow punc-

tures, scarcest laterally, are visible at 50 ×, and under favourable illumination, no setosity.

Propygidium: surface dull, with a trace of a median, longitudinal elevation, punctures mixed large and (dominating in posterior half) small, umbilicate, round or transversely semicircular, very close in middle, gradually less dense laterally, but again very dense near spiracle, partly transversely rugulose near posterior margin, many of the larger punctures with a fine reclining seta, often several times as long as diameter of punctures, spiracle situated on top of a low elevation, which arises from a shallow excavation.

Pygidium: sides nearly straight, apex flatly rounded, margins carinate, the carina much finer along apical margin, surface nearly shining, with some shallow, ill-defined depressions near anterior margin and anterolateral angles, punctures very dense, nearly completely transversely and obliquely rugulose, reticulate, only a few well-defined, isolated punctures present, near apex a few semierect setae.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex obtuse, rounded, disc slightly dulled by microsculpture, with a fine, median groove, somewhat wider and deeper towards anterior and posterior margins, punctures small, widely scattered, lateral parts with dense, deep, partly confluent and rugulose punctures, and with numerous reclining to semierect setae, often five or six times as long as diameter of punctures.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, strongly protruding inward, lateral teeth occupying amply more than half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin weakly sinuate, ending in a long, sharp, somewhat upward-curved tooth, submedian carina short, somewhat undulate.

Claws: fore claws wimpy acuminate, slender, external middle and hind claws considerably broader than the slender, simply acuminate, gently curved internal ones, deeply cleft, the dorsal and ventral branches of the incision subequal.

Parameres: slightly asymmetric, not fused, apexes rounded and dorsal margins slightly concave in profile, externolateral surface with a deep excavation in apical half, ventral margin of excavation curved upward, its dorsal margin ending with a short, preapical carinula (absent), apical half of dorsal surface with several fine, sharp, irregular, longitudinal carinae.

Parastasia incurva Ohaus, 1923

(figs. 121-123)

Parastasia incurva Ohaus, 1923: 581 (description, parameres figured); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued, in *P. westwoodii*-group); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Material.— In his original description Ohaus mentioned only specimens from Balbalan, Luzon, 30.i.1917 and Aroroy, Masbate, 17.viii.1917. I saw the only specimen (a ♀) in the Berlin collection (Ohaus coll.) with a label "Luzon Balbalan", print and hand; "G. Boettcher 30.i.17" on its underside, hand, but it does not bear Ohaus' type label. One ♂ (Berlin), "Philippinen Masbate Aroroy", print and hand; "G. Boettcher 17.viii.17", hand, on underside; "*Parastasia incurva* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand; I designate it here lectotype. A ♀ (Berlin), with the same locality label, but 14.viii.17 and "*Parastasia incurva* Ohaus ♀", red, Ohaus' hand; although the term cotype is omitted (inadvertently?) I designate it paralectotype. Both with my red, typewritten labels. One ♀ (Berlin), labelled "Island Sibuyan, Baker",

print; "*Parastasia incurva* Ohs ♀ Cotype", red, Ohaus' hand; it was not mentioned in Ohaus' type material and consequently can not be a cotype. Did Ohaus inadvertently attach the label meant for the Aroroy specimen to this insect? Further specimens from Mindanao (5), Luzon (1), Philippines (1), without locality (1) and Sulawesi (2) (Berlin, London, Paris). The Sulawesi ♂ and ♀ (London) are tentatively included, the parameres differ slightly from the Philippine *P. incurva*; the labels read "Indonesia: Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P. February 1985", "Site 5, 300 m Tumpah Transect J.D. Holloway, 6.ii.1985", "R.Ent.Soc.Lond. Project Wallace B.M. 1985-10".

Description.— *P. incurva* and *P. indica* are deceptively alike at first sight, but the parameres and several external characters, described below, will easily separate them.

Length: 10.5-11.5 mm.

Colour: dark reddish black to black with the posterolateral areas of pronotum orange to yellowish brown, or entirely black, or reddish brown, with head, an irregular central spot in pronotum, scutellum, humeral and discal spots in elytra, and parts of underside reddish black.

Galea: three large, free apical teeth, three somewhat shorter basal ones, partly fused.

Head: as in *P. indica*, but punctures mostly well-spaced, though variably widely, in female traces of the clypeofrontal ridge often present laterally.

Pronotum: lateral margins slightly convex or subrectilinear posteriorly, less evenly curved than in *P. indica*, posterior margin somewhat convex before scutellum, nearly straight laterally, lateral margin finely carinate, hardly or not more finely towards the strongly obtuse posterolateral angles, mediolateral depressions round, small, sometimes hardly present, surface shining before scutellum, somewhat less elsewhere by a fine microsculpture, punctures mostly simply circular, separated by one to several diameters, gradually a little deeper, larger and closer from posterior margin towards anterior and lateral margins, no much finer punctures, and no granulation, in posterolateral areas, as is found in *P. indica*. In female most punctures denser, deeper, in anterolateral areas many somewhat transverse to crescent-shaped.

Elytra: lateral margins slightly divergent to parallel and straight anteriorly, posterior margin well-curved and directed forward towards the strongly obtuse, nearly obsolete apicosutural angle, suture slightly tectiform at short distance before apex, margin widely marginate anteriorly, finely carinate from level of hind coxa to suture, surface more or less shining, depending on the development of the microsculpture, punctures mostly situated in 10 to 11 striae, and, irregularly distributed, between the sutural and first discal striae, round or horseshoe-shaped, shallow, close, variably small, interstriae flat, with, locally lengthwise somewhat seriate, widely spaced, much smaller punctures, often bearing an extremely short seta, humeral and apical umbones flat, with only these very small punctures. In female microsculpture more developed, punctures coarser, sometimes several of the strial ones somewhat transversely rugulose.

Pygidium: In male apex slightly broader and somewhat emarginate.

Fore tibia: dorsolateral surface with numerous, close, stout, slightly curved, golden setae. In female hardly setose.

Middle tibia: dorsal half of lateral surface with numerous, dense, reclining setae, somewhat shorter than in fore tibia. In female setae scarce.

Tarsus: segments 1-4 of middle tarsus strongly widened, short, the fifth one thick, curved, about as long as 1-4 combined. In female tarsi normal.

Claws: external middle claw much broader than the slender, acuminate internal one, deeply cleft, the lower branch very large, more or less perpendicular to axis of claw. In female middle and hind claws broader than internal ones, deeply cleft, the dorsal and ventral branches subequal.

Parameres: basal piece somewhat contorted, parameres asymmetrical, curved to the left, completely fused, with a more or less membraneous, yellowish, weakly granulose area before apex; though vestiges of sutures are visible it is not evident which parts belong to which paramere.

Note.— In minor details the parameres vary slightly (depending on locality?), but for the paucity of the material (4 males) the significance of this variability remains uncertain.

Parastasia indica Ohaus, 1898

(figs. 124-127, map 3b)

Parastasia indica Ohaus, 1898: 9 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 256 (description of the ♀, parameres figured); Arrow, 1917: 43 (redescription, key); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued, in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Paulian, 1958: 84 (redescription, key); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Parastasia fruhstorferi Ohaus, 1902: 57 (description); Ohaus, 1905: 97 (*P. fruhstorferi* reduced to colour variety of *P. indica*).

Material.— The ♂ holotype (Berlin) of *P. indica*, labelled "Bengal Kalkutta", print; "*Parastasia indica* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand. Ohaus' description was based on a single specimen (Ohaus, 1905). Ohaus' (1902) type material of *P. fruhstorferi* consisted of three ♂♂ from the Mauson Mts, collected by Fruhstorfer. I consider the three ♂♂ in Berlin labelled "Tonkin Montes Mauson April, Mai, 2-3000' H. Fruhstorfer", print, and, in one specimen, "*Parastasia fruhstorferi* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand, to be this original series. I designate them here lectotype (the Type) and paralectotypes; they were labelled accordingly. Three ♂♂ (Berlin) from "Tonkin Montes Mauson April, Mai, 2-3000' H. Fruhstorfer" (2) and "Tonkin Env. de Hoa Binh J. Laisi 1902" (1); "*Parastasia indica* Ohs ♂ Cotype", red, Ohaus' hand, in the Mauson specimens, "*Parastasia indica* Ohaus ♀ Cotype", red, Ohaus' hand, in the Hoa Binh specimen, which by the way is a ♂. These three can not be true cotypes, as Ohaus used explicitly a single ♂ for his description; furthermore, the Hoa Binh insect is dated 1902, four years after the original publication of *P. indica*. Further specimens from Backan and Hoa Binh, N. Vietnam (19), Bhutan (12), Kurseong, India (1), Sikkim (1), Assam (1), N. Thailand (1) (Berlin, Leiden, Paris, Sabatinelli), and with the same Mauson (3) and Laisi (4) labels as mentioned above (Paris).

Synonymy.— Already Ohaus (1905) himself considered *P. fruhstorferi* only a colour variety of *P. indica*, an opinion never contested by subsequent authors.

Note.— Ohaus (1905) mentioned *P. indica* from Luzon. Were this real *P. indica*, or the externally very similar *P. incurva*, described in 1923? Ohaus' opinion might have been based upon a specimen of *P. incurva* (Paris), labelled "Philippines Ch. Semper" and "Det. Dr Ohaus nov. spec. près *indica*". Ohaus cited Luzon in all his works, but Machatschke omitted it, inadvertently, or because it is too dubious a locality?

Description.— Length: 8.5-11.5 mm.

Colour: entirely dark reddish black or black, with a large posterolateral area of pronotum reddish orange, or, in many of the Vietnam specimens (*fruhstorferi*), head dark reddish, pronotum yellowish to dark red, in the latter case the posterolateral areas often somewhat lighter, underside, legs and elytra reddish, elytra sometimes with darkened margins. The var. *fruhstorferi* is linked by intermediate forms to the

black form.

Galea: three free teeth in apical part, apex itself somewhat convexly protruding and with numerous long and dense setae, basal teeth largely fused, only their apices free. In female the apical teeth somewhat larger, the apex not protruding and with only a few setae.

Labrum: strongly transverse, anterior margin straight or weakly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus subrectilinear, sides curved anteriorly, more or less straight and parallel before eye-canthus, anterior margin with two erect, low, obtuse lobes, hardly to be called denticles, no trace of a clypeofrontal ridge, surface somewhat shining, clypeus, frons and part of vertex with dense, large, transverse, crescent-shaped or transversely rugulose, mainly coalescent punctures, vertex with a variably large area with fine, widely spaced punctures, most punctures with a recumbent seta, shorter than a half diameter of puncture, difficult to see even at 50 ×. In female the anterior protrusions higher and less obtuse, more dentiform, punctures deeper, rugules more evident.

Pronotum: lateral margins somewhat convex posteriorly, parallel to somewhat convergent towards posterolateral angles, which are obtuse and strongly rounded, mediolateral angles completely rounded, posterior margin somewhat convex before scutellum, straight laterally, lateral margins narrowly marginate, the margination gradually narrower, and obsolete before or at posterolateral angles, surface shining, only weakly microsculptured anteriorly and laterally, punctures very small, shallow, separated by several to many diameters, in a variably large area along posterior margin including the lighter areas, gradually larger, deeper, closer, more transverse or crescent-shaped, often umbilicate, towards anterior margin and anterolateral angles, locally even somewhat transversely rugulose and coalescent, in several specimens a variably large part of the posterolateral orange areas with well-separated, round, low, flat granules, most numerous near angles, equally shining, but much darker than the surrounding surface, many punctures with a fine back-laid seta, shorter than half diameter of puncture. In ♀ the microsculpture more developed, punctures somewhat denser and deeper, the granulation absent.

Elytra: lateral margins weakly sinuate and subparallel anteriorly, apical margins curved forward towards the obtuse apicosutural angle, suture somewhat tectiform shortly before apex, lateral margin flatly and widely marginate anteriorly, finely carinate from level of hind coxa, the carina still finer before suture, surface completely shining, hardly or not microsculptured (50 ×), most punctures situated in seven to ten striae, but on disc variably numerous, irregularly distributed ones, especially between sutural and first discal striae, variably small, mostly oblong, annulate, or forming elongate horseshoes, lateral punctures smaller than discal ones, interstriae with, additionally, numerous, widely and irregularly scattered, very small punctures, often bearing an extremely short seta, only visible under strong magnification, umbones rather flat, hardly punctate. In some females surface slightly microsculptured, the punctuation somewhat stronger.

Propygidium: surface dull by a fine microsculpture in at least anterior two thirds, nearly shining posteriorly, punctures subcircular, shallow, widely spaced in the dull area, somewhat larger, close, round to transverse or transversely rugulose posteriorly, most punctures with a reclining seta, as long as a few diameters of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex widely rounded, margins finely marginate, somewhat less finely along apex, surface somewhat shining, densely reticulately rugulose, the rugules ranged more or less concentrically around a variably large, slightly swollen, less densely sculptured, preapical area, transverse in a short anterior zone, numerous reclining setae, gradually longer towards apex and ca twice to thrice as long as distance between rugules apically. In female the apex somewhat angular, surface only weakly and evenly curved, without preapical swelling, punctures often less rugulose, more isolated, transverse.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion narrow, apex ca 45°, strongly rounded, hardly surpassing middle coxae, disc shining, finely microsculptured, with median groove and widely scattered, deep, roundish punctures, lateral parts still more shining, with gradually denser, more transverse, reticulately rugulose sculpture, and numerous semi-erect, long setae, often with some irregular impunctate areas.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle nearly rectangular, hardly or not protruding inward, lateral teeth occupying approximately apical third of margin, dorsolateral surface with scarce setae only.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin nearly evenly curved, hardly sinuate, its terminal tooth rather stout and short, submedian carina hardly discernible, dorsolateral surface with widely spaced, semierect setae. In female carina more developed.

Tarsus: segments 1-4 in middle tarsus hardly widened.

Claws: external fore claw simply acuminate, gently curved, internal one somewhat broader and deeply bifurcate, the ventral branch shortest, internal middle and hind claws simply acuminate, slender, gently curved, external middle claw considerably broader than internal one, deeply cleft, lower branch much wider than upper one, but not perpendicular to axis of claw, external hind claw somewhat broader than internal one, deeply cleft, branches slender, subequal. In female internal fore claw slightly shorter than external one, both slender, acute, gently curved, external middle and hind claws deeply cleft, lower branches shorter than upper ones, but all slender and acuminate, internal middle and hind claws slender, acute, gently curved.

Parameres: elongate, symmetric, fused in basal part, in approximately apical half the dorsomedian margins close, but not fused, apexes rounded, mediodorsal surface somewhat depressed in apical half, the areas around this ill-defined depression slightly swollen, less chitinised and with variably widely spaced, fine granules.

Parastasia intermedia Ohaus, 1938

(figs. 128-129)

Parastasia intermedia Ohaus, 1938: 258 (description, parameres figured, in *P. westwoodii*-group); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Material.— One ♂ (Berlin), labelled "Borneo Tidoeng", hand; "*Parastasia intermedia* Ohs. Type", red, Ohaus' hand. It is not completely certain, though very probable, that Ohaus described a single specimen. As a consequence it is here designated lectotype, with my red, typewritten lectotype label. One ♀ (London), "Malay Peninsula, Robinson 1907-48", "Gunong Tahan, Pahang 2500-3500 ft May-July 1905" and Ohaus' name label "? *gestroi*", is provisionally included here.

Description.— The species is deceptively similar to *P. westwoodii*. The description

is limited to the differences from that species.

Length: 11.5-12 mm.

Colour: head dark red, pronotum reddish orange, with two vague, wide longitudinal bands on disc slightly darker, scutellum reddish yellow, elytra and tergites more brownish, underside and tarsi dark red, rest of legs reddish yellow.

Galea: not studied; I did not want to dissect the unique specimen.

Head: punctures considerably smaller and less dense.

Pronotum: surface much less microsculptured, more shining, punctures shallower, much smaller, and as a consequence less close, round to somewhat transverse.

Scutellum: a little wider, more shining, punctures better visible.

Elytra: microsculpture slightly less developed, and as a consequence the minute, setigerous punctures well visible.

Pygidium: surface more shining, punctures somewhat more isolated, most setae a little longer.

Fore tibia: dorsolateral surface with numerous, dense, fine, erect, golden setae.

Parameres: asymmetric, fused in the broad, depressed, strongly chitinized basal half, apical parts yellowish, poorly chitinized, more or less membranous, with fine, widely spaced granules and with thick lateral margins.

The presumed female is nearly entirely blackish, with parts of legs and underside of thoracic segments somewhat lighter, the propygidium is completely dull, strongly microsculptured, and with scarce, shallow punctures in anterior two thirds, dense, mixed large and smaller, circular and transverse punctures posteriorly, most with a short, recumbent seta, the pygidium somewhat shining in middle, duller laterally, completely flat in profile, the punctures dense, transverse, locally coalescent or forming transverse rugules, many with a recumbent seta, hardly longer than one diameter of punctures, but with much longer, semierect setae at apex, further sexual differences as in *P. westwoodii*. More material, preferably males and females collected together, is needed to conclude with more certainty to conspecificity.

Note.— Judging from the parameres, I consider *P. intermedia* a valid species. The external differences from *P. westwoodii* seem of low significance, the more so as nothing can be said about the variability of the various characters.

Parastasia kinibalensis Ohaus, 1901

(figs. 130-133)

Parastasia kinibalensis Ohaus, 1901: 128 (description); Ohaus 1903: 223 (description of the supposed ♂); Ohaus, 1911: 330 (description of the real ♂ of *P. kinibalensis*); Ohaus, 1918: 37 (catalogued, in *P. vittata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1938a: 123 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Material.— One ♀ (Berlin), labelled "N. Borneo Kina Balu Waterstraat s.", print, recte Waterstradt; "♀", print; "Typus!", red, print; "*Parastasia kinibalensis* Ohs", red, Ohaus' hand. Ohaus based the original description on this specimen alone (Ohaus, 1903); consequently it is the holotype and I labelled it accordingly. One ♀ (Paris), with labels "Kini-Balu Borneo", print; "*Parastasia kinibalensis* Ohaus Cotype", white, hand (? Ohaus'); "Dr Ohaus vidit 1901". For the reason given above this can not be a cotype. As to the spelling Kina Balu, this might have been the correct one in Ohaus' opinion, at that time. Additional specimens from Kinabalu (Berlin, 3) and, tentatively included, from "Malacca" (Paris, 1), all ♀♀.

Description.— Length: 23-27 mm.

Colour: head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and tergites reddish brown, with margins and mediolateral depressions of pronotum yellowish red, underside mainly black, but lateral parts of sternites and coxae more or less reddish brown, femora reddish brown, fore tibiae and tarsi blackish or partly red, middle and hind ones reddish brown with variably large black areas.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, the basal ones much smaller, largely fused, only their apexes free.

Labrum: short and broad, anterior margin somewhat curved.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus gently curved, lateral margins subparallel before eye-canthus, all margins finely carinate, anterior denticles sharp, small, widely separated, clypeofrontal ridge high and sharp, widely interrupted in middle, slightly angular at junction with lateral margin, in several specimens a second, weak ridge, parallel to and somewhat behind the first one, is present, surface shining, very weakly microsculptured, clypeus transversely rugulose-punctate, frons densely and coarsely punctate, often transversely or longitudinally rugulose locally, and with a shallow, coarsely punctate, median ill-delimited depression, punctures on vertex much smaller, isolated, variably close.

Pronotum: lateral margins in posterior half subrectilinear or very weakly convex, subparallel or weakly divergent, mediolateral angles completely rounded, posterior margin convex in middle, very weakly sinuate before the slightly obtuse posterolateral angles, lateral margins marginate, the margination somewhat narrower in middle and sometimes shortly prolonged along posterior margin, surface shining on disc, weakly microsculptured and less shining anteriorly and laterally, punctures extremely fine before scutellum, gradually somewhat larger and deeper and often somewhat annular towards anterior and lateral margins, rather homogeneously distributed, mostly widely separated, except at the extreme lateral margins, sometimes a variably long, narrow, median, longitudinal, virtually impunctate band.

Elytra: lateral margins approximately parallel in anterior one fourth, considerably divergent posteriorly, apical margins somewhat curved and directed somewhat forward towards the obtuse apicosutural angle, suture tectiform shortly before end, lateral margin widely marginate anteriorly, gradually narrower, carinate, from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, absent or nearly so along apical margin, surface completely shining, virtually without microsculpture, punctures more or less concentrated in a few striae and irregularly distributed between sutural and first discal striae, small, roundish, widely spaced and mixed with much smaller ones, lateral surface with several, more or less clearly defined longitudinal series of strongly transversely extended, strioliform punctures, gradually changing into the normal strial punctation posteriorly, the strioles formed by two fine, acute, variably long, parallel carinules, situated in a shallow depression, humeral and apical umbones rather flat, the first with a transverse to oblique depression near its posterolateral part, no setosity.

Propygidium: surface dull by a strong microgranulation, except in small, anterolateral areas, which are more shining and ruguloso-punctate, punctures numerous, small, close, circular, more or less homogeneously scattered over whole surface, a few hardly visible, short and fine setae may be present, spiracle on posterior slope of a weak elevation.

Pygidium: sides straight, apex subtruncate, margins finely carinate, surface shining, in strong contrast to the dull propygidium, punctures poorly defined, close, large, irregularly distributed, partly confluent, shallow, round to somewhat angular, much smaller and denser in a narrow anterior area.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion long, far surpassing middle coxae, somewhat bent downward, apex acute, slightly curved upward, disc somewhat shining, with a fine, shallow median groove and small punctures, separated by several diameters, lateral parts largely covered by dense, large punctures, gradually transversely coalescent and rugulose before lateral margin, setae numerous, suberect, fine, as long as a few diameters of punctures (i.e., relatively short) only.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle approximately rectangular, not protruding inward, lateral teeth situated in apical ca one third of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin gently sinuate, with a strong terminal tooth, submedian carina oblique, short, weak.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, sickle-shaped, equal, internal middle and hind claws simply acuminate, slender, gently curved, external middle claw similar to the internal one, simply acuminate, external hind claw broader than internal one, deeply incised, the lower branch considerably shorter than the upper one.

Notes.— The male could not be traced, even not in Ohaus' material, but according to Ohaus (1911) in the male the elytra are completely impunctate, the propygidium is smoothly polished, both fore claws simple, external middle and hind claws cleft, mouth parts as in *P. diversipennis*, parameres resembling those of that species, length 27 mm.

A female from Malacca (Coll. Castelnau, Paris) is 19 mm, more yellowish brown, less plump, more parallel-sided, the mesometasternal protrusion shorter, punctures in lateral areas of pronotum somewhat larger, mostly transversely or obliquely crescent-shaped, denser. In other, probably more significant characters it is similar to *P. kinibalensis*: weak ridge behind clypeofrontal ridge, lateral margination of pronotum prolonged along posterior margin, the series of long, transverse striae near elytral margin, contrast between dull propygidium and shining pygidium. In absence of more Malaccan material I consider it for the moment a somewhat deviant specimen of *P. kinibalensis*.

Parastasia klossi Ohaus, 1926

(figs. 134-136, map 3c)

Parastasia klossi Ohaus, 1926b: 236 (description, parameres figured); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued, *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1938b: 131 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

Material.— Two ♂♂ (Berlin), lectotype and paralectotype, here designated, labelled "Bukit Kutu Selangor April 1915 3000-3460", print, altitude hand; "*Parastasia klossi* Ohaus Type", red, hand; my red, typewritten lectotype and paralectotype labels. One ♀ (Berlin), "Muar Johore. Presented by R.D. Hudson [illegible] 28.12.1908", round, hand; "*Parastasia klossi* Ohs Cotytype ♀", red, hand; the specimen is not mentioned in Ohaus' text, consequently it can not be a cotype. Two ♂♂ (Singapore, from four specimens present) with the same locality, date and altitude as lectotype and paralectotype. Although lacking Ohaus' labels, very probably they have been studied by him; his text reads "types in Raffles' and my collection". Additional specimens from Taiping (Leiden, 7), Cameron Highlands (Sabatinelli, 2) and Fraser's Hill (London, 3). All localities are in Malaysia.

Description.— Length: 17-20.5 mm.

Colour: Head dark reddish to black, pronotum and scutellum various shades of dark red, elytra reddish brown, mostly darkest along a more or less sharply delimited yellowish brown area in basal $\frac{2}{5}$, not reaching lateral margin, and sometimes including a dark spot near humeral callus, the light area may be reduced to a small spot near margin of scutellum, tergites, underside and legs dark reddish brown.

Galea: three free teeth in apical half, three approximately equally large basal ones, fused for their greater part, only apex free.

Labrum: subtrapezoid, anterior margin broadly emarginate, in female hardly so.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, lateral margins subparallel before eye-canthus, anterior denticles sharp, high, large, erect, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge obsolete in median one third, strongly angularly elevate at junction with lateral margin, clypeus and anterior area of frons with strongly variably large, deep punctures, rest of frons with transversely rugulose punctures, gradually more isolated and circular on vertex, very small and widely spaced along posterior margin of head, many punctures with an erect seta, shorter than diameter of puncture ($50\times$). In female punctures considerably deeper, larger, more rugulose, the fine punctures on vertex only present in a narrow band, far behind the eyes, anterior denticles somewhat higher.

Pronotum: lateral margins somewhat concave and nearly parallel in posterior halves, mediolateral angles strongly rounded, posterior margin somewhat convex, subsinuate before the nearly rectangular, strongly rounded, posterolateral angles, lateral margins finely carinate, the carina gradually thicker posteriorly, and continued over a short distance along posterior margin, surface shining, but at $50\times$ an extremely fine microsculpture is visible, punctures very fine on a variably large posteromedian area, gradually larger, deeper, denser, and more transverse to rugulose, towards anterior and lateral margins, a trace of a median, longitudinal impunctate zone may be present, the mediolateral depressions are round to somewhat oblong. In female the punctures somewhat deeper and larger.

Elytra: lateral margins weakly sinuate and divergent anteriorly, apical margin nearly straight from level of apical umbo, apicosutural angle as a consequence nearly rectangular, suture somewhat tectiform in posterior half, lateral margins widely marginate anteriorly, finely carinate from level of hind coxae, the carina nearly obsolete before suture, surface completely shining, mostly without microsculpture, punctures situated in 1-3 ill-defined striae and irregularly distributed in the interstriae, scarce, widely separated, very small, in the interstriae also numerous, still much smaller punctures, only visible under high magnification and a favourable angle of illumination, umbones weak. In female, even under $50\times$ magnification, only a few punctures visible, along sides of scutellum a shallow, wide, vaguely delimited depression, its internal slope somewhat dulled and with fine, shallow punctures, the depression separated from the scutellum by a narrow, blunt carina.

Propygidium: surface more or less dull, with a weak silky gloss, by an extremely dense and fine microgranulation, punctures widely scattered anteriorly, gradually much larger, deeper and closer, transverse, transversely to obliquely rugulose in variably large areas, posteriorly, extreme posterior area nearly impunctate, most punctures covered by the microsculpture, numerous very short, widely scattered setae are visible under favourable conditions only, spiracles on one level with surface, posteri-

or margin evenly, weakly, convex or subsinuate laterally. In female the anterior third with very dense and small, circular punctures, mixed with widely scattered considerably larger ones, many of the latter with a short, reclining seta, posterior part with extremely dense, narrow rugules, longitudinal in middle, gradually more oblique towards lateral margins, causing an evident silky gloss, spiracle nearly vertical, situated in the posterior wall of a rather deep, roundish excavation.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex more or less truncate, margins finely marginate, somewhat more thickly along apex, surface less dull than on propygidium, extremely finely and densely, strongly reticulately, rugulose, the rugules transverse medially, gradually oblique towards lateral margins, sometimes very irregular, locally sometimes mixed with some punctures, widely scattered semierect to nearly adpressed, very short setae, only visible under strong magnification and illumination. In female surface with a silky gloss and an extremely dense and fine rugulation, the rugules directed as in fig. 136, a narrow, median, longitudinal zone is slightly elevate and less densely sculptured, apex deeply and widely emarginate and somewhat elevate.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion hardly surpassing middle coxae, apex obtusangular, disc shining, with a weak median groove and widely spaced, extremely fine punctures, lateral areas largely covered by deep and dense punctures, gradually more transversely rugulose towards lateral margins, and with numerous close setae, as long as many diameters of punctures, sides of the protrusion also with setosity. In female setosity not extended on sides of protrusion.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute-angled, strongly curved inward, the large lateral teeth occupying approximately half lateral margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin subsinuate, ending in a short, stout tooth, submedian dorsolateral carina strongly oblique, fine but evident.

Claws: fore claws approximately equally long, slender, simply acuminate, gently curved, internal middle and hind claws slender, curved, simply acuminate, external middle and hindclaws somewhat broader, deeply cleft, the branches subequal, middle and hind claws longer than fore claws. In female virtually identical claws.

Parameres: slightly asymmetric, not fused dorsally, each divided into a dorsal and a ventral lobe, the dorsal one with somewhat contorted apex, the ventral one with an acute, inward-curved apex and strongly angulate lateral margin, protruding far beyond dorsal lobe, in dorsal view.

Note.— The single female has exactly the same elytral pattern as the male, therefore I have no doubt about its conspecificity.

Parastasia kraatzi Ohaus, 1900

(figs. 137-139)

Parastasia kraatzi Ohaus, 1900: 242 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 32 (catalogued, in *P. confluens*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♂ lectotype (Berlin), here designated, labelled "N.O. Sumatra Tebing-tinggi Dr. Schultheiss", print; "16.2.85", hand; "Typus!", red, print; "*Parastasia Kraatzi* Ohs.", red, Ohaus' hand; my red, typewritten lectotype label. The ♀ paralectotype (Berlin), here designated, "Nias I.", print; "Cotype", red, print; "*Parastasia Kraatzi* Ohs.", red, Ohaus' hand; my paralectotype label. Ohaus des-

cribed only these two specimens. One ♂ (Berlin) from Tamiang, NE Sumatra, ca 100 km NW of Medan.

Description.— Length: 8-9 mm, one of the smallest species.

Colour: entirely dark reddish brown, but with on each elytron a narrow, oblique, elongate, yellowish spot at some distance behind scutellum, the head and a circumscutellar area may be brownish black. The female dorsally dark reddish, with much of the anterior half of the elytra yellowish orange, underside somewhat lighter reddish.

Galea: because of the age of the specimens I did not take out the maxillae.

Labrum: nearly as long as wide, anterior margin subrectilinear, sides somewhat curved, weakly divergent.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, lateral margins straight, slightly divergent to nearly parallel, anterior denticles sharp, high, slightly backward directed, margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge absent or vestigial, its junction with the lateral margin hardly angular, surface fully shining, punctures dense, irregularly rugulose, but gradually more separated, round, and much smaller on vertex, frons with numerous erect setae, mostly as long as several diameters of punctures. In female the rugulose punctation covers a larger area, and the anterior denticles are still higher.

Pronotum: lateral margins posteriorly nearly straight and subparallel, mediolateral angles strongly rounded, posterior margin more or less straight before scutellum, weakly sinuate laterally, lateral margins finely carinate, the carina somewhat affected by adjacent coarse punctures, locally somewhat crenulate, posterior margin broadly marginate in the sinuate parts, surface shining, only weakly microsculptured, densely covered by large, shallow, mostly coalescent, transverse or oblique or crescent-shaped punctures, most with a reclining seta, shorter than diameter of puncture, mediolateral depressions large, shallow, ill-delimited, middle of disc with a longitudinal groove, separating two weak transverse elevations, which slope rather steeply to the posterior margin, this slope with smaller, well-separated punctures. In female punctures laterally rugulose, the margination of posterior margin shorter, a few long setae near anterolateral angle, the median groove vestigial, the discal elevations less developed.

Elytra: lateral margins subsinuate and divergent anteriorly, apical margin curved towards the completely rounded apicosutural angle, suture somewhat tectiform in posterior half, lateral margination gradually finer towards suture, terminally very narrow, surface shining, very weakly microsculptured (50 ×), punctures in ca ten striae per elytron, small, shallow, somewhat umbilicate, well-spaced, the striae impressed, partly geminate, the wide interstria between sutural and first discal striae, and some of the other ones, with a few widely spaced similar punctures, extremely fine punctures are widely scattered over the interstriae, mostly bearing a minute seta, only visible under strong magnification and illumination, both sides of humeral umbo with a shallow, ill-delimited impression. In female the striae grooves more impressed, the impressions along humeral umbo hardly present.

Propygidium: surface largely dull by a dense microgranulation, but somewhat shining posteriorly, punctures variably small, roundish, widely spaced in the dull area, larger, transverse, partly rugulose along posterior margin, many punctures with

a reclining seta, as long as several diameters of puncture, spiracles on one level with surface. In female the shining area larger, with more numerous and more rugulose punctures.

Pygidium: sides nearly straight, apex obtuse, rounded, margins finely carinate, surface shining, with a transverse to oblique, reticulate rugulation, and with widely spaced, reclining setae, as long as in propygidium. In female apex still more obtuse, the rugulation considerably denser, setae somewhat more numerous.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion very short, apex strongly obtuse or nearly truncate, surface shining, disc with a fine median groove, and well-separated punctures, lateral parts densely ruguloso-punctate, most punctures with a long, fine, erect seta.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute-angled, strongly curved inward, lateral teeth large, situated in apical nearly two thirds of margin, basal and median one approximately perpendicular to length axis of tibia.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin simply sinuate, ending in a short spine.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, curved, internal one somewhat broader than external one, external middle and hind claws deeply cleft, lower branches somewhat shorter than upper ones, internal middle and hind claws simply acuminate, slender, gently curved. In female all claws simple, acute, slender.

Parameres: symmetric, dorsally not fused, lateral margins concave, apexes curved inward, lateral surfaces with numerous, dense, fine, long, longitudinal rugules (as in *P. quadrimaculata*).

Note.— The taxon so closely resembles *P. quadrimaculata*, that I have my doubt about its true status: mere synonym, a small form from N. Sumatra and Nias, or valid species. More material from Sumatra of both *P. kraatzi* and *P. quadrimaculata* is needed for a better based opinion; for the moment I consider them valid species.

Parastasia laratina Ohaus, 1903

(figs. 140-141)

Parastasia laratina Ohaus, 1903: 225 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 37 (catalogued, in *P. vittata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 105 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Material.— Ohaus (1903) mentioned two ♂♂ and three ♀♀. I suppose the following specimens, the only ones in Berlin (Ohaus' collection), to be these syntypes. They are designated here lectotype, resp. paralectotypes. One ♂ lectotype, labelled "Larat Ins. (Tenimber I.)", print; "Typus!", red, print; "*Parastasia laratina* Ohs", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♀ paralectotype, with same Larat label and "*Parastasia laratina* Ohs Cotype ♀", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♂ and two ♀♀, paralectotypes, with only the Larat label. All with my red, typewritten lectotype, resp. paralectotype labels.

Description.—The species is extremely alike *P. vittata*; the description of the external morphology of that species entirely applies to *P. laratina*, except for the differences here described. It might easily be considered the Tenimbar subspecies of *P. vittata*, but, so few specimens being known, and to avoid premature changes, I treat it here as a valid species.

Length: 16-17 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish to black, further entirely reddish brown, but with anterior and posterior margins of pronotum, margins of scutellum and elytral suture

narrowly darkened, sometimes sternites and parts of legs also darkened. In female head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, sometimes with a faint reddish hue, the rest variably dark reddish black.

Elytra: punctures considerably finer.

Propygidium: shining, sculpture weaker (male).

Pygidium: sculpture weaker (male).

Parameres: the shallow dorsal excavation absent, in lateral view less compact.

***Parastasia lobata* spec. nov.**

(figs. 142-146)

Material.— The ♂ holotype, labelled "Ceylon", hand; "20739", hand; "Fry Coll. 1905-100", print; "*Parastasia* sp., mir neu", pencil, hand, probably Ohaus' (mir neu = new to me). Two ♂♂, paratypes, one "C.I.E.Coll. no 19348", print and hand; "341", hand; the other with same labels, "Ceylon 1963", hand, and "*Parastasia* sp. not in BM R.D. Pope det. 1968". All in London, with my red, typewritten type labels, and name labels.

Description.— The species reminds externally of *P. melanocephala* and *P. melanocephaloides*, but parameres, smaller size, locality etc. will readily separate it.

Length: 12.5-14.5 mm.

Colour: head black, pronotum brownish orange, with anterior and posterior margins narrowly darkened, scutellum reddish black, elytra and tergites brownish orange, abdominal sternites brownish, partly darkened, rest of underside and legs dark reddish to blackish.

Mandible: apex somewhat obliquely truncate, externoapical angle prolonged, acute, erect.

Galea: the dentition of the right and left galeae is somewhat different, partly due to damage of the teeth; anyhow, the dentition is of the common type, three more or less free, variably large apical teeth and two (or three) basal ones, largely fused, but with the slender apexes free.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin nearly straight, sides considerably divergent.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight in middle, lateral margins nearly so, parallel, median denticles erect, acute, but apexes somewhat rounded off, all margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge widely interrupted in middle, forming an acute angular protrusion at junction with lateral margin, nearly as high as the anterior denticles, surface shining, weakly microsculptured (50 ×), punctures close, large, shallow, transversely rugulose on clypeus, less rugulose in anterior area of frons, gradually smaller towards vertex, fine and widely separated near posterior margin of head, at 50 × hardly any, minute, setae visible, length of antennal club somewhat more than width of clypeus (3:2.5).

Pronotum: form as in *P. melanocephala*, lateral margins finely carinate, somewhat thicker so before posterolateral angles, surface slightly dulled by microsculpture, least before scutellum, mediolateral depressions small, deep, round, punctures round, very small, widely spaced before scutellum, gradually larger and denser towards anterior and lateral margins, separated by one to several diameters, most punctures with a reclining seta, shorter than a half diameter of puncture, only visible under strong magnification and a certain angle of illumination.

Scutellum: as described for *P. melanocephala*.

Elytra: as described for *P. melanocephala*.

Propygidium: surface somewhat shining, weakly microsculptured, punctures very small, round, widely separated anteriorly, somewhat larger, transverse, but widely separated towards posterior margin, densest near sides, no setosity (50 ×), spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides straight to weakly sinuate, apex broadly and flatly rounded to nearly truncate, margins finely marginate, surface convex, most before apex, slightly microsculptured along anterior margin, nearly fully shining posteriorly, punctures rugulose in a narrow zone along anterior and lateral margins, and parallel to these margins, gradually more isolated, simply transverse, in middle, small, roundish, very scarce preapically.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex somewhat acute-angled, but rounded, disc shining, with a fine longitudinal groove, partly impunctate but anteriorly with scarce setigerous punctures, lateral parts densely punctate, gradually more rugulose towards lateral margins, with numerous long, semierect setae.

Abdominal sternites: surfaces somewhat dull by microsculpture, punctures shallow, mostly transverse and widely spaced in middle, dense and somewhat rugulose laterally, setae long, scarce, erect, ranged in a transverse series at some distance before posterior margins.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle ca rectangular, lateral teeth in ca apical one third of margin, basal and median one much closer than median and apical ones.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin weakly sinuate, with a short, somewhat upward-curved terminal tooth, the oblique dorsolateral carina weak.

Claws: fore claws simply acuminate, equally long, internal one broader than external one, middle and hind claws all approximately equally long, the internal ones simply acuminate, slender, gently curved, the external ones much broader and deeply bifurcate, the branches subequal or the lower one somewhat shorter.

Parameres: symmetric, dorsomedially fused, lateral margins flatly bisinuate, apexes rounded, basoventral part forming a flat lobe, directed towards parameral apex, acute in lateral view, underside deeply excavate.

Etymology.— *Lobata* refers to the diagnostic ventrobasal lobe of the parameres.

Parastasia maluku spec. nov.

(figs. 147-150; plate 1)

Material.— The ♂ holotype (Leiden), labelled "RMNH/HH 375, Moluccas, Bacan Sibela Range alt. m 850, 28-03.vi-vii. 1985 J. Huijbrechts", print; "multistr. evergreen forest at light", print; my holotype and name labels.

Description.— Length: ca 15 mm.

Colour: head black, rest yellowish brown with the following dark brown markings: anterior and posterior margins of pronotum narrowly darkened, disc with a round spot on both sides, near middle, rather close to the posterior margin, margins of scutellum widely darkened, elytra with an intricate, not quite symmetric pattern, partly bordered by the striae, sternites and tibiae with dark areas.

Mandible: apex very obliquely truncate, anteroapically acute and curved upward.

Galea: without teeth, more or less coniform, with rounded apex.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin somewhat convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus weakly convex, lateral margins straight, parallel, anterior denticles acute, erect, margins finely carinate, the weak lateral rests of the clypeofrontal ridge somewhat angularly elevate at junction with lateral margin, surface microsculptured, but somewhat shining, punctures coarse, partly rugulose confluent on clypeus and anterior part of frons, better defined, round, between eyes, very small and widely spaced on vertex, most punctures with a suberect to somewhat back-curved seta, often longer than half diameter of eye in lateral view, longest on frons, eyes very large, especially in lateral view.

Pronotum: lateral margins slightly concave in anterior half, strongly divergent towards the obtuse mediolateral angles, straight and parallel posteriorly, posterior margin convex before scutellum, straight laterally, anterolateral and posterolateral angles strongly obtuse, lateral margins finely carinate, surface somewhat shining, especially before scutellum, but finely microsculptured, punctures widely spaced, small, round to slightly transverse, in a small prescutellar area, gradually but rapidly deeper, larger and denser towards anterior and lateral margins, locally nearly contiguous, mediolateral depressions shallow, somewhat crescent-shaped, most punctures with a minute seta, much shorter than half the diameter of puncture (50 ×, strong illumination).

Scutellum: width:length ratio ca 1.8:1, sides somewhat convex anteriorly, hardly so over most of their length, apex nearly rectangular, but strongly rounded, surface shining, weakly microsculptured, punctures fine, numerous, widely and mostly evenly distributed.

Elytra: lateral margins somewhat sinuate and weakly divergent in anterior two thirds, apical margin only weakly curved, somewhat directed forward to the slightly obtuse apicosutural angle, suture gradually slightly tectiform towards angle, without terminal denticle, lateral margination narrow from level of anterior margin of hind coxae, reaching suture, though very narrow here, surface shining, hardly microsculptured, punctures in ca 10 striae per elytron, small, round, oblong or crescent-shaped, locally lengthwise coalescent over variable distances, the striae deeply impressed, the interstriae convex, some, especially the one between sutural and first discal striae, with similar, irregularly distributed punctures, and a few much smaller punctures are widely scattered over the interstriae, umbones, especially the apical one, weak, no setosity apart from a few short setae along base of elytron.

Propygidium: surface dull by microsculpture, only somewhat shining along posterior margin, punctures numerous, widely separated, round, variably small in the dull area, some difficult to see in the microsculpture, gradually somewhat transverse posteriorly, strongly rugulose in the shining area, but a small medioposterior area impunctate, many punctures with a fine, completely adpressed seta, amply surpassing posterior margins of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides convex anteriorly, slightly concave before the truncate apex, margins finely carinate, the carina somewhat thicker in the concave area and along apex, disc somewhat swollen before apex, surface shining, with weak transverse microsculpture (50 ×, favourable angle of illumination), punctures close, strongly rugu-

lose especially along anterior margin, more or less parallel to anterior and lateral margins, but a large part of disc is impunctate or locally with a few small punctures, several punctures with an extremely short, suberect seta, hardly visible at 50 ×.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion with strongly obtuse apex, not surpassing middle coxae, disc with a well-impressed longitudinal groove, whole sternum with round punctures, close on disc, still closer laterally, each with a long, fine, reclining or semierect seta.

Abdominal sternites: surfaces somewhat dulled by microsculpture, with transverse to rugulose punctures, but an ample area along posterior margins nearly impunctate, the two areas separated by a series, widely interrupted in middle, of semierect setae, many of which reach posterior margins or nearly so, apex of last sternite broadly and shallowly emarginate.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, weakly protruding inward, lateral teeth in ca apical one third of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin subsinuate, ending in a long, sharp tooth, dorsolateral carina strongly oblique, low, but evident.

Claws: fore claws nearly equal, simple, slender, acute, middle and hind claws acute, simple, equally long, gently curved, the external ones considerably broader than internal ones.

Parameres: symmetric, partly fused, apex slender in lateral view, acute, curved downward, lateral area in dorsal view, in apical half, with a fine carina, originating from a sharp lateral protrusion, bases somewhat prolonged over the articulation with the basal piece of the apparatus.

Note.— This *Parastasia* is one of the many interesting Scarabaeoids collected by Huijbrechts in the Moluccas. It combines several characters which place it in a special group, in the sense of Ohaus. The galea is without teeth, in Ohaus' vision only combining with at least the external middle claw cleft in the male. *P. maluku* has all claws simple, reminding of Ohaus' *bimaculata*- and *nigromaculata*-groups but these have a strongly dentate galea.

Etymology.— *Maluku* is the Indonesian name for the Moluccas; noun in apposition.

Parastasia marginata (Boisduval, 1835)

(figs. 151-154, map 3d)

Caelidia marginata d'Urville; Dejean, 1833: 155 (catalogued; nomen nudum); Boisduval, 1835: 187 (description, figured; type locality New Guinea); Dejean, 1837: 172 (catalogued as *Caelidia marginata* d'Urville); Burmeister, 1844: 371 (studied a species of *Caelidia*, but "not sufficiently exactly", description postponed).

Parastasia marginata; Ohaus, 1898: 8 (*Caelidia marginata* in *Parastasia bicolor*-group); Arrow, 1899: 492 (description of the ♀, in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1900: 252 (redescription, parameres figured, var. *nigra* is the ♀); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1935: 5 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Parastasia zoraidae Gestro, 1876: 514 (description); Ritsema, 1885: 16 (synonym of *Caelidia marginata*).

Parastasia zoraidae var. *nigra* Gestro, 1876: 514 (description); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued, as forma).

Parastasia zoraidae var. *kordensis* Gestro, 1876: 514 (description).

Parastasia zoraidae var. *rordensis*; Ohaus, 1918: 36 & 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued, as forma), misprint.

Material.— I could not trace safe type material of *P. marginata*, but one ♂ (Paris), labelled "Dorey d'Urville", round, hand; "*Caelidia marginata* Boisd. Blanchard det.", might be a syntype. One ♂ lectotype, "N. Guinea Ramoi, ii.1875 Beccari", hand and print; "Typus", print, red ink, red frame; "*Parastasia zoraidae* Gestro tipo!", Gestro's hand; "♂", print; "Syntypus *Parastasia zoraidae* Gestro, 1876", red custodial label, Syntypus print, rest hand. One ♂ paralectotype with identical Ramoi and Syntypus labels. One ♀ paralectotype with same Ramoi label; same Typus label; "*zoraidae* var. *nigra* Gestro tipo!", Gestro's hand; "♀", print; "Holotypus *Parast. zoraidae* var. *nigra* Gestro, 1876", custodial. Five ♂♂ paralectotypes "N. Guinea Andai xii. 1875 Beccari", hand and print; same custodial Syntypus labels. One not sexed paralectotype "Nuova Guinea Andai 1872 L.M. d'Albertis", hand and print; same custodial label. One ♂ paralectotype "Nuova Guinea Sorong v.72. L.M. d'Albertis", hand and print; same custodial label. One ♂ paralectotype "Nuova Guinea Sorong Mag. 72 L.M. d'Albertis", hand and print; same custodial label; a handwritten *P. marginata* label. One ♂ paralectotype "N. Guinea S.S. Dorei xii. 1875 Beccari", hand and print; same custodial label. One ♂ paralectotype "N. Guinea Korido iv. 1875 Beccari", hand and print; "Typus", print, red ink, red frame; "*Parastasia zoraidae* var. *kordensis* Gestro tipo!", Gestro's hand; "Holotypus *Parastasia zoraidae* var. *kordensis* Gestro, 1876", custodial. The aforementioned lectotype and paralectotypes (Genoa) designated here, with my red, typewritten lectotype resp. paralectotype labels. One paralectotype ♂ (Leiden) "R. Gestro Andai N.G.", round, hand; "N. Guinea Andai xii.1875 Beccari", hand and print; "type", red, print; "type", blue, hand; "*Parastasia zoraidae* Gestro typus!", Gestro's hand; my paralectotype label. Gestro's text only refers to Andai specimens caught in viii, possibly a misprint for xii; the Leiden specimen with Gestro's own type qualification is an argument for this opinion. The two types of the colour forms are described as part of the description of *P. zoraidae* and consequently are syntypes for that name too. Two ♂♂ (Paris) bear the same Ramoi labels as the lectotype, but lack any type qualifications. Additional specimens (50) from many localities on New Guinea, and one from Rossel Island. The altitudes vary from about sea level to ca 1600 m. (Canberra, coll. Howden, Leiden, Paris). (Ohaus, 1900: Fergusson Island; 1918 Aru Islands, Kei Islands).

