

**A contribution to knowledge of genus *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, 1874 with descriptions of new species (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea: Cetoniinae)**

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**Taxonomy, new species, new distribution records, Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Cetoniinae, Lomapterini, *Ischiopsopha*, Austral-Papuan Region**

**Abstract.** Five new species and one new subspecies of *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.), respectively, *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *hyla detanii* ssp. nov. from Aru archipelago (Indonesia), *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *lata* sp. nov. and *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *nigropurpurea* sp. nov. from West Papua (Indonesia), *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *magnifica* sp. nov. from Misima Island (Papua New Guinea), *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *vellalavellaensis* sp. nov. and *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *schaarsmidti* sp. nov. from Makira and Vella Lavella Islands (Solomon Islands) are described, compared and illustrated. Distribution areas of some species are discussed and corrected, new distributional records are given for some species.

## INTRODUCTION

*Ischiopsopha* is currently placed in the subtribe Lomapterina of the tribe Schizorhinini (Krikken 1984, Allard 1995). The genus recently accommodates 78 species and 18 subspecies (Jákl unpublished data) split in two subgenera *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, 1874 and *Homeopsopha* Schurhoff, 1934. Two main revisional works have been provided for the group (Mikšič 1978 and Allard 1995). Other works are partial, but very useful (Krikken 1983 and Willemstein 1971), other more recently published works usually add new species, sometimes from very remote areas (Delpont 1995, Rigout et al. 1997, Alexis et al. 2000, (Audureau 2000, Antoine 2004, Krajcik et al. 2007, Devecis 2008, Delpont 2009, Mitter 2012). In contrary with second large genus of Lomapterina, respectively *Lomaptera* Gory-Percheron, 1833 which is definitely in need of complete revision, taxonomy of *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) is relatively more clear. In this manuscript only the nominotypical subgenus is discussed. Five new species and one new subspecies are added, some faunistic data are discussed and distributional areas corrected.

*Ischiopsopha* was established by Gestro (1874) with the type species *Cetonia bifasciata* Quoy et Gaimard, 1824, distributed in Papua New Guinea mainland. It is New Guinea where the diversity of species is highest. Some species can be found west of New Guinea island either in nearby islands surrounding the main island or across Indonesian Moluccas, usually with species endemic to every island. More species are distributed across the vast area east of New Guinea mainland and Solomon Islands. Few species can be found in northern parts of Australia.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

- BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;  
JLCP private collection of Jean-Philippe Legrand, Paris, France;  
KSCT private collection of Kaoru Sakai, Tokyo, Japan;  
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;  
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;  
RMNH Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the Netherlands;  
SJCP private collection of Stanislav Jákl, Praha, Czech Republic;  
ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany.

Specimens of newly described species are provided with red and yellow printed labels, red for HOLOTYPUS, yellow for PARATYPUS. Each holotype or paratype label is provided with sex symbol, number of paratype (in paratype label) and words St. Jákl det. 2013. Label data are cited for the material examined, individual labels are indicated by a double slash (//), individual lines of every label by a single slash (/). Author's remarks and additional comments are placed in brackets: (p)- preceding data are printed, (h)- preceding data are handwritten.

## TAXONOMY

### *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *hyla detanii* ssp. nov.

(Figs 1-5)