One ♀ (Paris), "Nouv. Guinée Duivenbode", has only the external hind claws cleft and a somewhat differently shaped pygidium. Whether it is an aberrant *P. marginata* or an undescribed species remains an open question so long as no more comparable specimens, including ♂♂, are available.

Synonymy.— Ritsema (1885) concluded to the synonymy of *P. marginata* and *P. zoraidae*, apparently basing it on comparison of Boisduval's text and figure with specimens of *P. zoraidae* in the Leiden Museum. I compared a syntype candidate of *P. marginata* with several syntypes of *P. zoraidae* - including the colour forms - and came to the same conclusion as Ritsema's never contradicted one.

Notes.— Dejean (1833) catalogued the species as *Caelidia marginata* d'Urville, but d'Urville did not describe it (nomen nudum). Probably Dejean meant d'Urville as the responsible person for the collecting and subsequent publishing of the species. The first valid description was Boisduval's (a close friend of Dejean), whose work dealt with the results of a voyage under command of d'Urville. For the genus name *Caelidia* see *P. duchoni*.

Gestro's text and name label both read *kordensis*, evidently a misspelled, presumably inadvertent, name derived from the locality of capture, Korido, in the Schouten Islands, New Guinea. Inadvertently or not, the name is here corrected into *koridensis*. The spelling *rordensis* (Ohaus, 1918, 1934, copied by Machatschke, 1972) of course is a misprint.

Description.— Length: 7.5-10.5 mm.

Colour: head reddish black, clypeus mostly somewhat lighter, pronotum uniformly yellowy brown to reddish orange, or with two variably large, oblique or crescent-shaped, dark discal areas, or with a triangular, quadrangular or trapezoid medioposterior area dark reddish to black, and often the anterior margin of this area with median and lateral extensions, scutellum brown or black, basic colour of elytra as in pronotum, but lateral and apical areas variably widely dark red to black, tergites, underside and legs generally brownish to orange. The var. *koridensis* is entirely

yellowish brown, with blackish head. The female is yellowish brown with black head, to nearly uniformly black, with the sides of pronotum somewhat lighter (*var. nigra*). Intermediates may have the pronotum black with broad lateral areas and sometimes an anteromedian spot yellowish brown, and the elytra black with a subtriangular, mediodiscal brownish orange area, sometimes limited to a vague, small spot.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, three smaller basal ones, more or less fused, only their apexes free.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin flatly curved, only slightly protruding beyond clypeus.

Head: clypeus with straight anterior margin, its lateral margins somewhat rounded, but straight and subparallel to slightly divergent towards eye-canthus, anterior denticles close, low, obtuse, erect, margins finely carinate, no trace of clypeofrontal ridge, surface finely microsculptured, but somewhat shining, punctures anteriorly mostly transverse, locally rugulose, shallow, rather close, gradually smaller, round, somewhat deeper and more spaced towards posterior margin of head, somewhat longitudinally rugulose along eyes, many punctures with a reclining seta, mostly shorter than diameter of puncture. In female punctures much denser, larger and more transverse, short lateral parts of the clypeofrontal ridge are evident.

Pronotum: lateral margins evenly curved from the completely rounded anterolateral angles to the obtuse, rounded posterolateral ones, posterior margin curved, lateral margins finely carinate, mediolateral depressions hardly discernible or absent, surface shining, locally slightly less by the more developed microsculpture, punctures round, well-impressed, mostly separated by several diameters, more or less regularly distributed, but smaller, shallower, widely spaced in a variably small area before scutellum, many punctures with a back-laid seta, shorter than diameter of punctures. In female microsculpture stronger, punctures larger, deeper, locally somewhat denser.

Elytra: lateral margin straight, subparallel anteriorly, or somewhat divergent, apical margin curved, directed forward towards the strongly obtuse apicosutural angle, suture somewhat tectiform before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, rather abruptly much narrower from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, very narrow to nearly obsolete before suture, surface more or less strongly shining, locally variably weakly microsculptured, punctures situated in nine to ten, more or less complete and regular striae, and, irregularly scattered, in the interstria between sutural and first discal striae, variably small, round, oblong or horseshoe-shaped, well-separated, interstriae, apart from the broad one between sutural and first discal striae, nearly equally narrow, but in some specimens fourth and fifth striae considerably closer to each other, than to third and sixth ones, respectively, surface in some specimens locally somewhat transversely rugulose, extremely fine punctures are widely scattered between the normal punctuation, umbones weak, no setosity. In female the punctuation, including microsculpture, may be somewhat stronger.

Propygidium: surface in anterior half dull by a strong microgranulation (50 ×), shining posteriorly, punctures in dull area widely spaced, shallow, variably small, some difficult to see under the microsculpture, in shining area variably dense, more or less transverse to transversely rugulose, with numerous but widely spaced, reclining setae, shorter than diameter of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface. In

female the dull area larger.

Pygidium: sides rectilinear, apex broadly rounded, margins finely marginate, somewhat thicker apically, surface shining, only weakly microsculptured, punctures shallow, mainly transverse to rugulose, the lateral rugules parallel to sides, numerous but not dense setae scattered over whole surface, slightly longer than diameter of punctures, often considerably longer at apex. In female the punctures and rugules coarser, sometimes less rugulose, apex obtusangular, but somewhat rounded.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion somewhat surpassing middle coxae, apex acute-angled, surface shining, disc shallowly concave, with a fine median groove and minute, widely spaced punctures, on lateral parts punctures gradually denser, bearing numerous fine, long, erect setae. In female punctures somewhat larger, deeper and denser.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle somewhat obtuse, not directed inward, lateral teeth in ca apical one third of margin, the basal and median ones closest.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin gently curved, with a long, slightly upward curved terminal tooth, and a weak postmedian, dorsolateral, oblique carina, external surface with widely spaced, short, reclining setae.

Tarsus: segments 1-4 of middle tarsus somewhat transverse, thicker than in fore tarsus, hind tarsus slenderer. In female middle tarsus not thickened.

Claws: internal fore claw bifurcate, the dorsal branch considerably longer than the ventral one, both acuminate, external fore claw slender, acuminate, curved, external middle claw deeply cleft, dorsal branch more acute and slenderer than the strongly thicker ventral branch, which is more or less perpendicular to the dorsal branch (in the Rossell specimen ventral branch only somewhat thickened and not perpendicular), external hind claw deeply cleft, the branches acuminate, subequal, internal middle and hind claws slender, acuminate, gently curved. In female fore claws simple, equal, external middle and hind claws deeply cleft, both branches slender and acute, but the ventral branch shorter than dorsal one, internal claws as in male.

Parameres: symmetric, elongate, parallel-sided, more or less fused mediodorsally, apical parts dorsally each with an oblong, shallowly concave, yellowish, weakly sclerotised, somewhat granulose area, basal parts deeply concave.

Parastasia marmorata Gestro, 1876

(figs. 155-160, map 3e, f)

Parastasia marmorata Gestro, 1876: 514 (description); Gestro, 1877: 643 (more detailed redescription); Arrow, 1899: 498 (omitted); Ohaus, 1900: 235 (in *P. bimaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued, in *P. bimaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1935: 5 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued).

Parastasia discophora Schaufuss, 1887: 121 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 22 (not seen); Arrow, 1899: 498 (omitted); Ohaus, 1900: 233 (in *P. bimaculata*-group).

Parastasia marmorata discophora. Stat. nov.

Parastasia bimaculata; Ohaus, 1898: 22 (♀ is mentioned, from Ramoi, exactly fitting with Gestro's description of *P. marmorata* - type not seen - but not different from identically coloured ♀♀ of *P. bimaculata*; *P. discophora* not seen).

Material.— One ♀ lectotype (Genoa), "Nuova Guinea Ramoi, Giug. 72 L.M. D'Albertis", hand and print; "Typus", red ink, red frame; "*marmorata* Gestro", Gestro's hand; "Syntypus *Parastasia marmora-*

ta Gestro, 1876", custodial label. One ♀ paralectotype (Genoa), with identical locality and custodial labels. One ♀ paralectotype (Genoa), "Molucche Halmahera Coll. Bruijn 1875", print and Gestro's hand combined; same custodial label. The three here designated lectotype, resp. paralectotypes, and accordingly labelled. The labels fit with Gestro's text, so I think it justified to consider all specimens syntypes, the more so as they are the only ones in Gestro's collection. Additional specimens (ca 50) from the Moluccas (Ambon, Bacan, Buru, Halmahera, Obi, Seram, Ternate, Tidore), Waigeu (2) and Geelvink Bay (1) (Amsterdam, Genoa, Leiden, London, Paris). The ♀ holotype (Berlin; Schaufuss: "Unicum") of *P. discophora*, labelled "*discophora* m. Bonthain", hand, Schaufuss?; "Type", orange, print; "88580", print; my label indicating that it is the holotype. Additional subspecies *discophora* (13) from Sulawesi and Sangihe (near NE Sulawesi), including two ♀♀ "Indonesia Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga Bone N.P.", "lowland forest edge, ca 200 m", "R. ent. Soc. Lond. Wallace Project, 19/1/85 on plants", resp. "March 1985, Rothamsted light trap", and one ♀ (Paris) from Mniszech's collection, with a very old label "Moluques" (Berlin, Paris, London). Some of the Buru specimens were collected in rotting coconut stems. (Ohaus, 1935: Duke of York Island, near New Britain, subspecies *marmorata*).

Subspeciation.— The type specimens of *P. marmorata* and *P. discophora*, all females, are very similar to the females of *P. bimaculata*, mainly differing by their dark pattern, hardly sufficient an argument to consider them separate species. However, the parameres of males from Sulawesi and farther eastern islands, evidently conspecific with the females according to their patterns and localities, are certainly different from those of *P. bimaculata*, although both are variations of the same structure (see also *P. bimaculata nicobarica*). Consequently, *P. marmorata* and *P. discophora* are here treated as different from *P. bimaculata*, and as subspecies of a single species: *P. marmorata discophora*, virtually restricted to Sulawesi, and *P. marmorata marmorata* from the area East of Sulawesi. Considering *P. bimaculata*, *discophora*, *marmorata* (and *nicobarica*?) as subspecies of a single species could justifiably be discussed.

Description.— All characters are within the range of variability of *P. bimaculata*, except for the different colour pattern of subspecies *discophora* and the parameres of both subspecies.

Colour: (*P. m. discophora*) head black, pronotum orange to reddish brown, with two blackish, variably wide bands from anterior to posterior margin, mostly considerably widening towards posterior margin, sometimes reduced to two black spots near posterior margin, scutellum reddish or partly or entirely blackish, elytra dark reddish brown to black, each with two oblique, orange or reddish brown, irregular bands, from apex of scutellum and from base of scutellum, towards, but not reaching, lateral margin, along posterior margin an area with irregular, more or less coherent, variably small light spots, the oblique bands may occupy the larger part of the elytra, or be reduced to narrow strips of more or less coalescent spots, tergites and underside dark reddish to black, legs reddish, or blackish, or only femora red. Some females of *P. m. marmorata* show somewhat comparable patterns on pronotum and elytra.

Parameres (both subspecies): strongly asymmetric, completely fused, apically more transversely swollen, ventrally less so than in *P. bimaculata*, dorsal surface generally more or less evenly flatly curved from side to side, without the strong ridges and deep depressions of *P. bimaculata*, the depressions contrarily shallow, poorly delimited, variably formed, large areas transparent.

Note.— Dark females of *P. m. marmorata* and *P. nigriceps inconstans* are very similar, but easily separable by the ratio width:length of scutellum, ca 2:1 for *inconstans*, 3:2 for *marmorata*.

Parastasia melanocephala Burmeister, 1844
(figs. 161-164)

Parastasia melanocephala Burmeister, 1844: 377 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 20 (in *P. melanocephala*-group); Arrow, 1899: 489 (discussed); Ohaus, 1900: 238 (compared with *Parastasia melanocephaloides*, parameres figured); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued in *P. discolor*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued).

Material.— One ♀, lectotype (Halle), here designated, labelled “MLU Halle WB Zoologie S.-Nr. 81319 T.-Nr.”, print, number hand, custodial; standing under a yellow heading label, in Burmeister’s hand, “*melanocephala* * Java Jgh”, the asterisk indicating that it is a described specimen, Jgh = Junghuhn. Burmeister expressly described only the ♀, but it is not completely certain that he had no more specimens before him; so I designate this specimen lectotype, and labelled it accordingly. A second specimen under the same yellow label is a ♂. Did Burmeister take it for a ♀ and include it in his description or has it been placed later here? Additional specimens from Java (35, many from the high mountains: Penglengan, Tjikorai, Tangkuban Prahū, Ardjuno, Gedeh, up to ca 2000 m) and one “Veldhuis leg. xii.1931 ?Sumatra”, print (Amsterdam, Leiden, Paris).

Description.— Length: 15-18 mm.

Colour: head blackish, sometimes clypeus dark red, all further dorsal surfaces reddish to dark yellowish brown, but in most specimens margins of pronotum, scutellum and elytral suture narrowly blackened, underside and legs reddish brown, varying from nearly as light as dorsal surfaces to much darker, but always with a reddish hue, legs often slightly lighter than sternites.

Galea: sometimes with a small preapical tooth apart from the dentiform apex, and with one variably strong basal tooth.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin convex, only a little protruding beyond anterior margin of clypeus, in comparison to most species.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus curved, the median denticles short, sharp, erect, lateral margins straight and parallel before eye-canthus, all margins finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge widely interrupted in middle, its junction with lateral margin with a weak and obtuse denticle, surface somewhat shining, finely microsculptured (50 ×), clypeus transversely ruguloso-punctate, rest of head with well-impressed, roundish punctures, large and often contiguous anteriorly, gradually smaller and more spaced towards posterior margin, more or less rugulose longitudinally along eyes, sometimes large areas very scarcely punctate, several punctures with a reclining, fine seta, longest ones along eyes, antennal club longer than width of clypeus between its parallel sides (4:3). In female deeper, larger and denser punctures, terminal denticle on clypeofrontal ridge stronger, club about as long as width of clypeus.

Pronotum: lateral margins somewhat convex and subparallel posteriorly, medio-lateral angles obtuse, obsolete, anterolateral angles very obtuse, posterolateral ones only weakly so, posterior margin convex, weakly sinuate before posterolateral angles, margination of lateral margin finest near middle, considerably thicker towards, and ending at, posterolateral angle, mediolateral depressions small, subcircular, rather deep, surface largely shining, slightly dulled by microsculpture anteriorly and laterally, sometimes traces of an anteromedian, longitudinal groove, punctures small, round, amply spaced in a variably large medioposterior area, gradually considerably larger, very generally speaking diameters of largest ones six times the

smallest ones, closer, and partly transverse, towards anterior and lateral margins, sometimes dense and somewhat oblong, and partly coalescent, along lateral margins, most punctures with a fine, reclining seta, shorter than half a diameter of puncture. In female the finely punctate area smaller, remaining surface with deeper and larger punctures, anteromedian groove slightly deeper.

Elytra: lateral margins weakly convex to subrectilinear and somewhat divergent in anterior two thirds, apical margins weakly curved or nearly truncate, slightly directed forward towards the only slightly obtuse apicosutural angle, suture narrowly elevate shortly before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, gradually narrowing from before level of hind coxae, hardly visible over some distance before suture, surface nearly fully shining, sometimes locally somewhat more microsculptured, punctures in ca ten, often shallowly grooved striae per elytron, small, shallow, weakly annulate, from widely separated to rather close, interstria between first discal stria and sutural one with numerous, irregularly distributed, widely spaced punctures, the other interstriae with scarce punctures or impunctate, short, transverse, variably numerous, shallow wrinkles may occur (but as they occur in some specimens only, and are often asymmetrical on left and right elytron, I think they are the result of insufficient stretching of the elytra after hatching), umbones weakly developed. In female punctures generally somewhat more numerous, closer and deeper, some interstriae may bear an incomplete, longitudinal row of widely separated, much finer punctures.

Propygidium: surface nearly dull by a fine microsculpture, slightly more shining along posterior margin, punctures simple and widely separated along anterior margin, gradually larger, but mixed with smaller ones, closer, more transverse to rugulose towards posterior margin, many punctures, especially anteriorly, with a short, reclining seta, only visible under strong magnification and illumination, posterior margin often weakly sinuate, spiracle on one level with surface. In female punctures more numerous, larger, deeper and, especially posteriorly, much closer, more transverse, more coalescent.

Pygidium: sides nearly straight, apex broadly and flatly rounded, nearly truncate, margins finely marginate, surface somewhat more shining than in propygidium, finely transversely rugulose along anterior margin, laterally the rugules coarser and oblique, remaining surface very densely, transversely ruguloso-punctate, sometimes with a few intermixed isolated, transverse punctures. In female apex somewhat angular.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing level of middle coxae, apical angle obtusangular, somewhat rounded, disc nearly shining, with a fine, median groove and widely scattered, mixed small and larger punctures, the larger ones with a reclining seta, lateral parts gradually more densely and coarsely punctate, rugulose near lateral margins, with numerous, fine, long, semierect to reclining setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute but rounded, somewhat curved inward, lateral teeth situated in apical third of margin, the basal and median one closest.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin weakly sinuate, ending in a dentiform protrusion, submedian, oblique, dorsolateral carina weak.

Claws: fore claws simple, acuminate, gently curved, subequal, much shorter than middle and hind claws, external middle and hind claws broader than internal ones, deeply incised, both branches slender, often the ventral one somewhat shorter than dorsal branch. In female all claws simple, acuminate, gently curved, the external middle and hind claws not broader than internal ones.

Parameres: nearly symmetric, not fused, sides subrectilinear, slightly tapering towards apexes, both apexes rounded in dorsal view, acute and curved downward in lateral view, ventrobases in lateral view somewhat angularly protruding, dorsomedian margins slightly elevate in approximately apical half.

Note.— Although *P. melanocephala* and *P. discolor* are very similar (are closely related), I see sufficient arguments to consider them valid species: parameres, partial cooccurrence, colour, etc.

Parastasia melanocephaloides Ohaus, 1900

(figs. 165-166)

Parastasia melanocephaloides Ohaus, 1900: 238 (description; in *P. melanocephala*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued in *P. discolor*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1938b: 131 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued).

Material. The ♂ holotype (Genoa), labelled "Sumatra Si-Rambé xii.90-iii.91 E. Modigliani", print; "Typus", print, red ink; "*melanocephaloides* Ohaus", hand; "Holotypus *Parastasia melanocephaloides* Ohaus, 1900", Holotypus print, rest hand, custodial label. Ohaus stated "the type is in ... Genoa." Six specimens (Amsterdam) from Bukit Gabah, SW Sumatra, and one (Leiden) from Mt Bandahara, ca 1430 m, N. Sumatra, are here tentatively attributed to this species.

Note.— Two specimens from Bukit Kutu, collected at other dates than the ones mentioned by Ohaus (1938b), one of them labelled "*melanocephaloides* an n.sp.?", are here described as new species, *Parastasia selangorica*.

Description.— The taxon is very similar to *P. melanocephala*; the description is mainly restricted to the differences.

Length: 16.5 mm.

Colour: head black, rest of dorsal surfaces reddish brown, but elytral suture, and margins of pronotum and scutellum narrowly darkened, underside and legs dark reddish brown.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, the basal ones much smaller, slenderer, with a common stem, only apex free.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin subrectilinear.

Head: eyes much smaller, antennal club about as long as width of clypeus.

Pronotum: lateral margins posteriorly straight and subparallel, mediolateral angles obtuse, strongly rounded, all punctures free, round, apart from a few lateral oblong ones, mostly separated by several to many diameters, in general much finer than in *P. melanocephala*, the scarce setae still less conspicuous.

Elytra: suture weakly tectiform posteriorly, punctures fine, superficial, not in grooves.

Propygidium: most punctures strongly transverse, but only laterally somewhat rugulose and coalescent.

Pygidium: most of the nearly fully shining surface with amply spaced, transversely crescent-shaped punctures.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion still shorter, apex obtuse, rounded.

Middle tibia: submedian, dorsolateral, oblique carina present.

Parameres: apexes slightly more rounded, in profile apex less acute, ventrobasal protrusion somewhat longer, carina on dorsomedian margins less developed.

***Parastasia montrouzieri* Fairmaire, 1883**
(figs. 167-176, map 4a)

Parastasia montrouzieri Fairmaire, 1883: 10 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 237 (*P. montrouzieri*-group established); Ohaus, 1918: 32 (catalogued in *P. confluens*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued in *P. confluens*-group); Ohaus, 1935: 5 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued).

Parastasia simplicipes Ohaus, 1898: 14 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 237 (is a colour form of *P. montrouzieri*); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued as subspecies). **Syn. nov.**

Parastasia montrouzieri var. *australis* Ohaus, 1901: 128 (description); Ohaus, 1913: 507 (raised to subspecies); Ohaus 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued). **Syn. nov.**

Parastasia montrouzieri var. *apicalis* Ohaus 1913: 507 (description as colour form); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued as subspec.). **Syn. nov.**

Parastasia montrouzieri var. *infusata* Ohaus, 1913: 507 (description as colour form); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued as subspec.). **Syn. nov.**

Parastasia montrouzieri var. *ruficollis* Ohaus, 1913: 507 (description as colour form); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued as colour form).

Parastasia lutea Ohaus 1926b: 237 (description); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39 (catalogued). **Syn. nov.**

Parastasia wauensis Frey, 1969: 482 (description); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued, in *P. discolor*-group). **Syn. nov.**

Material.— Type specimens of Fairmaire's *P. montrouzieri* (type locality Duke of York Island) could not be traced. The ♂ lectotype of *P. simplicipes* (Berlin), labelled "DN Guinea", print (Deutsch Neu Guinea); "Typus!", red, print; "*simplicipes* Ohaus", red, Ohaus' hand. Six ♂ paralectotypes (Berlin), "DN Guinea" (2), "DN Guinea Wahnes" (3) or "D. Neu Guinea Wahnes Franklin Müller" (1), print; "*Parastasia simplicipes* Ohs cotype ♂", red, Ohaus' hand (5) or "*Parastasia montrouzieri* v. *simplicipes* Ohs cotype", red, Ohaus' hand (1); the latter one is probably a later addition, as Ohaus considered *P. simplicipes* a variety only two years after the original description. Six ♂ paralectotypes (Berlin) from "Fergusson I. ix x xi xii 96 (A.S. Meek)", print (2), "Moroka, Brit. N.G. 3500 ft. v.95 (Anthony)", print (1) and "Mailu, Brit.N.G. July 95 (Anthony)", print (3); "*Parastasia simplicipes* Ohs Cotype ♂", Ohaus' hand. The aforementioned lectotype and paralectotypes are here designated; I labelled them accordingly. One ♀ (Berlin), "Mafor Geelvink Bay", hand, "Fruhstorfer" on underside; "♀", print; "cotype", red, print; "*Parastasia simplicipes* Ohs", red, Ohaus' hand; Ohaus described only ♂♂, so this ♀ can not be a cotype. The ♂ holotype (Berlin; "the only specimen" described by Ohaus) of subspecies *australis*, "Cairns Qld", hand; "Barnard Coll.", print; "Typus!", red, print; "*P. montrouzieri* sbsp. *australis* Ohs", Ohaus' hand. Two ♀♀ (Berlin) from "D.N. Guinea Sattelberg", print; "*Parastasia montrouzieri* v. *apicalis* Ohs Type ♀", resp. Cotype ♀, red, Ohaus' hand. One ♂ (Berlin) "St. Aignan od. Misima Louisiaden", hand, on underside "viii - xi 97 A.S. Meek"; "*Parastasia montrouzieri* Fm v. *infusata* Ohs Type ♂", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♀ (Berlin) "Neu-Mecklenburg", print; same Ohaus label but cotype ♀, probably a later addition, as Ohaus' text only mentions the ♂ from St. Aignan. One ♂ (Berlin) with identical St. Aignan label, "*Parastasia montrouzieri* Fm v. *ruficollis* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand, probably again a later addition, as the colour pattern deviates from the one described by Ohaus. The var. *apicalis*, *infusata* and *ruficollis* were described as simple colour forms, they are without nomenclatorial status. The ♂ holotype (London; "the Type is in the British Museum") of *P. lutea*, labelled "Type", round, print, red ring; "Mt. Goliath. Cent.D.N. Guinea. 5-7000 ft. Meek. 1913.13", print, date hand; "Ohaus determ. *Parastasia lutea* Ohs Type", print and hand. One ♂ paratype (Berlin; Ohaus: "a cotype in my collection"), labelled "Owoarra Br. N. Guinea", hand; "ex museo London", print; "*Parastasia lutea* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♀ (Berlin), "Arfak Mts. Dutch New Guinea",

print; "*Parastasia lutea* Ohaus Cotype ♀", red, Ohaus' hand; this can not be a cotype, as Ohaus described only the ♂, mentioned afore. Additional specimens from Aru Isl. (2), New Guinea s.l. (7), Irian (9, including 3 *lutea*-form, 1200 m), Papua New Guinea (66, including 11 *lutea*-form from ca 1500-2800 m), Queensland (14, 3 km ENE Mt Tozer, York Peninsula, rainforest, flight interception trap), New Britain (2), Rossel Isl. (1), Guadalcanal (2), New Hebrides (27, from Malekula, Maewo, Ambrym, Santo, Efate, and 21 of the *lutea*-form from Aneityum, compare *P. percheroni*) (Amsterdam, Berlin, Canberra, Genoa, coll. Howden, Leiden, London, Paris). I could not consult types of *P. wauensis*, type locality Wau, Papua New Guinea, the Frey material being inaccessible.

Synonymy.— Ohaus (1898) did not compare *P. simplicipes* with *P. montrouzieri*, which he did not mention in his article, but with *P. confluens*. The latter species having entirely different parameres, it is no wonder, that he considered *P. simplicipes* a new species. The types, however, are exactly identical to *P. montrouzieri*. Already in 1900 Ohaus considered *P. simplicipes* a light colour form of *P. montrouzieri*. Subsequently (1913, 1918, 1934) Ohaus quoted it as a colour form, but Machatschke (1972) listed it, together with *australis*, and, without arguments, *apicalis* and *infuscata*, as subspecies, and only *ruficollis* as "forma". After study of the types I consider all these names synonyms.

Ohaus (1926) stressed the close relationship between *P. lutea* and *P. montrouzieri*. I consider them synonym (syn. nov.), but not without a slight hesitation. The *lutea*-form is, generally spoken, larger, with more developed frontal and pronotal setosity, and the lateral margins of the parameres show an angular, preapical protrusion, which is more rounded or absent in *P. montrouzieri*; on the other hand they share the strongly apomorphic galeae. In New Guinea *P. lutea* seems restricted to the higher altitudes, and could be considered a local form, but remarkably it is also represented on Aneityum, in the New Hebrides, ca 2500 km from New Guinea. In the other New Hebrides only "normal" *P. montrouzieri* are found, except for some ♂ from Ambrym, which are somewhat larger, have the eye ratio of *lutea* and hardly cleft middle claws (see below), but their galeae and parameres are purely *P. montrouzieri*'s. Local forms might easily have developed into species, with a so wide and scattered distribution - from the Aru Isls to the New Hebrides, ca 4500 km -. More material perhaps would permit a better supported conclusion about the true relations between the local forms and *P. montrouzieri* s. s. Using the claw structure as the single criterium, *P. montrouzieri* and *P. lutea* should be attributed to different groups in the sense of Ohaus. As the parameres, galeae, middle tibiae etc. are rather uniform I prefer to consider them a single, variable species, rather than assuming parallelisms in two groups.

Judging from Frey's (1969) description and figures of the parameres, *P. wauensis* is identical to *P. montrouzieri*; the names are here synonymized (syn. nov.).

Description.— Length: 10-18 mm, the largest ones are mostly the *lutea*-form.

Colour: head reddish to dark reddish brown, pronotum light yellowish brown, or brownish orange, or (mainly in females) brownish red to blackish, in light specimens the margins and mediolateral depressions often somewhat darker, reddish brown, scutellum as pronotum, but often a shade darker, and the margins narrowly darkened, elytra light yellowish brown, via brownish orange to brown, with lateral and sutural margins narrowly darkened, or, in rare males and nearly all females, variably dark reddish brown to blackish, with a yellowish or brownish spot between humerus and scutellum, this lighter area may be punctiform to much enlarged, coalescent in the latter case with a variably large light spot on apical umbo, consequently the elytra may be black with only a small anterior spot, quadrimaculate, or with an extent pattern of confluent light areas, tergites, underside and legs reddish brown to dark reddish. In the *lutea*-form the head is dark reddish brown, pronotum, scutellum and elytra yellowish brown, often all or some margins narrowly darkened, rest of insect reddish brown. Ohaus gave names to several of the colour combinations: *simplicipes* generally light, *infuscata* mainly to entirely blackish, *ruficollis* blackish with red pronotum, *apicalis* dark with discal and apical light spots on elytra. Galea: simply

conical, subtriangular in profile, sometimes with a minute median denticle on interior surface, mostly galea somewhat smaller in female, identical in *lutea*.

Labrum: considerably narrower than anterior margin of clypeus, lateral margins subparallel to weakly convergent, anterior margin curved to subtruncate, surface and margins largely coarsely granulose.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus approximately straight, lateral margins slightly curved, posteriorly parallel, the anterior denticles sharp, erect, widely separated, the short traces of clypeofrontal ridge with a more or less developed angular elevation at junction with lateral margin, surface slightly microsculptured, somewhat mat on clypeus and frons, shining on vertex, clypeus transversely, undulately ruguloso-punctate, rest of head with variably dense and deep punctures, fine and mostly well-spaced near posterior margin, most punctures with an erect seta, its length ca one fifth of distance between eyes (in the *lutea*-form two-thirds of this distance), the ratio distance between eyes: diameter of eye is ca 2.5, but only 1.4-1.5 in the σ of the *lutea*-form. In the ♀ the anterior margin of clypeus somewhat emarginate, the anterior denticles longer and more acute, clypeofrontal ridge absent, the angulate lateral protrusions poorly developed, punctures coarser.

Pronotum: lateral margins slightly concave to straight anteriorly, weakly convex to straight posteriorly, anterolateral angles obtuse, mediolateral ones strongly rounded, obtuse, posterolateral angles nearly obsolete, posterior margin subtruncate before scutellum, subsinuate to rectilinear laterally, lateral margins marginate, the margination continued on posterior margin towards level of scutellum, margination here sometimes indicated by a series of deep punctures only, the lateral margination narrow and high, the posterior one wider and flatter, surface somewhat dulled by microsculpture, punctures small, round, widely spaced, in a variably small prescutellar area, gradually considerably larger, denser and somewhat transverse towards anterior and lateral margins, often laterally with variably numerous, transversely or longitudinally crescent-shaped, shallow, large and dense punctures, whose anterior margins form long, undulating rugules, sometimes a median, longitudinal, ill-delimited band is less densely punctate or impunctate, mediolateral depressions well-defined, variably numerous, long, erect setae in a variably wide zone along anterior margin and, especially in the *lutea*-form, lateral margins, several discal punctures with a minute, reclining seta, hardly visible at 50 \times . In the ♀ punctures still denser and more rugulose.

Elytra: basal margin with a variably obtuse, transverse ridge, lateral margins parallel to slightly divergent anteriorly, subrectilinear, apical margin weakly curved towards the somewhat obtuse apicosutural angle, suture slightly elevate apically, lateral margination wide anteriorly, strongly narrowing after level of hind coxae, very narrow or nearly obsolete before suture, surface fully shining, or with a faint microsculpture, punctures situated in ca ten, more or less complete, partly geminate, variably evidently grooved striae per elytron, round to oblong or horseshoe-shaped, annulate or simple, variably small, variably widely separated, shallow, interstriae variably convex, locally with some similar punctures, some much smaller, widely and irregularly scattered punctures may be present, sometimes bearing an extremely short, recumbent seta, umbones weak. In female the punctation somewhat more developed.

Propygidium: surface dull by a strong microgranulation, punctures mixed large

and small, locally large ones dominating, shallow, numerous, well-spaced, round to somewhat transverse, covered by the microgranulation, most punctures with a reclining seta, as long as several to ca ten diameters of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface. In female punctures very close, many confluent and slightly rugulose.

Pygidium: lateral margins nearly straight, apex broadly truncate, margins finely marginate, surface more shining than in propygidium, entirely covered by fine and very dense rugules, somewhat reticulate, transverse in anterior half, mainly more or less concentric around one median or two lateral centres, numerous setae, reclining anteriorly, suberect and often more or less directed to the centres posteriorly, still considerably longer than in propygidium, the apical setae ca one fourth of length of pygidium in *P. montrouzieri*, ca one half length in the *lutea*-form. In female the rugules transverse anteriorly and in a narrow, longitudinal anteromedian band, obliquely curved laterally, often somewhat concentric before apex.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex very obtuse, disc somewhat shining, with a deep longitudinal groove and numerous small punctures, mostly bearing a long, fine, somewhat reclining seta, lateral areas very densely, locally somewhat rugulose, punctate and with long, dense, yellow to golden setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute-angled, strongly protruding inward and somewhat backward, lateral teeth occupying approximately half of margin or slightly more.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a long dentiform protrusion, the oblique, submedian, dorsolateral carina strong, ending in a more or less evidently angular protrusion.

Claws: fore claws both simple, acuminate, gently curved, the internal one considerably broader than the external one, internal middle and hind claws simple, slender, acuminate, the much broader external middle claws variably deeply incised, sometimes the lower branch of the incision reduced to a fine submedian to preapical denticle, external hind claw broader than internal one, simply acuminate, sometimes with a short preapical incision, or (*lutea*-form) deeply incised. All middle and hind claws much longer than fore claws. In female all claws simply acuminate, slender, the fore claws shortest, gently curved. The holotype of var. *australis* has a minute submedian denticle on ventral side of external hind claw, and the 14 males from Queensland have the same variation in external hind claws as described above for *P. montrouzieri* s.s.

Parameres: virtually symmetric, not fused, right one somewhat overlapping left one in basal half, or the reverse, apical halves widely separated, somewhat variably long and narrow, apexes slightly, somewhat variably, widened, obliquely subtruncate or more rounded, lateral margins rounded before apex (*montrouzieri*) or variably angular to nearly rounded (*lutea*), lateral and often dorsal surfaces, especially in middle, with dense, oblong punctures, sometimes forming longitudinal rugules.

Note.— The female of *P. montrouzieri* is nearly identical to the female of *P. confluens*, but the rugulation of the pygidium will separate them (very fine and dense, transversely, somewhat irregularly, undulating in *P. confluens*, less dense and fine, more or less parallel in a flat curve on disc, more curved to nearly parallel to lateral margins laterally in *P. montrouzieri*). The locality may be of further help, *P. montrouzieri* being Papuan/Pacific, *P. confluens* mainly Indo-Malayan and Wallacean.

Parastasia moseri Ohaus, 1903
(figs. 177-178)

Parastasia moseri Ohaus, 1903: 222 (description; in *P. rufopicta*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued).

Parastasia piligera Ohaus, 1911: 326 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 42 (catalogued). **Syn. nov.**

Material.— The ♀ holotype of *P. moseri* (Berlin; "the only specimen studied" by Ohaus), labelled "♀", print; "Borneo Mahakam", print; "*Parastasia moseri* Ohaus Type", Ohaus' hand; the abdomen is filled with cotton-wool. The ♀ holotype of *P. piligera* (Berlin, "N. Borneo Kini Balu Watterstraat [sic]", print; "♀", print; "Typus!", red, print; "*Parastasia piligera* Ohs", red, hand. From Ohaus' description may be concluded that he studied only this specimen. One specimen (Berlin), ♀ (the abdomen is filled with cotton-wool), from "Selangor F.M.S., Ayer Itam". One ♀ (London), "Bau Sarawak 19.vii - 1.viii.1909, C.J. Brooks".

Synonymy.— While describing *P. piligera*, Ohaus most probably did not consult the type specimen of *P. moseri*, but compared the holotype of *P. piligera* only with his earlier description of *P. moseri* (which was in Moser's collection). In that description some peculiar character states were omitted. As a consequence, while describing *P. piligera*, Ohaus considered these character states, in fact shared by both species, erroneously as differentiating for *P. piligera*, which he thought closely allied to *P. moseri*, for that matter. I consider the real differences between the type specimens, concerning size, colour and weak variations in punctuation and setosity, of individual nature. Consequently the names are here synonymized (**syn. nov.**).

Description.— Length: 17 (*P. piligera*) - 23 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish, anteriorly blackish, pronotum red with a darker hind margin, scutellum red with darker margins, elytra red or (*P. piligera*) more brownish, with a yellowish brown area on anterior part of disc, each elytron with three brown to black dots bordering the light area laterally and posteriorly, rest of insect more or less reddish brown.

Galea: because of the scarcity, age and condition of the specimens I did not study the galeae, and Ohaus (1903, 1911) did not describe them.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin deeply emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, the median denticles long, somewhat backward-directed, lateral margins convex, but straight and divergent before eye-canthus, clypeofrontal ridge narrowly interrupted in middle, sharp, with a high, acute denticle at its junction with the finely carinate lateral margin and base of eye-canthus, surface somewhat shining, clypeal punctures sparse, coarse, shallow, locally with very short setae, frontal punctures deep, irregularly shaped, often contiguous or coalescent, gradually smaller posteriorly.

Pronotum: lateral margins nearly straight and parallel to somewhat convergent posteriorly, posterior margin convex before scutellum, nearly straight laterally, mediolateral angle obsolete, completely rounded, posterolateral angle obtuse, surface nearly dull by microsculpture, punctures small, circular, separated by one to several diameters, in medioposterior third, gradually and strongly larger, denser, and more transverse, towards anterior and lateral margins, contiguous to, in a sense, overlapping each other, along lateral margins, a vestigial, narrow, median, longitudinal, impunctate zone sometimes present, locally nearly imperceptibly impressed.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly straight, parallel to weakly divergent, apical margins weakly curved, somewhat directed forward towards the obtuse apicosutural angle, suture slightly elevate posteriorly, with a minute terminal denticle, lateral margination narrow after level of hind coxae, surface shining except for an area between apical umbo and suture, narrowly continued along suture and apical margin, which is evidently dulled by an extremely fine microgranulation (the microsculpture stronger, visible even to the naked eye, in *P. piligera*), punctures extremely fine, variably widely spaced, partly seriate, sometimes mixed with numerous very small tubercles, mostly situated in eight, more or less evident, longitudinal series (punctures larger, series better defined in *P. piligera*).

Propygidium: surface dull by microgranulation, punctures very small and well-spaced, but larger and much closer along middle of posterior margin, each with a fine, reclining golden seta, considerably longer laterally than in middle, additionally a group of ten to fifteen long, stiff, reddish to blackish bristles halfway between middle and spiracle (if rubbed off their existence may be derived from the large punctures, from which they arise), posterior margin bisinuate and flatly concave in middle, the spiracle, situated on an inward protrusion arising from the external wall of a deep depression near lateral margin, is nearly vertical.

Pygidium: lateral margins subrectilinear, apex somewhat truncate, surface very densely and variably finely ruguloso-punctate, with numerous, fine, erect, variably long setae, many as long as one third of length of pygidium, middle of disc with a variably shallow depression, occupying ca one third of width of pygidium and covered by shorter, extremely dense, velvety, golden-yellowish, erect to curved setae, sometimes two spots in this covering seemingly more yellowish, the setae being more curved and reflecting more light.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex obtuse, disc with a median groove and fine, widely scattered, roundish, partly somewhat longitudinally rugulose punctures, lateral parts densely ruguloso-punctate and with numerous, long, somewhat reclining setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle very acute, far protruding inward, lateral teeth large, occupying more than three fifths of lateral margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a somewhat truncate, long, denticiform protrusion, and with a postmedian, dorsal denticle.

Claws: fore claws simple, acuminate, external middle and hind claws incised, branches subequal, acuminate, internal ones slender, simple, acuminate, gently curved.

Note.—*P. moseri* shares, apart from the grossly similar distribution, several conspicuous characters with *P. ignorata*, e.g., the deeply emarginate anterior margin of labrum, the dull area near apical umbo on elytra, the propygidial spiracles situated on an elevation, arising from a depression. Equally conspicuous differences, such as the setosity of propygidium and pygidium, are perhaps sex-linked; the taxa may be male and female of a single species, *P. ignorata*.

Parastasia moultoni Ohaus, 1911

(figs. 179-183)

Parastasia moultoni Ohaus, 1911: 332 (description; in *P. marginata*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued, in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♂ lectotype (Berlin), labelled “W. Borneo, Matang”, print; “*Parastasia moultoni* Ohs Type”, red, Ohaus’ hand. Although Ohaus evidently described several specimens I could only trace this syntype; it is here designated lectotype, and I labelled it accordingly. Additional specimens from Borneo (Pontianak, C. Bornea, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀), Perak (1 ♀), Singapore (1 ♂, Wallace, 1865), Sumatra (without localities, 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀), Nias (1 ♂); the ♀♀ are tentatively included (Berlin, Leiden, London, Paris).

Description.— The species is deceptively similar in nearly all respects to *P. femorata*, but the male is easily distinguishable by the completely different parameres. Only the differences from *P. femorata* are given here.

Colour: completely black, with only variably large lateral areas of pronotum brownish orange or reddish, sometimes reduced to small spots near anterolateral and posterolateral angles, much resembling some colour forms of *P. indica*, or the head black, pronotum orange, elytra and scutellum brownish, underside and legs dark reddish, resembling the light forms of *P. femorata*.

Pronotum: posterior margin virtually evenly curved, without lateral sinuation, lateral margins posteriorly subrectilinear to weakly convex (not concavely sinuate), slightly converging (not parallel).

Scutellum: apex slightly acute-angled, ratio width:length ca 1.3 (somewhat obtus-angular, ratio width:length ca 1.8 in *P. femorata*).

Elytra: slightly more strongly microsculptured, less shining.

Pygidium: apex evenly rounded, not truncate, punctures less rugulose, well separated, transversely halfmoon-shaped, length of apical setae much less than one third of length of pygidium. In female apex slightly angular, not simply curved, setae less numerous and still shorter.

Parameres: symmetric, fused in approximately basal half, widely separate in apical part, sides sinuate, each paramere with a large, suboval, flat, dorsal, preapical, poorly chitinezed, membranous, yellowish, granulose area, the granules bearing minute setae, apexes rounded, both in dorsal and lateral view, basal piece not side-ward curved, border between parameres and basal piece dorsally vague, base of parameres gradually more membranous.

Parastasia nigriceps Westwood, 1842 (figs. 184-189, map 4b, c)

Parastasia nigriceps Westwood, 1842b: 304 (description); Burmeister, 1844: 374 (redescription); Westwood, 1845: 94 (redescription); Arrow, 1899: 492 (*P. nigriceps* is the Philippine “form”, considered *P. bimaculata* by Ohaus); Ohaus, 1900: 233 (coloric characters); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued in *P. bimaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (the same); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued). *P. bimaculata*; Ohaus, 1898: 21 (distribution of *P. bimaculata* including Philippines, *P. nigriceps* not mentioned).

Parastasia inconstans Fairmaire, 1879: 93 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 233 (coloric sexual differences); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued in *P. bimaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (the same); Ohaus, 1935: 5 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued).

Parastasia guttulata Fairmaire, 1893: 9 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 233 (redescription); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued in *P. bimaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (the same); Ohaus, 1935: 5 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued). **Syn. nov.**

Material.— The ♀ lectotype (London) of *P. nigriceps*, labelled “Phil Isla”, print, cut off; “Type”, round,

red margin, print; "*Parastasia nigriceps* Westw. Annals Dec. 1841 p 304"; my red, typewritten lectotype label. Further *nigriceps* (52) from the Philippines, mainly from Marinduque, but also from Luzon, Mindanao, Mindoro and Philippines in general (Berlin, Howden, Leiden, Paris). The Paris material includes a σ , labelled "Type Burm. Coll. Dupont", hand; "Collection Mniszech", hand; "*Nigriceps* Burm. Philipp.", other hand; this is probably Dupont's specimen, mentioned by Burmeister in his description, but it is not a type. I could not trace safe type material of *P. inconstans*, but the following two ff (Paris) bear custodial syntype labels. The first: "1002", hand; "Museum Paris Collection Léon Fairmaire, 1906", print; "*Parastasia inconstans* Fairmaire I. Viti", Fairmaire's hand (the type locality Niuafoou - as derived from Fairmaire's text - is some 400 km NE of the Fiji Islands). The second: "Niuafoou ex Musaeo Godeffroy", hand (correct spelling Niuafoou); "Museum Paris ex coll. Oberthür", print; a custodial label "*P. inconstans* Frm". One f (Paris), bearing a custodial syntype label and, in Fairmaire's hand, "*Parastasia guttulata* Fairm. I. Duke of York", might be a syntype for that name (type locality Duke of York, according to Fairmaire's text). Further *P. n. inconstans* (55) from the Aru Isls, New Guinea s.l., New Ireland, Duke of York, Fergusson Isl., Solomon Arch. (Guadalcanal, Malaita, Mataro, Nggela, Rendova, Russell), Santa Cruz Isls, and Rotuma, a speck in the Pacific, ca 400 km N of the Fiji's (Amsterdam, Canberra, Leiden, London, Paris). One specimen was found "on cacao". (Ohaus, 1918: Neu Pommern (= New Britain)).

Subspeciation.— *Parastasia inconstans* is so closely allied to *P. nigriceps*, that I treat the taxa as subspecies, *P. n. nigriceps* inhabiting the Philippines (stat. nov.), and *P. n. inconstans* New Guinea and the more eastern islands, as far away as Niuafoou (stat. nov.).

Synonymy.— As may be seen in the paragraph on material, no safe types of *P. inconstans* and *P. guttulata* could be traced. Fairmaire's descriptions hardly give reason to consider them different; the females labelled *P. inconstans* and *P. guttulata* by Fairmaire are very similar; the males from the entire area from Aru to Rotuma, candidates for either of the names, show only insignificant variation of the parameres. From this I conclude to their synonymy (syn. nov.).

Description.— For *P. n. inconstans* only the differences from *P. n. nigriceps* are given.

Length: 10.5-12.5 mm; of *P. n. inconstans* 11-16 mm.

Colour: head black, pronotum yellowish brown to reddish orange, with a large black spot on each side of the middle near posterior margin, the spots may be confluent and reach posterior margin, or the black area may be extended to middle of anterior margin, in extreme cases nearly whole pronotum blackish, scutellum yellowish to reddish brown, but black in the darker specimens, elytra yellowish or reddish brown, with an irregular pattern of asymmetrical, separate or coalescent, variably sharply defined lighter spots, the spots variably well visible, dependent on contrast to basic colour and favourable illumination, in light specimens a conspicuous black spot between scutellum and humeral umbo, merging into the basic colour in dark ones, propygidium and pygidium yellowish to reddish brown, in most specimens the latter with a variably large blackish area near anterolateral angles, sometimes enlarged and darkening whole pygidium, underside and legs more or less in the same colour as dorsal surface, between yellowish brown and reddish black; *inconstans*: dark spots on pronotum small, or sometimes transversely confluent, or, mainly in females, often strongly enlarged, darkening nearly whole pronotum, elytra yellowish brown, not or weakly patterned (mainly males) or blackish with irregular, variably large lighter spots, sometimes nearly entirely black.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical part, three small ones basally, with only their apexes free, fused for the rest.

Labrum: strongly transverse, trapezoid.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus with two short, vertical denticles, lateral margins curved, finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge somewhat finely carinate, widely interrupted in middle, surface rather shining, but with fine microsculpture, clypeus with coarse, partly somewhat transverse to rugulose punctures, rest of head with variably widely spaced, shallow, simple or umbilicate punctures, gradually and considerably smaller and more spaced towards posterior margin of head, many punctures, especially between eyes, with a more or less erect seta, often as long as three or four diameters of puncture. The punctures slightly coarser in female, and the clypeofrontal ridge mostly higher and sharper.

Pronotum: lateral margins straight or slightly convex, and subparallel, after the strongly rounded mediolateral angles, posterior margin slightly convex before scutellum, weakly sinuate laterally, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse and rounded, lateral margins marginate, the margination mostly continued over a variably short stretch of posterior margin, surface virtually shining, although a weak microsculpture is visible (50 ×) along anterior and lateral margins, mediolateral depressions shallow, sometimes absent, punctures very small and widely separated medioposteriorly, gradually considerably larger, and somewhat denser towards anterior and lateral margins, densest and occasionally a few ones confluent along the lateral margins, a trace of a very shallow and narrow, median, longitudinal impunctate zone sometimes present. Some variation in development of punctuation occurs, but independent from sex.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly straight or weakly convex, nearly parallel to somewhat divergent, apical margins nearly straight or weakly curved, slightly directed forward towards the apicosutural angle, which is only weakly obtuse, suture a little elevate before apex, lateral margins wide anteriorly, strongly narrowing into a sharp carina before level of hind coxae, very weakly carinate before suture, surface shining, hardly perceptibly or weakly microsculptured, often with a shallow depression near lateral margin at posterior end of humeral umbo, and one along inner margin of umbo, punctures very small laterally, slightly larger on disc, partly more or less ranged in up to eight striae per elytron, most evidently so on disc, partly irregularly scattered over the interstriae, many of the smaller punctures only visible under strong magnification, in light specimens often the punctures, including the smallest ones, darker than rest of surface, the striae sometimes situated in narrow, very shallow grooves, humeral and apical umbones weak, the latter ones sometimes hardly developed; *P. n. inconstans*: strial punctures often more or less umbilicate, rather close and deep, and considerably larger than the interstitial ones.

Propygidium: surface slightly dulled by a faint microsculpture in anterior one third to half, more shining posteriorly, punctures small and widely separated in anterior fourth to third, larger and transverse on remaining surface, and often locally forming variably long, more or less transverse, often reticulate, rugules, some punctures bear a hardly discernible seta, posterior margin shallowly bisinuate, spiracles on one level with surface; *P. n. inconstans*: setae more evident, easily visible at 50 ×.

Pygidium: lateral margins subrectilinear, apex simple, variably broadly subtruncate to rounded, margins finely marginate, surface slightly dull and densely, transversely to obliquely, reticulately rugulose in anterior third to half, nearly shining and with small round punctures posteriorly, still smaller and widely spaced before apex, density, depth and size of punctures somewhat variable, independent from sex,

setosity extremely short and fine, hardly discernible at 50 ×. In female profile slightly less convex than in male.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion short and broad, not surpassing middle coxae, apex obtuse, rounded, disc shining, with a median, narrow groove, punctures fine, round, widely spaced in middle of disc, denser and larger in its margins, and densely, transversely to obliquely rugulose in lateral areas of sternum, most punctures, except along median groove, with a fine, semierect seta, mostly as long as six to ten diameters of punctures.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle nearly rectangular, slightly protruding inward, lateral teeth situated in apical third of margin. In female teeth somewhat larger.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a long dentiform protrusion, submedian, dorsolateral carina sharp, with a few incisions.

Tarsus: hind tarsus somewhat compacter than middle tarsus.

Claws: fore claws simple, acuminate, curved, equal. In female external claw mostly longer than internal one. Middle and hind claws simple, acuminate, gently curved, external ones slightly thicker than internal ones. In female external and internal claws equal.

Parameres: symmetric, fused over most of dorsomedian margins, which are finely carinate preapically, lateral margins in dorsal view somewhat curved outward, apical margins bordered by a thickly swollen area, including a shallow, ill-delimited depression, transparent in its middle, ventrally the apical halves form a large, nearly circular genital orifice, basal margins of parameres each protruding somewhat angularly into the articulation, apexes in lateral view hardly curved downward, rounded; *P. n. inconstans*: the parameres slightly longer, sides more curved outward, transparent depressions somewhat smaller, genital orifice more elongate, apexes in lateral view acute and curved downward.

Note.— At first sight many specimens of *P. n. inconstans* resemble *P. bimaculata*, but the entirely different parameres of the males easily separate the species. *P. bimaculata* is (as already suggested by Arrow, 1899) less widely distributed than may be derived from Ohaus' (1898) and Machatschke's (1972) works (see *P. bimaculata* and *P. marmorata*).

Parastasia nigripennis Sharp, 1888

(figs. 190-194, map 4d)

Parastasia nigripennis Sharp, 1888: 241 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 9 (*P. nigripennis* and *P. femoralis* considered synonyms of *P. bicolor*); Arrow, 1899: 494 (*P. nigripennis* is nearly allied to *P. ruficollis* Arrow); Ohaus, 1900: 255 (the implicit synonymization of *P. femorata* and *P. nigripennis* revoked; in *P. marginata*-group; parameres figured); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued, in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1925a: 176 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1926b: 237 (parameres figured, compared with *P. rubella*); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♂ holotype - Sharp described "a single specimen" - (Leiden), labelled "J.C. v. Hasselt Boenga Mas Palembang Sumatra", round, hand; "type", rosa, print; "type", blue, hand; "*Parastasia nigripennis* D.S. Type", thick cardboard, hand. Additional specimens from Sumatra: Tambang Sawak (2), Manna (1) and Gunung Teleman (2 ♀♀, tentatively included), and Borneo: Sarawak (1), Pontianak (8) and Sintang River (6) (Amsterdam, Genoa, Leiden, Paris).

Note.— The females from Gunung Teleman (Leiden), named *P. nigripennis* by Ohaus, might be another species or possibly a subspecies of *P. nigripennis*. One of them has reddish elytra with a dark pattern and is 15 mm long, both have a somewhat broader scutellum, completely dull elytral surface, and considerably larger and deeper elytral punctures. The other characters, including structure of labrum, galea, propygidium, mesometasternal protrusion and claws, are as described for *P. nigripennis*.

Description.— Length: ca 10-12.5 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish to black, pronotum light brown to orange, scutellum brownish to orange, elytra blackish, tergites light to dark brown, underside orange to dark brownish, legs brownish to orange, with the fore tibia mainly black, apexes of femora and tibiae, and tarsi mostly strongly darkened. Ohaus (1900) saw ♀♀ with dark spots on the pronotum and a completely black one.

Galea: three strong, free teeth in apical part, three equally long, but slenderer, not fused basal ones.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin with a sharply angular median protrusion.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, lateral margins weakly convex, subparallel, margins variably strongly and sharply carinate, anterior median denticles erect, low, obtuse, clypeofrontal ridge absent, or present as vestigial lateral rests, surface posteriorly shining, further slightly dull by microsculpture, clypeus with shallow, strongly transverse and rugulose, partly coalescent punctures, middle of frons with roundish punctures, but somewhat longitudinally elongate along inner margin of eye, vertex with very small and widely separated punctures, no setosity. The female has somewhat stronger and denser punctures.

Pronotum: lateral margins straight to weakly concave and subparallel to somewhat convergent posteriorly, posterior margin convex in middle, very shallowly sinuate laterally, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse and strongly rounded, lateral margins finely, evenly carinate, surface shining in a variably large area before scutellum, less so anteriorly and laterally where a dense but weak microsculpture is discernible (50×), punctures round to oblong, widely spaced, irregularly distributed, diameters variably strongly increasing from disc to anterior and lateral margins, mediolateral depressions shallow, round, mediolateral angle strongly rounded, no setosity.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly subrectilinear and subparallel, apical margins weakly curved, somewhat directed forward towards the obtuse apicosutural angle, suture somewhat tectiform shortly before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, gradually much narrower from level of hind coxae, obsolescent near suture, surface shining, the extremely fine microsculpture hardly influencing the gloss, punctures located in nine to eleven, locally shallowly grooved striae, small, round to somewhat oblong, slightly umbilicate, variably close, interstria between sutural and first discal striae very wide, with shallow, variably dense, irregularly scattered, similar punctures, remaining interstriae without such punctures, or, mainly laterally, with a few ones, but with widely spaced, often seriate, very small, round punctures, often difficultly discernible among the microsculpture, humeral umbo much less punctate, but evident, apical one weak. In female surface somewhat more microsculptured.

Propygidium: surface shining in a narrow area along anterior margin, with a silky, dull gloss, caused by a very fine and dense microsculpture in anterior two thirds, and nearly fully shining, though microsculptured, posteriorly, punctures

dense, small and round in the dull area, more transverse and often transversely coalescent posteriorly, most with a fine, semierect seta, as long as several diameters of punctures, still much longer in a small medioposterior area, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides weakly convex, apex completely rounded, profile strongly convex, margins finely carinate, surface somewhat shining, densely, transversely to obliquely rugulose, with interspersed transverse punctures, whole surface with numerous setae, somewhat reclining and as long as several diameters anteriorly, gradually much longer in posterior half, reaching nearly half the length of pygidium before apex, nearly vertical here. In female apex obtusangular, less rounded, profile weakly convex, punctures larger, less dense, less rugulose, setae somewhat shorter.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex acute-angled, but rounded, disc finely, hardly distinctly punctate, with a narrow median groove, punctures in lateral areas variably dense, somewhat annular, partly contiguous near lateral margins, most bearing a long, fine, semierect seta.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute-angled but rounded, protruded inward, lateral teeth in apical third of margin, apical one nearly in length axis of tibia, basal and median ones more oblique, dorsolateral surface with scarce setae.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin gently curved, ending in a short, sharp tooth, carina absent, dorsolateral surface with variably fine, not dense setae, much longer than setae on lateral surface itself. In female tibia slenderer, less setose.

Tarsus: fore tarsus compact, shorter than tibia, in middle tarsus segments 1-4 strongly transverse, stout, fifth segment longer, thick, strongly curved, hind tarsal segments longer and more elongate. In female all tarsi slenderer, elongate.

Claws: internal fore claw deeply bifurcate, mostly the ventral branch shorter than dorsal branch, external claw simply acuminate, much slenderer than internal one, external middle claw deeply incised, the dorsal branch acuminate, slender, the ventral branch much broader, lobiform, perpendicular to length axis of claw, and corresponding with an apically emarginate protrusion on ventral surface of 4th tarsal segment, internal middle and hind claws simple, slender, external hind claw deeply incised, both branches simple, slender, acute, the ventral one shortest. In female both fore claws simply acuminate, gently curved, external middle claw incised, ventral branch acute, considerably shorter than dorsal branch, external hind claw incised, lower branch somewhat shorter than upper branch, both acute, internal middle and hind claws simple, acuminate, slender, gently curved.

Parameres: nearly symmetric, widely separated over most of their length, lateral margins, in dorsal view, weakly sinuate, apexes subtruncate, basal margins sinuate, ventromedian margins contiguous, i.e. cross-section of paramere covering approximately a half circle, borderline between dorsal and ventral areas rather sharply defined, apical third with numerous, widely spaced, fine, somewhat raspy granules (50 ×).

***Parastasia nigromaculata* (Blanchard, 1850)**

(figs. 195-197)

Coelidia nigromaculata Blanchard, 1850: 216 (description).

Parastasia carolinae Gestro, 1876: 515 (description).

Parastasia nigromaculata; Ohaus, 1900: 236 (redescription); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued in *P. nigromaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1935: 6 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued).

Parastasia (Lutera) nigromaculata guttata Frey, 1970: 174 (description; type locality Khongsedane, Laos); Machatschke, 1974: 364 (*P. (Lutera) nigromaculata* Ohaus *guttata* Frey catalogued as subspecies of *P. nigromaculata* (Blanchard)); Kuijten, 1988: 87 (notes on *Lutera*).

Parastasia pauliana Machatschke, 1972: 45 (proposed for *P. (= Lutera) nigromaculata* Ohaus).

Material.— The ♂ holotype (Ohaus, 1900: "Unicum") (Paris), labelled "Museum Paris Nouv. Guinée Baie Triton Jacquinet 1841", print; "365 41", round, hand; "*Coelidia nigromaculata* Blanch. Type", Blanchard's hand; "Type", red, print. The ♂ holotype (Ohaus, 1900: "Unicum") of *P. carolinae* (Genoa), "N. Guinea Ramoi ii 1875 Beccari", hand and print; "Typus", white, red ink; "*Parastasia carolinae* Gestro tipo", hand; "Holotypus *Parastasia carolinae* Gestro, 1876", red custodial label, hand and print; "*Parastasia nigromaculata* Blanch. teste Ohaus, 1900", hand. Further specimens: Stephansort (1), Konstantins-hafen (1), Sekar (1), all in Papua New Guinea (Berlin); Sorong (1) in Irian (Leiden), and New Guinea (1) (Paris).

Synonymy.— Ohaus (1900) noted that *Parastasia nigromaculata* and *P. carolinae* only differ in minor details of colour, and concluded to synonymy of the names, a never since contested action. For the generic name *Coelidia* (*Caelidia*), see *P. duchoni*.

Notes.— 1. *Parastasia weberi*, considered a synonym since Ohaus (1900), is revived to a valid species in this revision.

2. Ohaus (1900: 261) described *Lutera nigromaculata*, from Tonkin. Arrow (1917), followed by several subsequent authors, synonymized *Lutera* with *Parastasia*, thus creating the homonyms *P. nigromaculata* (Blanchard) and *P. nigromaculata* (Ohaus). Machatschke (1972) proposed *P. pauliana* as a nomen novum for Ohaus' name. As I have shown *Lutera* can not be considered a synonym of *Parastasia*; as a consequence *P. pauliana* Machatschke is a synonym of *Lutera nigromaculata* Ohaus (Kuijten, 1988).

3. Frey (1970) described "*Parastasia (Lutera) nigromaculata guttata* nov. subspec." Machatschke (1974) erroneously catalogued it as a subspecies of *P. nigromaculata* (Blanchard) (Kuijten, 1988).

Description.— Length: 9-10.5 mm.

Colour: head black, clypeus dark red, pronotum brownish orange, with two brownish black, variably large, subtriangular spots in posterior part of disc, sometimes occupying most of pronotum, leaving only the lateral areas orange, scutellum brownish black, with the centre brownish, elytra brownish orange, somewhat more brown posteriorly, and with reddish to brownish black circumscutellar, humeral and lateral areas, rest of insect yellowish brown. In the female the dark colour in the elytra may be so extended, that only a vague, small, reddish spot remains visible. Superficially some colour phases are strikingly alike *P. marginata*, but structure, e.g., of clypeus and tarsal claws readily separates the species.

Galea: without teeth, subtriangular in profile.

Labrum: trapezoid, somewhat narrower than anterior margin of clypeus, anterior margin slightly emarginate.

Head: the straight part of anterior margin of clypeus very narrow, consequently the acute anterior denticles close together, lateral margins strongly divergent, somewhat sinuate, finely carinate, clypeofrontal ridge widely obsolete in middle, more or less angulately elevate at its junction with lateral margin, clypeus vaguely ruguloso-punctate, frons and vertex with round, mainly widely spaced punctures, more numerous and smaller towards posterior margin of head, frons with an ill-delimited,

shallow, triangular depression, covered with large, dense and shallow punctures, many punctures with a suberect seta, often several times as long as diameter of puncture, surface of entire head shining. In the female the denticles, ridge and punctures more developed.

Pronotum: lateral margins posteriorly straight to weakly concave, hardly divergent, posterior margin somewhat convex, hardly sinuate laterally, anterolateral angles very obtuse, hardly present, mediolateral ones rounded, posterolateral ones slightly obtusangular, lateral margins finely marginate, surface somewhat shining, weakly microsculptured, a subcircular mediolateral depression, and a more or less reniform to triangular one near posterolateral angles, punctures in posterior area of disc very small, circular, shallow, separated by many diameters, gradually larger, deeper and denser towards anterior and lateral margins, but absent in small, irregular areas, no setosity (50 ×). In female punctures slightly larger and deeper, microsculpture stronger.

Elytra: lateral margins slightly divergent, straight or slightly sinuate, in ca anterior two thirds, apical margin curved forward to the strongly obtuse, nearly completely rounded apicosutural angle, suture slightly carinate before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, strongly narrower from level of hind coxae, connected with suture, but very fine posteriorly, humeral umbo well-developed, apical one less so, juxtasutural interstriae sometimes weakly convex anteriorly and posteriorly, surface fully shining, sometimes with a slight bluish gloss, microsculpture hardly or not visible at 50 ×, punctures in six to ten, more or less complete striae per elytron, small, shallow, round, widely spaced, interstriae locally, mainly the one between sutural and first discal striae, with scarce, irregularly distributed, similar punctures, much smaller, scarce punctures are widely scattered over parts of surface, no setosity visible at 50 ×. In female the punctures slightly larger, deeper and more numerous.

Propygidium: surface dull by a dense microsculpture, more shining along posterior margin, punctures round, variably small, scarce, widely spaced in approximately anterior two thirds, much denser and larger, more transverse, partly rugulose, posteriorly, spiracles on one level with surface, no setosity (50 ×). In female the dull area with simple punctures shorter, the rugules coarser.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex truncate to slightly concave, margins finely marginate, surface shining, faintly microsculptured, with an ill-defined, subtransverse depression near anterolateral angles, punctures dense, transversely to, laterally, obliquely rugulose in a narrow zone along anterior margin, widely spaced, more circular and gradually much smaller in middle, nearly absent in posterior third, no setosity (50 ×). In female apex more rounded, punctures somewhat larger and deeper.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex obtusangular, rounded, disc with a fine median groove and well-spaced punctures, each with a long, erect seta, lateral parts gradually more densely punctate and, for the greater part, rugulose, with numerous, long, fine, erect setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle subrectangular, weakly or not protruding inward, lateral teeth situated in apical third of margin, basal and middle ones closest and more or less perpendicular to length axis of tibia.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin strongly sinuate, ending in a long, acuminate tooth, submedian dorsolateral oblique carina evident.

Claws: both fore claws simply acuminate, curved, internal one slightly broader

than external one, all middle and hind claws simply acuminate, gently curved, the external ones considerably broader than internal ones. In female all claws simple, slender, acuminate, equal.

Parameres: symmetrical, dorsomedian margins contiguous, but not fused, dorsal surface with a shallow, ill-delimited, transparent area in the somewhat widened apical half, apexes separately rounded, basal margin of each paramere protruding with an acute angle into articulation.

Parastasia nigroscutellata Ohaus, 1901
(figs. 198-200)

Parastasia nigroscutellata Ohaus, 1901: 125 (description, in *P. bimaculata*-group, parameres figured); Ohaus, 1905: 96 (one ♂ from Mindoro); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued in *P. bimaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1930: 555 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued).

Material examined.— The ♂ lectotype (Berlin), labelled "C. Engano, N. Luzon Whitehead leg.", print; "ex mus. Tring", print; "*Parastasia nigroscutellata* Ohs Type ♂", red, Ohaus' hand. Most probably Ohaus described only this single specimen, its characters and label fitting with Ohaus' text, but this is not completely certain; consequently I designate it lectotype and added my red, typewritten lectotype label. The underside of Ohaus' type label shows the same white print ("die Hand") as in other labels, attached to the specimens after 1933 (*P. quadrimaculata*, e.g.). Three specimens (Berlin), labelled "*Parastasia nigroscutellata* Ohs Cotype ♀", red, Ohaus' hand, from "Luzon P.I. Tayabas, Mai 1914", print (it is a ♂), "Mt Makiling, Laguna P.I., iv.21.31", print and hand, and "Mt Makiling, Laguna P.I., iv.26.31", respectively, cannot be cotypes, as the dates of collecting are much later than the original description. Furthermore, the cotype labels are from the same sheet as in the type specimen, with white print "ng der Mittei-" in one of them; Ohaus (1918, 1934b) and Machatschke (1972) omitted the localities of the "cotypes", but cited only Engano and Mindoro.

Note.— Although *Parastasia nigroscutellata* strongly resembles *P. nigriceps*, their parameres are strongly different. The conspecificity of the two females is somewhat uncertain, their similarity to the female of *P. nigriceps* is striking.

Description.— As most of the description of *P. nigriceps nigriceps* is applicable to *P. nigroscutellata*, only the differences are given here.

Length: 11-12.5 mm.

Colour: head reddish black, pronotum yellowish brown, with a blackish spot before lateral angles of scutellum, scutellum reddish black, rest of insect yellowish brown, but elytral punctures darker. The Tayabas male has blackish elytra; the Makiling females have the pronotal spots larger, confluent along posterior margin, and an extra, blackish area reaching nearly the anterior margin, the elytra blackish with irregular, small, asymmetrical brownish spots.

Galea: three heavy, free teeth in apical two thirds, basal ones nearly equally long but slenderer, in a single row, their bases somewhat coalescent.

Elytra: punctures finer, the lateral ones absent in nearly all specimens, but represented by dark spots in the deeper layers of the cuticle.

Propygidium: rugulose area slightly shorter, sculpture finer. In female rugules deeper, denser, occupying a larger area.

Pygidium: surface shining, rugules weak and mainly restricted to a small antero-lateral area, the round punctures small, scarce, absent in greater part of disc, no setae. One female is identical to *P. nigriceps*, the other with scarce rugules, the punctures more numerous, larger and denser, occupying a larger area.

Metasternum: punctation, and consequently setosity, less dense.

Abdominal sternites: rugules scarce or locally absent in middle of sternites, but in dark Makiling females occupying entire surface.

Parameres: slightly asymmetric, partly fused basally, somewhat anchor-shaped, lateral margins strongly curved outward, apical areas thickly swollen, sharply separated from the transparent, depressed, submedian area, dorsomedian margins highly carinate from median to apical area, the carinae strongly curved to the left, the left carina partly covered by the right one. In the Tayabas male the outward curving less strong, less angular laterally, apical areas less high.

Parastasia novoguineensis Ohaus, 1898

(figs. 201-204)

Parastasia novoguineensis Ohaus, 1898: 22 (description; in *P. bimaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1900: 237 (colour pattern of two more ♂♂, *P. nigromaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1901: 126 (description; parameres figured); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued, in *P. nigromaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued).

P. assimilis Ohaus, 1901: 126 (description; parameres figured); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued, in *P. nigromaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♂ holotype (Berlin; Ohaus, 1900: "a single specimen") labelled "D.N. Guinea Wahnes", print; "Typus!", red, print; "*Parastasia novoguineensis* Ohs", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♀ (Berlin), "Fergusson Is. ix.x.xi.xii '94 (A.S. Meek)", hand and print; "I. d'Entrecasteaux.... Brit. N.Guinea", hand, partly illegible; "*Parastasia novoguineensis* Ohs Cotype ♂", red, Ohaus' hand (it is a ♀), underside with the same white print as, e.g. in *P. quadrimaculata*, reading "üglicher H", half cut off but well recognizable, consequently the cotype label is an erroneous later addition, after 1933. One ♂ (Leiden), "Ned. Nieuw Guinea Kepi, Res. Mappi 21 x 1957 leg. R.T. Simon Thomas", "alt. 20 m host: cacao".

Synonymy.— *P. novoguineensis* is very similar to *P. assimilis*. Most or all the hardly significant differences mentioned below and those by Ohaus (1901) concern probably individual variations. On the other hand they share the following combination of characters: a finely rugulose area on parameres, the contrasting sculpture of propygidium and pygidium, the elytral punctures in depressions etc. I would not be surprised if, after more material has become available, they should prove to be synonyms. For the moment, I prefer not to burden future taxonomic work with a formal, possibly premature, synonymization.

Description.— The specimens are extremely closely similar to *P. assimilis*; a few, probably hardly significant differences are given.

Length: 12-13 mm.

Colour: the elytral punctures and their narrow surroundings may be black, strongly contrasting with the brownish or reddish basic colour, the black dots sometimes partly coalescent.

Head: clypeal denticles sharp, well developed.

Pronotum: posterior parts of lateral margins parallel or hardly divergent.

Parameres: the rugulose area slightly larger.

The female differs from the male as follows: stronger clypeal denticles and sculpture, profile of pygidium nearly straight, internal fore claws and external middle and hind ones not thicker than the other ones.

Note.— Ohaus (1898) considered the species “apparently very close to *P. rufolimbata*, perhaps even identical”. Although it is very much alike, the incised claws of *P. rufolimbata* easily separate it from *P. novoguineensis*/*P. assimilis*.

***Parastasia oberthueri* Ohaus, 1900**
(figs. 205-209)

Parastasia oberthueri Ohaus, 1900: 245 (description, in *P. discolor*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1925c: 78 (description of the ♂, parameres figured); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Paulian, 1958: 84 (redescription of the ♀ holotype); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued).

Parastasia oberthueri ishigakiana Nomura, 1964: 55 (description and figured); Nomura & Kobayashi, 1974: 6 (description of the ♂ of *ishigakiana*, parameres figured); Kobayashi, 1983: 15 (redescription, under “*sakishimana*”).

Material.— The ♀ holotype (Paris; Ohaus described only this specimen) is labelled “♀”; “Ht Tonkin N.O. de Bao-Lac Dr Battarel 1897-1898”, print; “vidit G.J. Arrow, 1899”, print; “Dr Ohaus vidit 1900”, print; “Type”, red, print; “Det. Dr. Ohaus *Oberthüri* Ohaus Type”, print and hand; “Mus. Paris ex coll. R. Oberthür”, yellow, print. One ♂ (Berlin), “Tam Dao, Tonkin, Alt. 1100 à 1300 m.”, print; “Coll. Le Moulnt Naturaliste Paris”, print; “*Parastasia oberthüri* Ohaus”, red, Ohaus’ hand; “Cotype”, red, print. Ohaus based the species on a single ♀, consequently this ♂, described in 1925 only, can not be a cotype. I could not study the ♀ holotype of subspecies *ishigakiana*, but I saw one ♂ from “Mt Omotodate, Ishigaki-jima Isl., Loochoos 24th June 1972 Coll.S.Okajima” (Tokyo), the type locality. It bears an erroneous label “subspec. *sakishimana*”, see note; it fits completely with the original description. (Nomura & Kobayashi, 1974: Taiwan).

Subspeciation.— Nomura’s description of subspecies *ishigakiana* implicitly made the continental taxon a subspecies too: *P. oberthueri oberthueri* Ohaus (stat. nov.).

Notes.— Kobayashi (1983) cited the subspecies as *sakishimana*, obviously an error, as Nomura’s name is *ishigakiana*. Kobayashi was probably misled by the name Sakishima Arch., of which Ishigaki is one of the islands.

According to Okajima (pers. comm., 1988) the subspecies is very rare, but as several specimens were collected between 1963 and 1973 (Nomura & Kobayashi, 1974), it is well established in Ishigaki Island. *P. oberthueri* is one of the species collected at very widely separated localities, without being known from the intermediate area; the distance between the Vietnam and Taiwan/Sakishima localities is ca 1500/ 2000 km. Compare, e.g., *P. ferrieri* and *P. percheroni*.

Description.— Length: 12.5-14.5 mm.

Colour: head reddish black, pronotum yellowish red with some or all margins narrowly darkened, scutellum dark red to black (female), elytra dark reddish black or black, pygidium and part of hind coxae yellowish red, rest dark reddish. In female tergites, underside and legs very dark reddish, pronotum of holotype of *ishigakiana* black with four red spots.

Galea: without any teeth, subtriangular in profile.

Labrum: triangular, apical angle obtuse, somewhat more so in the female.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus rectilinear, sides curved, but rectilinear and parallel before eye-canthus, all margins finely carinate, two anterior, acute, vertical denticles, clypeofrontal ridge narrow and sharp, widely interrupted in middle, later-

ally somewhat elevated at junction with margin of clypeus, surface somewhat shining, punctures shallow, large, mostly contiguous, somewhat rugulose and reticulate anteriorly, gradually somewhat smaller, more isolated and rounder posteriorly, many punctures with a fine, suberect, extremely short seta, only visible under high magnification and favourable illumination. In female clypeal denticles higher and sharper, punctures deeper and larger, and still more rugulose.

Pronotum: posterior parts of lateral margins approximately straight, slightly divergent, mediolateral angles completely and flatly rounded, posterolateral angles subrectangular, posterior margin subtruncate before scutellum, weakly sinuate laterally, lateral margins finely carinate, the carina slightly thicker posteriorly, and continued on posterolateral angles, surface shining, weakly microsculptured, mediolateral depressions shallow, punctures well-impressed, posteriorly fine, round, simple, anteriorly and laterally gradually larger, denser, more umbilicate, and partly transversely or obliquely crescent-shaped, along lateral margins locally rugulose, a narrow, median impunctate zone, many punctures with a fine seta, much shorter than diameter of puncture. In female surface duller, punctures deeper, larger, less regularly distributed, median impunctate zone vestigial.

Elytra: lateral margins subrectilinear and parallel in anterior two thirds, apical margins subtruncate, apicosutural angle somewhat obtuse, suture slightly carinate shortly before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, rather abruptly much narrower from level of hind coxae, very narrow before suture, surface shining, only faintly and locally microsculptured, punctures ranged in ca 10 shallowly grooved striae per elytron, round to oblong, annulate, shallow, mostly well-separated, interstriae somewhat convex discally, flat laterally, locally, especially in the one between sutural and first discal striae, with numerous similar punctures, and some much finer ones, the latter ones predominant on the umbones. In female the strial grooves deeper, interstriae slightly more convex, punctures closer.

Propygidium: surface dull by a fine microgranulation, punctures circular along anterior margin, somewhat more spaced in middle, transversely coalescent or rugulose laterally and posteriorly, mixed with numerous, smaller, round to transverse punctures everywhere, larger punctures with a short, reclining seta, only visible under a favourable angle of illumination, spiracles on one level with surface. In female the smaller punctures still more numerous and much denser, lateral rugulose area larger, the rugules longer.

Pygidium: sides slightly convex, apex broadly subtruncate, marginal carina slightly widening from anterolateral angle to middle, narrower again towards apex, surface strongly convex in profile, especially before apex, fully shining, only anterolaterally weakly microsculptured, punctures generally small and widely separated, very scarce and widely spaced in the most convex area, but dense and transversely or obliquely rugulose along anterior margin and in anterolateral areas, the scarce, fine, very short setae restricted to these areas. In female apex somewhat angular, pygidium consequently relatively somewhat longer, lateral margination strongly thicker posteriorly, thick also along apical margin, surface weakly curved in profile, completely covered with dense, transverse punctures, gradually very densely rugulose towards anterior and lateral margins, rugules more or less parallel to anterior margin, but gradually more longitudinal laterally, scarce, short setae widely scattered over whole surface.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apical angle acute, but strongly rounded, nearly truncate, disc shining, with a fine median groove, nearly impunctate along groove, with fine, widely separated punctures more laterally, some bearing a variably long seta, lateral areas with gradually larger, deeper and closer punctures, transverse to transversely coalescent to rugulose towards lateral margins, and with long, semierect, fine, brown setae, sculpture and setosity densest along anterior margin.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, not protruding, lateral teeth in ca apical third of margin, obliquely forward directed.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a strong, somewhat upward curved tooth, median carina sharp, somewhat undulating.

Claws: anterior claws simple, acuminate, slender, external middle claw deeply incised, lower branch much broader and less acute than upper branch, and more or less perpendicular to upper branch, internal middle claw simple, acute, curved, external hind claw deeply cleft, branches subparallel, acuminate, the lower one shorter and slightly thicker than upper one, internal hind claw simple, acute, gently curved. In female all claws simple, slender, acuminate, curved, but the fore claws somewhat shorter and the external hind claw with a weak, ventral, submedian protrusion (rest or origin of bifurcation?).

Parameres: virtually symmetric, fused in basal three fifths, widely separated apically, in dorsal view the separate parts narrow, subacuminate, in lateral view the apices acute, curved downward, the basal margins together forming an acute angle; in *ishigakiana* parameres fused in basal half, widely separated in apical half, the angle formed by the basal margins less acute.

Parastasia pascoei (Waterhouse, 1895)

(figs. 210-213)

Echmatophorus pascoei Waterhouse, 1895: 158 (description).

Parastasia pascoei; Arrow, 1899: 489 (description of ♀, both sexes figured, in Ohaus' *P. vittata*-group, *Echmatophorus* synonym of *Parastasia*); Ohaus, 1900: 257 (in *P. vittata*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 37 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Material. The ♂ lectotype (London), here designated, with labels "Type", round, print, red margin; "Penang 93.60", hand; "♂", print; "Penang", oval, blue, hand; "*Echmatophorus Pascoei*, Waterh. (Type)", Waterhouse's hand; my red, typewritten lectotype label. One ♂ paralectotype (Oxford), here designated, with the same Penang label, "♂", print; "*Parastasia pascoei* Waterh. co-type ♂", Arrow's hand; "Type Col. 625 *Echmatophorus pascoei* Waterhouse Hope Dept. Oxford", print and hand; my red, typewritten paralectotype label. One ♂ (Paris), without locality label, but seen by Arrow and Ohaus and named by the first. One ♀ (London) "Mal.P.", hand, round; "Malayan Penins. Wallace 1865", in two different hands. From a footnote (Arrow, 1899: 490) it is evident that Arrow made an exchange with the Hope Department, transferring the Wallace ♀ to London, and the ♂ cotype to the Hope Department.

Description.— Length: 13-16 mm.

Colour: head blackish, pronotum reddish or brownish orange, anterior and posterior margins narrowly blackened, and with a large, black, posteromedian area, narrowly and variably deeply excised anteriorly, scutellum black, elytra light reddish

brown with the humeral area more or less blackened, propygidium and pygidium yellowish orange, the latter with an ill-delimited, median, transverse brown spot, underside and legs brownish black, but sides of sternites and parts of hind coxae yellowish orange.

Galea: because of the age of the specimens I did not dissect them; from the Paris specimen the galeae have been removed (by Ohaus?).

Labrum: strongly transverse, anterior margin somewhat angularly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus slightly convex, lateral margins straight, parallel, margins finely carinate, two rather obtuse, low anterior denticles, clypeofrontal ridge more or less obtuse, interrupted in median third, its junction with lateral margin obtusely angulate, surface shining, though weakly microsculptured, punctures dense, coarse, somewhat rugulose on clypeus, widely spaced, deep, large in middle of frons, somewhat smaller and denser laterally, sparse, small and deep between posterior parts of eyes.

Pronotum: mediolateral angles completely rounded, lateral margins nearly straight, very weakly divergent posteriorly, posterior margin strongly convex, but somewhat sinuate laterally, lateral margins thickly marginate, the margination weaker in middle, anterolateral angles hardly present, posterolateral ones obtuse, mediolateral depressions weak, surface shining on disc, somewhat less so laterally by a weak microsculpture, punctures extremely fine and widely spaced before scutellum, gradually denser, but mostly well-separated, deeper and partly slightly crescent-shaped towards anterior and, most notably, lateral margins, setosity absent.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly subparallel, straight, apical margin somewhat curved forward towards the obtuse apicosutural angle, suture weakly and narrowly elevate shortly before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, gradually narrower, cariniform, after level of hind coxae, virtually obsolete towards suture, surface completely shining (50 ×), punctures situated in ca 13 striae, and, irregularly scattered, in the interstria between sutural and first discal striae, round, often annulate, somewhat variably small, well-impressed, nearly all separated by several diameters, several interstriae with very small, irregularly scattered or vaguely seriate punctures, no setosity.

Propygidium: surface somewhat dulled by a fine microgranulation, punctures very small, mixed with a few larger ones, partly somewhat transverse, in approximately anterior half, gradually larger, somewhat denser and strongly more transverse, or even rugulose, towards posterior margin, especially before middle of that margin, spiracles on one level with surface, a few extremely short, adpressed, widely scattered setae.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex flatly rounded, margins homogeneously finely carinate, surface shining, at 50 × a transversely rugulose microsculpture hardly discernible, covered by numerous but not dense, locally very long, transverse, shallow, locally somewhat reticulate rugules and a few, more isolated, transverse punctures, no setae.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion strongly tapering, somewhat directed downward, apex slightly or not curved upward, amply reaching fore coxae, acute-angled but completely rounded, disc somewhat shining, with a faint median groove, hardly punctured along the groove, rest of surface with numerous, somewhat transverse punctures, gradually denser towards lateral margins, each with a long, fine,

somewhat reclining seta.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, curved inward, lateral teeth occupying somewhat less than half length of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a long, sharp tooth, oblique, submedian, dorsolateral carina short, but sharp.

Claws: both fore claws simple, acuminate, slender, gently curved, equally long, external middle and hind claws deeply cleft, the lower branches considerably broader than the upper ones, internal middle and hind claws simple, slender, acuminate, gently curved.

Parameres: symmetric, dorsomedian margins contiguous, somewhat elevate in part of basal two thirds, apexes broadly rounded, both in dorsal and lateral views, dorsolateral area largely somewhat transparent, and finely and densely reticulate to somewhat granulose, ventral parts strongly curved inward in basal half, nearly meeting in middle.

The female (London), for the moment considered conspecific, differs as follows:

Length: 13 mm. Colour: pronotum with two isolated subquadrangular black spots. Head: clypeal denticles higher, sharp. Pronotum: lateral punctures slightly denser. Pygidium: apex less flatly rounded, rugules somewhat denser. Metasternum: median protrusion more acute-angled, less curved upward. Claws: all simple, slender, acute, gently curved.

***Parastasia percheroni* (Montrouzier, 1860)**

(figs. 214-219, map 5a)

Cyclocephala bimaculata; Montrouzier, 1857: 23 (description; junior homonym).

Cyclocephala percheroni Montrouzier, 1860: 271 (description); Reiche, 1860: Footnote in Montrouzier, 1860: 271 (*Cyclocephala percheroni* is a synonym of *Parastasia bimaculata* (Guérin)).

Parastasia percheroni; Arrow, 1899: 491 (*Parastasia percheroni* is a valid species, figured); Ohaus, 1900: 235 (accepted as valid species, in *P. bimaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued, New Caledonia, New Hebrides); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1935: 6 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (catalogued).

Material.— Type material (type locality Lifu, in the Loyalty Islands, near New Caledonia) could not be traced, but I saw numerous specimens from New Caledonia (32), New Hebrides (= Vanuatu: 12 from Ancityum, 14 from Pentecost, 17 from Ambrym, 5 from other islands), Vanikoro (1), New Britain (3), and one without locality (Genoa, London, Paris); ten of the Ancityum insects are from the Red Crest, at 1200 ft alt.

Notes.— 1. Montrouzier's (1860) "essai" was published "under strict reserve as to classification and establishment of new species" and "with Reiche's rectifications". Many of Montrouzier's descriptions were sent to France without specimens, and if so, many of the specimens were heavily damaged (Reiche's preface to the *essai*). Horn & Kahle (1936: 181) used an equally pessimistic terminology. As a consequence I could not trace any of Montrouzier's specimens.

2. The description of *Cyclocephala bimaculata* (1857) possibly refers to *P. bimaculata* (Guérin), but more probably - on arguments of distribution - it pertains to what now is named *P. nigriceps inconstans* Fairmaire. At any rate it was not meant by Montrouzier as a new species; in that case Montrouzier would have added "nobis", as he did to the names of his new species.

3. *Cyclocephala* is a genus of American Dynastids, with some species superficially somewhat reminding of similarly coloured *Parastasia*.

4. Montrouzier (1860) considered *P. percheroni* very close to his "*C. maculata* from Woodlark", evidently a misspelling, as he did not use that name earlier.

5. In Reiche's opinion (1860, footnotes) *P. percheroni* was a synonym of both *P. bimaculata* (Guérin) and "*C. maculata*".

6. In this revision the populations of large *Parastasia* in the New Hebrides and surrounding archipelagoes, more or less fitting with Montrouzier's description, are considered *P. percheroni*, in agreement with Arrow's (1899) and Ohaus' (1900 and later) opinions.

7. The occurrence of the species in New Britain, and in New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, separated by some 2000 km of open sea and scattered islands, is remarkable. Has the species that wide range, perhaps represented though undiscovered in the whole swarm of islands between these extremes (note the single specimen from Vanikoro), or has it been transported by floating logs or human activities? Compare with *P. nigriceps* s.l., found from the Philippines to Niuafoou, more than 7000 km apart, and other species.

Description.— The populations of New Caledonia and Aneityum, the southernmost island in the New Hebrides, are somewhat different from those in the more northern parts of that archipelago; the characters of the latter ones are indicated by "North". Aneityum, Eromanga and Tana have a fauna somewhat different from the northern New Hebrides, reflected in the subspeciation of several *Rhopalocera* (see Ackery, Taylor and Renevier, 1989, for details and references). Perhaps *P. percheroni* is another example.

Length: 16.5-20 mm; North 14.5-16.5 mm.

Colour: head black, rest of dorsal surface yellowish to reddish brown, with all or some margins of pronotum and base of elytra brownish, sometimes pronotum reddish, sometimes elytral suture narrowly darkened, underside variably dark reddish brown to blackish, abdominal sternites yellowish brown laterally, tibiae and tarsi black, femora yellowish brown to dark reddish brown. In the lightest females the pattern is similar to the males but the pronotum has two round, blackish spots on disc, the scutellum is dark, and the pygidium bears an oblique, variably wide dark band along each side, in darker females the pronotal spots are larger, in extreme cases letting only variably narrow median and lateral areas brownish, elytra with an irregular, often asymmetrical pattern of variably numerous and large, often confluent, reddish to black spots, in extreme cases rendering the elytra blackish with vague and small reddish spots, and the pygidium then is nearly entirely black. North: virtually with the same patterns, variation and sexual differences, but the basic colour dark reddish brown, and the patterns less dark, less contrasting. A few males have an elytral pattern as dark females.

Galea: three more or less free teeth in apical half, the three basal ones small, partly coalescent, their apexes free.

Labrum: much wider than long, anterior margin straight or very weakly convex. In female mostly somewhat angularly protruding in middle.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus subrectilinear, sides somewhat curved, divergent, all margins finely carinate, with two anterior denticles, rather obtuse and short, clypeofrontal ridge obsolete in median one third, sharp, forming a small denticle at the junction with lateral margin of clypeus, surface somewhat shining, punctures dense, rugulose, anteriorly fine, in middle much coarser, on vertex fine, subcircular, well-separated, many punctures, especially between eyes, with a variably long, vertical or, mostly, inward or forward-curved seta. In female anterior and lateral denticles

longer and sharper, punctures much coarser, dorsal surface of eyes less convex.

Pronotum: lateral margins posteriorly rectilinear to somewhat sinuate, more or less parallel, posterior margin convex to subtruncate before scutellum, weakly sinuate shortly before posterolateral angle, anterolateral angles and posterolateral ones strongly obtuse, mediolateral angle rounded off, lateral margins finely and evenly carinate, surface shining in a variably large posteromedian area, slightly mat by a very fine microsculpture elsewhere, mediolateral depressions variably deep, punctures round, very fine and widely spaced before scutellum, gradually larger, deeper and denser towards anterior and lateral margins, sometimes slightly transversally elliptical and nearly contiguous near anterolateral angles. In female the same variation in punctures, but all larger and deeper, and the microsculpture stronger.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly straight, parallel or weakly divergent, apical margins weakly curved, consequently the apicosutural angles only slightly obtuse, suture somewhat carinate posteriorly, without apical denticle, lateral margin finely carinate from level of hind coxae, somewhat wider anteriorly, still finer towards suture, surface shining, locally faintly microsculptured, punctures in nine to eleven variably evident striae, round or slightly transverse, often annulate, fine but well-defined, the striae often located in shallow, ill-defined grooves, interstriae, especially the wide one between sutural and first discal striae, with identical, variably sized, irregularly distributed punctures, all punctures well-separated, mostly by several diameters, much smaller punctures, widely spaced, irregularly distributed, are locally interspersed, only visible under strong magnification, umbones with mostly only very small punctures. In female lateral margins evidently divergent in anterior two thirds, the striae grooves more impressed and the punctures larger, deeper and denser.

Propygidium: surface dull by microgranulation (50 \times), punctures small, roundish, numerous, shallow, widely separated in anterior one fourth to one third, gradually more transverse in middle, posterior half with long, undulating, transverse, locally reticulate, rugules, under strong magnification and illumination variably numerous, short, fine, widely scattered, reclining setae are visible, posterior margin weakly bisinuate, spiracle on one level with surface. In some females the posterior rugulose area shorter.

Pygidium: sides nearly straight, apex narrowly subtruncate or broadly rounded, margins with a fine margination, thickest at apex, surface shining, hardly microsculptured, densely rugulose along anterior margin, with strongly transverse and partly coalescent punctures in a median area, and widely scattered, round to transverse, shallow ones in a large preapical area, the rugules and transverse punctures more or less ranged in a wide curve around this preapical area, profile slightly curved. In female the rugulose area larger, punctures in preapical area mostly dense, deep and transverse, profile nearly straight, lateral margination obsolete at the often subtruncate, broader apex, but surface with a narrow elevation along apical margin.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex obtusangular, strongly rounded, disc with a fine longitudinal groove and small, in middle widely separated, punctures, lateral parts with dense to contiguous, somewhat rugulose punctures, most punctures with a fine, long, suberect seta, longest on lateral parts.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, not protruding inward, lateral teeth in

apical third of margin, obliquely forward directed.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin subsinuate, ending in a strong, somewhat upward curved tooth, dorsolateral, oblique carina strong, somewhat angular dorsally.

Claws: all claws (male and female) simple, gently curved, acuminate, equal, only the anterior ones somewhat shorter.

Parameres: nearly symmetric, basally fused along dorsomedian margins, lateral margins sinuate, apexes in dorsal view simply rounded, North somewhat angularly curved outward, dorsal surface in apical half with a transparent area, North the area larger, dorsomedian margins, in apical half, each with a sharp, somewhat irregular carina, North with a still higher carina, the carinae contiguous, vertical or somewhat sloping to the left, in lateral view apexes curved downward, North somewhat more abruptly curved downward and sharper.

Parastasia polita Ohaus, 1911
(figs. 220-223)

Parastasia polita Ohaus, 1911: 323 (description; in *P. rufopicta*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Material.— One ♂ lectotype (Berlin), here designated, labelled “Malakka”, print; “Typus”, red, print; “*Parastasia polita* Ohs.”, red, hand; my red typewritten lectotype label. Two ♂♂ (Berlin), with the same Malakka label only. One ♂ (Berlin), “Medan - Deli, ± 300', 2de Sem. 89. I.Z. Kannegieter”. Although these three ♂♂ lack Ohaus' type labels, I designate them here paralectotypes; they are accordingly labelled. The justification for this action derives from circumstantial evidence: Ohaus did describe specimens from Malakka and Sumatra, the specimens are, together with the lectotype, the only ones in Ohaus' collection, and two of them bear locality labels identical to the label of the lectotype. One ♂ (Leiden), from Laut Tador, SE Sumatra. One ♂ (Paris), from Malacca, yellow, handwritten label, and Arrow's and Ohaus' name labels as mentioned in the Note.

Note.— Ohaus (1900: 238) mentioned a single male of an undescribed *Parastasia* from Malakka (Paris: coll. Oberthür), but preferred to await more material and then publish the species. Arrow in 1899 and Ohaus in 1900 both labelled this specimen as a new species, near *P. simplicipes* (= *P. montrouzieri*), and near *P. montrouzieri*, respectively. In 1911 Ohaus studied more specimens and published them as *P. polita*. Apparently he did not study the Oberthür specimen again: it bears no type label or Ohaus' determination label.

Description.— Length: 12-14.5 mm.