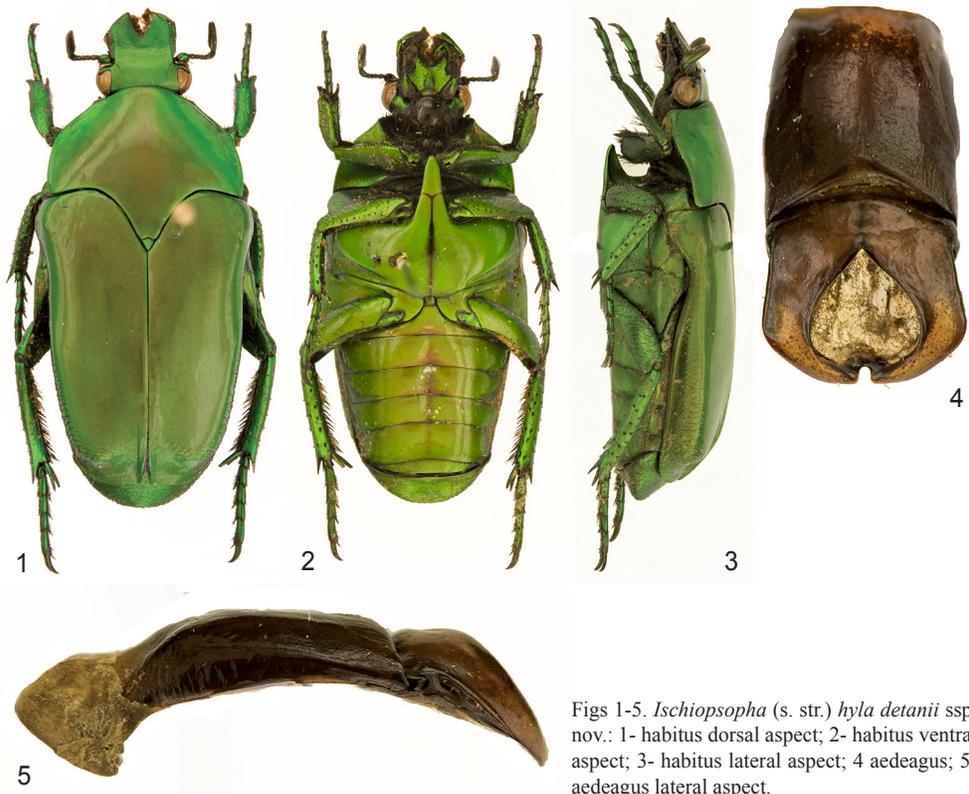
**Type locality.** Indonesia, SE Moluccas, Aru Islands.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂)labelled: Indonesia, SE Moluccas/ARU ISLANDS, 8.2002/LOCAL COLLECTORS, (SJCP). Paratypes (Nos. 1-6, ♂♂, No. 7, ♀) labelled same as holotype, (SJCP); (No. 8, ♂, No. 9, ♀) labelled: INDONESIA, S Moluccas/ ARU ISLAND, 12/99 (h)/ Local collector, (SJCP); (No. 10, ♂, No. 11, ♀) labelled: Ind. SE Moluccas/ ARU ISLANDS/ Local coll., 11/2000 (h), (SJCP); (No. 12, ♂) labelled: Indonesia, East Moluccas/ ARU ISLANDS, 11.2000/ Local collectors, (SJCP); (No. 13, ♀) labelled: Indonesia, SE Moluccas/ ARU ISLS., 8.2002/ local collectors lgt., (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Body length 27.5 mm (excluding pygidium), maximum humeral width 12.0 mm. Body shape almost parallel-elongate, elytra gently narrowing to apex, colouration olive green with mild lustre.

**Head.** Grass green, parallel-sided with mild lustre. Punctuation fine and simple, interspaces large, especially on frons. Punctuation of clypeus denser compared to frons. Fine micropunctuation also present and uniformly distributed throughout total length. Side declivity clearly visible from above. Clypeus unbordered, mid incision very deep and sharp. Scapus green, the rest of antennae blackish. Stalk longer than club.

**Pronotum.** Grassy green with mild lustre by sides, olive green and much less shining in mid part. Laterally with border, almost reaching posterolateral margins. Shortly in front of anterolateral margins with shallow emargination. Punctuation very thin, uniformly distributed. Micropunctuation denser, but also rather thin.



Figs 1-5. *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *hyla detanii* ssp. nov.: 1- habitus dorsal aspect; 2- habitus ventral aspect; 3- habitus lateral aspect; 4 aedeagus; 5- aedeagus lateral aspect.

Scutellar shield. Very small, light green, triangled, impunctate.

Elytra. Dark green to olive green, except of lighter lateral sides. Shape rather parallel, from anterior half gently narrowing to elytra apex. Apex and posterior third of lateral sides with not very dense, but densely developed striolation. Few smaller striolae adjoin sutural ridge approximately in its posterior quarter. Humeral calli completely flattened, apical calli distinctly developed and deeply striolate. Rest of elytra glabrous, but very fine micropunctuation present. Sutural ridge very flat, impunctate, shortly in front of apex very obtusely elevated with rather sharp termination shortly behind elytra apex.