Colour: basic colour of dorsal surface reddish brown, head and lateral areas of pronotum often slightly darkened, anterior and posterior margin of pronotum and lateral margin of elytra narrowly darkened, at about halfway between suture and lateral margin of elytron, somewhat behind level of apex of scutellum, is a small, yellowish to orange spot, enclosed by an irregular, narrow, variably evident, dark brown to blackish area, underside and legs dark reddish brown.

Galea: three large, free apical teeth, three very small basal ones, with only their apexes free.

Labrum: much wider than long, deeply emarginate in middle.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, its lateral margins straight, parallel or even weakly converging, margins finely carinate, anteriorly with two well-devel-

oped denticles, only a short rest of the clypeofrontal ridge is present near base of eye-canthus, surface somewhat shining, most of clypeus and frons with shallow, irregular, variably large, poorly defined punctures, separated by long, transverse, somewhat shining rugules (= transversely ruguloso-punctate), vertex with a few small, widely spaced punctures, frons with variably long, erect to somewhat backward-curved, sparse setae, most conspicuous near margin of eye.

Pronotum: lateral margins rectilinear or weakly concave, subparallel, posteriorly, anterolateral and posterolateral angles evident, obtuse, posterior margin convex to weakly truncate before scutellum, subsinuate laterally, lateral margins narrowly marginate anteriorly, the margination gradually much wider towards posterolateral angles, and continued on posterior margin, but nearly obsolete before scutellum, mediolateral depression round, a much shallower depression somewhat more towards middle, surface completely shining in posteromedian part of disc, with a somewhat silky gloss everywhere else, caused by an extremely fine microsculpture, punctures fine and widely spaced before scutellum, gradually larger, denser and deeper towards anterior margin, lateral parts with narrowly crescent-shaped, transverse punctures, gradually denser, often coalescent, and forming long, oblique, undulating rugules near lateral margin.

Elytra: lateral margins subparallel in anterior two thirds, apical margins somewhat curved forward toward the suture, apicosutural angle strongly obsolete, suture somewhat cariniform shortly before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, finely cariniform from level of hind coxae, nearly obsolete before suture, anterior margin with a rather blunt carina, surface fully shining, locally weakly microsculptured, punctures in four to nine striae, roundish, variably small, deep and close, scarce, some of the interstriae with irregularly scattered, variably small punctures, umbones with minute punctures, hardly any, very short, setae visible (50 ×).

Propygidium: surface dull by microsculpture, punctures along anterior margin rather dense, deep, variably large, laterally dense, often coalescent, somewhat transverse, rest of surface with widely spaced, large, round to transverse punctures, mixed with much finer, locally denser, often subtransverse ones, the finer punctures often difficult to distinguish among the granulose microsculpture, many of the larger punctures with a fine, reclining seta, varying from one to five times as long as diameter of punctures, spiracles small, on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides straight, apex slightly truncate, margins finely marginate, surface shining, densely, finely, reticulately rugulose, the rugules ranged as in fig. 223, two or four shallow, often hardly distinguishable depressions near anterior margin, numerous but widely spaced, variably long, fine, reclining to semierect setae.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion hardly surpassing middle coxae, apex acute, somewhat rounded, disc with a deep longitudinal groove and, except for a narrow impunctate zone along groove, with numerous, deep, round punctures, in lateral areas punctures smaller, less deep and very dense, nearly all punctures with a fine, long, suberect seta, some as long as ca ten diameters of punctures.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute-angled, strongly curved inward, lateral teeth large, occupying nearly two thirds of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a short, sharp tooth, submedian, dorsolateral, oblique carina strong, somewhat angular.

Claws: all fore and hind claws simple, acuminate, gently curved, external middle

claw apically incised, the lower branch much broader and less acute than the upper branch, internal middle claw simple, acuminate.

Parameres: slightly asymmetric, not fused, apexes rounded in dorsal view and sides subsinuate, more or less parallel, lateral surface with a deep groove from base to the downward-curved apex.

Parastasia punctulata Ohaus, 1900

(figs. 224-225, map 5b)

Parastasia punctulata Ohaus, 1900: 252 (description, parameres figured; in *P. marginata*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Material.— Ohaus (1900) used five ♂♂ and nine ♀♀ for his description. I traced them all and designate them here lectotype, respectively paralectotypes; I provided them accordingly with my red, typewritten labels. The ♂ lectotype (Berlin) is labelled "N.O. Sumatra Tandjong Kasso Drescher", hand; "*Parastasia punctulata* Ohaus Type", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♀ paralectotype (Berlin), "N.O. Sumatra Tebing-tinggi Dr Schultheiss", print; "17.6.84", hand; "*Parastasia punctulata* Ohs Cotype ♀", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♀ paralectotype (Berlin), "Pontianak Borneo Holl.", print; same cotype label; "Museum Sarawak", hand, on underside "Kurin Hills b. Banting, 21.v.89", hand. Four ♂♂, five ♀♀ paralectotypes (Paris), "Borneo Oc., Riv. Mandor Fr. Buffat 1897", print; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899"; "Det. Dr Ohaus *punctulata* Ohaus cotyp.", hand and print in red ink; "Dr Ohaus vidit 1900", print. One ♀ paralectotype (Paris), "Borneo occ. Pontianak 1898", print; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899"; "Det. Dr Ohaus *punctulata* Ohaus cotyp.", Ohaus' hand and print in red ink; "Dr Ohaus vidit 1900". One ♀ paralectotype (Amsterdam), "N.O. Sumatra Tandjong Kasso", in other hand than in lectotype; "coll. Dr. S. Leefmans", print; "Ohaus determin. *Parastasia punctulata* Ohs Cotype", print and Ohaus' hand; "Syntype", red, print, custodial label. One ♀ (London) from Perak. Two ♀♀ (Paris) from "Goenong Ampar Borneo Occ. Mulot 1887".

Description.— Length: 7-9.5 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish to black, anteriorly somewhat more reddish, rest of insect light reddish brown, with somewhat darker tarsi and apical parts of tibiae. The female is more reddish, underside and legs slightly darker than dorsal surfaces, or entirely variably dark reddish black, a shade lighter along the margins of pronotum and elytra in most specimens.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, three smaller ones in a single row near base.

Labrum: considerably broader than long, anteriorly somewhat convex or even slightly angulate in middle.

Head: clypeus straight anteriorly, sides strongly divergent, but subparallel before eye-canthus, all margins finely carinate, a weak median bilobation of the carina represents the erect denticles, found in most of the other species, surface faintly shining, minutely microsculptured, punctures round, variably large, more or less evenly and widely spaced, largest and closest on clypeus, smallest on vertex, many with a very short, reclining seta, ca half as long as diameter of puncture, no trace of a clypeo-frontal ridge. In female the anterior denticles more evident, clypeofrontal ridge laterally present, punctures larger, denser and deeper, partly somewhat transverse to crescent-shaped.

Pronotum: lateral margins evenly convex, the posterior halves more or less parallel, posterior margin flatly convex, lateral margins, including the obtuse posterolateral angles, finely carinate, mediolateral depressions small and shallow, surface shining, the shine somewhat moderated laterally by a slightly increasingly strong, fine microsculpture, punctures round to subtransverse, well-impressed, mostly widely separated, and more or less evenly distributed, small before scutellum, slightly variably larger everywhere else, sometimes a trace of a longitudinal, median zone with more spaced punctures, some punctures with a microscopic seta, only visible under favourable illumination and magnification. In some females the posterior parts of lateral margins slightly convergent, and the punctures somewhat coarser.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly nearly straight, subparallel, apical margins strongly curved forward towards suture, apicosutural angles strongly obtuse and nearly completely rounded off, suture finely tectiform in posterior one third, lateral margination wide anteriorly, strongly narrowed from level of hind coxae, extremely narrow before reaching suture, surface more or less strongly shining, microsculpture variably faint, most evident anteriorly, punctures mainly situated in ca 12 striae per elytron, and numerous, irregularly scattered ones between sutural and first discal striae, strongly variably large, annular to horseshoe-shaped or crescent-shaped, locally more or less confluent longitudinally, interstriae with numerous, widely spaced, irregularly distributed, much smaller punctures, some with a very short seta, hardly visible at 50 ×, humeral and especially apical umbones weak. In some females punctures larger and deeper.

Propygidium: surface dull anteriorly, shining in posterior third, variably finely microgranulate, dull area with mixed larger and smaller, round, widely spaced punctures, the punctures gradually deeper, denser and larger towards posterior margin, most of the larger punctures with a reclining seta, often somewhat longer than diameter of puncture, consequently longest along posterior margin, spiracles on one level with surface. In some females microgranulation stronger and punctures denser.

Pygidium: sides weakly convex, apex broadly rounded, margins with a flat margination, surface shining, somewhat swollen before apex, densely and finely transversely rugulose in a narrow zone along anterior margin, preapical swelling with simple, scarce punctures, rest of surface ruguloso-punctate, the rugules shallow, irregular, more or less in a semicircular pattern from side to side, setae numerous but not dense, reclining, mostly somewhat longer than diameter of punctures. In female the preapical swelling absent, sculpture less rugulose, setae often still shorter.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion hardly surpassing middle coxae, apex acute-angled, but strongly rounded, disc with a shallow longitudinal groove and small, round, widely scattered punctures, gradually larger and denser, partly transversely rugulose, towards lateral margins, lateral areas with numerous fine setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, lateral teeth short, situated in apical third of margin, dorsolateral surface with yellowish, semierect bristles, often half as long as width of the not setose dorsal surface and often so dense as to hide surface from view. In female dorsolateral surface at most with a few short, widely scattered setae.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin evenly curved, ending in a short, sharp tooth, dorsolateral carina absent, external surface with numerous, widely spaced, stout, reclining setae, somewhat shorter than in fore tibia. In female often traces of dorsolateral carina.

Claws: internal fore claw deeply cleft, both branches slender and acuminate, external claw simply sickle-shaped, external middle claw deeply cleft, the ventral branch lobiform, perpendicular to the acute, sickle-shaped dorsal branch, internal claw simple, external hind claws deeply cleft, but both branches equally slender and acuminate, internal hind claws simple. In female both fore claws simple, sickle-shaped, external middle and hind claws deeply cleft, both branches slender, acuminate, internal middle and hind claws simple, acuminate.

Tarsus: tarsal segments 1-4 in middle leg strongly transverse, short, the fifth longer, strongly curved, in hind leg all tarsal segments more elongate and longer. In female all segments elongate.

Parameres: symmetric, fused in basal third, contiguous in apical two thirds, lateral margins somewhat curved basally, mostly subparallel, but slightly diverging before apex, dorsal surface with a deep transverse depression at about one third of length, the apical part largely whitish yellow, membranous, margins brownish, more chitinized, reminding of the parameres of *P. marginata* and *P. burmeisteri*, the whole genital apparatus very slender and elongate.

***Parastasia quadrimaculata* Ohaus, 1900**
(figs. 226-227)

Parastasia quadrimaculata Ohaus, 1900: 241 (description, parameres figured); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued in *P. confluens*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 100 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 39/46 (catalogued *P. quadrimaculata* Ohaus and *P. quadrimaculata* Waterhouse).

Material.— Ohaus described the species using three ♂♂ and seven ♀♀, from "Sumatra and Java, Kawie Mts, Pengalengan, 4000', 1893 and Sukabumi, 2000' (Fruhstorfer); Ardjoeno-Mts.". I saw 12 specimens bearing Ohaus' (co)type labels. From these I designate here the lectotype and eight paralectotypes, albeit with some hesitation in several instances. The Pengalengan specimens I studied bear no type labels, and the type labels attached to the specimens are sometimes much later additions.

The ♂ lectotype (Berlin), "Sumatra Palembang", print; "*Parastasia quadrimaculata* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand (underside yellow); my red, typewritten lectotype label. One ♀ paralectotype (Berlin), "Java", yellow, hand; "Det. Dr. Ohaus 4 *maculata* Ohaus Cotyp.", rosa print, Ohaus' hand; "12425", hand; my paralectotype label. Two ♀♀ paralectotypes (Berlin), "Java Kawie Bg.", print; "*Parastasia 4-maculata* Ohs Cotyp ♀", red, Ohaus' hand, underside with white print; my paralectotype labels. One ♂ paralectotype (Berlin), "Kawi. 1896, Passuruan Java", print; "*Parastasia 4-maculata* Ohs Cotyp ♂", red, Ohaus' hand, underside with white print; my paralectotype label. One ♀ paralectotype (Berlin), "Java occident. Sukabumi 2000' 1893 H. Fruhstorfer", print; "*Parastasia 4-maculata* Ohs Cotyp ♀", red, Ohaus' hand, underside with white print; my paralectotype label. One ♂ paralectotype (Paris), "Java Orient. M. Ardjoeno", print; "Ex Musaeo Van Lansberge", print; "*Parastasia spec.? seront bien ♂ et ♀ de la même espèce*", Ritsema's hand; "Ritsema vidit 1896"; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899"; "*confluens* sec. Arrow", hand, Oberthür's?; "Det. Dr. Ohaus 4 *maculata* Ohaus Cotyp.", print and Ohaus' hand; "Dr Ohaus vidit 1900", print; my paralectotype label. One ♀ paralectotype (Paris) with same Ardjoeno, Lansberge, vidit, cotype and paralectotype labels. One ♀ paralectotype (Berlin), "Java Göring", yellow, hand; "12425", print; "Det. Dr. Ohaus *quadrimaculata* Ohaus Cotypus", print and Ohaus' hand; my paralectotype label. One ♀ (Berlin), "Idjen Plateau", hand; "*Parastasia quadrimaculata* Ohaus Cotyp ♀", red, Ohaus' hand, underside with white print; the locality was not mentioned by Ohaus, so I think it is not a true cotype. The white print on the undersides of the aforementioned five labels combined reads "mburg 26/Novemb/er 1933/ Ch/ emisch", showing that the labels were added long after the original description. One ♂, four ♀♀ (Berlin) "Java occident. Pengalengan 4000' 1893 H. Fruhstorfer", print. These might well be syntypes, as their labels exactly fit with Ohaus' text, but, as they lack

Ohaus' cotype labels, I refrain from designating them paralectotypes, the more so as the total number then would surpass Ohaus' ten original specimens. One σ (Amsterdam), "Java merid. 1500' 1896", print; "Ohaus determ. *Parastasia 4-maculata* Ohs. Cotype σ ", print and Ohaus' hand; "Syntype", red custodial label; not mentioned in Ohaus' text, consequently not a true syntype. One ♀ (Amsterdam) without locality label, but with same Cotype and syntype labels, for the same reason can not be a true syntype. Further specimens from Indonesia (6), Java (21) and Sumatra (Pajakombo, 2) (Amsterdam, Berlin, Leiden, Paris).

Note.— Machatschke (1972) catalogued *P. quadrimaculata* Ohaus, 1900, and *P. quadrimaculata* Waterhouse, 1874. The latter species belongs in *Rutelarcha*, a genus synonymized with *Parastasia* by Arrow (1917). Unlike in the comparable case of *P. nigromaculata*, Machatschke overlooked the homonymy and omitted to propose a new name for the junior taxon, fortunately, as Kuijten (1988) raised *Rutelarcha* from synonymy.

Description.— Superficially the species strongly resembles *P. confluens* and *P. kraatzi*, but at closer look, apart from the completely different parameres, several character states are diagnostic. The description mainly mentions the differences.

Length: 13-17.5 mm.

Colour: head reddish brown to black, rest of insect from reddish to variably dark reddish brown, but elytra light brown to dark reddish brown, with a small, subtriangular yellowish brown to red spot on each one near apex of scutellum, and sometimes apical umbo somewhat lighter, sometimes nearly homogeneously reddish brown. The female is dark reddish brown to nearly black, but elytra with areas of variable shape and size yellowish to reddish brown in anterior half, and mostly with a round to elongate spot of the same colour on apical umbo, which may be extended to the anterior area.

Galea: nearly simple, more or less conical, thinly setose.

Head: in male setae as long as approximately half diameter of eye, in female shorter.

Pronotum: margination of lateral margins continued on posterior margin over a short distance only, surface somewhat elevated at short distance from posterior margin and sloping rather steeply towards that margin, surface hardly microsculptured, more or less shining between the punctures, no fine, longitudinal, curved, posterolateral groove, nearly whole surface may be setose, some setae as long as the clypeal ones, setae on the steep slope more or less directed forward or inward. In female nearly whole surface with very dense punctures, mostly slightly transverse and somewhat rugulose, the crescents shorter than in *P. confluens*.

Elytra: anterior margin not carinate, punctures more numerous, deeper, larger, often umbilicate. In female punctation still stronger, surface very slightly dull.

Propygidium: surface with a dull gloss, finely microgranulate, with numerous, widely spaced, circular, more or less homogeneously distributed punctures, but with a narrow, more shining zone with somewhat transverse punctures along posterior margin, many punctures with a fine, reclining seta, mostly three to four times as long as diameter of punctures. In female punctures deeper and denser, many somewhat oblong.

Pygidium: the dense vermiculation virtually everywhere transverse, not undulating or concentrically ranged, setae semierect, numerous, fine, many times longer than diameters of punctures.

Legs: as in *P. confluens*, but tarsal segments in middle legs slightly slenderer and ventral surface of hind femurs with numerous discal setae, mostly about as long as one third of width of femur or longer.

Parameres: symmetric, not fused, right one slightly overlapping left one, lateral margins concave, dorsal surface with longitudinal microsculpture and some punctures, but apical area completely or nearly smooth, lateral area deeply excavate, strongly longitudinally rugulose, dorsal and ventral borders of the excavation variably thickly swollen, the latter one finely aciculate, in Sumatran specimens the dorsal one less thick.

Parastasia ruficollis Arrow, 1899
(figs. 228-229)

Parastasia ruficollis Arrow, 1899: 494 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 255 (*P. ruficollis* is a synonym (colour variety) of *P. femorata* Burmeister, even the parameres being identical); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (*P. femorata* and *P. ruficollis* catalogued as separate species, in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♂ lectotype, "♂", print; "Type", print, red margin; "Selangore 96-162", print; "*Parastasia ruficollis* Arrow Type ♂", Arrow's hand. One ♀ paralectotype with same labels, but ♀. One ♂ paralectotype, "Selangore 96-162"; "*Parastasia ruficollis* Arrow co-type", Arrow's hand. Two ♂♂ paralectotypes with only the same Selangore label. One ♂ paralectotype without any label. One ♀ paralectotype, "Singapore", print; "Atkinson Coll. 92-3", print. One ♂ paralectotype, "Java", hand, on underside "48-92" (it is *P. femorata*). The lectotype and paralectotypes (London, syntypes according to Jessop's pers. comm., 1987) are here designated. They bear my red, typewritten lectotype and paralectotype labels, respectively. Further specimens: one ♂ (Paris) from "Java Occ. Toegoe"; "*ruficollis* Arrow", Arrow's hand; "Arrow vidit 1899", print; Ohaus' correct name label "*P. femorata*", perhaps a syntype; two ♀♀ (London), from Singapore, 1904, and Sarawak, 1913, the latter one perhaps being *P. nigripennis*, but both placed under *P. ruficollis*, probably by Arrow.

Synonymy.— Ohaus (1900) considered *P. ruficollis* a synonym of *P. femorata*, probably because he studied only the male from Oberthür (Paris), labelled *P. ruficollis* by Arrow, but which in fact is *P. femorata*. It is the only specimen of "*ruficollis*" with an "Ohaus vidit 1900" label. Ohaus (1918, 1934) and Machatschke (1972) catalogued the taxa as separate species; Ohaus did not cite his 1900 publication, so perhaps his own synonymization slipped from his memory.

It is mainly for the parameral differences, that I do not consider *P. ruficollis* and *P. nigripennis* synonyms. When more material will be available, and more be known about their distribution, a better argued conclusion about their relation might be possible. A third species, *P. duchoni*, is very close morphologically, including the parameres, and, apart from coloric characters, hardly distinguishable.

Type locality.— I studied eight specimens (London), presumably syntypes, but only three of them bear Arrow's type labels. Remarkably, these three are from Selangor (Malaysia), whereas in his text Arrow only mentioned Java and Singapore. The male syntype from Java (London), and another male from Java (Paris, perhaps a syntype too), labelled *P. ruficollis* by Arrow, in fact are *P. femorata*. Only one syntype, a female, is from Singapore.

Description.— Apart from parameral differences, the species is very close to *P. nigripennis*. I restrict the description to the differences.

Length: 9-12 mm.

Colour: pronotum brownish orange, rest of dorsal surface dark reddish black to black, underside and legs black, but mostly femora of one or more pairs of legs more

or less reddish orange.

Elytra: microgranulation evidently stronger, surface somewhat dull, punctures more numerous, closer, larger and deeper.

Propygidium: microsculpture coarse, often covering most of surface.

Parameres: symmetrical, without callosities or pronounced curvatures, their apexes somewhat acuminate, not truncate, apical area without granulation, bases nearly rectilinear, dorsomedian margins widely separated, concave over most of their length, ventromedian margins contiguous over much of their length, visible from above if internal membranes are removed.

***Parastasia rufolimbata* Blanchard, 1850**

(figs. 230-231)

Parastasia rufolimbata Blanchard, 1850: 217 (description, using a figure in Hombron & Jacquinet, 1842); Ohaus, 1900: 239 (redescription, in *P. melanocephala*-group); Ohaus, 1901: 127 (compared to *P. assimilis* Ohaus); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued in *P. discolor*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1935: 6 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued).

Material.— The lectotype (Paris), here designated, labelled "Museum Paris Arch. Salomon, I. San-George, Jacquinet 1841", print; "152-41", round, hand; "♂", print; "*Parastasia rufolimbata* Blanch. Type", Blanchard's hand (Dechambre, pers. comm.); "Type", red, print; my lectotype label. Although Ohaus stated (1900) to have seen "the" type, it is not certain, that Blanchard described a single specimen. As already observed by Ohaus (1901), the abdomen has been emptied by an earlier investigator; in my opinion it is a ♀. Two ♂♂, here considered conspecific, "Solomon Is. Guadalcanal Gold Ridge, 2-3000 ft P.G. Fenemore, C.L.E. Coll. 16348 20.ix.1958" and "Solomon Is. Russell Is. Yandina, 30-5-1963 M. McQuillan", respectively (London).

Note.— Ohaus (1900) considered the type a male, but did not describe the parameres. In 1901 he wrote, that its abdomen was empty, prohibiting the description of the genital apparatus. I think the type is a female, because of the high denticles on anterior margin of clypeus and on clypeofrontal ridge, profile of pygidium etc., in comparison to the presumed males and analogously to the sexual differences in other species.

Description.— The description refers nearly certainly to a female (lectotype), the characters different in the presumed males are given in brackets.

Length: 11.5-13.5 mm.

Colour: entirely reddish black, but sides of pronotum yellowish brown (a dark spot in the light area, or a narrow, light, median longitudinal band may be present, or the margin of the pygidium may be brownish, the elytra more reddish brown).

Galea: five large, hardly fused teeth.

Labrum: anterior margin in a wide curve.

Head: clypeus with anterior margin straight and lateral margins slightly curved, diverging towards bases of eye-canths, margins finely carinate, anterior denticles high, subacute, clypeofrontal ridge sharp, interrupted in middle, laterally forming a sharp protrusion (the ridge and protrusions slighter in one, absent in the other London specimen). Surface of clypeus shining, partly impunctate, partly with irregular, shallow, vaguely delimited punctures, frons and vertex less shining by a very fine microsculpture, but with a fully shining area between posterior parts of eyes, some

punctures transverse, most circular, deep, large, variably close on frons, much smaller and widely spaced on vertex, many punctures with a minute seta, mostly shorter than half a diameter of puncture (punctures smaller and shallower in the London specimens).

Pronotum: lateral margins, after the completely rounded mediolateral angles, subrectilinear, somewhat sinuate if seen from lateral, slightly divergent, anterolateral angles strongly obtuse, poorly indicated, posterolateral ones only somewhat obtuse, rounded, lateral margins finely carinate, most finely so posteriorly, the carina including the posterolateral angles, mediolateral depressions shallow, roundish, surface nearly fully shining medioposteriorly, gradually duller, by microsculpture, towards anterior and lateral margins, punctures very small (hardly visible at 25 ×) and widely separated in the shining area, gradually much larger, deeper and denser towards anterior, and still more so, lateral margins, round, to somewhat crescent-shaped, most of the larger ones with a reclining seta, shorter than half the diameter of puncture (punctures smaller, more widely spaced, superficial, microsculpture much weaker, setae much scarcer, in the London specimens).

Elytra: lateral margins nearly straight and nearly parallel anteriorly, apical margin only slightly convex, apicosutural angles nearly rectangular, suture virtually flat, without apical denticle, lateral margination narrow, cariniform from before level of hind coxae, nearly obsolete before suture, surface largely completely shining, hardly microsculptured, punctures in ca ten, poorly defined striae per elytron, irregularly distributed in interstriae, variably large, round to horseshoe-shaped, somewhat smaller laterally, mostly separated by some to many diameters, but nearly contiguous in some limited areas, most punctures situated each in a shallow depression, the depressions often coalescent longitudinally or transversely, much finer punctures are widely scattered between the afore-mentioned ones, best visible laterally, umbones weak, no setosity.

Propygidium: surface dulled by a fine microreticulation, punctures subcircular, much smaller than the elytral ones, but somewhat larger and more transverse along posterior margin, separated by one to several diameters, each with a reclining seta, shorter than diameter of puncture, numerous, much smaller, rather dense punctures more or less evenly interspersed between the setigerous ones, but nearly absent in a narrow zone along posterior margin, spiracles approximately on one level with surface (in the two London males punctures shallower and less numerous).

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex rounded, margins finely carinate, surface somewhat shining, less microsculptured than propygidium, covered by long, dense, reticulate rugules, mostly transverse, laterally more oblique, and somewhat concentrically ranged around a preapical area with less dense rugules and isolated round to transverse punctures, whole surface with widely scattered reclining setae, a fraction longer than in propygidium, pygidium nearly flat in lateral view (in the males the apex is subtruncate, the profile somewhat convex before apex).

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex obtuse, broadly and weakly rounded, disc shining, with a narrow median groove and a few widely scattered, fine, locally setigerous punctures, lateral parts, including sides of protrusion, densely, variably coarsely, reticulately rugulose and with numerous long, fine, semierect setae.

Fore tibia: lateral teeth approximately occupying apical half of margin, basal and

medianones nearly perpendicular to length axis of tibia, internobasal angle rectangular, not protruding inward.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin considerably sinuate, the oblique dorsolateral carina rather strong, apicodorsal tooth strong, sharp, somewhat upward directed.

Claws: fore claws simple, acuminate, internal one somewhat thicker, middle external claws incised, lower branch shorter than upper one, internal claws simple, hind claws broken off, but according to Ohaus the external ones incised (in the presumed males the lateral teeth of fore tibia somewhat more apically situated, the claws as described above).

Parameres: symmetrical, not contiguous in middle, lateral margins gently sinuate, apex more or less round, dorsolateral surfaces each with a shallow depression, set with fine, longitudinal rugules, the median area before apex with minute, widely spaced granules.

Note.— The parameres are very similar to those of *P. assimilis* and *P. novoguineensis*, but the claw construction is completely different.

***Parastasia rufonigra* Ohaus, 1911**
(figs. 232-233)

Parastasia rufonigra Ohaus, 1911: 325 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Material.— Only the holotype (Berlin), ♀, labelled "N. Borneo Kina Balu Waterstraat [sic]", print; "*Parastasia rufonigra* Ohs.Type", red, Ohaus' hand; my holotype indication. Ohaus gave a single length and width, the description fits with this specimen, that bears Ohaus' original type label, and no more specimens are present in Ohaus' collection; this seems sufficient circumstantial evidence to consider the specimen the holotype.

Description.— Length: 16 mm.

Colour: head black, with clypeus reddish, pronotum yellowish red, with two small discal spots and margins narrowly dark brown, scutellum black, elytra yellowish red, with the humeri, an angular circumscutellar area and most of the posterior half blackish, propygidium reddish brown, laterally more yellowish, pygidium yellowish brown, underside and legs blackish, but fore coxae, fore femora and hind coxae partially brown.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, three smaller, partly coalescent, basal ones.

Labrum: much wider than long, anterior margin weakly convex.

Head: clypeus with straight anterior margin, sides curved and divergent, but straight and parallel before junction with eye-canthus and clypeofrontal ridge, margins finely carinate, the anterior denticles erect, widely separated, not sharp. Surface mat, finely microsculptured, clypeus with dense, rugulose punctures, frons with dense, transversely rugulose ones, the rugules oblique to longitudinal along eyes, vertex with two virtually impunctate central areas, further with mostly widely spaced, small, circular to transverse punctures, several punctures with an extremely short seta, hardly visible at 50 ×.

Pronotum: posterior halves of lateral margins straight, slightly concave in a more

lateral view, parallel, posterior margin convex, slightly sinuate laterally, lateral margins finely carinate, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, surface dulled by microsculpture, strongest so anteriorly and laterally, mediolateral depressions small and shallow, punctures somewhat annulate, fine, in posteromedian part, gradually larger, somewhat denser, partly somewhat transverse, towards anterior and lateral margins, mostly separated by one to several diameters, and locally mixed with scarce, much smaller punctures, many of the larger punctures with a very fine seta, shorter than diameter of puncture, hardly visible even at 50 ×.

Elytra: lateral margins straight and parallel anteriorly, apical margins slightly curved forward towards suture, suture finely carinate before its angular apex, apico-sutural angle somewhat obtuse, lateral margination rather abruptly narrowing at level of hind coxae, reaching, though nearly obsolete, the suture, surface less microsculptured than pronotum, somewhat more shining, especially on the umbones, punctures in 11-12 striae, and, irregularly scattered, on the interstria between sutural and first discal striae, fine, round, or slightly elongate, shallow, mostly well-separated, between these punctures much finer ones are widely scattered, most numerous along apical margin, a few punctures with a very short seta, only visible at 50 × and a favourable angle of illumination.

Propygidium: surface dull by a strong and dense microgranulation, except for a somewhat shining zone along posterior margin, punctures subcircular, somewhat variably small, mostly separated by several diameters, in the dull area, a little larger along posterior margin, several with a semierect seta, varying from shorter than half a diameter to amply surpassing posterior margin of punctures, posterior margin subrectilinear, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides straight, apex flatly rounded, margins finely carinate anteriorly, obtusely marginate apically, surface slightly microsculptured, anterior area with undulating, variably reticulate rugules, the rugules gradually reduced to more isolated, halfmoon-shaped punctures towards apex, ranged in flat curves from side to side, numerous very short, semierect setae, mixed with a few still shorter ones, especially before apex.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion very short, apex strongly obtuse, rounded, disc with a fine longitudinal groove and scarce, widely spaced, fine punctures, lateral parts with gradually larger and denser punctures, to rugulose before lateral margins, and with numerous, long, fine, erect setae.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle ca rectangular, not protruding inward at all, lateral teeth occupying less than half of lateral margin, obliquely directed forward.

Middle tibia: slender, dorsal margin ending in a somewhat upward-curved tooth, dorsolateral, submedian carina distinct.

Claws: both fore claws simple, slender, acuminate, external middle and hind claws deeply bifurcate, branches slender, strongly acuminate, upper one longer than lower one, internal claws simple, slender, acute.

Note.— Only a single female being available, the relation to the other species remains vague. Most probably the taxon should be placed in the *canaliculata*-group, but I do not see an especially close relationship to *P. sumbawana*, as suggested by Ohaus (1911). I could not connect the specimen with any of the species of which only ♂♂ are known. The colour pattern reminds of *P. duchoni*, but of course there is no further similarity.

Parastasia rufopicta Westwood, 1842
(figs. 234-236, map 5c)

Parastasia rufopicta Westwood, 1842c: 53 (description); Burmeister, 1844: 376 (short redescription); Westwood, 1845: 93 (redescription, figured); Ohaus, 1898: 16 (sexual differences, *P. rufopicta*-group); Arrow, 1899: 480 (sexual differences); Ohaus, 1900: 250 (colour forms, parameres figured); Arrow, 1917: 37 (redescription, figured); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Parastasia anthracina Ohaus, 1902: 56 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued, in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (catalogued); Paulian, 1958: 83 (redescription); Machatschke, 1972: 41 (catalogued). *Syn.nov.*

Material.— The ♂ lectotype (Paris), "*Parastasia rufopicta* Westw. mihi Silhet", Westwood's hand; "ex Musaeo E. Allard 1899", print; "Museum Paris ex coll. R. Oberthür"; "Type", red, print; red, typewritten lectotype label. It is probable, but not absolutely certain, that Westwood described only this specimen, so it is here designated lectotype. One ♂ (Geneva), "*Rufopicta* Westd Himilaya Stainforth", hand; Westwood (1842c) used material from Parry's collection, but added (1845) that Parry's material came from the collection of Stainforth: is this a syntype? One ♂ lectotype (Berlin) of *P. anthracina*, here designated, "♂"; "Tonkin Than Moi Juni-Juli H. Fruhstorfer", print; "*Parastasia anthracina* Ohaus Type"; abdomen without contents; my red, typewritten lectotype label. Two ♂♂ (Berlin) with identical Than Moi labels, possibly syntypes. One ♂ (Paris), "*rufopicta* Westw. Sylhet", hand; "ex Musaeo E. Allard", print; some of the handwritten letters remind of Westwood's hand, others not; the paper and the spelling of Sylhet are different from those in the lectotype; I do not think it is a syntype. One ♀ (London) "*canaliculata* Westw. Philippines", hand, placed with two other specimens under *P. bipunctata* in London (Jessop, pers. comm.), in fact is *P. rufopicta*, certainly erroneously labelled (*P. bipunctata* is a synonym of *P. canaliculata*). Further specimens from Himalaya (1, unspecified), Kumaon (1), Sikkim (4, including one "*P. biramosa* Westw.", ?Fairmaire's hand), Assam (5), Darjiling (4), Kurseong (2), Sylhet (8), Bhutan (44), Vietnam (2), Tenasserim (1), or without locality (4) (Berlin, Geneva, Genoa, Leiden, London, Paris).

Synonymy.— Apart from a reduction of the lighter areas in the elytra, *P. anthracina* is completely identical with *P. rufopicta* and both species are synonymized.

Description.— Length: 18-23 mm.

Colour: head black, pronotum red to variably dark reddish brown or blackish, scutellum the same, elytra blackish, with a somewhat variably wide, reddish orange, transverse band somewhat behind level of scutellar apex, anterior and hind margins of this band with some more or less sharp, longitudinal extensions, or the light band is reduced to one or more vague, dark red spots (*anthracina*), tergites, underside and legs dark reddish, pygidium sometimes lighter red.

Galea: three large, free teeth in apical half, three much smaller, partly coalescent, basal ones. In female the lower of the three larger teeth reduced to a few asperities or absent.

Labrum: much broader than long, anterior margin shallowly to hardly emarginate.

Head: clypeus with straight anterior margin, the lateral margins curved anteriorly, straight and subparallel posteriorly, margins finely carinate, with the anterior denticles low, rather blunt, slightly reclining, clypeofrontal ridge obsolete in median third, the remaining parts somewhat curved, dentiform at lateral ends. Surface somewhat less shining than elytra, punctures variably large, round to rugulose, dense on clypeus, less dense and smaller on frons, vertex largely impunctate, but a band with extremely fine, widely scattered punctures along posterior margin. Denticles and

punctuation more developed in female.

Pronotum: posterior half of lateral margins rectilinear, parallel to weakly divergent, posterior margin strongly convex, laterally slightly sinuate, anterolateral angles very obtuse, posterolateral ones much less so, lateral margins marginate, the margination much thicker after the completely rounded mediolateral angles and ending in the posterolateral angle, surface shining along posterior margin, for the rest faintly dulled by an extremely fine and dense microsculpture, punctures very small and widely spaced in posterior part of disc, gradually somewhat larger and deeper towards anterior and lateral margins, coarse and dense near anterolateral angles, mediolateral depression shallow, subcircular, at short distance from posterolateral angle often a short, oblique, narrow groove. In female the punctures generally larger, deeper and denser, the posterolateral groove hardly developed.

Scutellum: width:length ca 1.7:1, lateral margins faintly concave to straight, apex acute-angled, but rounded, surface shining, with widely scattered, very small, roundish punctures and an extremely fine and superficial microsculpture. In female the lateral and apical areas extremely finely and densely, longitudinally microaciculate, with a conspicuous, multicoloured iridescence, even present in nearly a hundred years old, uncleaned specimens, this iridescence very weakly present in a few males too. The similar female of *P. birmana* lacks this iridescence.

Elytra: anterior two thirds of lateral margins straight or weakly sinuate, subparallel, apical margins slightly curved, suture somewhat tectiform immediately before the obtuse apicosutural angle, which sometimes bears a very small apical denticle, lateral margination narrowly cariniform from level of hind coxae, very weak towards suture, surface mostly completely shining, punctures very small, often hardly visible, sometimes partly in vestigial striae, widely spaced, umbones impunctate, no setosity. In female punctures somewhat closer and deeper near scutellum and apicosutural angle.

Pygidium: surface slightly dulled by a fine microsculpture, punctures very small and widely spaced along anterior margin, gradually deeper, larger and denser towards posterior margin, partly transversely rugulose and coalescent, especially posterolaterally, spiracles on one level with surface, posterior margin evenly curved, a few very short adpressed setae, especially anteriorly, widely scattered and difficult to see. In female extreme lateral parts with dense, subcircular punctures, remaining surface with long, dense, partly reticulate, longitudinal rugules, all covered by a fine microgranulation, making the surface strongly dull and conspicuously contrasting with the nearly shining pygidium, spiracles nearly vertical, situated in the posterior wall of a deep depression, posterior margin sinuate.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex broadly and simply truncate, margins finely marginate, surface somewhat shining, finely microsculptured, with dense, superficial, transverse rugules in middle, the rugules deeper, longer, mostly reticulate, towards sides, locally lengthwise ranged. In female rugules still stronger, margination along apex considerably higher and wider than laterally, apex broadly emarginate, the emargination itself bisinuate.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion slightly surpassing middle coxae, apex obtuse, disc shining, with a fine median groove and extremely fine, widely scattered punctures, lateral areas with dense and deep punctures, each bearing a semi-erect or reclining seta, mostly as long as four to six diameters of punctures.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle somewhat acute, weakly prolonged inward, lateral teeth large, occupying apical half of margin.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin gently sinuate, terminal spine long and somewhat curved upward, submedian dorsolateral carina oblique, strong, with some weak denticles. In female the carina slightly stronger.

Claws: anterior claws subequal, slender, acuminate, external middle and hind claws deeply bifurcate, dorsal and ventral branch equally long, internal claws simple, slender, acute, claws of both pairs longer than anterior claws. In female the lower branches of the bifurcation considerably shorter than upper ones.

Parameres: not fused, dorsomedian margin of right one overlapping left one, both divided in a short and slender dorsal lobe and a considerably longer, in lateral view much higher ventral lobe, the left dorsal lobe somewhat longer, narrower and more twisted than the right one, dorsal lobe parallel to ventral one or slightly upward-curved, ventral lobes far protruding beyond dorsal lobes.

Parastasia selangorica spec.nov.

(figs. 237-239)

Material.—One ♂, one ♀ (Berlin), holotype and paratype, the ♂ labelled "Malay Penin: Selangor, Bukit Kutu 3000 ft, April 26th 1926 H.M. Pendlebury", hand and print; "*melanocephaloides* Ohs an n. sp.?", hand, Ohaus?; the ♀ with same locality label, but April 13th, at light, 3500 ft.

Note.—*P. selangorica* is rather similar to *P. melanocephaloides* and, in a lesser degree, to *P. melanocephala*. Apart from the external and parameral differences, the teeth in the galea of *P. melanocephala* are strongly reduced, whereas in *P. selangorica* and *P. melanocephaloides* the dentition is more or less complete. Different feeding habits in *P. melanocephala* may have influenced the reduction in the dentition, or the species may be not closely allied, and their similarities the result of parallel development. At any rate, the parameres of *P. selangorica* are sufficiently characteristic to justify species status.

Description.— To evade long repetitions, only the relevant characters in reference to *P. melanocephaloides* and *P. melanocephala* are given.

Length: 14.5-16 mm.

Colour: scutellum and terminal tergites dark piceous.

Galea: with three large apical teeth, the tooth-like apex included, and three much smaller, largely coalescent basal teeth.

Head: in female the anterior denticles, clypeofrontal ridge and punctuation more developed.

Pronotum: lateral margins virtually in a single curve from anterolateral to posterolateral angles, in female many lateral punctures nearly confluent.

Elytra: punctures partly in shallow longitudinal grooves.

Propygidium: entire surface strongly microsculptured, dull, in female the stronger punctuation occupying a much larger area.

Pygidium: ratio length:width ca 1:2, longer than in the reference species, apex simply round, not truncate, in female preapical area more shining than in male.

Metasternum: protrusion as in *P. melanocephala*, not so strongly obtuse as in *P. melanocephaloides*.

Legs: dorsolateral carina of middle tibia hardly present; in female middle and hind claws equal, long, slender, acute, fore claws broken off.

Parameres: nearly symmetrical, dorsomedian margin of right paramere partly overlapping left paramere, apex acute and gently down-curved in lateral view, ventrobases with a long, curved, acute processus.

***Parastasia stella* spec. nov.**

(figs. 240-242; plate 1)

Material.— The ♀ holotype (Leiden), labelled "Museum Leiden Neth. New Guinea Exp., Star Range 200 m, Katem, 28.vi.1959", print; my holotype and name labels. The ♀ paratype (Genoa), "N. Guinea S.E. Fiume Purari, Loria. i.1894", print; "Musco Civico di Genova", print; my paratype and name labels.

Description.— Length: 12.5-13 mm.

Colour: head dark red to black, pronotum black, with somewhat variably wide, reddish orange areas along lateral margins, or the orange extended along anterior margin and in a narrow, median, longitudinal band, scutellum black, elytra black, with a discal, variably large, reddish orange spot, tergites reddish black, pygidium in the lightest specimen with a central, orange triangular spot, underside and legs largely dark reddish, but in the lighter specimen thoracal sternites, coxae and femora reddish orange.

Mandible: very obliquely truncate apically, nearly simply acuminate, apex erect.

Galea: with a single, vestigial tooth or without any teeth (in one specimen one galea is reduced to a much shorter, coniform process: pathological, damaged, wear?).

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin somewhat emarginate, lateral margins convex.

Head: clypeus with straight anterior and lateral margins, the latter strongly divergent, anterior margin with two denticles, rather close, erect, each with a fine carina from apex towards clypeofrontal ridge, the latter finely carinate, widely interrupted in middle, and strongly angulate at junction with lateral margin of clypeus, surface finely microsculptured, somewhat shining, punctures dense, rugulose on clypeus and frons, round and mostly more isolated between eyes, considerably smaller on vertex, most punctures with an erect seta, as long as several diameters.

Pronotum: posterior halves of lateral margins rectilinear, parallel, mediolateral angle obtuse, rounded, posterior margin flatly convex in middle, very weakly sinuate laterally, lateral margins finely carinate, the carina reaching the obtuse posterolateral angles, mediolateral depression roundish, a less developed, posterolateral depression is present, surface fully shining in a large part of posterior disc, gradually slightly dulled by microsculpture towards anterior and lateral margins, punctures round, very small, shallow, and widely spaced, in a large part of disc, gradually somewhat larger, deeper and denser, and often somewhat transverse or oblong, towards anterior and lateral margins, no setosity visible at 50 ×.

Scutellum: twice as wide as long, sides weakly convex, apex strongly obtusangular, rounded off, surface shining, though weakly microsculptured, punctures small, round, widely scattered.

Elytra: lateral margins rectilinear, weakly or not divergent anteriorly, apical margins somewhat curved forward towards apicosutural angle, suture weakly tectiform at apex only, lateral margination very narrow from level of hind coxae, nearly obsolete towards suture, surface shining, hardly microsculptured (50 ×), punctures in nine or ten striae, and several ones scattered irregularly over the interstria between sutural and first discal striae, small, shallow, round to oblong, annulate, a few longitudinally coalescent, but most separated by one to several diameters, parts of interstriae with widely scattered, much smaller punctures, umbones impunctate, no setosity.

Propygidium: surface somewhat dulled by microsculpture, punctures small, roundish, widely spaced, mixed with still smaller, hardly discernible ones anteriorly, gradually denser, more transverse in middle, and transversely rugulose in a variably large zone along posterior margin, setae widely scattered, adpressed, hardly or not surpassing posterior margin of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex broadly and weakly rounded to subtruncate, margins finely carinate, surface, especially on disc, somewhat more shining than in propygidium, dense rugules along anterior margin and in anterolateral areas, rest of surface with widely spaced, round to transverse punctures, especially fine and scarce in large parts of disc, most with an extremely short adpressed seta.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex slightly acute, somewhat rounded, disc with a very narrow and shallow median groove and setigerous punctures, in lateral parts punctures gradually denser, deeper and larger, rugulose towards lateral margins, setae semierect, fine, mostly as long as many diameters of punctures.

Abdominal sternites: surfaces, except for a zone along posterior margins, densely, transversely, reticulately rugulose, setae scarce, adpressed, widely scattered, partly ranged in a series along posterior margins, separating the rugulose and smooth area.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle evidently acute, curved inward, lateral teeth in apical ca one third.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, ending in a strong upward curved spine, the median, dorsolateral, oblique carina strong.

Claws: all claws simple, slender, acuminate, approximately equally long.

Etymology.— *Stella* (Lat.) = star, in reminiscence of the Netherlands New Guinea Expedition to the Star Range, the type locality.

***Parastasia sulcata* Ohaus, 1911**

(figs. 243-246)

Parastasia sulcata Ohaus, 1911: 324 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♂ holotype (Berlin), labelled "Wakollo, Centraal Boeroe Exp. Martin v.92", print; "*Parastasia sulcata* Ohaus Type", hand, probably Moser's. I consider this the holotype: Ohaus stated "Type in Mus. Moser", in singular; the length given by Ohaus fits exactly with this specimen, and the label data are the same as mentioned by Ohaus.

Description.— The specimen reminds somewhat of *P. maluku* by its deeply

grooved elytra, but colour, claw structure, parameres, etc., are diagnostic.

Length: 15 mm; Ohaus: 14.5 mm, the shortest distance between anterior margin of clypeus and apex of pygidium.

Colour: head black, scutellum, elytra, tergites very dark reddish, pronotum slightly less dark, underside and legs reddish brown, somewhat lighter than dorsal colour, fore tibia blackish.

Galea: two large apical teeth and a short basal one (damaged, worn off?).

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin weakly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus evenly curved, lateral margins subparallel, anterior margin with a low erect lamina, on top of which are the two sharp denticles, clypeofrontal ridge obsolete in median third, slightly angularly protruding at the lateral ends. Surface somewhat shining, very finely microsculptured, punctures dense, shallow, simply round or annulate on clypeus and large parts of frons, rugulose along eyes, more spaced in middle of frons, very small and widely separated in vertex, setosity absent.

Pronotum: posterior halves of lateral margins subrectilinear and parallel, mediolateral angles very obtuse, nearly completely rounded, posterior margin convex, subsinuate laterally, lateral margins finely carinate, mediolateral depression ill-defined, surface shining, though finely microsculptured, the round to somewhat transverse, mostly annulate punctures fine and widely spaced before scutellum, gradually larger and denser towards anterior and lateral margins, partly contiguous, especially near anterolateral angles and in the mediolateral depressions, a narrow, longitudinal, median zone is impunctate, many punctures with a fine seta, shorter than a half diameter of puncture.

Elytra: lateral margins subrectilinear and slightly divergent in anterior two thirds, apical margins slightly curved, apicosutural angle somewhat obtuse, suture narrowly tectiform in posterior half, lateral margination very fine from level of hind coxae, obsolete before suture, surface strongly shining, hardly microsculptured, punctures variably large, round to horseshoe-shaped, annulate, partly longitudinally coalescent, partly separated by weak, transverse elevations, ranged in ca ten deep, longitudinal grooves, interstriae convex, with a few extremely small punctures, umbones weak.