Pygidium. Large, grassy green with densely and uniformly developed deep striolation.

Venter. Abdomen green with silvery lustre, medial furrow distinctly and rather deeply developed. Punctuation missing. Margins of each abdominal segment blackish. Metasternum coloured as abdomen, also with similar lustre and impunctate. Mesometasternal process green, shining, sharply developed, the tip reaching level of procoxae. Prosternum and mentum darker, covered with deep wrinkles and dark brown to black setation.

Legs. Of medium length, dark green, tarsi dark green to black. Protibia bidentate, second teeth very obtuse. Meso- and metatibia with short blackish setation.

Genitalia. (Figs 4-5) Similar to nominotypical subspecies, apex wider and more obtusely terminated.

**Variability.** Paratypes very similar to holotype, colouration of some paratypes lighter. Size 26-27.5 mm. In other aspects same as holotype.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Size 25.5-27.0 mm. Generally wider and more robust. Abdominal impression missing. Protibia wider, shorter, tridentate. Antennae shorter. In punctuation, striolation and colouration similar to males.

**Differential diagnosis.** Main difference between the nominotypical and newly described subspecies is in dorsal colouration and lustre, which is light to grassy green with very strong lustre in the nominotypical population, but dark green to olive green, with only mild lustre in the newly described subspecies. The size is also rather significant, 27-30 mm in nominotypical population, but only 26-27.5 mm in population from Aru Islands. Striation of elytra apex and lateral margins of the newly described subspecies is more developed, termination of sutural ridge of the newly described subspecies protruding over elytra apex, but shorter, almost not protruding over elytra apex in the nominotypical one. Paramere apex of the newly described subspecies wider and more obtuse than in the nominotypical one.

**Etymology.** Named after friend and colleague Hiromi Detani (Bali, Indonesia), who organised many expeditions to remote parts of Moluccas, one of it to Aru Islands.

**Distribution.** Indonesia, SE Moluccas, Aru Islands.

***Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *lata* sp. nov.**  
(Figs 6-10)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, West Papua prov., 20 km S of Nabire, 300 m alt.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Indonesia, West Papua/ KALADIRI env., cca 20 km S/ of Nabire, 300 m alt./ I.2009, local collector lgt., (SJCP).

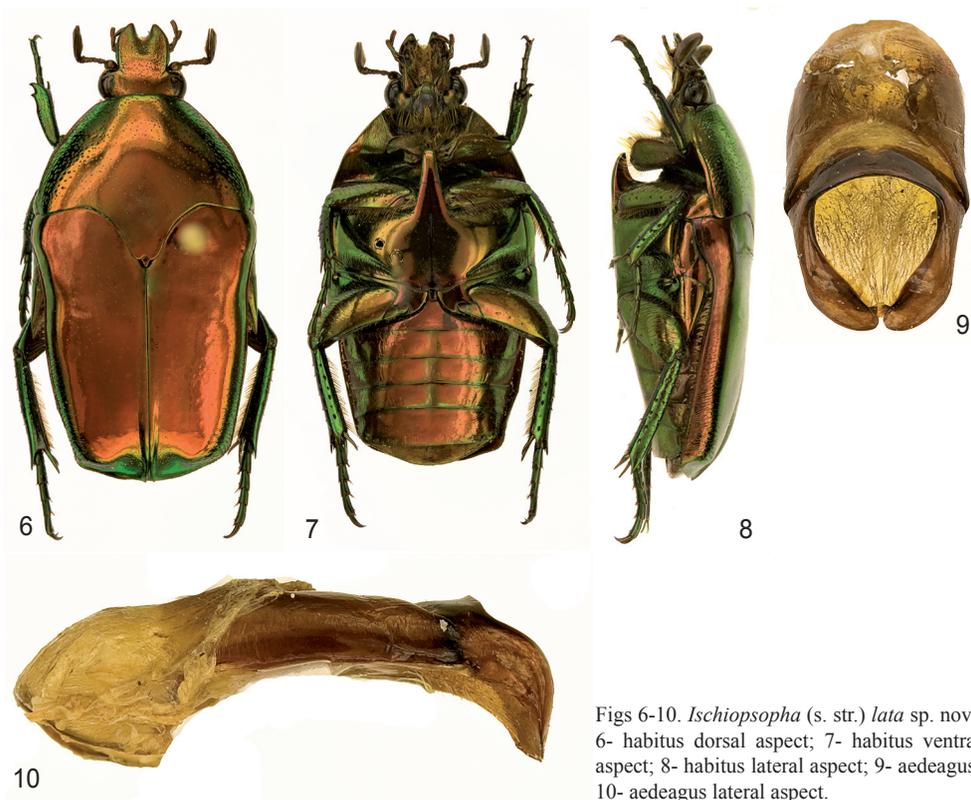
**Description of holotype.** Body short, but wide, rather parallel. Colouration red with very strong golden-metallic reflection. Length 19.4 mm (excluding pygidium), maximum humeral length 10.1mm.

Head. Frons red to green, strongly reflected. Clypeus red with golden reflection. Lateral sides with distinct, but very obtuse and low border. Lateral declivities visible from above. Punctuation of frons simple and denser, combined from circularly shaped simple punctures and dense, oval punctures. Incision of apex deep, but not very sharp. Antennae reddish, club slightly shorter than stalk.

Pronotum. Red with very strong golden lustre. Punctuation present throughout total length, disc and basal lobe with very fine, simple and thin circularly shaped punctures, sides and anterior part with much denser punctuation and differently shaped and sized puncture diameters. Posterolateral margins with large semicircular punctures. Lateral sides with short striolation. Lateral border present, reaching anterolateral and posterolateral margins.

Scutellar shield. Very small, red, strongly reflected, same wide as long, impunctate.

Elytra. Wide and short, humeral width 10.1 mm, length 12.1mm. Colouration red to golden-green (depending on the angle of view), very strongly reflected. Lateral ridge very obtuse, indistinct, generally shape of elytra rather flat. Punctuation of elytron disc reduced



Figs 6-10. *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *lata* sp. nov.:  
 6- habitus dorsal aspect; 7- habitus ventral aspect; 8- habitus lateral aspect; 9- aedeagus;  
 10- aedeagus lateral aspect.

to 3-4 indistinct, very fine puncture lines. Apical third of lateral sides striolate, apex also with few wrinkles. Sutural ridge flat, its apical third obtusely elevated, its termination not very sharp and not protruding over elytra apex. Humeral calli flattened, apical calli low, but distinctly developed. Lateral margins bordered, apex of elytra almost straight.

**Pygidium.** Reddish with metallic reflection, dense striolation uniformly developed.

**Venter.** Abdomen reddish brown with mild metallic lustre. Medial impression broad, but shallow. Each abdominal segment with few straight striolae bearing whitish setae. Metasternum laterally reddish, mid part metallic green, impunctate, setation missing. Posterior third of metasternum with deep and wide transversal, striolate impression developed almost throughout total length (except of mid part). Mesometasternal process sharp and long reaching level of procoxae, its apex gently heading downwards. Prosternum and mentum reddish, striolate, some parts with yellowish setation.

**Legs.** Generally shorter than other species, femurs ginger with striolation, tibia green, tarsi dark green to black. Protibia bidentate with third indistinctly developed teeth. Meso- and metatibia not carinate, terminal spurs long and sharp.

**Genitalia.** Parameres broad with rounded apex (Figs 9-10).

**Variability and sexual dimorphism.** Only male holotype was available for study.

**Differential diagnosis.** Generally there is no species staying near to the newly described one. As most similar can be regarded *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *aurora* Kraatz, 1898 flying in east part of Papua New Guinea. It differs in several aspects: I. Size of the newly described species is smaller (19.4 mm), in *I. aurora* (23-25 mm). II. Elytral punctation of the new species reduced to few indistinct puncture lines, but in *I. aurora* with partially developed punctation. III. Apex of elytra straight in new species, but rounded in *I. aurora*. IV. Parameres of new species wide and robust in front of apex, but in *I. aurora* wide near base and narrow in front of apex.