Propygidium: surface strongly microsculptured, with a dull, pruinose gloss, somewhat more shining along posterior margin, punctures mostly small and nearly indiscernible under the covering microsculpture, but larger and transversely rugulose laterally and along posterior margin, scarce, extremely short, reclining setae are visible at 50 × and under strong illumination, spiracles on one level with surface, posterior margin slightly elevated above level of pygidium.

Pygidium: sides weakly sinuate, apex subtruncate, margins finely carinate, surface weakly microsculptured, shining, contrasting with the dull propygidium, punctures strongly transverse and widely spaced in middle, densely rugulose along anterior and lateral margins, more or less ranged in a wide curve from side to side, setosity as in propygidium.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion narrow, apex acute-angled, rounded, hardly or not surpassing middle coxae, disc shining, with fine median groove, hardly punctate along this groove, densely, somewhat rugulosely punctate on rest of disc and lateral areas, setae numerous, fine, long, semierect.

Fore tibia: sides subparallel, consequently internobasal angle rectangular, not prolonged inward, lateral teeth relatively small, situated in apical one third.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin subsinuate, ending in a somewhat upward curved spine, oblique dorsolateral carina weak.

Claws: fore claws simple, acuminate, internal one a little broader than external one, external middle and hind claws broader than the simple internal ones, deeply bifurcate, ventral branches broader than dorsal ones.

Parameres: symmetric, contiguous and weakly elevated along dorsomedian margins in basal part, well-separated in approximately apical half, lateral margins slightly sinuate before apex, apex rounded, in profile slender and gently curved downward.

Parastasia sulcipennis Gestro, 1888

(figs. 247-249, map 5d)

Parastasia sulcipennis Gestro, 1888: 113 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 251 (redescription, in *P. rufopicta*-group); Arrow, 1917: 44 (description of the supposed ♂, supplemental data on ♀, based on 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from Sylhet); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Material.— The ♀ holotype (Genoa), "Teinzo Birmania Fca Maggio 1886", print; "Typus", white, red ink; "*sulcipennis* Gestro", Gestro's hand; "Holotypus *Parastasia sulcipennis* Gestro 1888", print and hand, custodial. It is the only specimen in Genoa, bears Gestro's labels, fits with the single length given by Gestro, and the locality, month, year and collector are the same as quoted by Gestro: enough circumstantial evidence to consider it the holotype. One ♀ (Paris), with labels "Lakhon 1878 Harmand" and "Mt d. Lakhon d'Harmand", Ohaus' name label. One ♂ (London), labelled "Figured for Fauna of India", print; "1916. 26", hand; "Chandhkira Sylhet J.L. Sherwill". In Arrow's and my opinion this is conspecific with the ♀♀. One ♂, one ♀ (Sabatinelli), both from Chiang Mai, Thailand, v.1988.

Description.— Length: 14.5-16.5 mm.

Colour: head blackish, further dorsal surfaces reddish brown, underside and legs darker reddish brown to reddish black. In female head blackish, further dorsal surfaces reddish brown or slightly more yellowish, anterior and posterior margins of pronotum, as in male, narrowly darkened, underside and legs variably dark reddish to reddish black.

Galea: three large, free apical teeth, the basal ones shorter, coalescent for about half their length.

Labrum: much broader than long, anterior margin rectilinear.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus gently convex, lateral margins somewhat divergent, margins finely carinate, anteriorly with two acute, erect denticles, clypeofrontal ridge absent, its imaginary junction with eye-canthus hardly angulate. Clypeus densely rugulose, frons with variably large, partly coalescent punctures and a central impression with coarser and denser punctures, vertex with widely spaced, small punctures. In female the sculpture denser and coarser, clypeofrontal ridge evident, though widely interrupted in middle, with the angular denticle at lateral end well developed.

Pronotum: lateral margins posteriorly subrectilinear, more or less parallel, posterior margin virtually in a single curve, hardly sinuate laterally, lateral margins nar-

rowly marginate anteriorly, the margination gradually somewhat wider and less sharp posteriorly, continued over a short distance along posterior margin, mediolateral angle strongly rounded, posterolateral angles, and still more the anterolateral ones, obtuse, mediolateral depressions well-developed, surface shining before scutellum, gradually duller towards anterior and lateral margins by microsculpture, punctures round, extremely fine and widely separated in the shining area, gradually larger and deeper, but hardly denser, towards anterior and lateral margins, slightly denser and often crescent-shaped along lateral margins, locally mixed with a few much smaller ones, no setosity discernible at 50 × magnification. In female punctures slightly larger, denser and more numerous, along lateral margins.

Elytra: lateral margins weakly divergent anteriorly, somewhat more so in middle, apical margins somewhat convex, apicosutural angle slightly obtuse, lateral margination strongly narrowing from level of hind coxae, nearly obsolete before suture, which is slightly tectiform apically, surface shining, hardly microsculptured, punctures in eight striae per elytron, the five discal striae in slightly impressed, incomplete grooves, their punctures well-impressed, mostly slightly oblong, the two or three lateral striae with very small and superficial punctures, interstriae flat, locally with some widely scattered punctures. In female surface still more shining, the five discal striae in deep grooves, reaching from level of scutellar apex to apical umbo, the punctures strongly elongate, shallow, partly coalescent, but round and small in the basal and apical prolongations of the grooves, discal interstriae strongly convex, punctures of the lateral striae strongly and narrowly transverse, forming isolated, transverse, short grooves, lateral interstriae completely flat.

Propygidium: surface weakly microsculptured along anterior margin, the microsculpture gradually still weaker and leaving a large area completely shining (50 ×), punctures widely spaced, somewhat crescent-shaped and with a fine, short, reclining seta anteriorly, only a few, somewhat transverse punctures in centre of shining area, gradually and strongly more transverse to oblique, partly rugulose, and denser, towards sides, spiracles on one level with surface, propygidium and pygidium fused, their connecting suture only visible as a fine ridge, weakest in middle. In female the anterior microsculptured area larger, the sculpture stronger, remaining surface with a few very small, round, widely scattered punctures, suture between propygidium and pygidium reduced to an extremely narrow and shallow groove, sometimes hardly visible even at 50 ×.

Pygidium: sides nearly straight, apex broadly rounded, margins finely and homogeneously marginate, surface nearly completely shining, at 50 × only a weak microsculpture visible, punctures dense, rugulose in a narrow area along middle of anterior margin, the area much wider towards lateral angles, the rugules more obliquely curved here, remaining surface with very small and scarce, round or somewhat transverse punctures, a few long, erect setae near apical margin, the profile is evenly convex, a shallow, round, depression near anterolateral angles. In female apex more truncate, a narrow zone with dense, oblique rugules along lateral margins only, remaining surface shining, with a few, slightly larger punctures, a preapical area with erect setae, several as long as one fourth of length of pygidium, disc with an additional, shallow, large depression, profile less convex.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex somewhat acute-angled, rounded, disc with a very narrow and shallow median

groove, vaguely rugulose along this groove, rest of disc finely and scarcely punctate, lateral areas with gradually deeper and larger, coalescent, rugulose punctures and numerous long, semierect setae. In female apex more acute, groove deeper.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle nearly rectangular, weakly directed inward, lateral teeth in ca apical one third.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin subsinuate, ending in a long, upward curved tooth, submedian transverse carina vestigial or absent.

Claws: fore claws equal, simple, acuminate, middle and hind claws longer than anterior ones, the external ones of both pairs deeply incised, the dorsal and ventral branches of the incisions equally long, internal claws slenderer, simple, acuminate. In female the ventral branches of the incisions shorter than the dorsal ones.

Parameres: nearly symmetrical, fused along the slightly thickened dorsomedian margins, dorsolateral surface weakly swollen in middle, apexes with a minute denticle.

Parastasia sumbawana Ohaus, 1898

(figs. 250-254, map 5e)

Parastasia sumbawana Ohaus, 1898: 18 (description, in *P. rufopicta*-group); Arrow, 1899: 483 (colours of *P. sumbawana* in Oberthür's collection discussed); Ohaus, 1900: 250 (figures of parameres); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued).

Parastasia timoriensis Arrow, 1899: 483 (description, figure); Ohaus, 1900: 250 (figures of parameres); Ohaus, 1918: 35 (catalogued, in *P. canaliculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934a: 102 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 103 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 43 (catalogued). *Syn.nov.*

Material.— The ♂ lectotype (Berlin) of *P. sumbawana*, labelled "Ins. Sumbawa", print; "*Parastasia sumbawana* Ohs Type", red, Ohaus' hand. It is not certain, that Ohaus described only this specimen, so it is here designated lectotype, and I labelled it accordingly. The ♂ lectotype (London), here designated, of *P. timoriensis*, labelled "♂"; "Type", round, print, red margin; "Timor", hand; "*Parastasia timoriensis* Arrow ♂ type", Arrow's hand; my red, typewritten lectotype label and name label. One ♀ paralectotype (London) here designated, with all labels the same as in lectotype, except ♀. Four ♂♂ (London), "Timor", hand; "*Timorensis* Arrow ♂ Cotype", hand; note on claw formula, same hand; "Nevinson Coll. 1918-14", print; my name labels. Although the handwriting of the *Timorensis* label is reminiscent of Arrow's, the labels nearly certainly are not Arrow's, who would have spelt the name correctly. Nevertheless they might be syntypes, which is also Jessop's opinion, but the labels are "much smaller than Arrow's usual style" (Jessop, pers. comm.). Four ♂♂ (London), one without locality, the others "Timor", hand; "*timoriensis* Arrow, ♂", Arrow's hand; note on claw formula, Arrow's hand; "Nevinson Coll. 1918-14"; my name label. One ♂ (Paris), from "Timor-laut Forbes", print; "*timoriensis* Arrow", Arrow's hand; "Type", red, print; my name label. Arrow (1899) saw only specimens from Timor, except one from Lomblem; the Timor-laut specimen consequently can not be a type, Timor-laut being another name for the Tenimbar Arch., ca 400 km E of Timor; or did he neglect the "laut"? One ♀ (Paris), "Lomblem", hand, in the Solor Arch., ca 100 km NW of Timor; "compared with Type G.J.A.", print (of *P. timoriensis*); my name label. Further specimens from Sumbawa (5), Timor (13), Flores (1, at light), Moluccas (1), Tenimbar (1) and Java (1, with incorrectly spelt name label "*Timorensis*") (Berlin, Leiden, London, Paris). (Ohaus, 1900: Kalao, islet some 250 km NE of Sumbawa).

Synonymy.— Apart from some weak differences in sculpture and setosity the lectotype and paralectotype of *P. timoriensis*, as well as the further specimens from Timor, are identical to *P. sumbawana*: the names are here considered synonyms (*syn. nov.*). Already Ohaus (1900) stressed the close relationship of the taxa.

Description.— Length: 14-20 mm.

Colour: head blackish, pronotum and scutellum light to variably dark reddish or black, elytra from bright reddish to reddish black posteriorly, with the anterior ca half, between humeral umbo and scutellum, largely yellowish brown to orange, the colours often separated by an irregular, much darker, transverse band, the humeral area may be very dark too, sometimes the whole elytron yellowish brown with a darker humeral area, or the anterior lighter area hardly contrasting, only distinguishable under strong illumination, rest of insect variably dark reddish to blackish.

Galea: three, unequally long, free apical teeth, three small basal ones, largely coalescent, only small apices free.

Labrum: much wider than long, subtrapezoid, anterior margin weakly emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus rectilinear, lateral margins straight and parallel before junction with eye-canthus, margins finely carinate, anteriorly with two sharp, somewhat back-curved denticles, clypeofrontal ridge sharp, broadly interrupted in middle, laterally ending in a sharp denticle. Surface weakly dulled by a fine microgranulation, punctures more or less transversely rugulose in clypeus, very coarse, deep, roundish, locally very close to coalescent in frons, gradually smaller, shallower and less dense, very small and widely spaced on vertex. Some punctures with an extremely short, erect seta (50 ×). In female the denticles sharper and higher, punctures still coarser nearly everywhere, partly separated by fine transverse or longitudinal, sometimes even cariniform, rugules.

Pronotum: lateral margins slightly concave or straight and subparallel posteriorly, posterior margin nearly evenly curved from side to side, lateral margin marginate, the margination sometimes nearly obsolete anteriorly, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse and strongly rounded, mediolateral depressions round, shallow, similar ones near posterolateral angles, and a trace of an oblique depression along posterior margin, opposite humeral umbo, surface somewhat dulled by an extremely fine microsculpture, punctures very small and widely separated along posterior margin, gradually considerably larger, deeper and denser towards anterior and lateral margins, mostly round, but transversely crescent-shaped and even somewhat rugulose and coalescent anterolaterally, sometimes a few microscopic setae are discernible (50 ×). In female surface somewhat more shining, all punctures larger, deeper and denser, the anterolateral rugulose area larger, sometimes a vestigial, median, longitudinal, impunctate zone.

Elytra: lateral margins subrectilinear and nearly parallel anteriorly, apical margins subtruncate, apicosutural angles slightly obtuse, suture apically carinate, its apex subangulate but without denticle, lateral margination wide anteriorly, narrowly cariniform from level of hind coxae, very weak before suture, surface fully shining, microsculpture virtually absent, punctures in eight or nine striae, shallow, small, subcircular, variably widely spaced, interstriae locally with scarce, fine, somewhat seriate or irregularly distributed punctures, and widely scattered still finer ones, umbones well-developed, the humeral one oblong, no setosity. In female punctation somewhat more developed. One female bears a short series of very short, dense, whitish setae on the apicosutural angle.

Propygidium: surface shining, faintly microsculptured, punctures anteriorly fine, round, mixed with much larger ones, gradually denser, larger, deeper, partly trans-

verse to transversely coalescent and rugulose, towards posterior margin, obliquely rugulose near spiracles, numerous short setae widely scattered over whole surface, mostly arising from punctures or rugules, somewhat longer than diameter of punctures, anterior rim of spiracle slightly elevate. In female surface more shining, punctures gradually coarser and denser from near anterior margin, and finely, obliquely rugulose in large areas.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, the wide apex truncate or weakly emarginate, margins finely carinate, surface more or less shining, entirely finely and densely rugulose, the direction of the rugules often more or less as in fig. 252, whole surface with irregularly scattered, variably numerous, semierect, generally very short setae. In female the marginal carina thicker along the always broadly and shallowly emarginate apex.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex obtusangular, disc with a fine median groove and variably spaced, setigerous punctures, protrusion, especially laterally, densely punctate and with erect, long setae, lateral parts of sternum densely, transversely to obliquely ruguloso-punctate, the numerous setae fine, erect, considerably longer than the discal ones.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle somewhat prolonged inward, lateral teeth strong, occupying ca anterior half of tibia, basal and median ones closer than median and apical ones.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin somewhat sinuate, ending in a sharp, dentiform protrusion, dorsolateral, median, oblique carina evident.

Claws: both fore claws simple, acuminate, internal one slightly thicker than external one, external middle and hind claws incised, the branches subequal, variably slightly thicker than the simply acuminate internal ones. In female claws as in male, but the lower branches of the incisions often shorter than the upper branches.

Parameres: left paramere slightly broader than right one, not fused, right one somewhat overlapping the left one, each divided in a long dorsal lobe and a much shorter ventral one, both slender in lateral view, the ventral one somewhat protruding beyond dorsal one in dorsal view.

***Parastasia terraereginae* spec. nov.**
(figs. 255-257; plate 1)

Material.— The ♂ holotype (Canberra), from "Julatten N.Q. 21 Dec. 1983 G.N. Brooks rotten log in Wattle forest". Eight ♂♂ and 18 ♀♀ paratypes (Canberra, Leiden) with identical labels. One ♂ paratype (Canberra), "17.5 KM ESE of Marceba, N. Qld. 20.xi - 22.xii.1986 R.I. Storey", hand; "MDPI Intercept.Trap, Site No 9B", print and hand; "On loan from Dept. Prim. Industries Marceba, Qld, Austr.", print. One ♂ paratype (Howden coll.), "Australia Qld. Davies Creek Dr. 25 km ESE Mareeba, 24.xii.1986 H. & A. Howden"; "blacklight". One ♂ paratype (Allsopp), "Australia: N. Qld, Cow Bay, N. of Daintree River 15.xi - 14.xii.1987 Storey & Cunningham"; "MDPI Intercept. Trap, Site No 11". All with my red, typewritten holotype, respectively paratype labels and name labels.

Description.— Length: 9.8-13 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish to black, pronotum dark reddish to black, the lateral areas yellowish brown to orange, margins narrowly blackened, rest of dorsal surfaces dark reddish to black, underside and legs variably dark reddish brown, but the tarsi mostly reddish, and the fore coxae more or less orange. The female is dorsally

uniformly reddish black or black, underside and legs dark reddish brown, tarsi somewhat lighter, one female is dark reddish with a somewhat darker, more brownish pronotum.

Mandible: slightly narrower than labrum, with parallel sides, apex truncate, externoapical angle somewhat prolonged and erect, not sharp.

Galea: triangular, without teeth.

Labrum: about as long as wide, sides parallel, anterior margin rectilinear to slightly convex, slightly crenulate, much narrower than anterior margin of clypeus.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus straight, sides subparallel, margins finely carinate, the anterior denticles low, rounded, vertical or slightly reclining, clypeofrontal ridge low, flat, widely interrupted in middle, laterally somewhat angularly elevated, surface shining, faintly microgranulate, punctures dense, coarse, variably large, sometimes with small, irregularly shaped impunctate areas, but most punctures contiguous or confluent, except for a narrow zone on vertex, where they are smaller, finer, transverse, well separated, most punctures with a seta, often longer than length of labrum, most subvertical, but forward-directed along eyes. In female the anterior denticles and lateral ends of clypeofrontal ridge considerably higher, less blunt, often subacute, and the punctation still coarser.

Pronotum: lateral margins posteriorly straight and subparallel, mediolateral angles completely rounded, posterior margin weakly convex before scutellum, the lateral parts straight, lateral margins finely, homogeneously and sharply carinate, anterolateral angles obtuse, posterolateral ones still more so, rounded off, mediolateral depressions round, superficial, surface largely dull by microsculpture, punctures small, roundish and well-separated in a narrow, shining, somewhat sloping zone along posterior margin, for the rest larger, deep, round, transverse, crescent-shaped or somewhat angular, dense, often coalescent, but with small, irregularly distributed areas without punctures, in many specimens best represented near middle of anterior margin, many punctures, especially anteriorly, with a fine adpressed seta, mostly shorter than diameter of puncture, only visible under high magnification and favourable illumination. In female the punctation slightly less coarse in middle, surface less dull, even slightly shining, a vestigial median, longitudinal groove may be present.

Scutellum: width:length ca 1.7:1, sides curved, apex obtusangular, strongly rounded, surface shining, with widely separated, variably small punctures.

Elytra: lateral margins subrectilinear and somewhat divergent in anterior two thirds, apical margins curved forward towards apicosutural angles, which are obtuse, rounded, widely separated from each other, lateral margination wide anteriorly, narrowly cariniform from level of hind coxae, extremely narrow before suture, but connected with the narrow sutural carina, surface shining, at 50 × microsculpture hardly discernible, but rather dull to the naked eye because of the coarse and dense punctation, punctures in ca 11 striae, large, deep, round, oblong or horseshoe-shaped, annulate, very close or contiguous longitudinally and locally transversely too, especially in lateral areas, interstriae strongly convex, locally with shallow, ill-defined, transverse grooves, some, especially laterally again, with some punctures similar to the strial ones, forming short secondary striae, scarce, extremely small punctures scattered over whole surface, humeral umbo weak, apical one absent, no setosity (50 ×). In female the punctures less large, less close, the interstriae wider and

less convex, resulting in a more shining impression to the naked eye.

Propygidium: surface dull by fine microsculpture, covering also the shallow, dense, variably large, round to transverse, locally, especially posteriorly, rugulose punctures, many punctures with a fine, reclining seta, implanted on their anterior margins, mostly shorter than diameter of punctures. In female punctures generally smaller, denser, surface still somewhat duller, spiracle on slope of a weak elevation.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex broadly rounded, margins finely carinate, surface somewhat shining, microsculpture less evident than in propygidium, strongly reticulately rugulose, the rugules more or less concentrically ranged around a preapical area with isolated, transverse, somewhat rugulose punctures, whole surface with numerous but widely separated, nearly adpressed or semierect, very short setae. In female apex somewhat less obtuse, less rounded, the pygidium thereby relatively somewhat longer, the marginal carina wider and flatter.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, apex subtruncate, disc with a deep, narrow median groove, punctures scarce and widely spaced along groove, density rapidly and strongly increasing in rest of disc, punctures in lateral areas dense, mostly transverse and coalescent, each with a long, fine, erect, golden seta.

Abdominal sternites: surfaces somewhat shining, microsculptured, with numerous, transverse, locally coalescent, punctures and, especially laterally, dense, transverse, reticulate rugules, setae in a series at some distance before posterior margin, fine, semierect, most reaching posterior margin, last sternite flatly and widely emarginate in middle. In female posterior margin of last sternite not emarginate, but somewhat thickened, punctures and rugules larger, deeper and denser.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle acute, somewhat prolonged and curved inward, lateral teeth relatively small, more or less situated in apical third.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin weakly sinuate, its apex short and compact, denticiform, the dorsolateral carina submedian, oblique.

Tarsi: slender in all legs.

Claws: internal fore claw ca twice as broad as the external one, both equally long, simply acuminate, external middle and hind claws variably thicker than internal ones, all longer than fore claws, simple, slender, acuminate. In female all claws more or less equal, simple, slender, acuminate.

Parameres: symmetric, not fused, dorsomedian margins overlapping anteriorly, free before apex, sides weakly sinuate, gently curved towards apexes, dorsomedian margins somewhat darkened and carinate in middle fourth to third, apexes in lateral view more or less perpendicularly downward-curved, surface shining, except for an ill-delimited, shallow, median, dorsolateral depression, dulled by microgranulation.

Note.— With *P. montrouzieri*, the only other species known from the Australian mainland, it has no similarity: parameres, claw construction, labrum, sculpture etc., all are different.

Etymology.— *Terraereginae* (Lat., genit.) = from Queensland.

***Parastasia vittata* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864**
(figs. 258-259, map 6a)

Parastasia vittata Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864: 149 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 24 (in *P. vittata*-group);

Ohaus, 1900: 257 (colouric characters); Ohaus, 1918: 37 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 105 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 45 (catalogued).

Parastasia atra Snellen van Vollenhoven; 1864: 149 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 24 (synonym of *P. vittata*); Arrow, 1899: 499 (same); Ohaus, 1918: 37 (catalogued, synonym of *P. vittata*); Ohaus, 1934b: 105 (same); Machatschke, 1972: 45 (catalogued as "forma" *atra*).

Parastasia ceramensis Nonfried; 1895: 289 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 24 (synonym of *P. vittata*); Ohaus, 1918: 37 (catalogued, synonym of *P. vittata*); Ohaus, 1934b: 105 (same); Machatschke, 1974: 365 (catalogued as "forma" *ceramensis*).

Parastasia buruensis Ohaus; 1903: 224 (description); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1926a: 111 (catalogued); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (catalogued); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued). **Syn.nov.**

Material.— The ♂ lectotype (Leiden) of *P. vittata*, "Hoedt Boeroe", round, hand; "type", red, print; "type", blue, hand; "*Parastasia vittata* Voll. type", hand. Two ♂♂ paralectotypes (Leiden), with same labels, except the handwritten name label. One ♂ paralectotype (Leiden), "Ludek[in]g Ambon", round, hand; "type", red, print; "type", blue, hand; "*Parastasia vittata* Voll. type", hand. One ♂ paralectotype (Leiden) labelled as lectotype, but "*Parastasia vittata* v. Voll. var.". The ♀ lectotype (Leiden) of *P. atra*, same Ludeking, red and blue type labels; "*Parastasia atra* Voll. type", hand. These lectotypes and paralectotypes here designated, with my red, typewritten type labels. The ♀ lectotype (Berlin) of *P. buruensis*, "Ins. Buru", print; "♀", print; "Typus:", red, print; "*Parastasia buruensis* Ohs", red, Ohaus' hand. One ♀ paralectotype (Berlin) of *P. buruensis*, "Ins. Buru", print; "♀", print; "*Parastasia buruensis* Ohaus Type", white, Ohaus' hand. Both here designated and accordingly labelled. One ♂ (Berlin), "L.J. Toxopeus Buru, Station 9, 21.2.1922", print; "*Parastasia buruensis* Ohs Cotype ♂", orange, Ohaus' hand; this can not be a cotype, as it was collected long after the original publication. The ♀ "type" of *P. ceramensis* (Berlin), labelled "Ceram jillo", print and hand; "Type", Nonfried's hand; "*Parastasia ceramensis* Nonfried", red, Ohaus' hand, on its underside, in Ohaus' hand, "von Nonfried als "Type" gekauft" (= bought from Nonfried as "Type"), expressing some doubt about the true type status of the specimen. The colour pattern does not fit with Nonfried's description. In my opinion it is not a syntype. Further material from Ambon (18), Buru (17, several ♀♀ labelled *P. atra*), Ceram (4), "Cer./Amb." (1), Celebes (1), without locality (3) (Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Genoa, Leiden, London, Paris). (Ohaus, 1900: Batchan (Bacan), Salawati).

Synonymy.— Already Snellen van Vollenhoven (1864) considered *P. atra* only different in colour from *P. vittata*. Ohaus (1898) concluded to the synonymy of *P. vittata* = *P. atra* = *P. ceramensis*, an opinion accepted in all subsequent studies. The original specimens of the latter two forms are the female of *P. vittata*, which was based on males only. Ohaus (1903) himself stressed the close similarity between *P. vittata* and his *P. buruensis*. I consider *P. buruensis* a synonym of *P. vittata* (**syn. nov.**); the differences in mesometasternal process and colour as given by Ohaus, do not hold, the parameres and other morphological characters are identical.

Note.— *P. laratina* Ohaus is very closely allied; it is possibly a subspecies or even a synonym of *P. vittata*.

Bionomy.— Toxopeus (Ohaus, 1926a, footnote) recorded the species (*P. buruensis*) from a bunch of figs.

Description.— Length: 15.5-19.5 mm.

Colour: head black, pronotum yellowish to reddish brown, with two discal, variably widely separated, blackish areas, sometimes reduced to rather small semicircular spots, sometimes occupying nearly whole surface, scutellum black, elytra reddish brown, with the margins narrowly, and sometimes the humeri, blackened, often whole surface blackish or with some vague, longitudinal, dark reddish brown bands, tergites, underside, legs blackish, but sometimes margins of pygidium, sides of abdominal sternites and part of hind coxae brownish. The females are mostly entirely blackish, but females with the male pattern do occur, as do black males with only

vestigial light patterns on pronotum.

Galea: three long, free apical teeth, the basal ones nearly as long, but slenderer, and partly coalescent, only apex free.

Labrum: strongly transverse, anterior margin subrectilinear.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus gently curved, sides nearly straight, parallel, margins finely carinate and with two erect, close, broad and blunt denticles anteriorly, slightly higher in female, clypeofrontal ridge high and sharp, interrupted in median third, its lateral ends simple. Surface shining, only faintly microsculptured, clypeus and anterior part of frons with coarse, transversely rugulose punctures, rest with mostly deep, round to transverse, dense to widely separated punctures, gradually much smaller and more spaced posteriorly, sparse, minute setae, shorter than diameter of punctures, are only visible under high magnification and favourable illumination. In female the punctation stronger and the clypeofrontal ridge higher.

Pronotum: lateral margins posteriorly weakly sinuate, subparallel, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, mediolateral one strongly rounded, hardly indicated, lateral margins finely marginate anteriorly, the margination thicker posteriorly, and ending before posterolateral angles, surface nearly fully shining, only faintly microsculptured in a variably large medioposterior area, slightly duller anteriorly and laterally, mediolateral depressions in some specimens weakly or hardly developed, punctures round, simple, very small and widely spaced in the shining area, gradually considerably larger, deeper, denser, and partly somewhat transverse, towards anterior and lateral margins, nearly all well-separated, no setosity. In female the lateral margination mostly equally fine over whole length, sometimes posteromedian disc completely shining.

Elytra: lateral margins subrectilinear anteriorly, and hardly divergent, apical margins weakly curved forward towards suture, apicosutural angle obtuse, suture slightly tectiform in posterior one fourth, lateral margination wide anteriorly, much narrower from level of hind coxae, obsolescent far before suture, surface shining, very faintly microsculptured, punctures in six to ten striae per elytron, well-separated, variably large, locally somewhat transverse, some interstriae with similar, variably numerous, irregularly scattered punctures, posterior two thirds of a wide lateral area, and a circumscutellar area, with only extremely fine, widely scattered punctures, some equally small punctures in the interstriae and on the umbones, no setosity. In female lateral margins somewhat more divergent anteriorly, punctures larger, closer, some oblong, and even coalescent.

Propygidium: surface dull by a strong microsculpture in anterior half to two thirds, gradually more shining posteriorly, punctures anteriorly fine, mixed with larger ones, round, variably widely separated, shallow, gradually more transverse in middle, forming variably long, transverse, undulating rugules posteriorly, many punctures and rugules with a very short and fine, suberect seta, only visible at 50 × and a favourable angle of illumination, spiracles level with surface, hind margin convex, laterally weakly sinuate. In female the dull area larger, punctures closer, in some specimens rugules locally deeper and denser, rugulose area larger.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex very obtuse, completely rounded, simple, margins finely marginate, surface nearly fully shining, though weakly microsculptured, along anterior margin is a narrow, densely transversely rugulose zone, rest of surface with variably dense, strongly transverse, mostly rugulose, somewhat curved

punctures, more or less curved from side to side, scarce, fine, very short, semierect setae are present. In female apex less obtuse, rugulation dense and deep everywhere.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion long and narrow, considerably surpassing middle coxae but not fully reaching fore coxae, apex acute, protrusion may be somewhat bent downward, its apex upward, and the length is slightly variable, disc with a fine median groove and small, widely spaced punctures, protrusion with larger and deeper punctures, the dense punctures on lateral parts gradually still denser, more transverse and rugulose towards lateral margins, bearing fine, semierect setae, mostly as long as a few diameters of punctures.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, the dentiform terminal protrusion somewhat curved upward, median carina very weak.

Claws: fore claws simple, subequal, external middle and hind claws with incised apices, much broader than the slender, acute, sickle-shaped internal claws. In female all claws simple, slender, acute, the anterior ones slightly shorter than the other ones.

Parameres: symmetrical, contiguous basally, somewhat diverging apically, lateral margins strongly sinuate, apices truncate in dorsal view, with a minute lateral protrusion, dorsolateral areas shallowly depressed, at the basal end of the depression a subcircular, more or less transparent area, both parameres with a long, slender, ventral protrusion into the articulation cavity. Length, width of parameres, depth of depression, and size of transparent areas slightly variable.

***Parastasia wallacea* spec. nov.**

(fig. 260)

Material.— I saw only the holotype (London), a ♀, labelled "Indonesia Sulawesi Utara, Gng Ambang F.R. nr Kotamobagu, 24 Mar. 1985", print; "lower montane forest ca 1400 m", print; "on tree fern..." hand, partly illegible; "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10" print; "*Parastasia* sp. P.M. Hammond det. 1985"; "45.13. P.M. Hammond det. 1986"; my red typewritten holotype label and name label.

Description.— Length: 17 mm.

Colour: entirely purely black, except for the reddish orange pronotum, which has a small dark patch near lateromedian depressions and the margins narrowly darkened.

Mandible: apex obliquely truncate, externoapical angle acute, somewhat erect.

Galea: three large, free apical teeth, three much smaller, largely coalescent, basal ones.

Labrum: strongly transverse, hardly protruding in middle beyond clypeus, anterior margin broadly emarginate.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus weakly convex, sides subrectilinear and parallel, margins finely carinate, the denticles on anterior margin low and obtuse, clypeofrontal ridge sharp and rather high, interrupted in median third, lateral ends somewhat angularly erect, surface shining, weakly microsculptured, punctures irregular, rugulose in clypeus, subcircular, partly confluent in a transverse zone between anterior parts of eyes, very small and widely spaced on vertex, behind clypeofrontal ridge is an impunctate area, no setosity is visible at 50 ×.

Pronotum: lateral margins, after the broadly rounded mediolateral angles, nearly straight and subparallel, posterior margin nearly evenly convex, only slightly sinuate near the obtuse posterolateral angles, margination of lateral margins narrowest in middle, surface posteriorly nearly fully shining, increasingly dulled towards anterior and lateral margins by microsculpture, with a weak mediolateral depression, punctures simple, extremely fine and widely spaced medioposteriorly, gradually considerably larger, somewhat denser, and somewhat annulate or transversely crescent-shaped towards the anterior and lateral margins, several of the larger punctures with a fine seta, shorter than a half diameter of punctures (50 ×, strong illumination). **Scutellum:** width:length ca 1.7:1, sides somewhat convex, apex strongly obtusangular and nearly completely rounded, surface shining, with minute, scarce, widely scattered punctures.

Elytra: anterior two thirds of lateral margins somewhat sinuate, slightly divergent, apical margin somewhat curving forward, apicosutural angle obtuse, suture tectiform shortly before end, lateral margination wide anteriorly, very narrow from level of hind coxae, nearly obsolete towards suture, surface virtually completely shining, microsculpture hardly visible even at 50 ×, punctures shallow, small in disc, still much smaller laterally, circular to suboblong, situated in nine variably evident striae, and irregularly scattered over some of the discal interstriae, interstriae completely flat, no setosity, humeral umbo poorly developed, apical one evident.

Propygidium: medioanterior half and lateroanterior two thirds with a dull, silky gloss, due to a strong microsculpture, remaining surface somewhat less strongly dulled, contrasting to the anterior area, punctures scarce, small, hardly visible in the microsculpture anteriorly, more numerous, much larger, mostly somewhat transverse in the less dull area, many punctures with a very short, reclining seta, spiracles level with surface.

Pygidium: sides rectilinear, apex truncate, narrowly marginate, narrowest along apex, surface somewhat shining, but microsculptured, a small, shallow preapical depression, bordered anteriorly by a vague elevation, along which the dense, variably large, transverse to rugulose punctures are more or less ranged in a semicircle, many punctures and rugules with an extremely short, reclining seta.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion long, reaching past posterior margin of fore coxae, narrow, in profile somewhat thickened before the rounded and somewhat upward curved apex, disc shining, weakly microsculptured, with a very narrow longitudinal groove, and very small and scarce punctures, lateral areas with dense, gradually larger, deeper and more transverse punctures, rugulose along lateral margins, most punctures, except for the smaller ones, with a fine, long, semierect, golden seta.

Abdominal sternites: surfaces somewhat shining, faintly microsculptured, punctures transverse, very scarce and widely spaced medially, gradually denser, deeper, larger, locally somewhat rugulose, in lateral parts, setae scarce, situated in a transverse series at some distance before lateral parts of posterior margins.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle slightly curved inward, lateral teeth crowded in approximately apical third of lateral margin, median and basal ones closer than median and apical ones.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin weakly sinuate, ending in a long, sharp tooth, median dorsolateral carina oblique, weak.

Claws: anterior claws simple, sickle-shaped, the external one slightly longer than internal one, middle claws both slender, simple, sickle-shaped, external hind claw deeply incised, the lower branch much shorter than the upper one, internal hind claw simple, slender.

Note.— Although only a single female is known, several characters justify its description as a new species. The long mesometasternal process would place it near *P. vittata*, but it does not fit with that species or any of the related ones. The external hind claws only are cleft, a character shared only with *P. kinibalensis*, of all *Parastasia*. In many other respects it is, however, very different from that species.

Etymology.— The species is one of the numerous novelties collected during the Wallace Project operations; the name refers to this project and the area under its investigation.

Parastasia weberi Ohaus, 1898, re-instated

Parastasia weberi Ohaus, 1898: 23 (description); Ohaus, 1900: 237 (*P. weberi* is a synonym, being the ♀, of *P. nigromaculata* (Blanchard)); Ohaus, 1918: 33 (catalogued as synonym of *P. nigromaculata*); Ohaus, 1934b: 101 (same); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (same).

Material.— I saw a single ♀ (Berlin), labelled "D.N. Guinea Wahnes", print; "ex musco W. Weber", print; "*Parastasia weberi* Ohs Type ♀", red, Ohaus' hand. The type label reads on its underside, in white print, "Mit vorz". This text is continued on the underside of the type label of *P. novoguineensis*: "ügllicher H[ochachtung]", more or less the equivalent for "Yours very truly". Undoubtedly, this is the end of the letter, the beginning of which is found on the underside of the type labels of *P. quadrimaculata*, giving a date in 1933, demonstrating that the type labels were written long after the date of publication of the species concerned. Nevertheless, influenced by circumstantial evidence, I consider it a real syntype: it is the only specimen in Ohaus' collection, it does bear Ohaus' label, it fits well with Ohaus' description, and it is from the source mentioned by Ohaus. Ohaus most probably described only this specimen (a single length given, the only specimen in his collection), but as this is not absolutely certain, I designate it lectotype here, and labelled it accordingly.

Note.— Ohaus (1900) and all subsequent catalogues cited *P. weberi* as a synonym of *P. nigromaculata* (Blanchard). Because of the character states given below, in comparison to *P. nigromaculata*, the taxon has been raised to its original species status in this revision. Additionally it does not fit with any of the known species.

Description. The specimen is rather similar to *P. nigromaculata*; quoting the differences from that species seems sufficient.

Colour: dorsally uniformly dark reddish black.

Galea: with three large apical teeth and three smaller, largely coalescent basal ones. The galea of *P. nigromaculata* bears no teeth.

Labrum: anterior margin slightly convex.

Head: frontovertex without setosity, clypeofrontal ridge hardly discernible.

Pronotum: lateral margin weakly convex posteriorly, mediolateral angle completely obsolete, the depression near this angle small and shallow, depression near posterolateral angle absent.

Propygidium and pygidium: many punctures with an erect or back-laid seta, pygidium with numerous, transversely crescent-shaped to rugulose, partly contiguous punctures.

The scutellum is punctate as in *P. nigromaculata*; Ohaus described the latter as impunctate.

***Parastasia westwoodii* Westwood, 1842**
(figs. 261-265, map 6b)

Parastasia westwoodii Westwood, 1842b: 304 (description); Burmeister, 1844: 374 (redescription); Westwood, 1845: 96 (redescription); Ohaus, 1898: 10 (in *P. bicolor*-group); Arrow, 1899: 493 (redescription); Ohaus, 1900: 252 (in *P. marginata*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued, in *P. westwoodii*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 104 (same); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (same).

Parastasia obscura Guérin-Méneville, 1843: 39 (description, figured); Burmeister, 1844: 375 (redescription); Westwood, 1845: 97 (redescription); Ohaus, 1898: 9 (not seen, in *P. bicolor*-group); Ohaus, 1900: 236 (tentatively in *P. nigromaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1918: 34 (catalogued, in *P. nigromaculata*-group); Ohaus, 1934b: 102 (same); Machatschke, 1972: 40 (same). **Syn. nov.**

Parastasia sordida Sharp, 1881: 241 (description); Ohaus, 1898: 10 (synonym of *P. westwoodii*); Ohaus, 1900: 265 (same); Ohaus, 1918: 36 (catalogued); Ohaus 1934b: 104 (same); Machatschke, 1972: 44 (catalogued; "forma" *sordida*).

Material.— The ♂ holotype (London); the specimen lacks a locality label, but according to Westwood and Burmeister it is from Sumatra; labelled "Type", round, print, red margin; "*Hyppothetis Westwoodii* Burmeister original", hand, probably Burmeister's; on underside, in completely other hand, "*Parastasia Westwoodii* Waterh. MSS. Ann. & Mag. viii.304"; my red, typewritten holotype indication (Westwood, 1845: "description derived from a single specimen"). The ♂ lectotype (Leiden) of *P. sordida*, here designated, "Sum. Exp. Rawas 5/78", round, hand; "Rawas 5.78", hand; "*Parastasia sordida* mihi", hand; "*Parastasia westwoodii* Westw. *sordida* Sharp", custodial label; my red, typewritten lectotype label. One ♂ paralectotype (Paris), here designated, labelled "*Parastasia sordida* D.S. Type Sumatra A.R. Wallace", hand; "Ex Musaeo D. Sharp 1890", print; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899"; my paralectotype label. These two are apparently the specimens mentioned by Sharp: "a single specimen from ... Rawas (v. 1878). Found also by A.R. Wallace on the same island." Further specimens from Malaysia (2, including *P. obscura*, discussed below), Thailand (1), Sumatra (2), Borneo (14), Philippines (4: Mindoro, Mindanao), Pirok (3, Perak?) (Amsterdam, Berlin, coll. Howden, Leiden, Paris, Sabah). (Ohaus, 1918: Java, Perak (Pirok?), Luzon; the latter omitted by Machatschke, 1972).

Synonymy.— *P. sordida* is completely identical to *P. westwoodii*, Ohaus' synonymization is entirely justified and has never been contested. Guérin (1843) conditionally proposed *Carterosoma* as a new genus name for his *Parastasia obscura*, for the case that it should be different form *Parastasia*, but none of the subsequent authors doubted its being a *Parastasia*. The only specimen I saw with a label "*obscura*" is virtually identical to *P. westwoodii*. As a consequence the names are synonymized here (**syn. nov.**) (see below).

Note on the authorship of *P. westwoodii*.— Westwood (1842) based his description on a specimen quoted by him as "*Parastasia westwoodii* Waterh. MSS". In a clarifying note, accompanying an extensive redescription of the "single specimen" (Sumatra, collected by Raffles), Westwood (1845) wrote that in fact the MS name was *Hyppothetis westwoodii*, attached to the specimen by Burmeister. In the meanwhile Burmeister (1844) had redescribed the same Raffles specimen correctly as *Parastasia westwoodii* Westwood.

Note on the identity of *P. obscura*.— Ohaus (1900) studied much of Oberthür's material (Paris), but did not see any *P. obscura*. I could not trace type material qualified as such, but in the series of *P. westwoodii* (Paris) I found a specimen, labelled "*obscura* Guérin P. Pinang", hand, not Guérin's or Arrow's; "G.J. Arrow vidit 1899"; "Ex Musaeo Van Lansberge". It has been acquired perhaps after Ohaus' study; at any rate he did not mention it. Guérin based his species on a female (according to Burmeister, 1844, who may have studied it), from Pulo Pinang, with the shorter apical spur in hind tibia in the form of a club or nailhead ("en massue ou comme une tête de clou"). Normally this spur is

simply acuminate. The said Lansberge specimen is a female, it is from Pinang, and it has a spur as described by Guérin, but this seems not sufficient evidence for its type status. But, be it a type or not, it and Guérin's description of his specimen completely fit in with *P. westwoodii* ♀, except for the peculiar (pathological?) form of the spur.

Description.— Length: 10-12.5 mm.

Colour: head dark brown to blackish, pronotum brown to reddish brown, without pattern, or with a variably evident, somewhat darker pattern as follows: a band along posterior margin, interrupted in middle, an oblique band from the interruption to anterolateral angles, and a subtriangular area near anterior margin, often divided by a narrow, longitudinal, lighter line, elytra brown to reddish brown, with a vague, ill-delimited, darker area from humeral umbo to middle of suture, rarely this area somewhat more sharply defined, tergites, underside and legs variably dark brown to reddish brown. Some specimens completely reddish black, the patterns difficult to see. Dorsal surfaces conspicuously pruinose under certain angles of illumination.

Galea: apex dentiform, two large, free subapical teeth, and three small, partly coalescent, basal ones.

Labrum: transverse, anterior margin subrectilinear, sides weakly curved.

Head: clypeus straight anteriorly, sides somewhat curved, nearly parallel, eye-canthus forming an obtuse angle with length axis, margins of clypeus finely carinate, anteriorly with two blunt, erect denticles, interspace between denticles narrower than base of denticle, no trace of a clypeofrontal ridge, clypeus somewhat shining, frontovertex mat, punctures larger in frontovertex than on clypeus, shallow, round to transverse, even forming short rugules, some horseshoe-shaped, variably dense, some contiguous, but more spaced and small between posterior margins of eyes, most punctures with a reclining seta, hardly or not surpassing posterior margin of punctures. In female denticles and punctuation more developed and clypeofrontal ridge rather sharp.

Pronotum: lateral margins posteriorly straight or weakly concave, subparallel, posterior margin somewhat truncate before scutellum, straight laterally or subsinuate before the strongly obtuse, rounded posterolateral angles, mediolateral angles broadly rounded off, lateral margins finely and homogeneously carinate, the carina prolonged along posterolateral angles, mediolateral depressions very weak, a vestigial mediolateral depression may be present, surface completely dull by an extremely fine microsculpture, punctures large, deep, round, gradually more crescent-shaped anterolaterally, their shining margins contrasting with the dull surface, rather close, often forming irregular, contiguous series, often closest in the darker areas, though variably large, irregular, impunctate areas are often present in disc, most punctures with a fine, reclining seta, about as long as diameter of puncture.

Elytra: lateral margins anteriorly subrectilinear and subparallel to somewhat divergent, apical margin curved forward towards suture, suture weakly tectiform shortly before apex, lateral margination wide anteriorly, strongly narrower and nearly obsolete toward the nearly completely rounded apicosutural angle, surface completely dull by microsculpture, somewhat pruinose, punctures contrastingly shining, in a sutural and 10-11 discal striae, irregularly distributed between sutural and first discal striae, deep, round to somewhat oblong, umbilicate, mostly well-separated, large anteriorly, gradually smaller towards apex, the large punctures without setae,

but numerous fine, erect to reclining setae arise from hardly visible - between the microsculpture - punctures in the interstriae, hardly or not longer than diameters of the striae punctures, humeral and especially apical umbones weakly elevate.

Propygidium: surface dull by a strong microsculpture, but posteriorly somewhat shining, punctures numerous, variably small, more or less covered by the microsculpture and sometimes difficult to see, punctures in the shining area slightly larger and deeper, most punctures with a minute, reclining seta, only evident under strong magnification and a favourable angle of illumination, spiracles on a level with surface. In female punctures a little more evident.

Pygidium: lateral margins nearly straight, apex broadly and flatly rounded, simple, margins narrowly marginate, surface weakly shining, punctures transversely rugulose in a narrow anterior zone, gradually more isolated and transversely crescent-shaped in middle, more or less round before apex, shallow, each puncture with a fine, reclining seta, considerably longer than diameter of puncture, and than the setae in propygidium, longest near apex, setae directed backward in middle, obliquely inward laterally. In female surface in profile somewhat less convex than in male, punctures closer and somewhat deeper, setae shorter and mainly directed backward.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion not surpassing middle coxae, narrow, apex acute-angled, but rounded, disc with a fine median groove, shining, but with an evident microsculpture, and with scarce and shallow punctures, lateral areas anteriorly with dense, large, transverse to rugulose punctures and numerous reclining, long, fine setae, posteriorly punctures similar to discal ones.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle simply rectangular, basal and median external teeth strongly approximated, external teeth in ca apical third of tibia, lateral surface with a single series of dense, erect setae along upper border, and at most a few scattered ones on surface itself. In female the serial setae much less dense.

Middle tibia: compact, pyriform, dorsal margin simply curved, its terminal spine thick, somewhat curved upward, dorsolateral carina absent, external surface with numerous but not dense, curved bristles. In female more elongate, with a weak, oblique, lateral carina.

Middle tarsus: segments 1-4 strongly transverse, fourth one with a ventral concave protrusion, into which apex of claw fits, fifth one longer, thick, broadest apically. In female segments normal, i.e. more or less cylindrical.

Claws: internal fore claw deeply cleft, lower branch slightly weaker than upper one, external one simple, external middle claw deeply cleft, the lower branch more or less perpendicular to length axis of claw, much broader and often somewhat longer than the finely acuminate upper branch, external hind claws deeply cleft, the branches subequal, acuminate, internal middle and hind claws simple. In female both fore claws simply sickle-shaped, external middle and hind claws deeply incised, lower branches slightly shorter than upper branches, both branches narrow, acuminate.