**Etymology.** Named after unusually developed body shape, which is very short.

**Distribution.** Indonesia, West Papua prov.

***Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *nigropurpurea* sp. nov.**

(Figs 11-15)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, West Papua, Fak Fak district.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Indonesia, SW Irian Jaya/ FAK FAK REG., 1.2005/ local collectors lgt., (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Colouration dark purple to black, shining; oval. Body length (excluding pygidium) 22.2 mm, maximum humeral width 11.0 mm.

Head. Colouration dark purple to black. Apart of apex, parallel with very low and obtuse lateral border. Lateral declivities visible, but rather steep. Punctation uniform, denser in clypeus, diameters of punctures mostly circular, near apex of clypeus some punctures oval. Apical margin of clypeus blackish, incision deep, sharp medially. Antennae black, club almost as long as stalk.

Pronotum. Colouration dark purple to black, margins lighter. Laterally with border reaching anterolateral margin and almost reaching posterolateral margin. Punctation fine and simple, punctures circular. Micropunctation present as well.

Scutellar shield. Almost completely covered with basal lobe of pronotum, very small purple coloured, impunctate, shining.

Elytra. Dark plum to black-purple with much lighter sutural ridge and slightly lighter margins. Moderately shining. Disc flattened, lateral ridge not very distinct. Punctation of disc very fine and simple, irregular. Striation present only in apical third to half of lateral sides and also shortly in front of elytra apex. Humeral calli flattened, apical calli present, but low and obtuse. Sutural ridge moderately elevated in its apical half, its termination not much protruding over elytra apex. Apex of each elytron rounded.

Pygidium. Dark reddish to purple-brown, uniformly, densely striolate with moderate reflection.

Venter. Abdomen purple with bright lustre, lateral margins of each segment blackish with striolation. Anterior and posterior margins of each abdominal segment also black. Abdominal impression moderately deep and wide. Posterior margin of fifth abdominal segment with punctures bearing black setation. Colouration of metasternum much darker, approximately same as colour of dorsum, but its mid part lighter approximately same as colouration of abdomen. Mesometasternal process long, narrow, its apex reaching level of



Figs 11-15. *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *nigropurpurea* sp. nov.: 11- habitus dorsal aspect; 12- habitus ventral aspect; 13- habitus lateral aspect; 14- aedeagus; 15- aedeagus lateral aspect.

procoxae and heads downwards. Colouration of mesometasternal process similar to dark part of metasternum, but apex is much lighter bright purple. Colouration of prosternum and mentum dark plum, all parts with moderately dense striolation and combination of blackish and yellowish setation.

Legs. Dark plum to almost black with moderate purple lustre. Tibia and tarsi moderately long, protibia bidentate, meso- and metatibia with semicircular punctures bearing short, black setae. Terminal spurs of meso- and metatibia medially long and rather sharp.

Genitalia. Parameres are moderately elongate with shallow emargination in front of base. Apex gently rounded (Figs 14-15).

**Sexual dimorphism and variability.** Only holotype male is currently known.

**Differential diagnosis.** The newly described species belongs to, what was called *Aphonia* group by Mikšič. *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *nigropurpurea* sp. nov. might be confused with *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *kuehbandneri* Allard, 1995, from which can be easily distinguished in following aspects: I. Colouration of species described by Allard is completely black, but dark purple to black with bright purple abdomen in the newly described species. II. Punctuation in *I. kuehbandneri* more developed comparing the newly described species. III. Shape of male genitalia in the newly described species is completely different, with parallel margins of parameres. Different area of occurrence is also rather significant.

**Etymology.** Named after dorsal and ventral colouration, very unique among *Ischiopsopha*.

**Distribution.** Indonesia, West Papua prov.

***Ischipsopa* (s. str.) *magnifica* sp. nov.**  
(Figs 16-20)

**Type material.** Papua New Guinea, Misima Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Misima Is./ E Papua New Guinea/ 25.x.2004, (KSCP). Paratype: (No. 1, ♀) labelled: Misima Is. (h)/ PNG (h)/ 23.X. 2004(h), (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Length (excluding pygidium) 22.2 mm, maximum humeral width 11.1mm. Green, shining, very flattened, body almost parallel.