Parameres: strongly asymmetric, curved to the left, completely fused in basal half, without traces of a suture, free but contiguous apically, dorsal surface in apical half convex or concave, depending on way of drying, with a thin, membranous, whitish or yellowish, somewhat granulose cuticle.

Parastasia xanthopyga spec. nov.
(figs. 266-268, map 6c)

Material.— The holotype and six paratypes, all ♂♂ (Leiden), from "Taiping, Malaysia 5. 1976" (holotype), and same locality, but varying dates (paratypes); my red, typewritten holotype and paratype labels.

Description.— Length: 17-19 mm.

Colour: head blackish, pronotum, scutellum and elytra variably dark reddish, pronotum with a vague, slightly darker, median area, only visible under strong illumination, propygidium and pygidium light yellowish brown, strongly contrasting to the dark dorsal surface, underside dark reddish, abdominal sternites somewhat lighter, more brownish, legs dark red to black, hind coxae partially ferruginous.

Mandible: apex obliquely truncate, externoapical angle abruptly, nearly perpendicularly, curved upwards.

Galea: with three large, free apical teeth and three smaller, largely coalescent, basal ones.

Labrum: strongly transverse, subtrapezoid, anterior margin weakly convex.

Head: anterior margin of clypeus nearly straight, laterally strongly curved towards base of eye-canthus, which is nearly perpendicular to length axis, margins of clypeus finely marginate, with two sharp, erect denticles opposite lateral margins of labrum, the margination somewhat angularly eleviate near base of eye-canthus, clypeofrontal ridge represented only by a weak, obtuse lateral elevation, surface shining, clypeus densely, transversely ruguloso-punctate, frons and vertex with widely scattered, round punctures, densest near eyes, frons with a shallow, subtriangular depression, covered with dense rugules. No setosity.

Pronotum: lateral margins, after the completely rounded mediolateral angles, weakly curved to subrectilinear, somewhat divergent to subparallel, anterolateral and posterolateral angles obtuse, posterior margin weakly convex before scutellum, nearly straight laterally, lateral margins finely carinate anteriorly, the margination wider posteriorly and prolonged over the posterolateral angles, surface nearly fully shining before scutellum, gradually somewhat more microsculptured towards anterior and lateral margins, three depressions along each lateral margin, the median one always well-developed, the ones near anterolateral and posterolateral angles may be weaker or absent, punctures variably dense, round, fine, on medioposterior part of disc, gradually somewhat larger towards anterior and, more notably, lateral margins, somewhat rugulose along the latter ones, mixed with scarce, much finer, hardly visible punctures, an ill-defined, median, longitudinal zone is less densely punctate or nearly impunctate, many of the larger punctures bear a very fine, adpressed seta, shorter than diameter of puncture.

Scutellum: width:length ca 1.7:1, sides weakly convex, apex slightly acute-angled and rounded, surface shining, with widely spaced punctures, much smaller than pronotal ones.

Elytra: lateral margins nearly parallel anteriorly, widely marginate near humeral umbo, the margination gradually and strongly narrower, ending at some distance before, or vaguely continued to apicosutural angle, suture finely carinate before apex, posterior margin subtruncate to weakly convex, apicosutural angle obtuse, surface shining, only very weakly microsculptured, with up to seven striae of strongly

variably fine, round, variably close punctures, interstrial punctures partly seriate, partly irregularly distributed, interstriae locally with some transverse, shallow, poorly defined rugules, apical umbo weak, humeral umbo still more so, no setosity visible at 50 ×.

Propygidium: surface shining, weakly microsculptured, somewhat more evidently so laterally, punctures along anterior margin very small, shallow, widely spaced, gradually larger, transverse and more numerous towards posterior margin, dense, superficial and rugulose laterally, very short reclining setae scattered over the rugulose areas, spiracles on a level with surface.

Pygidium: twice as wide as long, margins rectilinear to weakly sinuate, apex subtruncate, simple, margins more or less homogeneously finely carinate, surface shining, only slightly microsculptured in the more densely punctate areas, with a variably large, shallow depression along lateral margin near apex, punctures along anterior and lateral margins dense, transversely, respectively obliquely rugulose, and, in a variably large medioposterior area, small and widely scattered, rugulose area widest near anterolateral angle, and with several minute setae, only visible at 50 × and strong illumination, between the rugules.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion short, not surpassing middle coxae, apex acute-angular, rounded, disc with a fine median groove and small, widely spaced punctures along the groove, rest of disc and lateral areas with gradually larger, deeper and denser punctures, rugulose towards lateral margins, most punctures, except the discal ones, with a long, semierect seta.

Abdominal sternites: surfaces somewhat shining, median areas with rather dense, transverse punctures, lateral areas densely, reticulately rugulose, the scarce, fine, long, semierect setae mainly situated in a series along posterior margins, the series widely interrupted in middle.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle nearly rectangular, somewhat curved inward, lateral teeth in apical third of lateral margin, median and basal ones closer to each other than median and apical ones.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin slightly sinuate, its terminal spine sharp, slender, curved upward, dorsolateral oblique carina weak.

Claws: anterior claws simple, acute, subequal, external middle and hind claws broader than the simple, acuminate internal ones, deeply bifurcate, the ventral branches larger than the dorsal ones.

Parameres: symmetrical, fused along mediodorsal margins in basal half, in dorsal view the lateral margins strongly widened and convex in apical half, each paramere with two shallow, ill-defined dorsolateral depressions here, apexes strongly rounded in lateral view, ventrobases protruding far into the articulation cavity.

Note.— The parameres of *P. xanthopyga* are similar to those of *P. vittata*, but its mesometasternal protrusion is short.

Etymology.— *Xanthopyga* refers to the yellow pygidium, contrasting with the dark colour of the rest of the insect (*xanthos*, Gr. = yellow).

Parastasia spec. nov.

Material.— A single ♀ (London), labelled "Christmas I Indian Ocean leg. Mrs M... chove.vii.1935 Mus.

Hincks & Dibb", hand and print, name of collector illegible; "Christmas I. 1942.28", hand. [Christmas Island is ca 400 km S of Java].

Note.— The specimen does not fit in with any of the species described in this revision. Its accommodation in *Parastasia* seems well established by the clypeal structures and the long ventroapical protrusion of the fourth tarsal segments in middle and hind legs. No doubt it is a new taxon in that genus. Only a single female is known, which moreover is partly badly worn off, and the locality is a little peculiar, sufficient reasons for not yet formally establishing it as a new species. Nevertheless, for completeness' sake and to make it discussable, it is described hereafter.

Description.— Length: 16.5 mm.

Colour: head dark reddish brown, pronotum lighter reddish brown, yellowish brown along sides and anterior margin and with a dark spot in the lateral light area, rest of insect variably yellowish brown.

Mandible: strongly rounded, undoubtedly much worn off.

Galea: apex forming a strong tooth, the other two teeth in apical half short and slender, one of the basal ones free, very small, the other two virtually completely fused.

Labrum: strongly transverse, anterior margin flatly curved, worn off?

Head: clypeal margins, surface and anterior denticles worn off, clypeofrontal ridge strong, but heavily worn off, with a short median interruption, frons with dense, isolated, subcircular punctures and a few transversely coalescent ones in middle, vertex with finer, more widely spaced punctures, a few reclined setae near posterior part of eye, as long as several diameters of punctures.

Pronotum: anterior part of side straight, posterior parts straight and subparallel, mediolateral angle completely rounded, lateral margins marginate, the margination shortly prolonged on posterior margin, surface somewhat shining, hardly microsculptured, but with numerous, criss-cross, fine scratches of wear, punctures fine, widely spaced before scutellum, gradually more close towards anterior and lateral margins, partly nearly coalescent along lateral margin, most punctures round to slightly transverse, mediolateral depressions hardly discernible.

Scutellum: sides weakly convex, apex subrectangular, punctures widely spaced, finer than in adjacent pronotal area.

Elytra: lateral margins in a single weak curve from humerus to level of apical umbo, apical margin weakly convex, nearly perpendicular to length axis, consequently the apicosutural angle only slightly obtuse, suture weakly elevate posteriorly, carinate immediately before the somewhat angulate apex, lateral margins widely marginate anteriorly, gradually more cariniform from level of anterior margin of hind coxa, very narrow before suture, surface shining (with numerous criss-cross scratches caused by wear), punctures mostly in ca ten, variably defined striae, and, irregularly distributed, numerous ones on the interstria between sutural and first discal striae, less numerous, locally subseriate in several other interstriae, most punctures round to oblong, some transverse, mostly well-separated but some lengthwise coalescent, second and third, and fourth and fifth striae, respectively, somewhat geminate, their interstriae slightly convex, and nearly impunctate, humeral umbo weak, apical one evident, no setosity.

Propygidium: surface somewhat dulled by microsculpture in anterior half, more shining posteriorly, punctures anteriorly widely separated, round to subtransverse,

posteriorly gradually larger, strongly transverse to densely transversely rugulose, setae only anteriorly, adpressed, anterolaterally as long as several diameters of punctures, spiracles on one level with surface.

Pygidium: sides subrectilinear, apex somewhat truncate, margins finely carinate, except along apex, surface shining, with dense, transverse punctures in middle, gradually densely rugulose towards all margins, rugules reticulate, transverse in middle, gradually curved and nearly longitudinal laterally.

Metasternum: mesometasternal protrusion acute-angled, short, not surpassing middle coxae, disc shining, with a fine median groove, anteriorly with fine punctures, virtually impunctate on rest of surface, lateral areas densely ruguloso-punctate and with numerous fine, long, semierect setae.

Abdominal sternites: largely finely, transversely, rugulose, except for the last one with fine, adpressed setae, mostly ranged in a series at some distance along posterior margins, and often surpassing these margins, last sternite simple.

Fore tibia: internobasal angle rectangular, not curved inward, the large lateral teeth situated in apical half of tibia, nearly completely worn off.

Middle tibia: dorsal margin sinuate, its terminal tooth somewhat curved upward, worn off, the submedian carina oblique, high.

Claws: all simply acuminate, slender, gently curved, internal fore claw slightly shorter than external one, middle and hind claws all virtually equally long, and somewhat longer than the fore claws.

Alphabetical checklist of species and subspecies names of *Parastasia*

The genera *Lutera*, *Rutelarcha* and *Cyphelytra* have been synonymized with *Parastasia* by Arrow (1917), but are considered valid genera by other authors (Ohaus, 1918, 1934, Kuijten, 1988, see History). The species pertaining to them, cited under *Parastasia* by Machatschke (1972), are not included here.

The following symbols are used in the list:

+ : new species

- : synonym of the following name in brackets

= : synonym of the foregoing name, in this revision (*syn. nov.*) or by an earlier author

x : status changed otherwise, in this revision.

- + *aberrans* Kuijten, this revision
- alternata* Arrow, 1899
- andamanica* Ohaus, 1898
- anomala* Arrow, 1899
- *anthracina* Ohaus, 1902 (see *rufopicta*)
- assimilis* Ohaus, 1901 (see *novoguineensis*)
- *atra* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864 (see *vittata*)
- basalis* Candèze, 1869 = *duponti*
- bicolor* Westwood, 1842
- bigibbosa* Nonfried, 1892 = *sulcicollis* (*syn. nov.*)
- bimaculata bimaculata* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843)
- nicobarica* Ohaus, 1900
- binotata* Westwood, 1842 = *horsfieldii*
- *bipunctata* Westwood, 1842 (see *canaliculata*)
- birmana* Arrow, 1899
- burmeisteri* Ohaus, 1898 = *nonfriedi*

- *buruensis* Ohaus, 1903 (see *vittata*)
- *canaliculata* Westwood, 1842 = *bipunctata* = *rubrotessellata* = *yukoi* (syn. nov.)
- *carolinae* Gestro, 1876 (see *nigromaculata*)
- *ceramensis* Nonfried, 1895 (see *vittata*)
- *cingala* Arrow, 1899
- *circumferens* Arrow, 1899
- *confluens* Westwood, 1842 = *degenerata* = *pileus* = *rugosicollis*
- *coquerelii* Fairmaire, 1868
- + *dalatina* Kuijten, this revision
- *degenerata* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864 (see *confluens*)
- *dimidiata* Erichson, 1845 = *ometoides* = *nitidula* (syn. nov.) = *heterocera* (syn. nov.)
- x *discolor discolor* Westwood, 1842 (degraded to subspec.) = *unicolor* (syn. nov.) = male of *mirabilis* (syn. nov.)
 - *scutellaris* Erichson, 1845 (degraded to subspec.)
- x *discophora* Schaufuss, 1887 (see *marmorata*)
- *diversipennis* Ohaus, 1911 = female *mirabilis* (syn. nov.)
- *dolens* Fairmaire, 1879 = *vitiensis*
- *duchoni* Ohaus, 1898 = *quinquemaculata*
- *duponti* Arrow, 1899 (see *basalis*)
- *ephippium* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864 = *niasiana* = *castanea* (colour variety)
- + *exophthalma* Kuijten, this revision
- *femorata* Burmeister, 1844 = *flavobrunnea* (colour variety)
- *ferrieri ferrieri* Nonfried, 1895 = *quadridentata*
 - *formosana* Ohaus, 1925
 - *ichikawai* Nakane, 1983
 - *sakishimana* Nomura, 1965
 - *tokarana* Nomura, 1964
 - *boninensis* Nakane, 1983
- x *formosana* Ohaus, 1925 (see *ferrieri*)
- *fruhstorferi* Ohaus, 1902 (see *indica*)
- *gestroi* Ohaus, 1900 = *rubella* (syn. nov.)
- + *glottidion* Kuijten, this revision
- *guttulata* Fairmaire, 1893 (see *nigriceps*)
- *helleri* Ohaus, 1898 = *isidai* (syn. nov.)
- *heterocera* Ohaus, 1898 (see *dimidiata*)
- *horsfieldii* Westwood, 1842 (see *binotata*)
- *ignorata* Ohaus, 1911
- x *inconstans* Fairmaire, 1879 (see *nigriceps*)
- *incurva* Ohaus, 1923
 - *indica* Ohaus, 1898 = *fruhstorferi*
 - *intermedia* Ohaus, 1938
- *isidai* Wada, 1989 (see *helleri*)
- *kinibalensis* Ohaus, 1901
- *klossi* Ohaus, 1926
- *kraatzi* Ohaus, 1900
- *laratina* Ohaus, 1903
- + *lobata* Kuijten, this revision
- *lutea* Ohaus, 1926 (see *montrouzieri*)
- *maculata* Montrouzier, 1860 (misspelling for *bimaculata*)
- + *maluku* Kuijten, this revision
- *marginata* (Boisduval, 1835) = *zoraidae* = *koridensis* (colour variety) = *nigra* (colour variety)
- x *marmorata marmorata* Gestro, 1876 (degraded to subspec.)
 - *discophora* Schaufuss, 1887 (degraded to subspec.)
 - *melanocephala* Burmeister, 1844

- melanocephaloides* Ohaus, 1900
- *mirabilis* Arrow, 1899 (see *discolor* and *diversipennis*)
 - montrouzieri* Fairmaire, 1883 = *simplicipes* = *australis* = *apicalis* = *infuscata* (syn. nov., from subspec.)
= *lutea* (syn. nov.) = *ruficollis* (colour variety) = *wauensis* (syn. nov.)
 - moseri* Ohaus, 1903 = *piligera* (syn. nov.)
 - moultoni* Ohaus, 1911
 - *niasiana* Ohaus, 1898 (see *ephippium*)
 - x *nigriceps nigriceps* Westwood, 1842 (degraded to subspec.)
inconstans Fairmaire, 1879 (degraded to subspec.) = *guttulata* (syn. nov.)
 - nigripennis* Sharp, 1888
 - nigromaculata* (Blanchard, 1850) = *carolinae*; *weberi* is not a syn.; *nigromaculata* Ohaus, with *guttata* Frey, is a *Lutera*, = *pauliana* Machatschke
 - nigroscutellata* Ohaus, 1901
 - *nitidula* Erichson, 1845 (see *dimidiata*)
 - *nonfriedi* Ohaus, 1898 (see *burmeisteri*)
 - novoguineensis* Ohaus, 1898 ? = *assimilis*
 - x *oberthueri oberthueri* Ohaus, 1900 (degraded to subspec.)
ishigakiana Nomura, 1964
 - *obscura* Guérin-Méneville, 1843 (see *westwoodii*)
 - *ometoides* (Westwood, 1875) (see *dimidiata*)
 - pascoi* (Waterhouse, 1895)
 - *pauliana* Machatschke, 1972 (see *nigromaculata*)
 - percheroni* (Montrouzier, 1860)
 - *pileus* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864 (see *confluens*)
 - *piligera* Ohaus, 1911 (see *moseri*)
 - polita* Ohaus, 1911
 - punctulata* Ohaus, 1900
 - *quadridentata* (Sawada, 1938) (see *ferrieri*)
 - quadrinaculata* Ohaus, 1900
 - *quinquemaculata* Arrow, 1899 (see *duchoni*)
 - *rubella* Ohaus, 1926 (see *gestroi*)
 - *rubrotessellata* Blanchard, 1850 (see *canaliculata*)
 - ruficollis* Arrow, 1899 (not *ruficollis* Ohaus, a colour variety of *montrouzieri*)
 - rufolimbata* Blanchard, 1850
 - rufonigra* Ohaus, 1911
 - rufopicta* Westwood, 1842 = *anthracina* (syn. nov.)
 - *rugosicollis* Blanchard, 1850 (see *confluens*)
 - x *scutellaris* Erichson, 1845 (see *discolor*)
 - + *selangorica* Kuijten, this revision
 - *simplicipes* Ohaus, 1898 (see *montrouzieri*)
 - *sordida* Sharp, 1881 (see *westwoodii*)
 - + *stella* Kuijten, this revision
 - sulcata* Ohaus, 1911
 - *sulcicollis* Ohaus, 1911 (see *bigibbosa*)
 - sulcipennis* Gestro, 1888
 - sumbawana* Ohaus, 1898 = *timoriensis* (syn. nov.)
 - + *terraereginae* Kuijten, this revision
 - *timoriensis* Arrow, 1899 (see *sumbawana*)
 - *unicolor* Arrow, 1899 (see *discolor*)
 - *vitiensis* Nonfried, 1891 (see *dolens*)
 - vittata* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1864 = *buruensis* (syn. nov.) = *atra* = *ceramensis*
 - + *wallacea* Kuijten, this revision
 - *wauensis* Frey, 1969 (see *montrouzieri*)
 - x *weberi* Ohaus, 1898 (raised from synonymy, see *nigromaculata*)

- westwoodii* Westwood, 1842 = *obscura* (syn. nov.) = *sordida*
 + *xanthopyga* Kuijten, this revision
 - *yukoi* Wade, 1989 (see *canaliaelata*)
 - *zoraidae* Gestro, 1876 (see *marginata*)

Pro memoria:

- brevipes* (Leconte, 1856) (North America)
conicicollis (Casey, 1915) (North America)
 unnamed female (Christmas Island)

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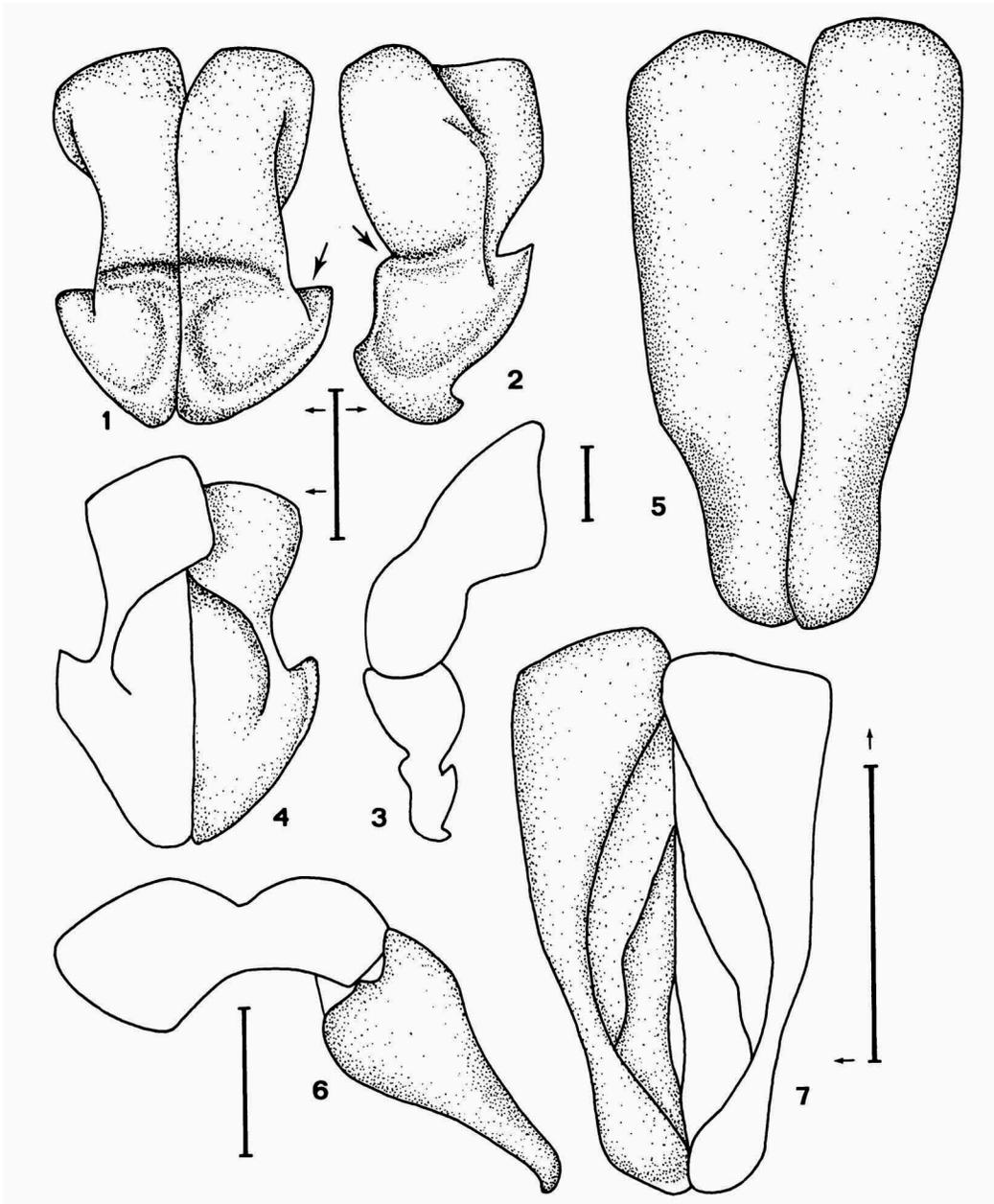
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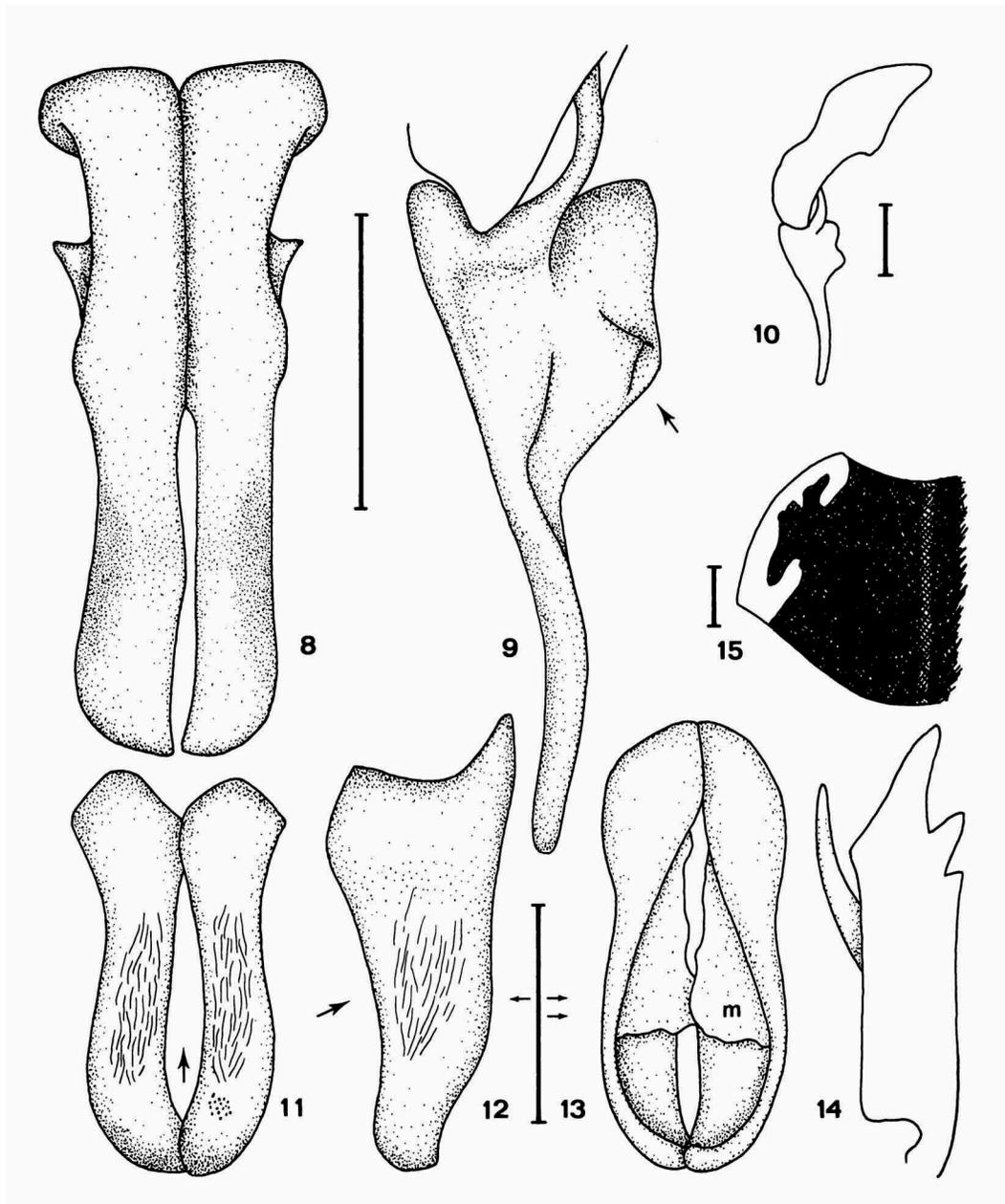
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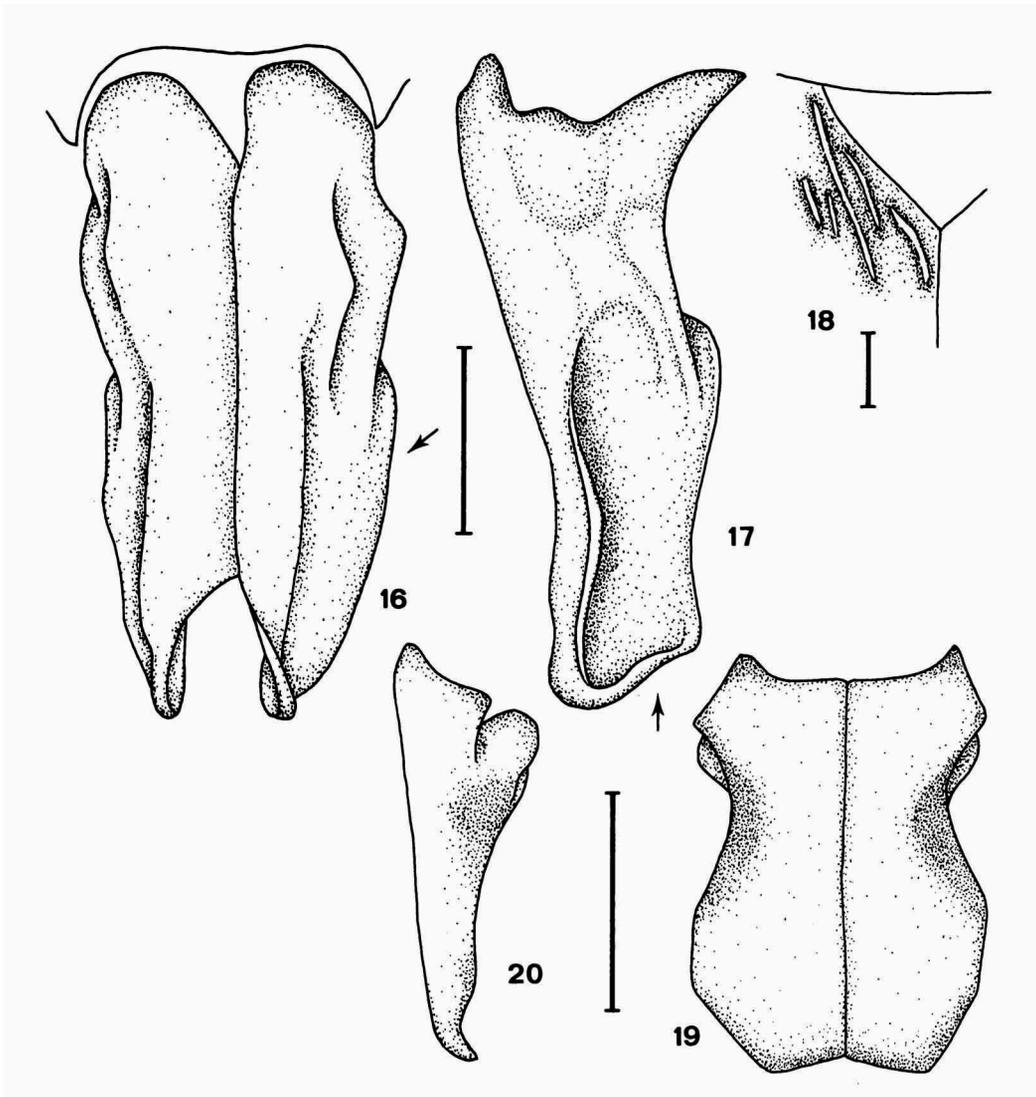
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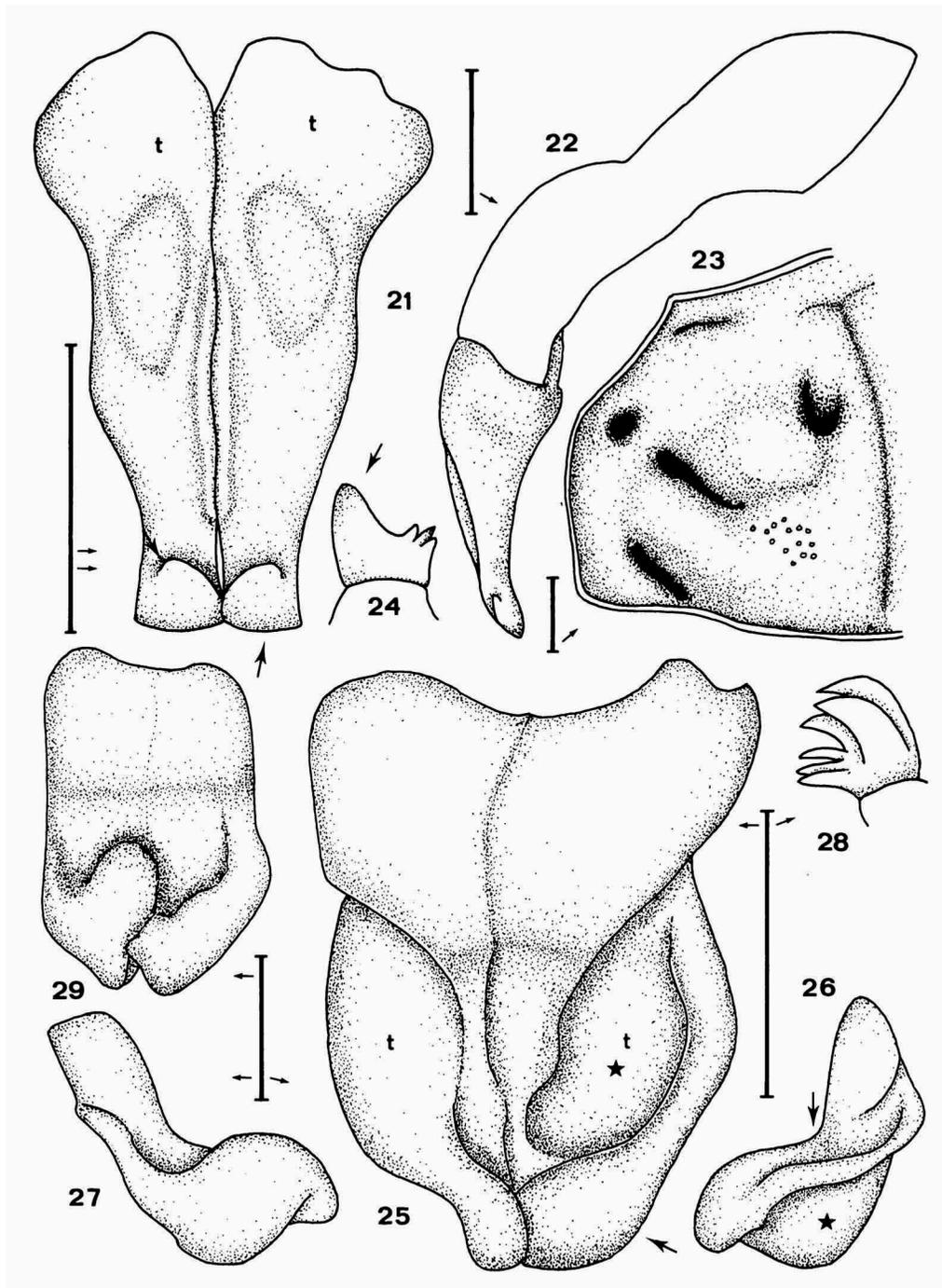
Figs. 1-4. *Parastasia alternata*, lectotype. 1, Dorsal (slightly from right), 2, 3, right lateral, 4, ventral aspects of parameres. Figs. 5-7. *Parastasia anomala*, lectotype. 5, Dorsal, 6, left lateral, 7, ventral aspects of parameres.



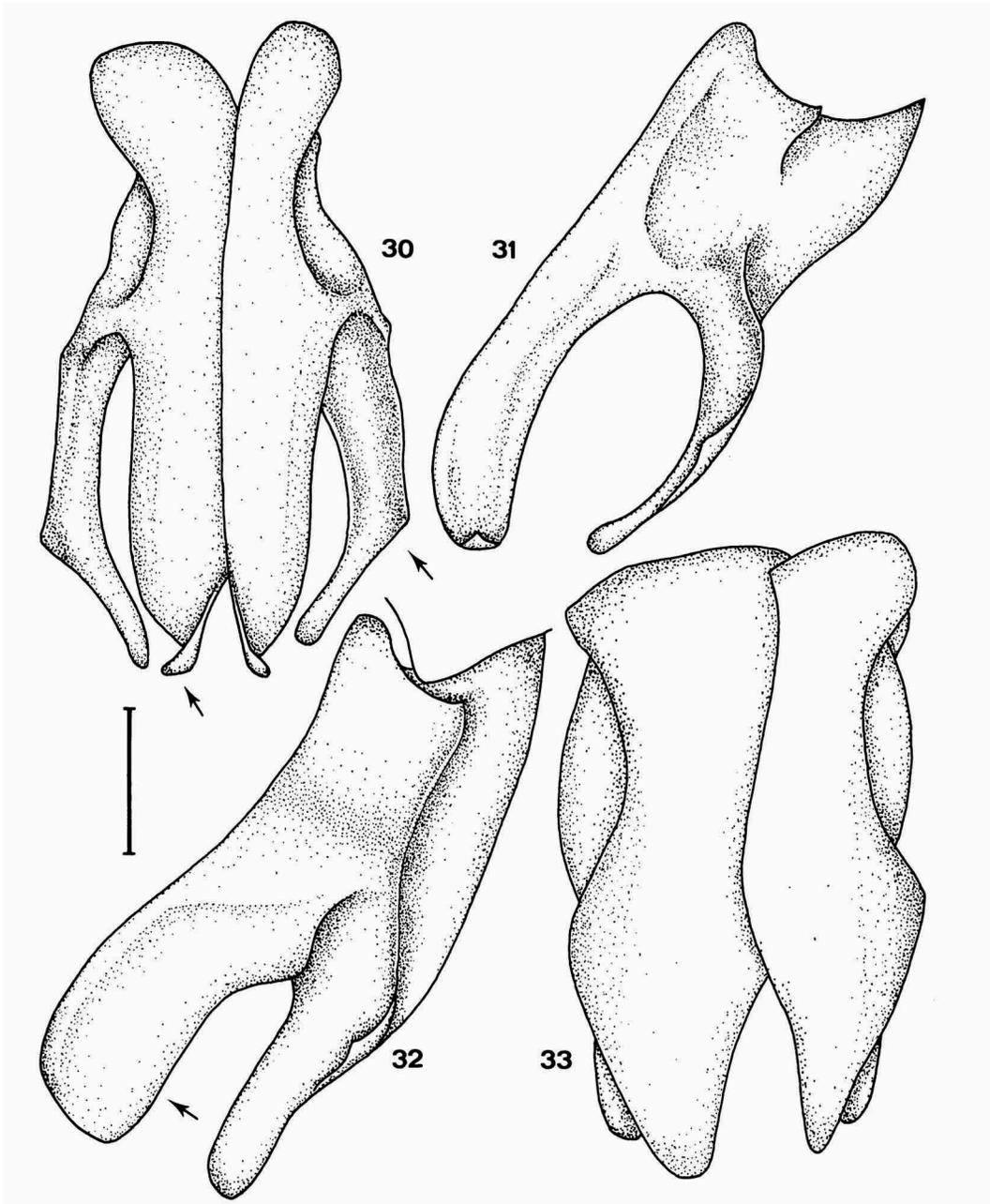
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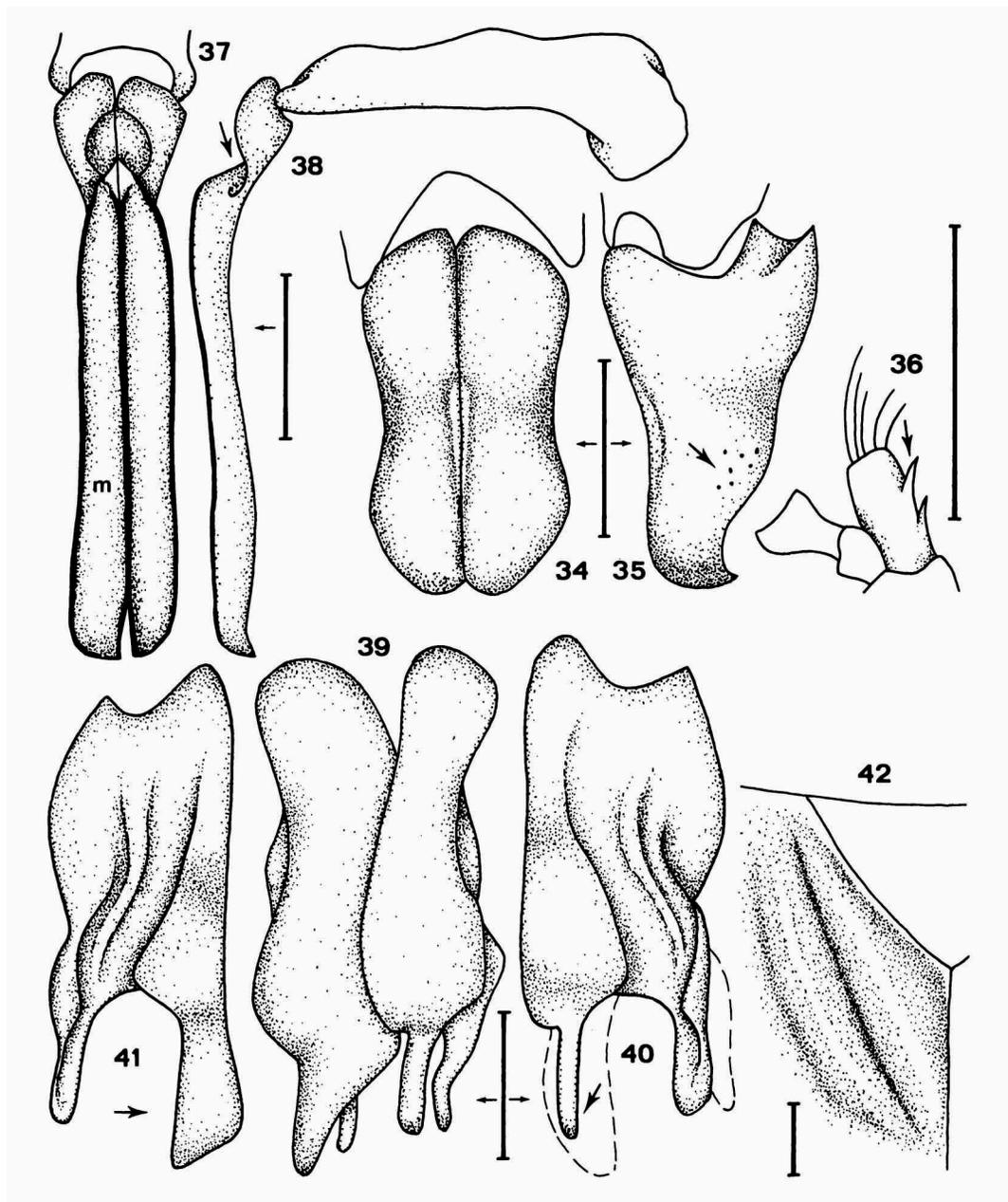
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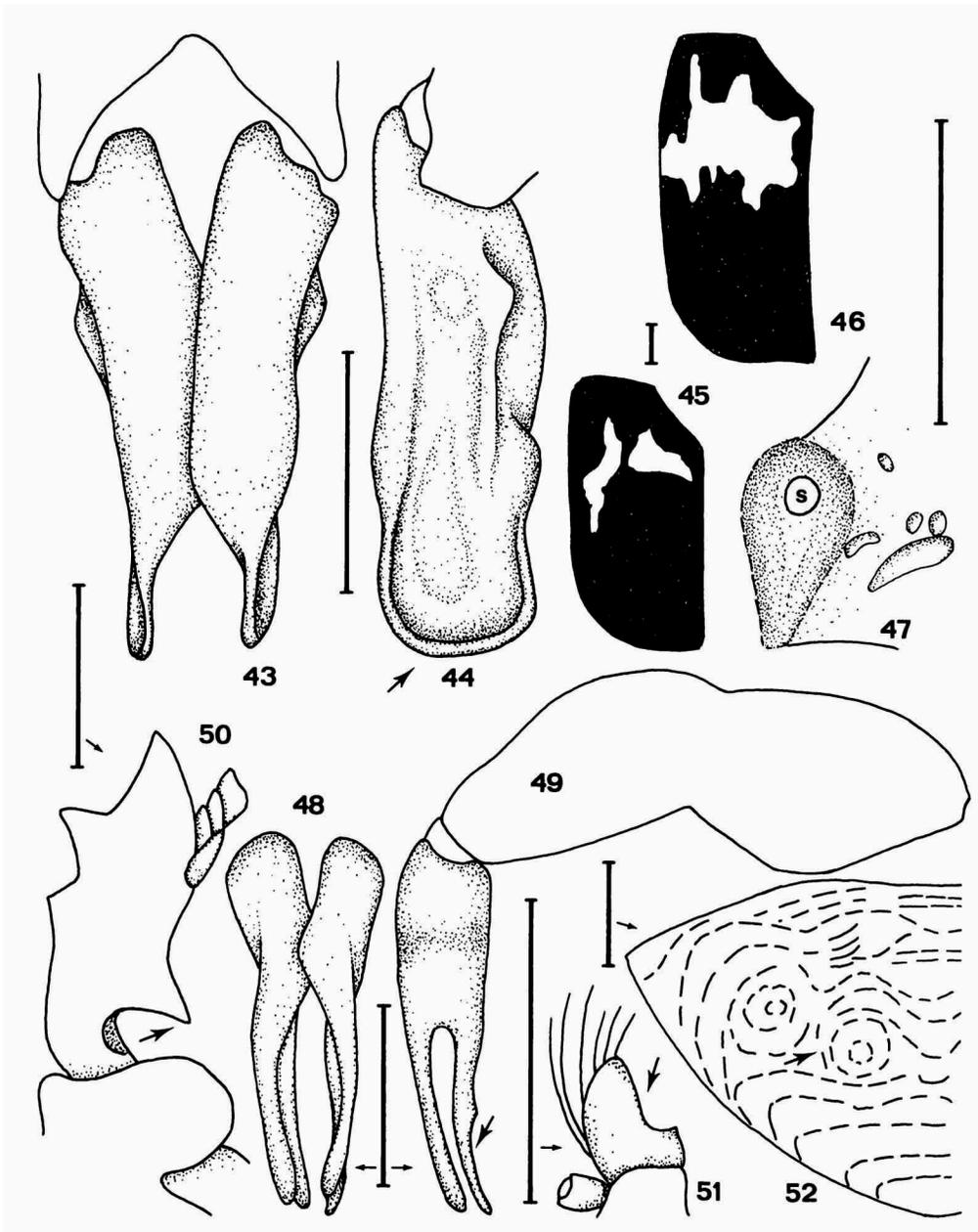
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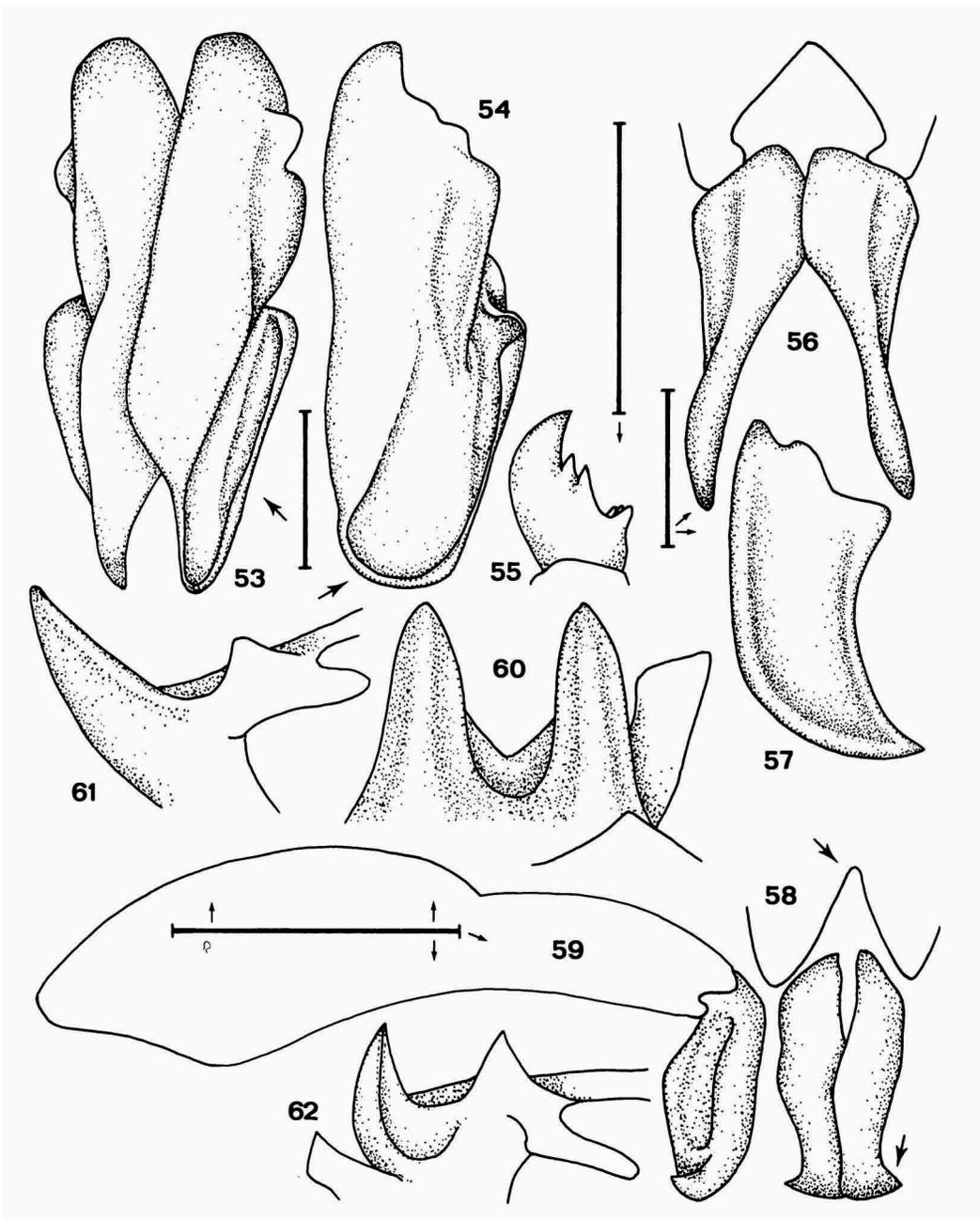
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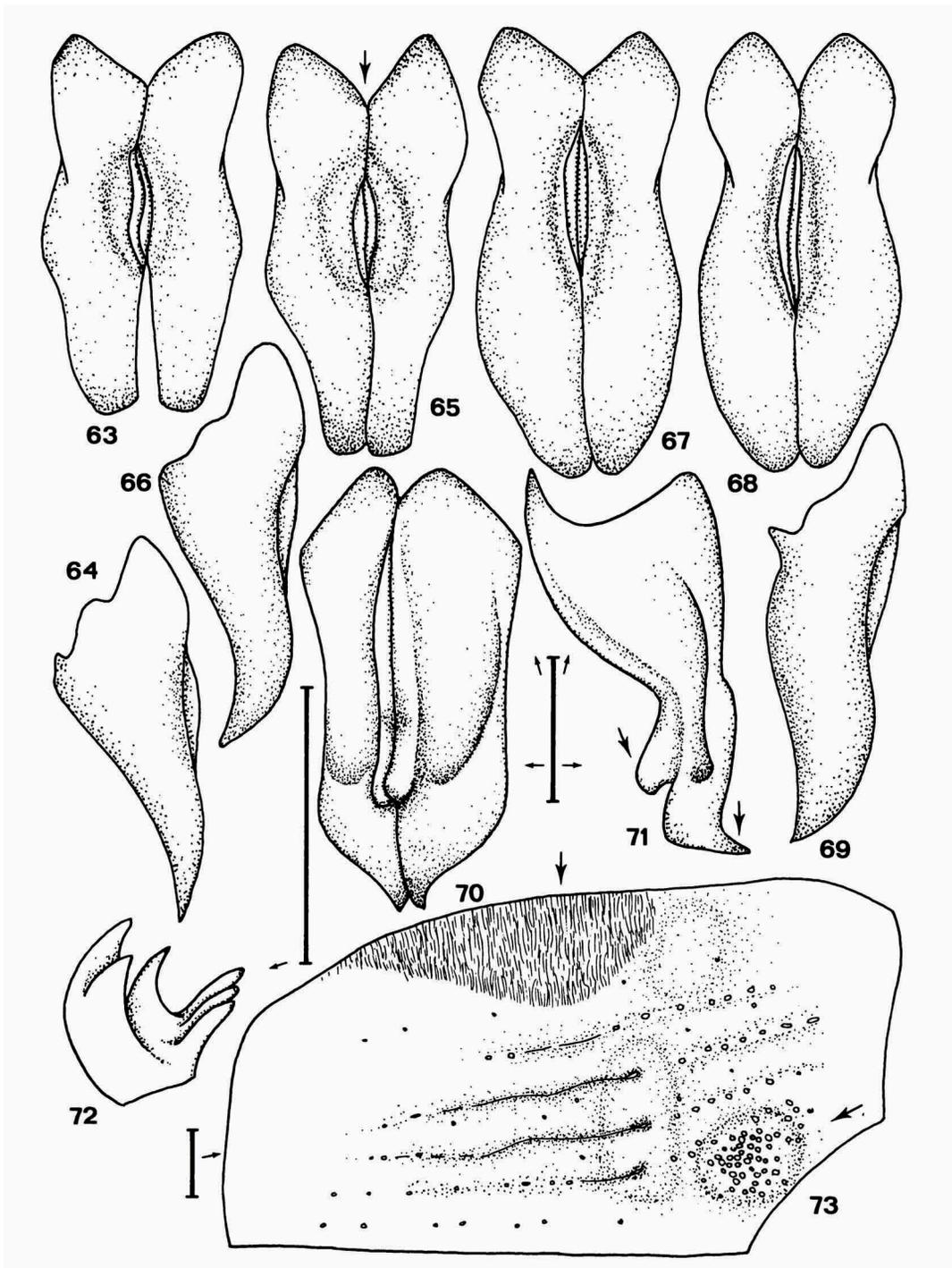
Figs. 34-36. *Parastasia brevipes*, Tennessee. 34, Dorsal, 35, right lateral aspects of parameres; 36, ventral aspect of right galca, most setae omitted. Figs. 37-38. *Parastasia burmeisteri*, Java. 37, Dorsal, 38, right lateral aspects of parameres. Figs. 39-42. *Parastasia canaliculata*, Boac. 39, Dorsal, 40, right, 41, left lateral aspects of parameres; 42, ♀, groove near scutellum.