Head. Colouration green, shining. From base widening to apex, lateral border not present, side declivities visible. Punctuation simple, diameters of punctures circular, density much higher on clypeus. Apical margin of clypeus blackish, incision of clypeus broad and deep. Scape green, rest of antennae blackish. Club of antennae moderately long, slightly shorter than stalk.

Pronotum. Bright green with strong golden-reddish reflection. Punctuation very simple and thin, laterally placed punctures larger their concentration denser. Very fine micropunctuation also present throughout total length. Lateral sides with border reaching anterolateral and posterolateral margins. Basal lobe normally developed, its apex with shallow emargination.

Scutellar shield. Very small, triangled, green, impunctate.

Elytra. Bright green with golden-red reflection in large mid part ( size of red-golden area depending on the angle of view). Basal part (including humeral calli) blackish. Basal half with very few simple punctures, apical half striolate. Lateral striolation also developed mainly in apical half. Sutural ridge flat, in apical third very obtusely elevated, not protruding over elytra apex. Humeral calli completely flat, apical calli present, but low and obtuse.

Pygidium. Semicircular, green with strong lustre, uniformly striolate.

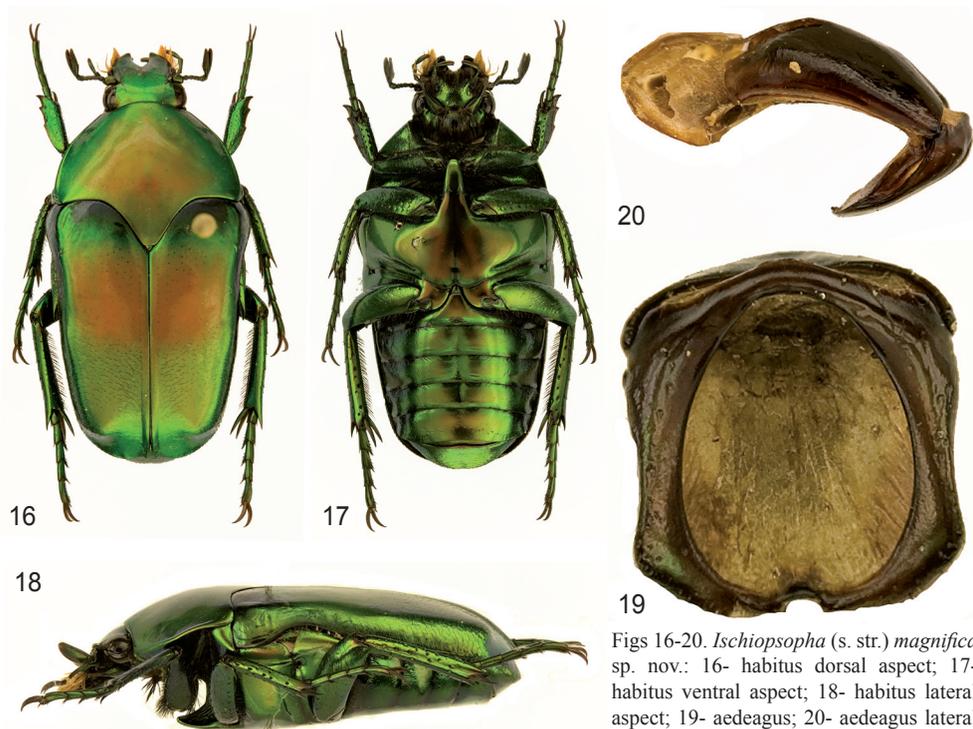
Venter. Abdomen grassy green, reflected. Margins of each segment blackish. Posterior margins of each abdominal segment with thin setation. Metasternum uniformly green, reflected, almost impunctate. Mesometasternal process narrow and long, its apex reaches level of procoxae and heads slightly downwards. Prosternum and mentum darker green, uniformly striolate, bearing black setation, especially on mentum.