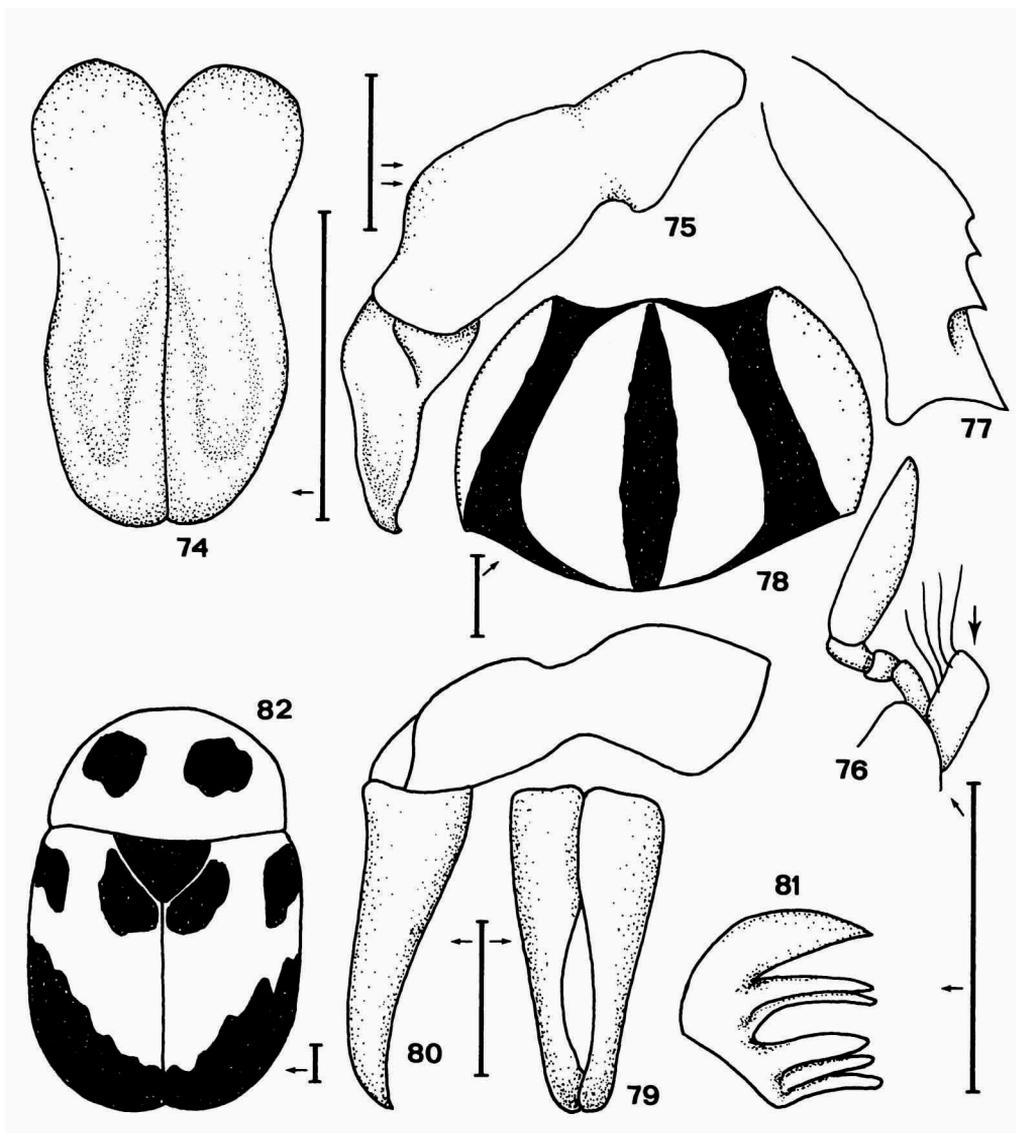
Figs. 43-47. *Parastasia cingala*, Sri Lanka. 43, Dorsal, 44, right lateral aspects of parameres; 45, ♂, 46, ♀, paralectotypes, elytral patterns; 47, ♀, left spiracle (s) in depression of propygidium. Figs. 48-52. *Parastasia confluens*, Tandjoeng Morawa. 48, Dorsal, 49, right lateral aspects of parameres; 50, left fore tibia; 51, ventral aspect of right galea, most setae omitted; 52, direction of rugules in left half of pygidium.



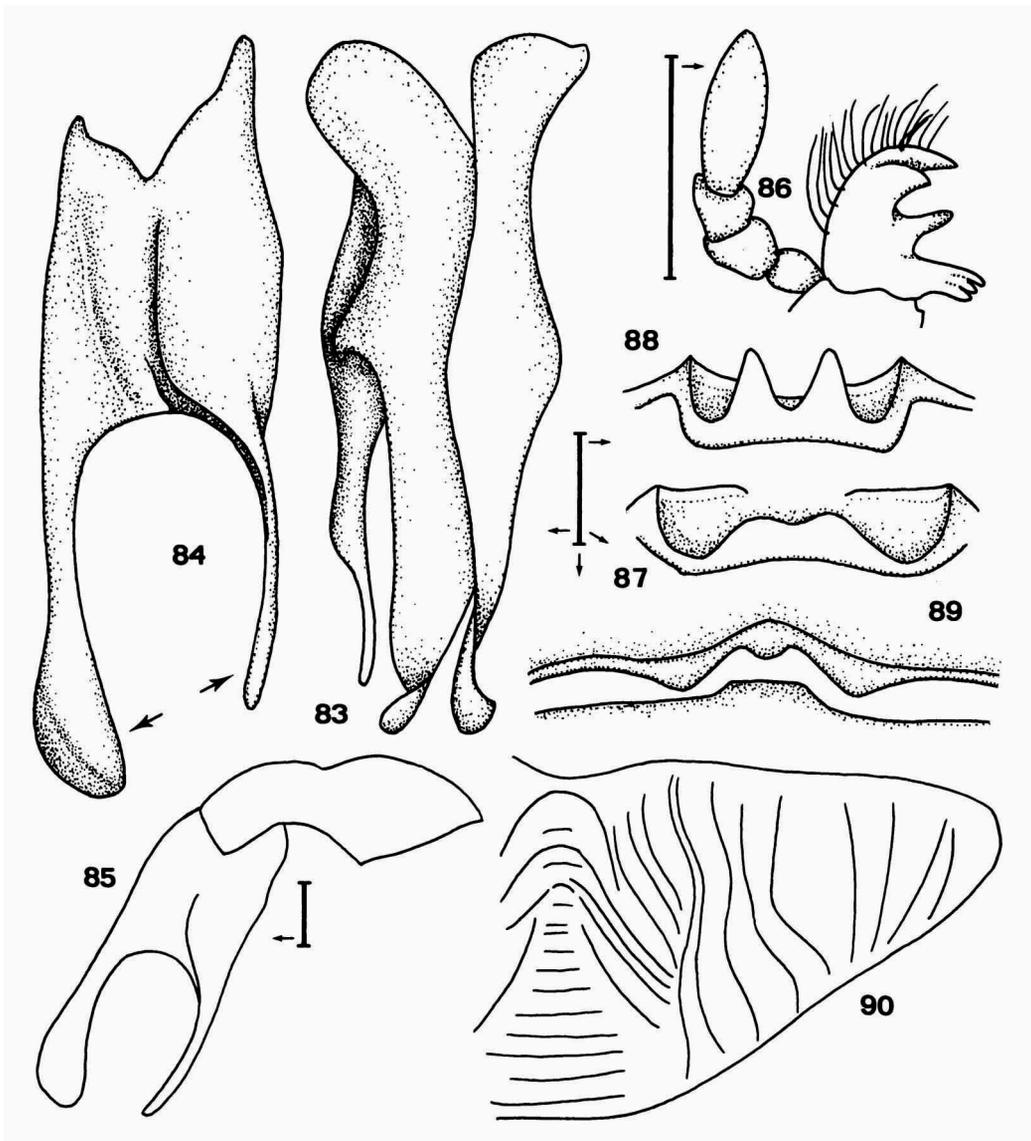
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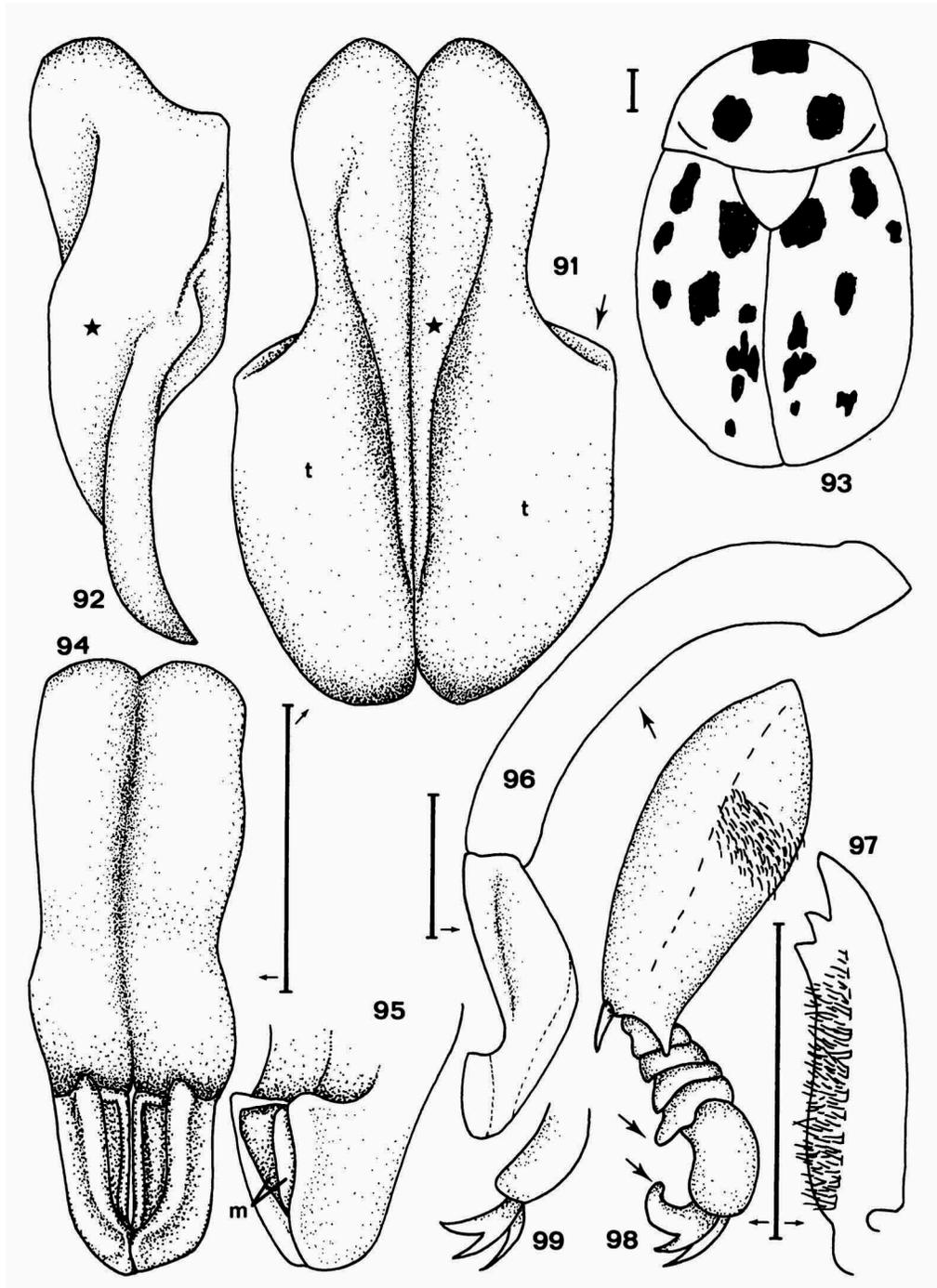
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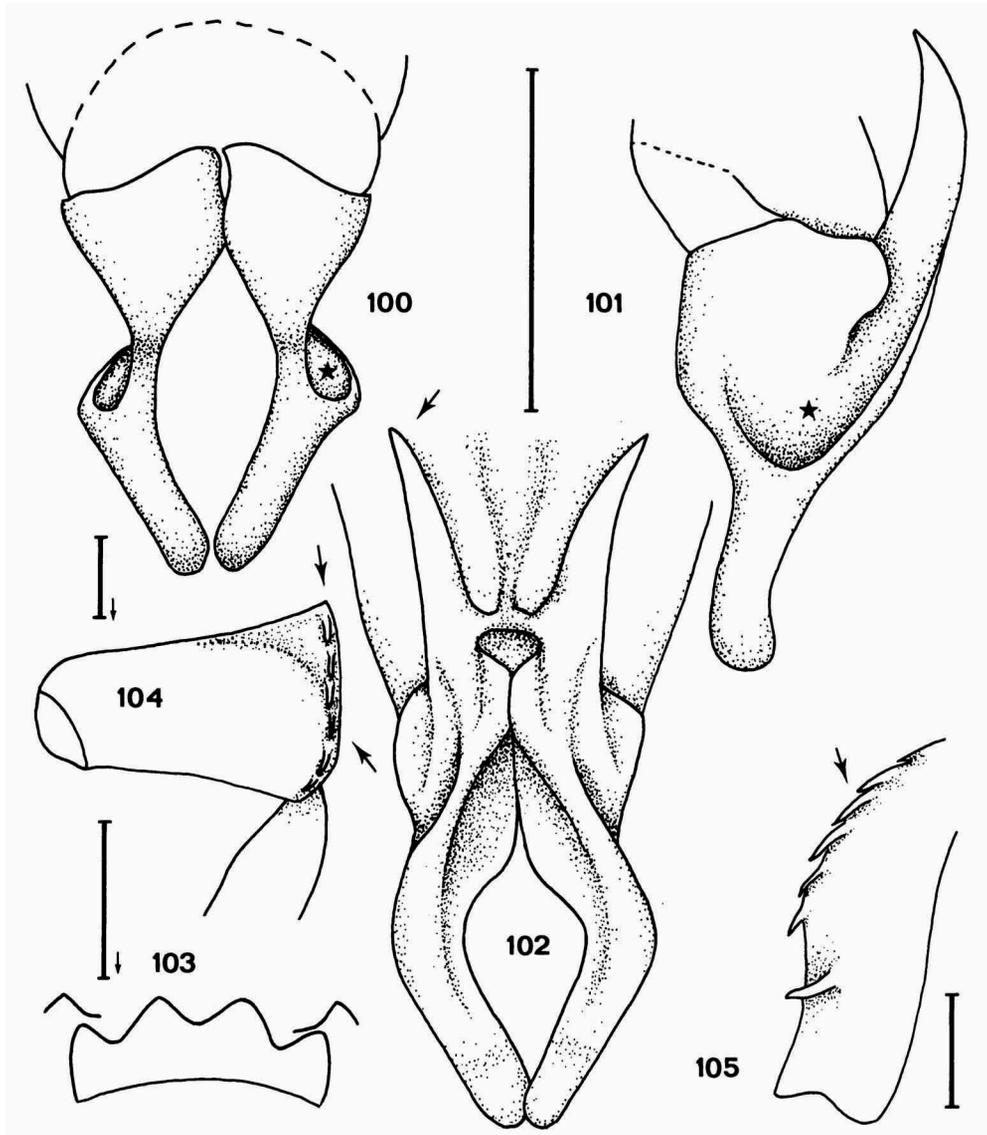
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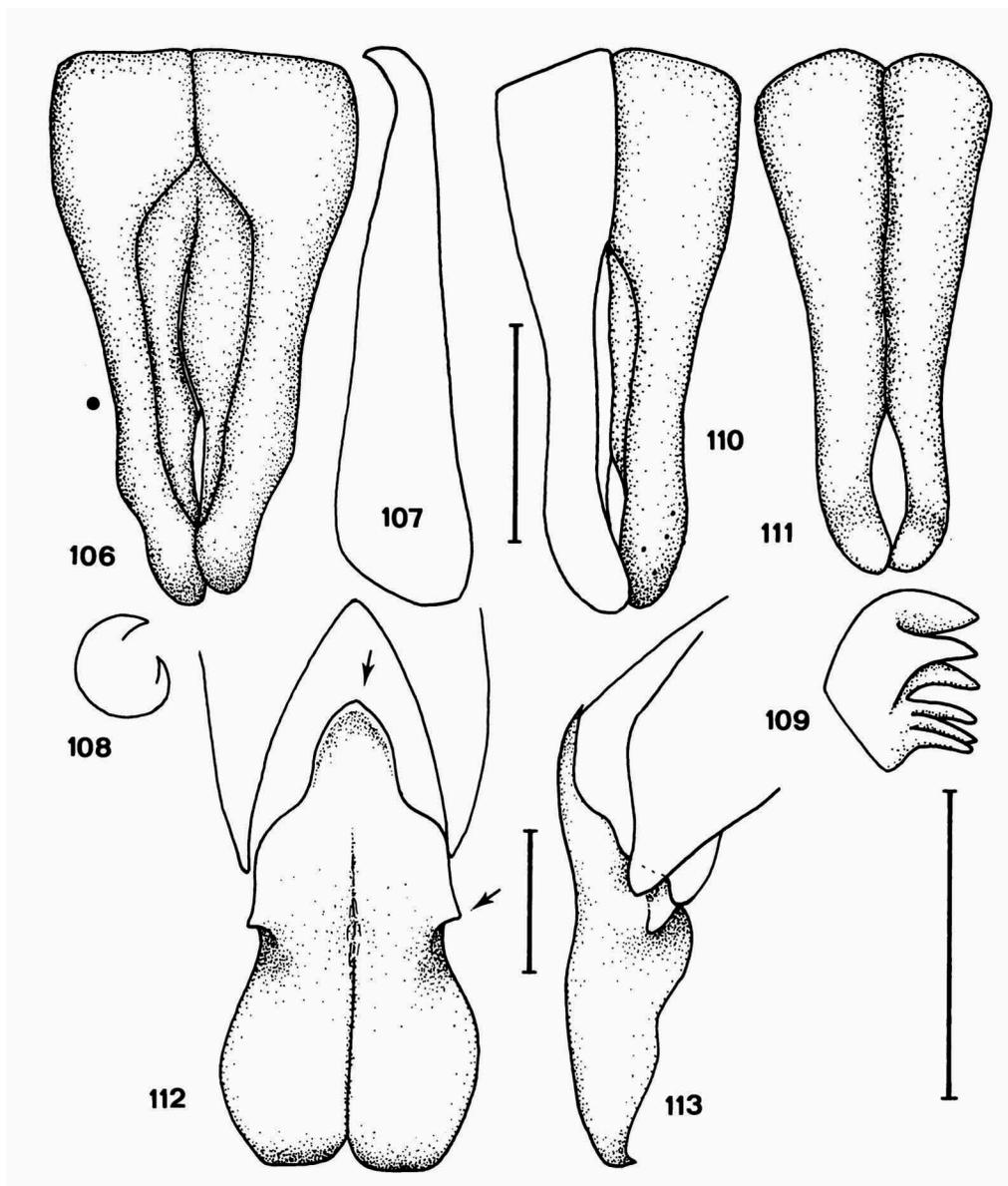
Figs. 83-90. *Parastasia ephippium*, paralectotype of *P. niasiana*. 83, Dorsolateral, 84, 85, right lateral aspects of parameres; 86, ventral aspect of right galea and palpus, most setae omitted; 87, frontal aspect of clypeal denticles, ♂, 88, same, ♀; 89, apical margins of pygidium and last sternite, ♀; 90, direction of rugules in pygidium, ♀.



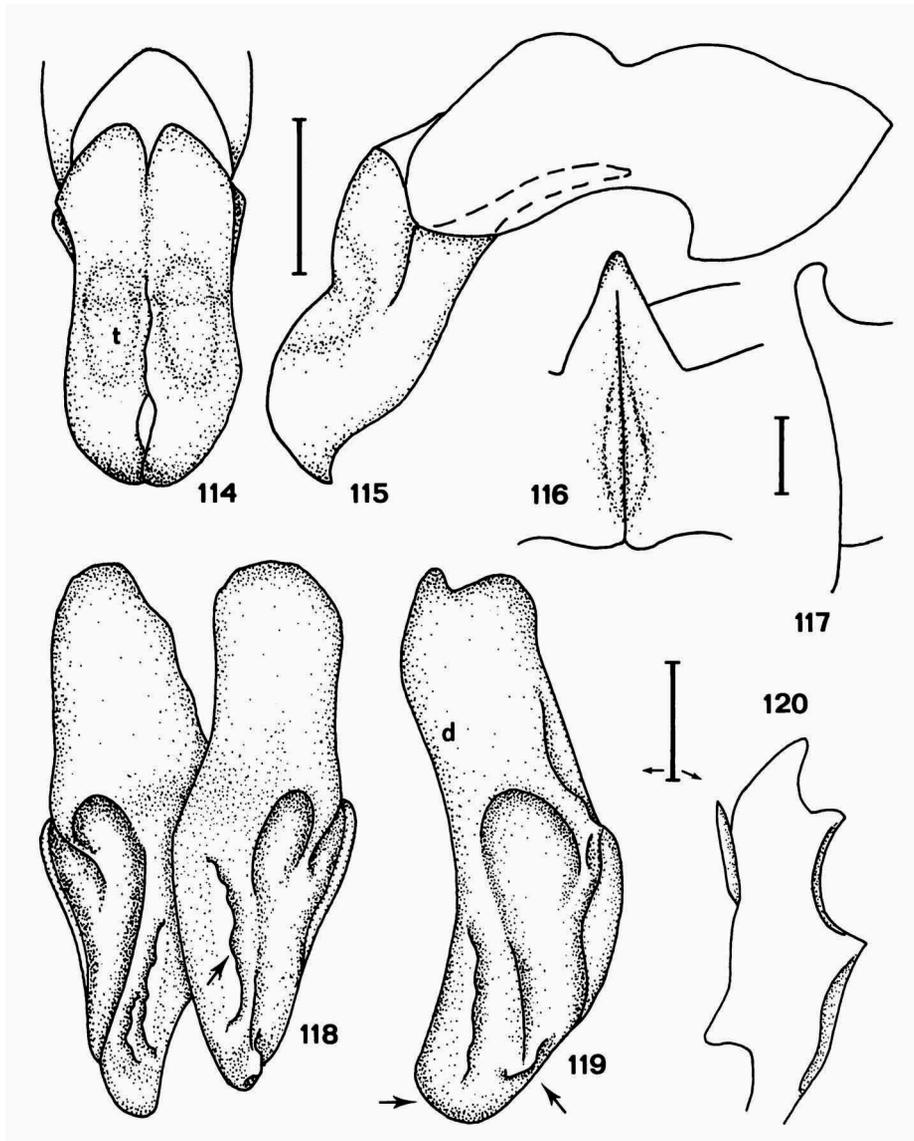
Figs. 91-93. *Parastasia exophthalma*, holotype. 91, Dorsal, 92, right lateral aspects of parameres; 93, dorsal pattern of paratype. Figs. 94-99. *Parastasia femorata*, Java. 94, Dorsal, 95 dorsolateral, 96, right lateral aspects of parameres; 97, left fore tibia; 98, left middle leg, setosity partly drawn, 99, left middle claws, ♀.



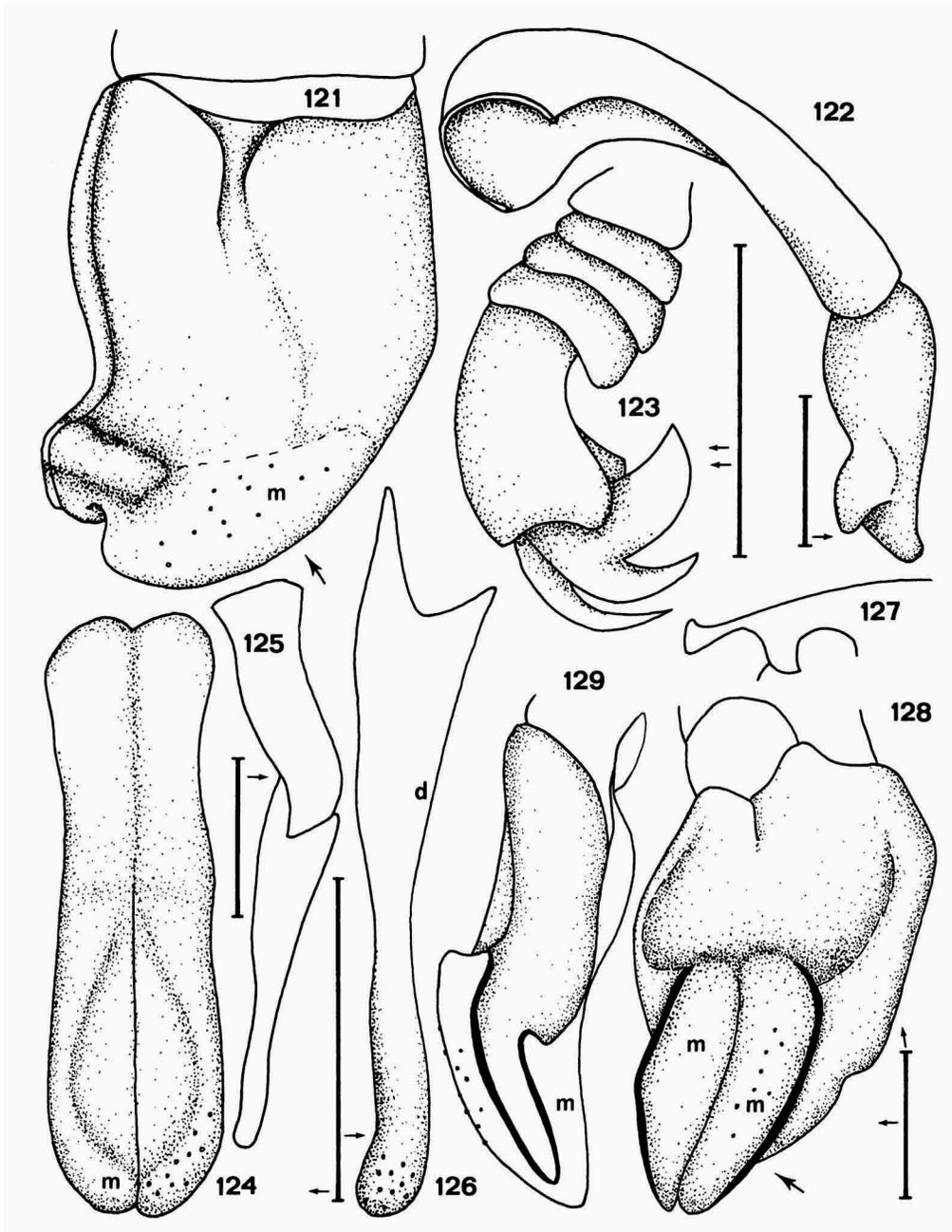
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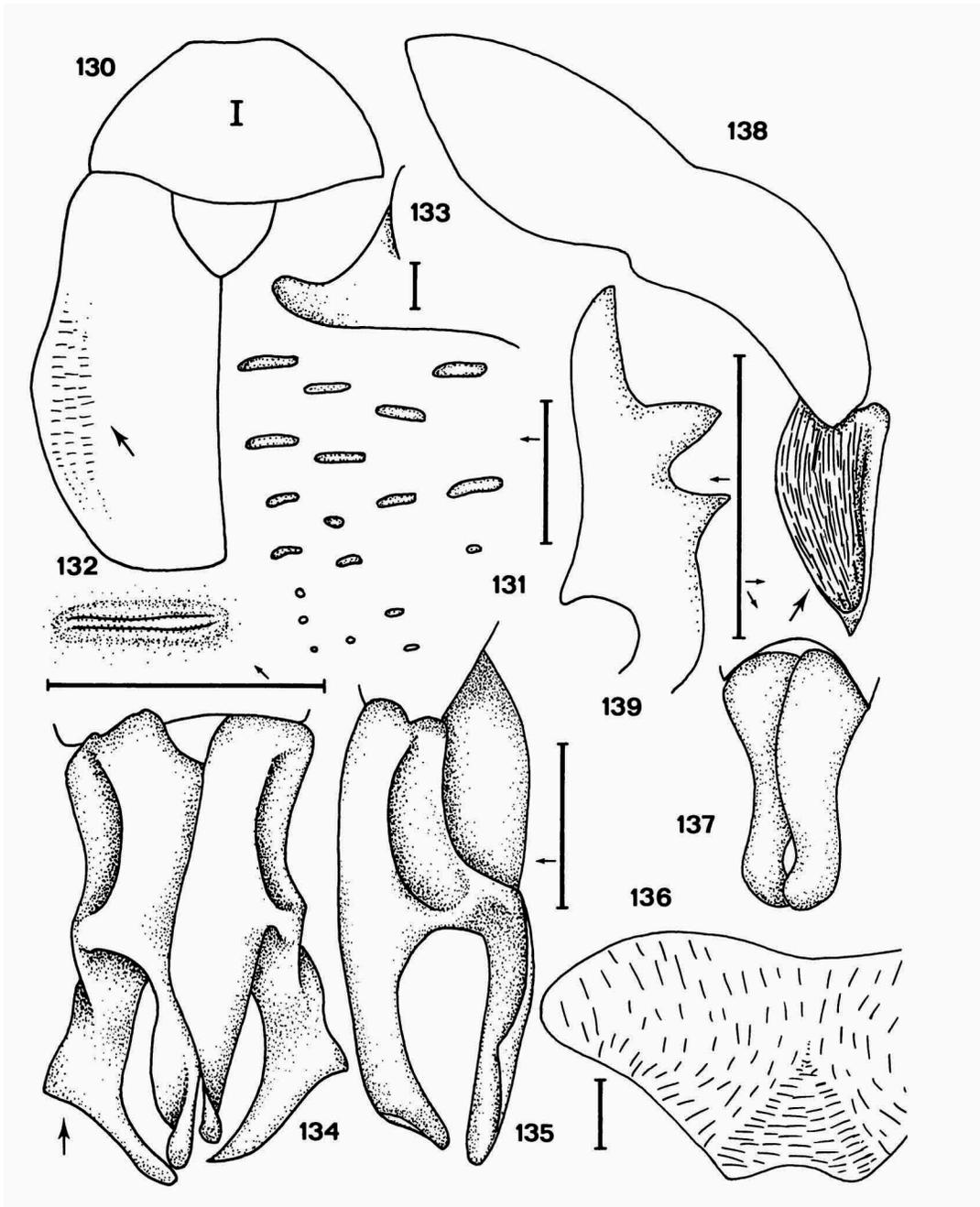
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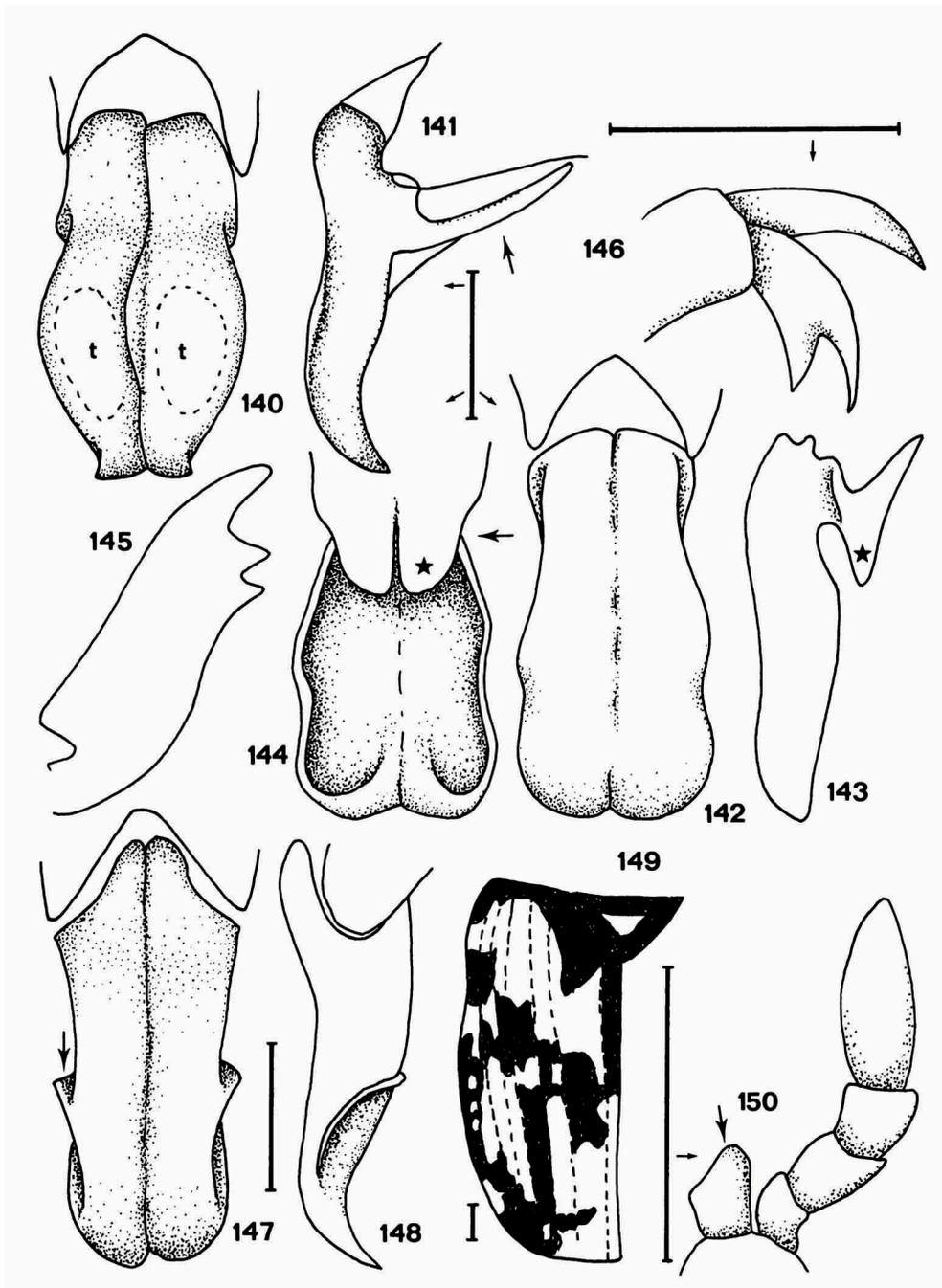
Figs. 114-117. *Parastasia helleri*, Geelvink Bay. 114, Dorsal, 115, right lateral aspects of parameres; 116, ventral, 117, lateral aspects of mesometasternal protrusion. Figs. 118-120. *Parastasia ignorata*, lectotype. 118, Dorsal, 119, right lateral aspects of parameres (d = dorsal); 120, right fore tibia.



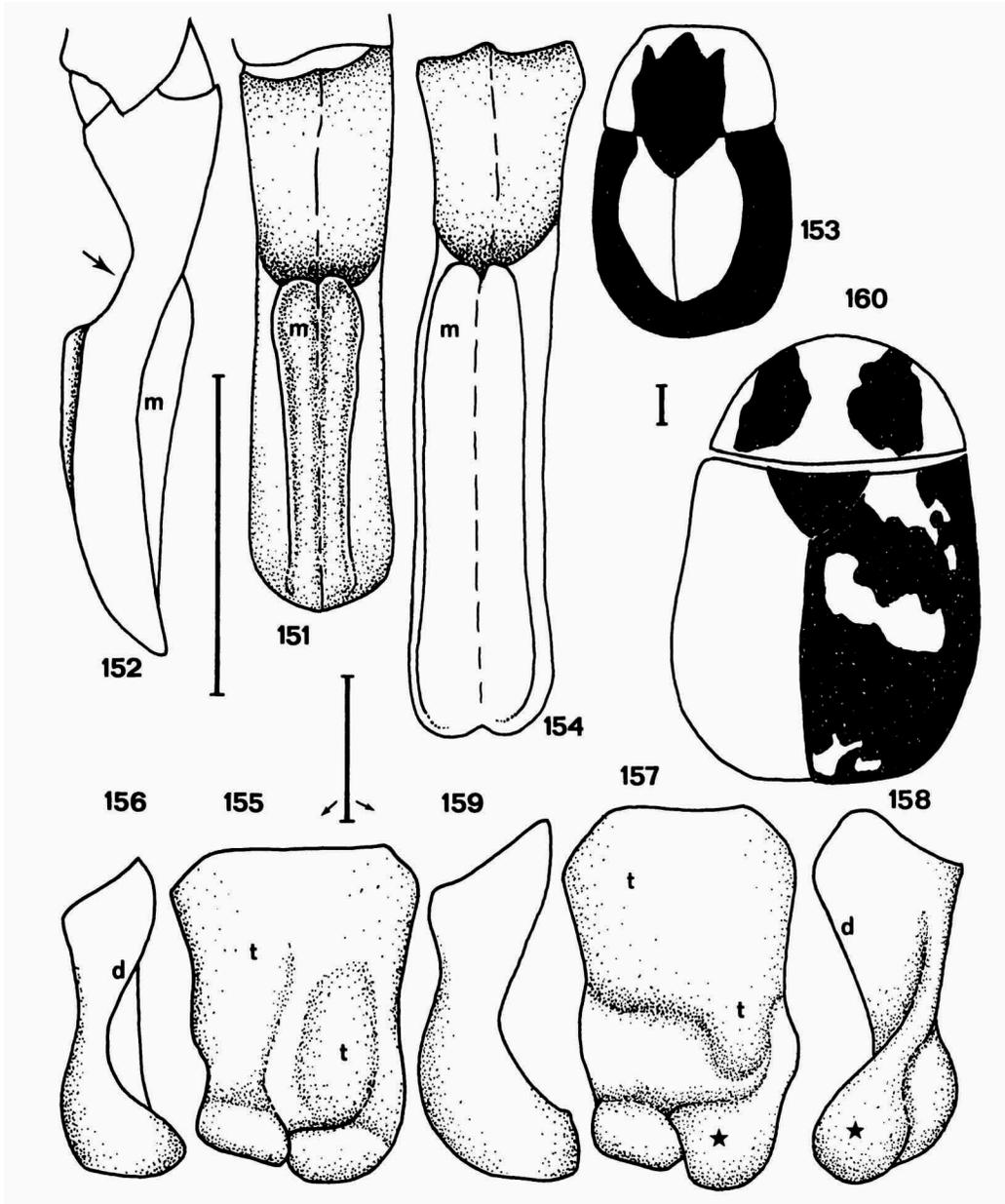
Figs. 121-123. *Parastasia incurva*, Arroyo. 121, Dorsal, 122, left lateral aspects of parameres; 123, external aspect of right middle tarsus. Figs. 124-127. *Parastasia indica*, Bhootan. 124, Dorsal, 125, 126, left lateral aspects of parameres (d = dorsal); 127, profile of clypeus and frons. Figs. 128-129. *Parastasia intermedia*, lectotype. 128, Dorsal, 129, right lateral aspects of parameres.



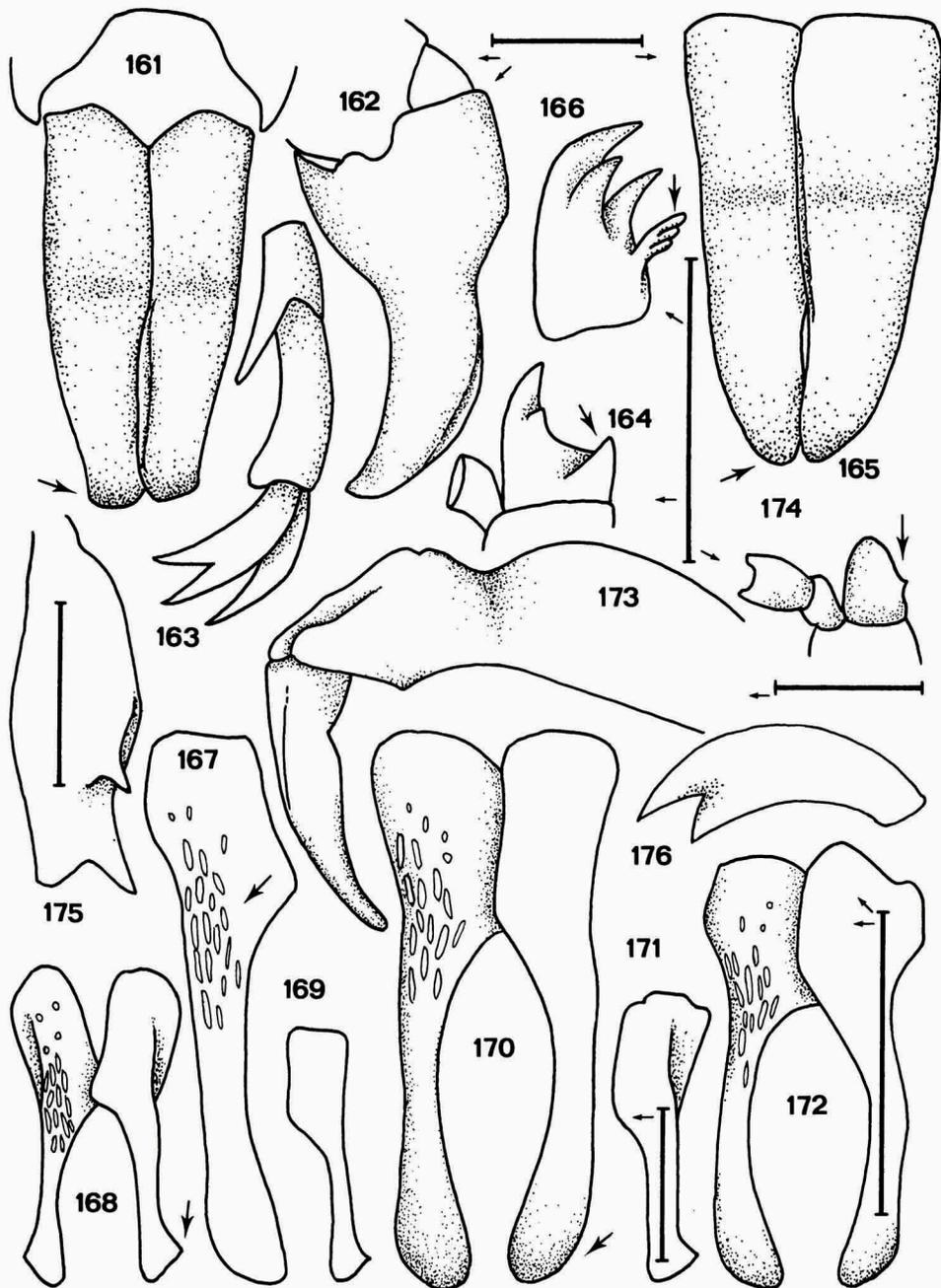
Figs. 130-133. *Parastasia kinibalensis*, holotype. 130, Dorsal surface, with striolation, 131, 132, details of striolation; 133, lateral aspect of mesometasternal protrusion. Figs. 134-136. *Parastasia klossi*, Taiping. 134, Dorsal, 135, right lateral aspects of parameres; 136, direction of rugules in pygidium, ♀. Figs. 137-139. *Parastasia kraatzi*, lectotype. 137, Dorsal, 138, left lateral aspects of parameres; 139, right fore tibia.



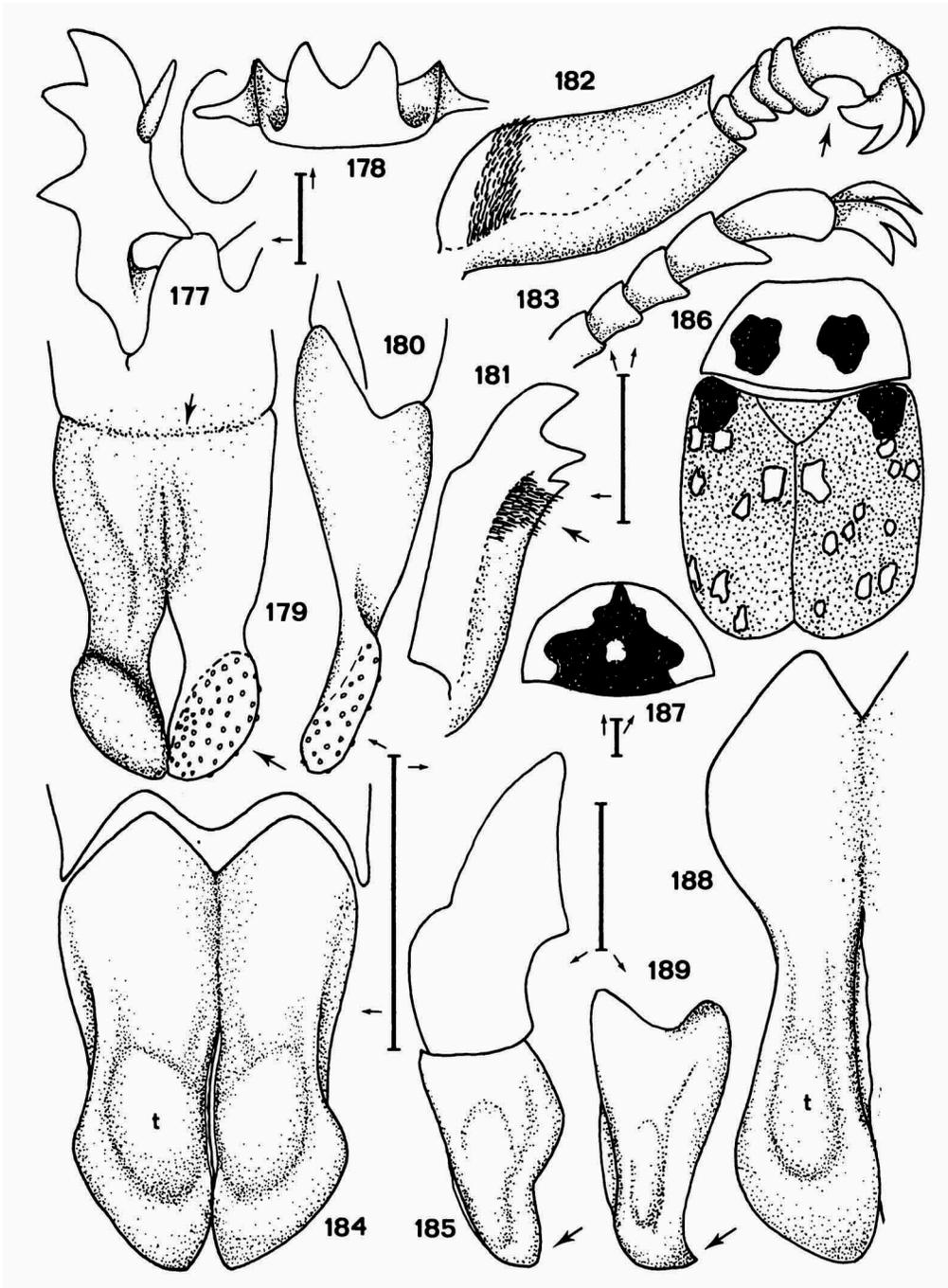
Figs. 140-141. *Parastasia laratina*, lectotype. 140, Dorsal, 141, right lateral aspects of parameres. Figs. 142-146. *Parastasia lobata*, holotype. 142, Dorsal, 143, right lateral, 144, ventral aspects of parameres; 145, right fore tibia; 146, external aspect of left middle claws. Figs. 147-150. *Parastasia maluku*, holotype. 147, Dorsal, 148, right lateral aspects of parameres; 149, elytral pattern; 150, ventral aspect of left galea and palpus.



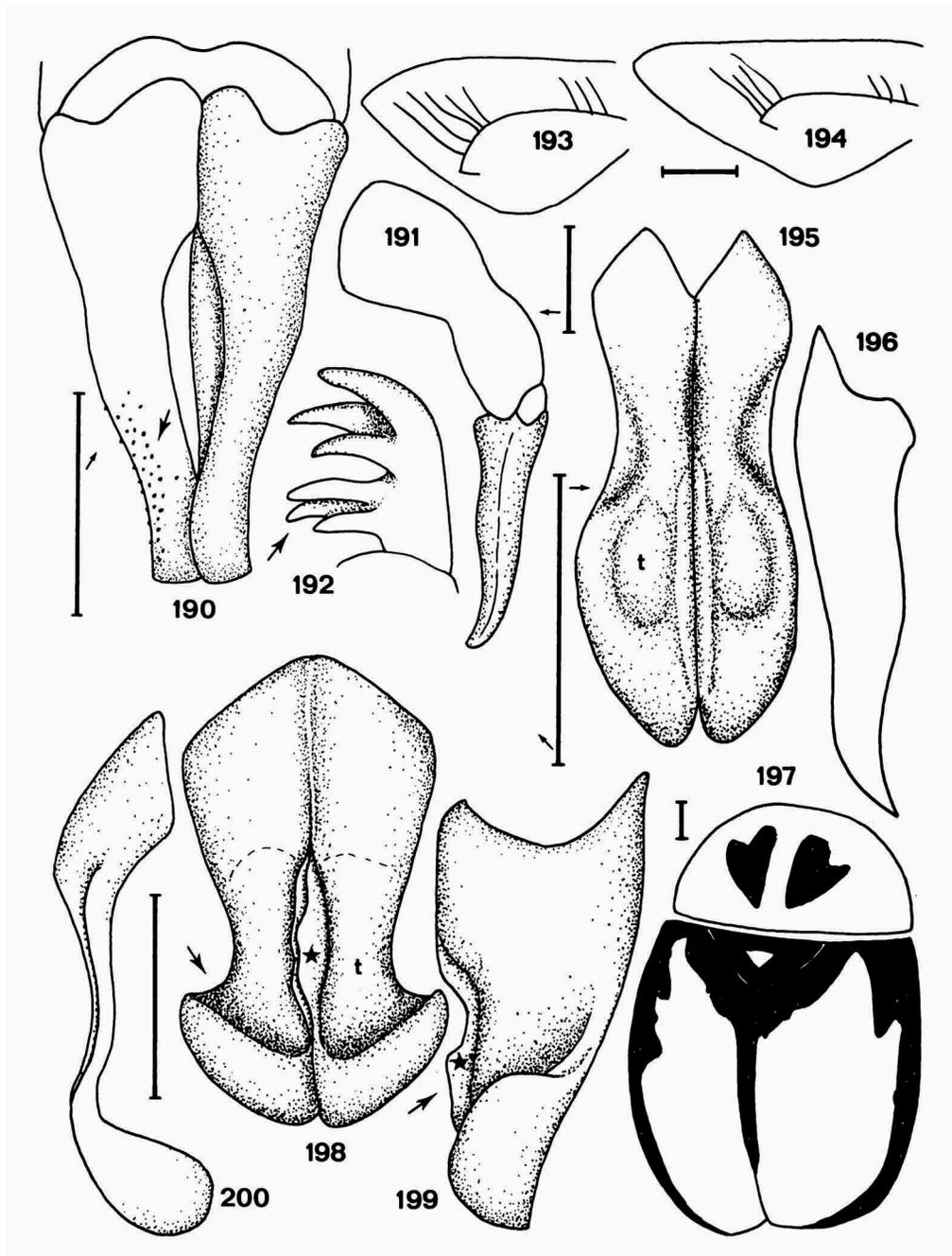
Figs. 151-154. *Parastasia marginata*, Andai. 151, Dorsal, 152, right lateral aspects of parameres; 153, dorsal pattern; 154, dorsal aspect of parameres, specimen from Western Highlands. Figs. 155-156. *Parastasia marmorata marmorata*, Waigeu. 155, Dorsal, 156, left lateral aspects of parameres (d = dorsal). Figs. 157-160. *Parastasia marmorata discophora*, Celebes. 157, Dorsal, 158, right, 159, left lateral aspects of parameres; 160, dorsal pattern, ♀, holotype.



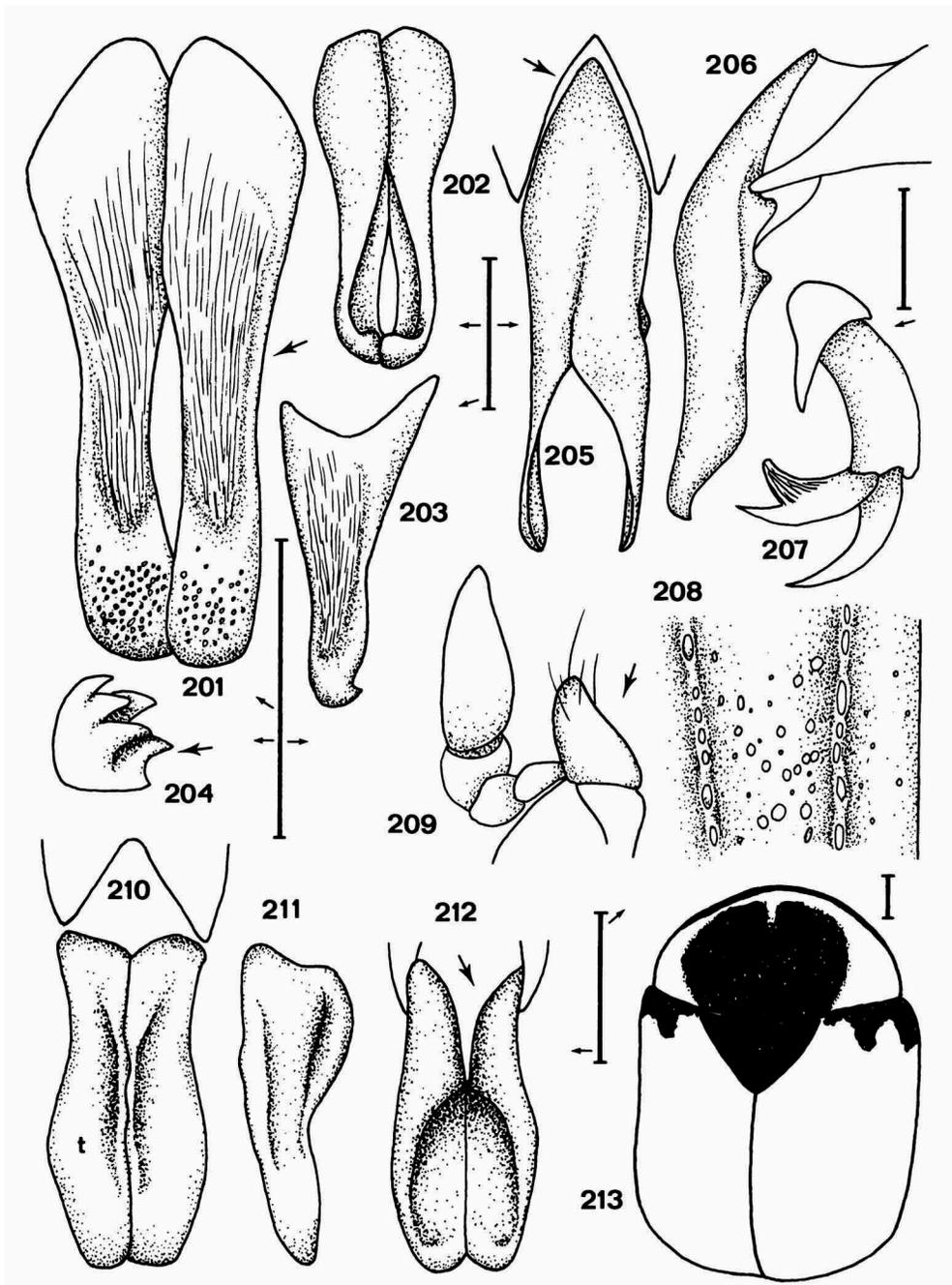
Figs. 161-164. *Parastasia melanocephala*, Java. 161, Dorsal, 162, left lateral aspects of parameres; 163, terminal segments of left middle tarsus; 164, ventral aspect of right galea. Figs. 165-166. *Parastasia melanocephaloides*, holotype. 165, Dorsal aspect of parameres; 166, ventral aspect of right galea. Figs. 167-176. *Parastasia montrouzieri*. 167-172, Dorsal aspects of parameres, specimens from Ambrym (167), Owoarra (168, paratype of *P. lutea*), New Hebrides unspecified (169), New Britain (170), Sibil (171), Geelvink Bay (172); 173, right lateral aspect of parameres; 174, ventral aspect of right galea, ♂, Western Highlands; 175, lateral aspect of left middle tibia; 176, external middle claw, Owoarra.



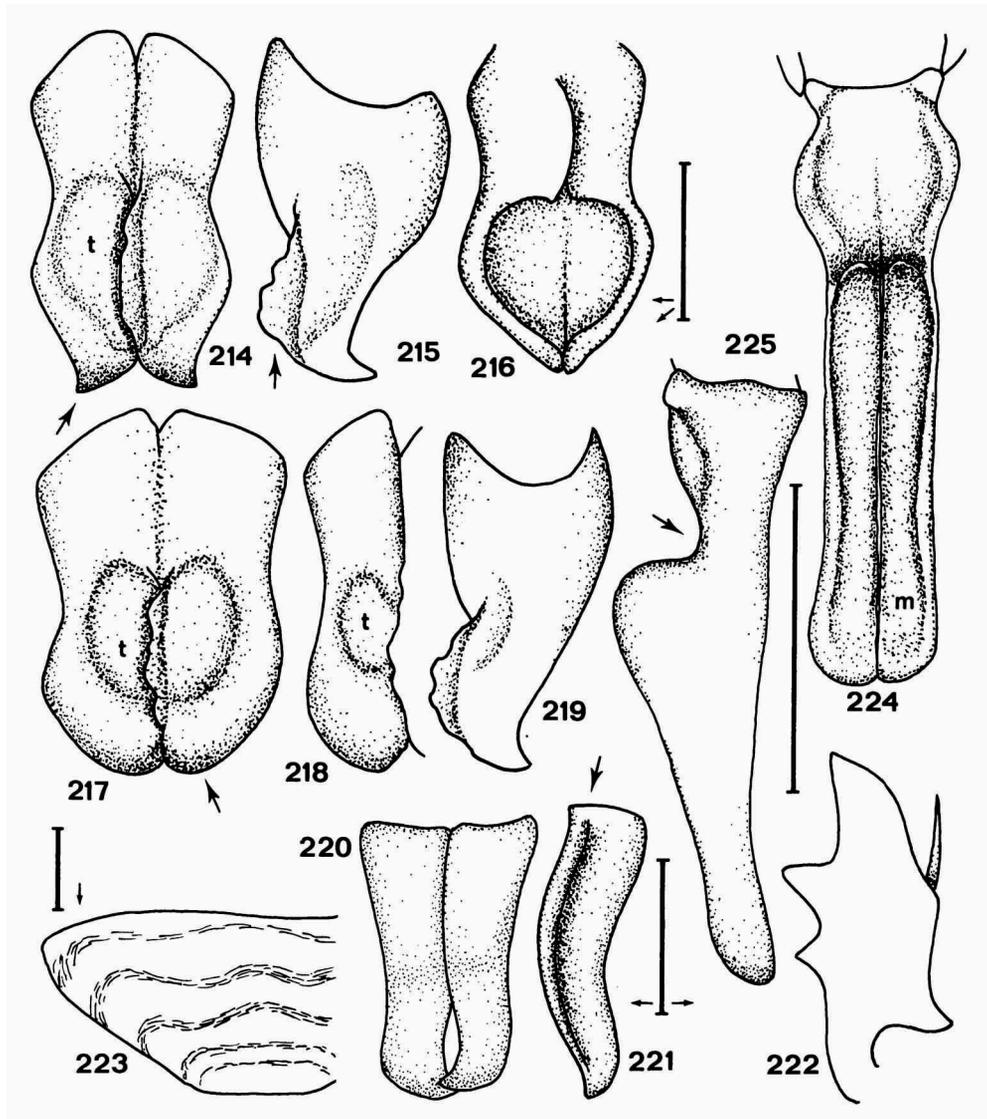
Figs. 177-178. *Parastasia moseri*, holotype. 177, Left fore tibia; 178, frontal aspect of clypeal denticles. Figs. 179-183. *Parastasia moultoni*, Sumatra. 179, Dorsal, 180, left lateral aspects of parameres; 181, right fore tibia; 182, external aspect of left middle leg; 183, external aspect of left hind tarsus. Dense tibial setosity only partly drawn. Figs. 184-187. *Parastasia nigriceps* subsp. *nigriceps*, Boac. 184, Dorsal, 185, right lateral aspect of parameres; 186, 187, dorsal patterns. Figs. 188-189. *Parastasia nigriceps* subsp. *inconstans*, Duke of York Island. 188, Dorsal, 189, right lateral aspects of parameres.



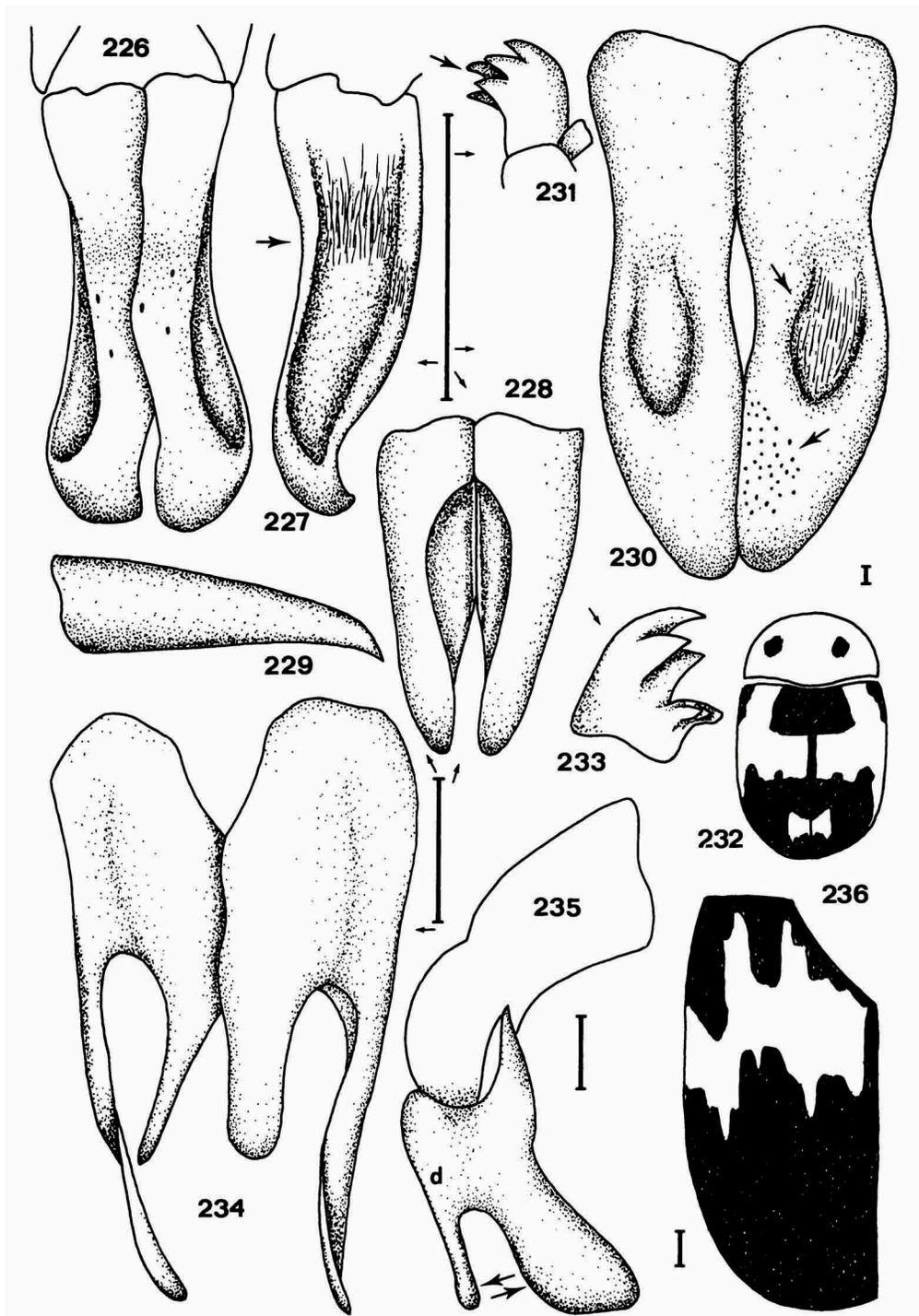
Figs. 190-194. *Parastasia nigripennis*, holotype. 190, Dorsal, 191, left lateral aspects of parameres; 192, dorsal aspect of right galca; 193, contour and profile of pygidium, ♂, setosity partly drawn, 194, same, ♀. Figs. 195-197. *Parastasia nigromaculata*, holotype. 195, Dorsal, 196, right lateral aspects of parameres; 197, dorsal pattern. Figs. 198-200. *Parastasia nigroscutellata*, lectotype. 198, Dorsal, 199, right lateral, 200, ventral aspects of parameres.



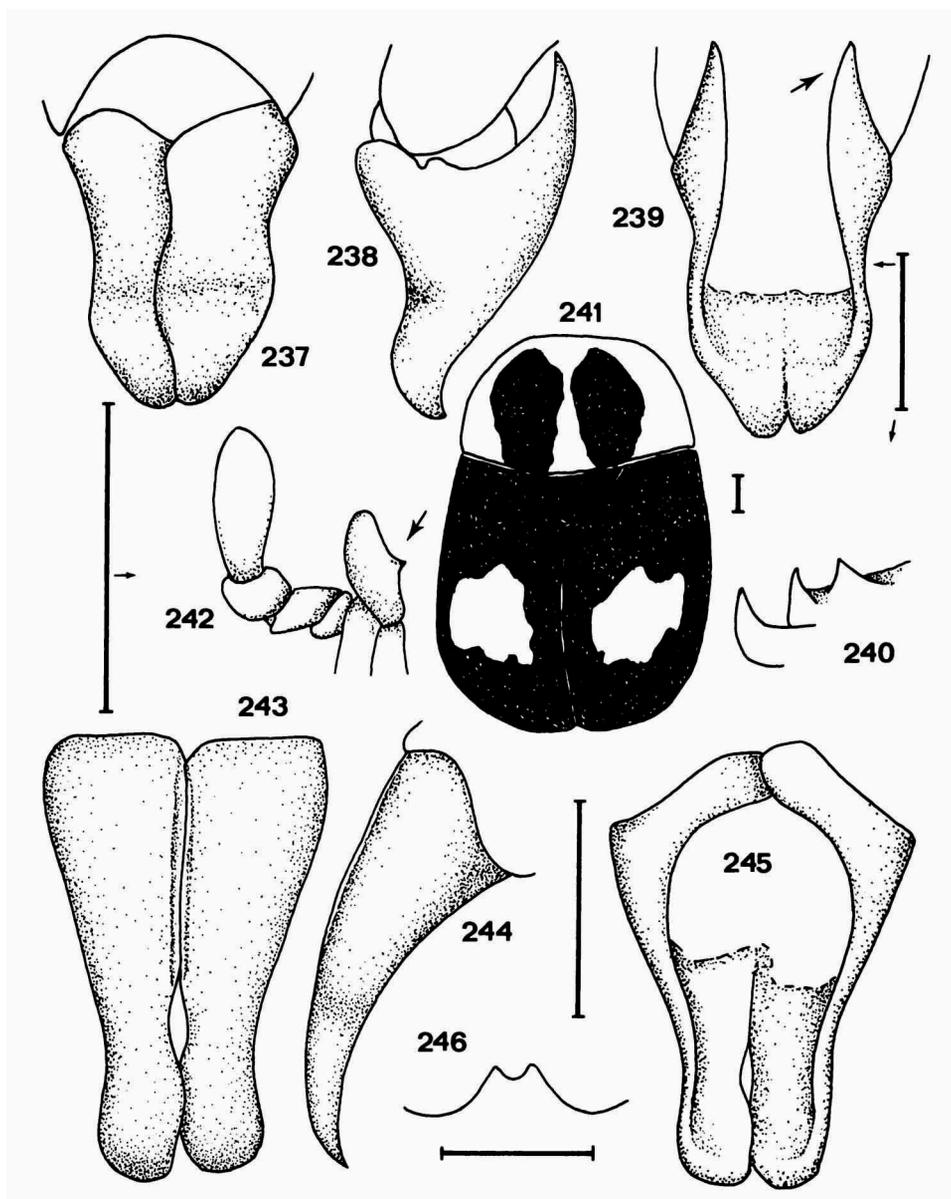
Figs. 201-204. *Parastasia novoguineensis*, holotype. 201, Dorsal, 202, ventral, 203, right lateral aspects of parameres; 204, ventral aspect of right galea. Figs. 205-209. *Parastasia oberthueri*, Tam Dao. 205, Dorsal, 206, right lateral aspects of parameres; 207, terminal segments of left middle tarsus; 208, elytral sculpture near scutellum; 209, ventral aspect of right palpus and galea, most setae omitted. Figs. 210-213. *Parastasia pascoei*, paralectotype. 210, Dorsal, 211, right lateral, 212, ventral aspects of parameres; 213, dorsal pattern.



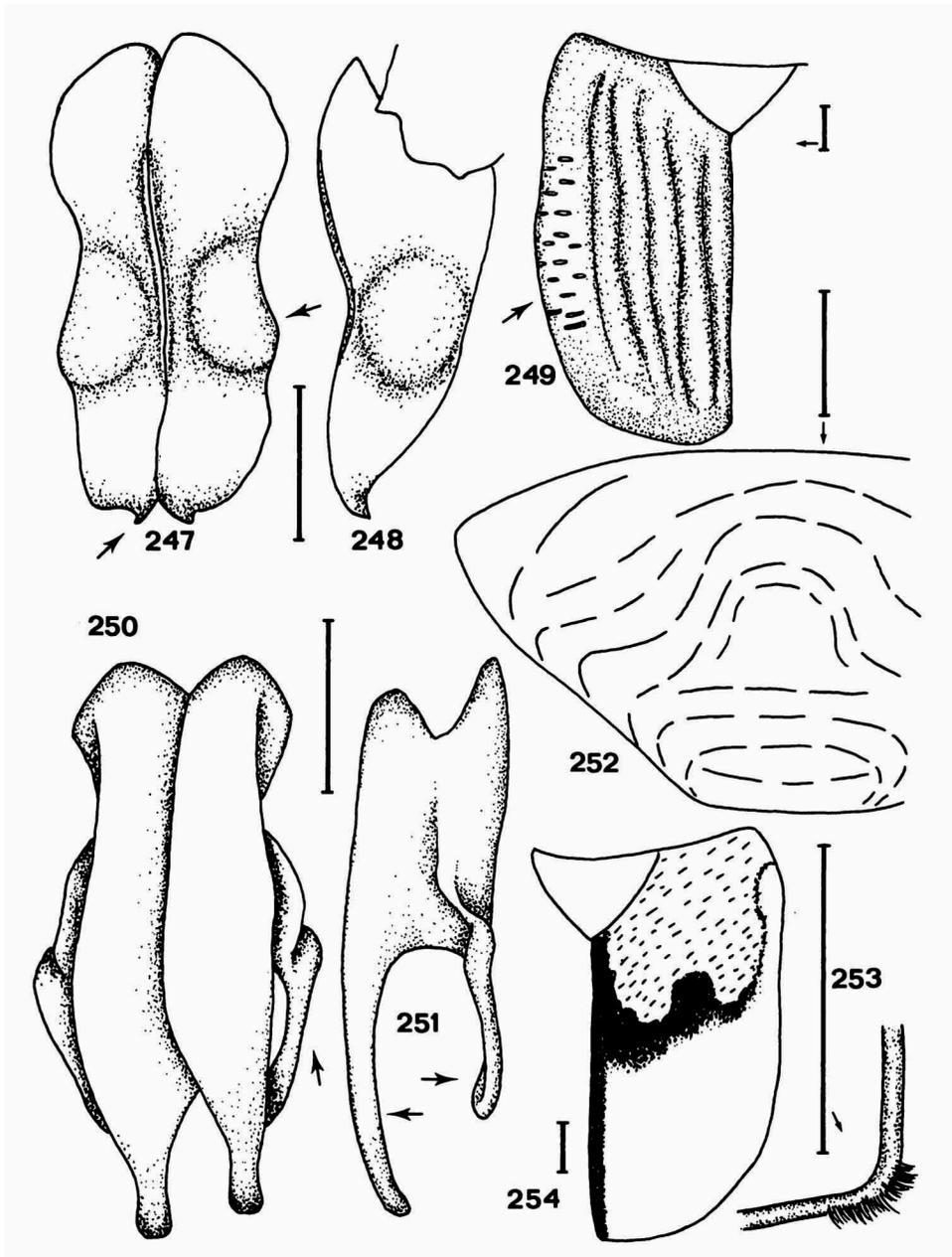
Figs. 214-219. *Parastasia percheroni*. 214, Dorsal, 215, right lateral, 216, ventral aspects of parameres (Ambrym, "north", see text); 217, dorsal (New Caledonia), 218, dorsal (Aneityum), 219, right lateral (Aneityum) aspects of parameres. Figs. 220-223. *Parastasia polita*, Laut Tador. 220, Dorsal, 221, left lateral aspects of parameres; 222, left fore tibia; 223, direction of rugules in pygidium. Figs. 224-225. *Parastasia punctulata*, lectotype. 224, Dorsal, 225, right lateral aspects of parameres.



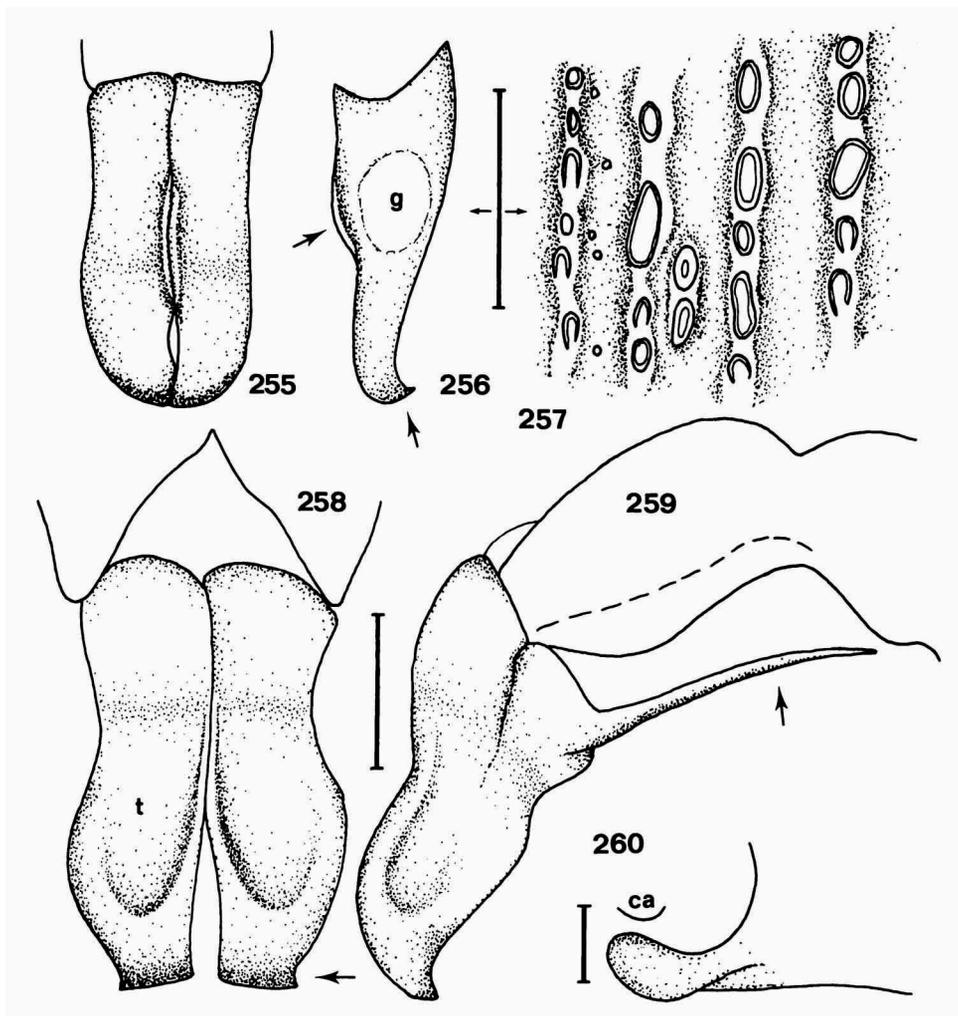
Figs. 226-227. *Parastasia quadrimaculata*, Java. 226, Dorsal, 227, right lateral aspects of parameres, rugulation partly drawn. Figs. 228-229. *Parastasia ruficollis*, paralectotype. 228, Dorsal, 229, left lateral aspects of parameres. Figs. 230-231. *Parastasia rufolimbata*. 230, Dorsal aspect of parameres, specimen from Guadalcanal; 231, ventral aspect of left galea, lectotype. Figs. 232-233. *Parastasia rufonigra*, holotype. 232, Dorsal pattern; 233, ventral aspect of right galea. Figs. 234-236. *Parastasia rufopicta*, Than Moi. 234, Dorsal, 235, right lateral aspects of parameres (d = dorsal); 236, elytral pattern, σ , Bhootan.



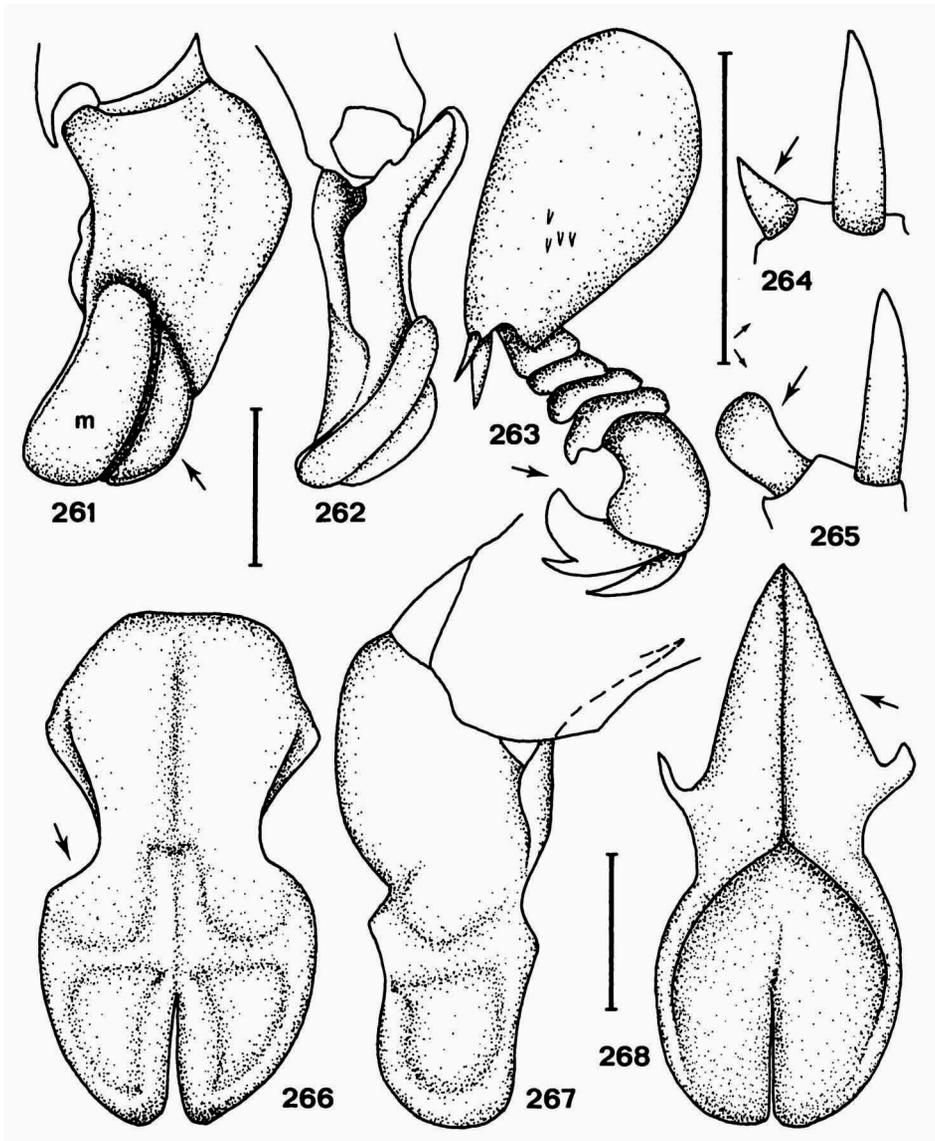
Figs. 237-239. *Parastasia selangorica*, holotype. 237, Dorsal, 238, right lateral, 239, ventral aspects of parameres. Figs. 240-242. *Parastasia stella*, holotype. 240, Profile of mandible, clypeus, frons; 241, dorsal pattern; 242, dorsal aspect of left galea and palpus. Figs. 243-246. *Parastasia sulcata*, holotype. 243, Dorsal, 244, right lateral, 245, ventral aspects of parameres; 246, frontal aspect of clypeal denticles on lamina.



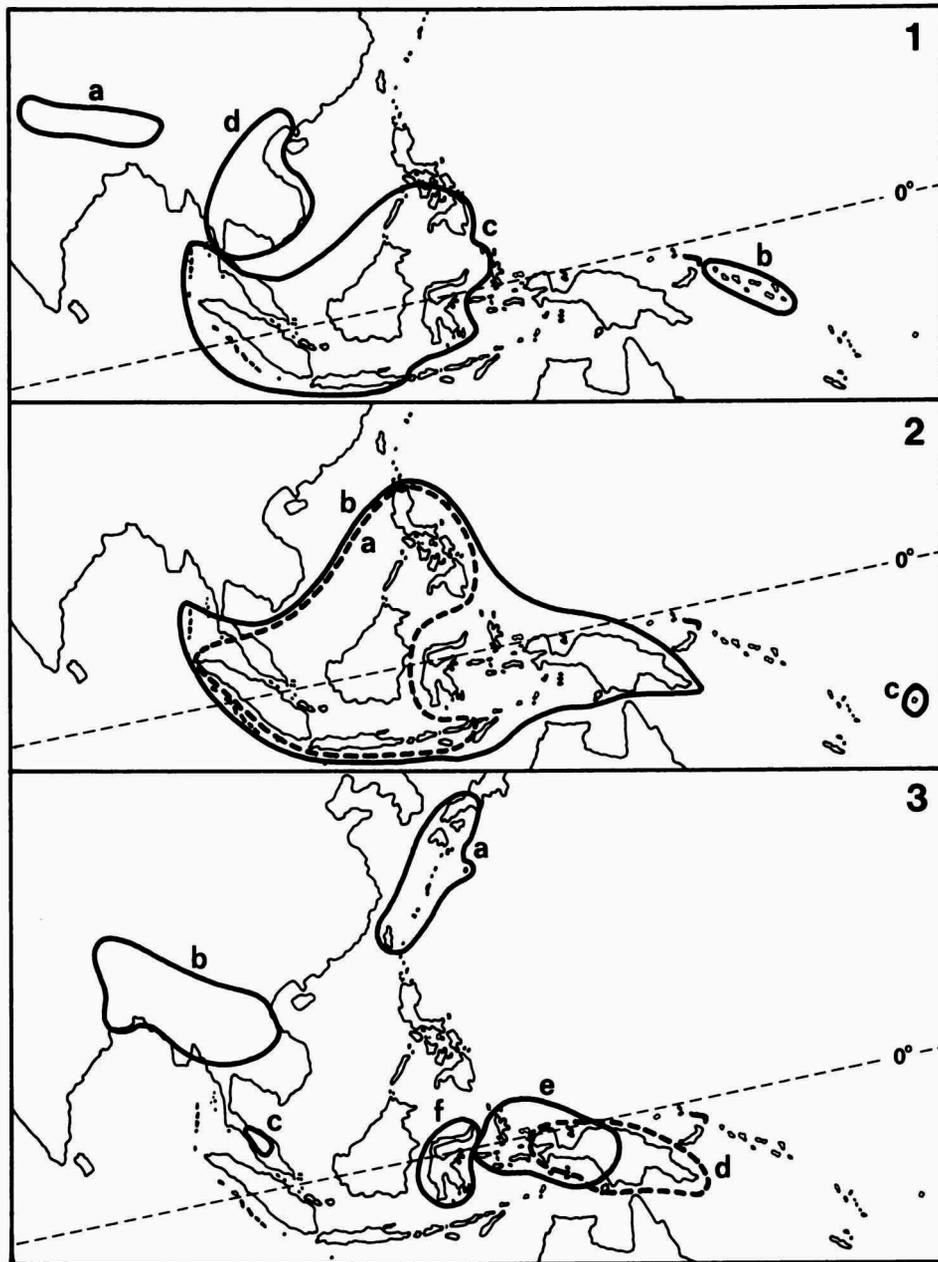
Figs. 247-249. *Parastasia sulcipennis*, Chandhkira. 247, Dorsal, 248, right lateral aspects of parameres; 249, left elytron, not all transverse grooves drawn, ♀, Lakhon. Figs. 250-254. *Parastasia sumbawana*, Timor. 250, Dorsal, 251, right lateral aspects of parameres; 252, direction of rugules in pygidium; 253, sutural angle of left elytron, in one ♀ only; 254, elytral pattern, lectotype.



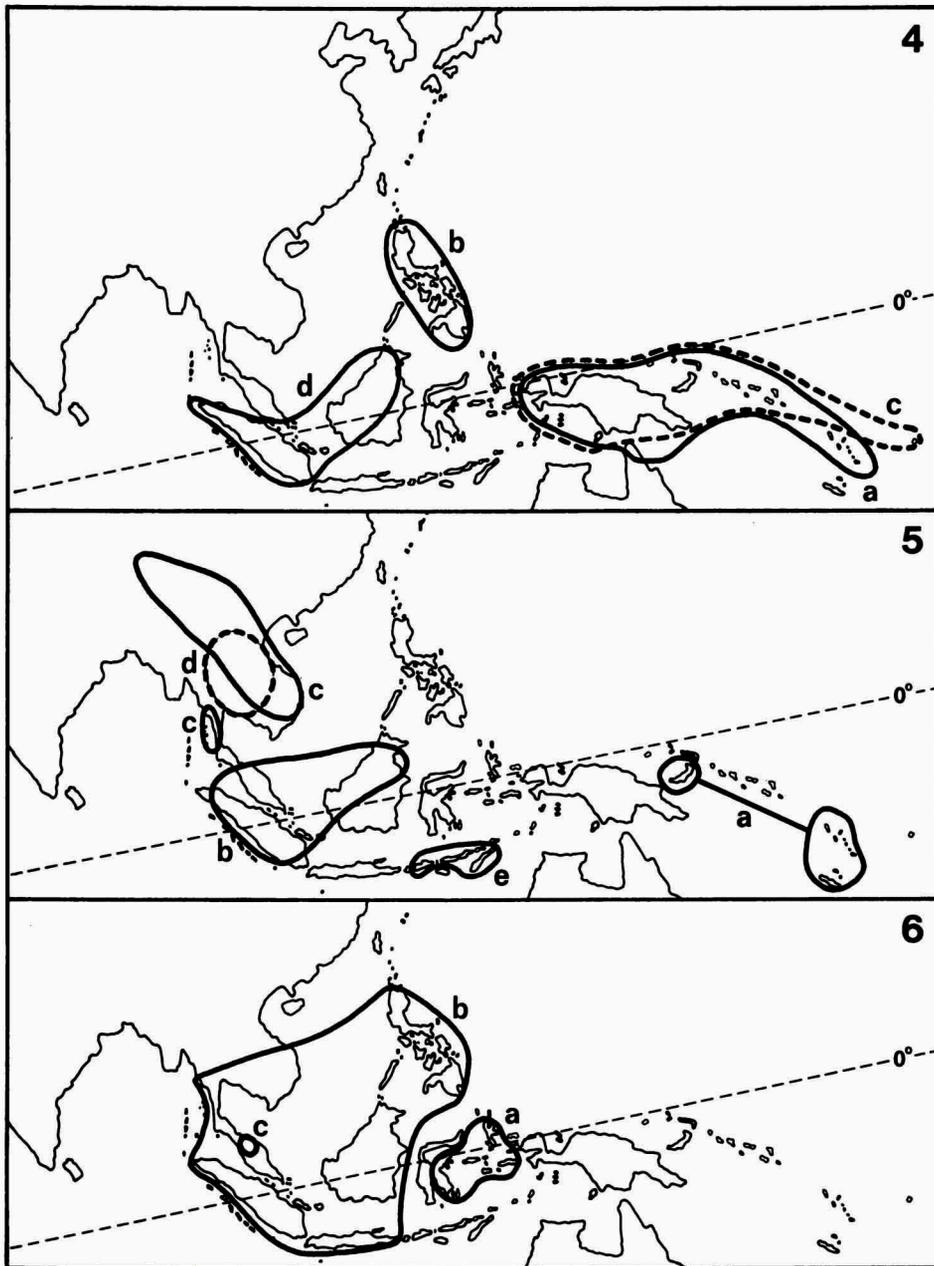
Figs. 255-257. *Parastasia terraereginae*, paratype. 255, Dorsal, 256, right lateral aspects of parameres (g = microgranulate); 257, sculpture in centre of left elytron. Figs. 258-259. *Parastasia vittata*, lectotype. 258, Dorsal, 259, right lateral aspects of parameres. Fig. 260. *Parastasia wallacea*, holotype. Lateral aspect of mesometasternal protrusion (ca = fore coxa).



Figs. 261-265. *Parastasia westwoodii*, holotype of *P. sordida*. 261, Dorsal, 262, left lateral aspects of parameres; 263, external aspect of left middle leg, only some setae drawn; 264, apical spurs of hind tibia of ♀, 265, same of ♀ *P. obscura*. Figs. 266-268. *Parastasia xanthopyga*, paratype. 266, Dorsal, 267, right lateral, 268, ventral aspects of parameres.



Map 1-3. Approximate distribution of *Parastasia*. 1a, *P. alternata*, 1b, *P. assimilis*, 1c, *P. bimaculata*, 1d, *P. birmana*; 2a, *P. burmeisteri*, 2b, *P. confluens*, 2c, *P. dolens*; 3a, *P. ferrieri*, 3b, *P. indica*, 3c, *P. klossi*, 3d, *P. marginata*, 3e, *P. marmorata marmorata*, 3f, *P. marmorata discophora*.



Map 4-6. Approximate distribution of *Parastasia*. 4a, *P. montrouzieri*, 4b, *P. nigriceps nigriceps*, 4c, *P. nigriceps inconstans*, 4d, *P. nigripennis*; 5a, *P. percheroni*, 5b, *P. punctulata*, 5c, *P. rufopicta*, 5d, *P. sulcipennis*, 5e, *P. sumbawana*; 6a, *P. vittata*, 6b, *P. westwoodii*, 6c, *P. xanthopyga*.