Legs. Moderately long, green, reflected. Femurs with striolation. Protibia tridentate, meso- and Metatibia with few semicircular shaped bearing blackish setae.

Genitalia. Paramere margins moderately wide, parallel, apex sharply rounded (Figs 19-20).

**Variability and sexual dimorphism.** The second existing female specimen is similar in size: 21.8mm. Red-golden reflection is reduced to smaller mid part of elytra disc. Red-golden reflection of pronotum is missing. Abdominal impression missing. Protibia tridentate, but posterior tooth is bigger and distinctly closer to mid teeth than in male, in general all tibiae are shorter and more rapid. Punctuation and striolation similar to holotype male.

**Differential diagnosis.** Only *Ischipsopa* (s. str.) *antoinei* Allard, 1995 is currently known from Misima Island. This is a big, robust green species, staying very far from the newly described species. Golden-red reflection of elytra of the newly described species can remind



Figs 16-20. *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *magnifica* sp. nov.: 16- habitus dorsal aspect; 17- habitus ventral aspect; 18- habitus lateral aspect; 19- aedeagus; 20- aedeagus lateral aspect.

of *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *jamesi* Waterhouse, 1876 or *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *ignipennis* Gestro, 1876, however, red colour in elytra part of both described species is not reflection as it is in the newly described species. Under magnification, observing insect from short distance, whole elytron is green without traces of red, which is not in *I. jamesi* and *I. ignipennis*. The size, male genitalia and distributional areas are completely different compared to the newly described species.

**Etymology.** Named after natural beauty and elegance of new species.

**Distribution.** Papua New Guinea, Misima Island.

***Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *vellalavellaensis* sp. nov.**  
(Figs 21-25)

**Type locality.** Solomon Islands, Western Province, Vella Lavella Island, Vonunu village.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Salomonen, Western province/ Vella Lavella, nr VONUNU vill./ 10.iii.-13.iii.2007, 180 m/ local collectors lgt., (SJCP). Paratypes: (Nos. 1-24, 18 ♂♂ SJCP, (1 ♂, BMNH), (1 ♂, JLCP, 1 ♂, KSCT, 1 ♂, MNHN, 1 ♂, NMPC, 1 ♂, ZMHB) labelled: same as holotype; (Nos. 25-37 ♀♀, SJCP) labelled: same as holotype.

**Description of holotype.** Length (excluding pygidium) 25.4 mm, maximum humeral width 12.8 mm. Grassy green with moderate to strong lustre, body oval.

Head. Colouration grassy green, apex of clypeus blackish, from level of scape widening to apex. Frons simply punctate, diameters of punctures medially large with circular shape. Punctuation of clypeus denser, near apex also with short, but dense striolation. Apical incision moderately broad, rather deep. Scape dark green, rest of antennae blackish with ginger setation.

Pronotum. Grassy green, mid and basal parts with olive-brown reflection, invisible from short distance (under magnification). Large part of lateral sides striolate, rest of surface with simple, circular punctation, disc almost impunctate. Very fine, rather dense micropunctation present across total length. Laterally with obtuse border. Anterior margin also bordered, except of its mid part.

Scutellar shield. Small, triangled, shining, impunctate (except of micropunctation).

Elytra. Colouration grassy green, slightly darker than pronotum. Punctation present throughout total elytra length. Base of disc with semicircular punctures, mid part with wave punctures, apex more or less striolate. Lateral ridge striolate throughout total length, except of base. Sutural ridge flat, in its apical third obtusely elevated, its termination rounded, not protruding over elytra apex. Lateral margins with border, posterolateral margins and apex unbordered. Humeral calli missing, apical calli very flat, but indistinctly developed.

Pygidium. Dark green, with dense striolation, moderately reflected.

Venter. Abdomen dark green, reflected. Each abdominal segment marked with black on margins, lateral margins with dense and broad striolation, mid parts of each segment only with few irregularly shaped punctures. Metasternum green, reflected, its margins with striolation, mid parts with few simple punctures. Mesometasternal process robust, rather sharp, slightly heads downwards. Prosternum and mentum dark green, striolate, covered with ginger and black setation.

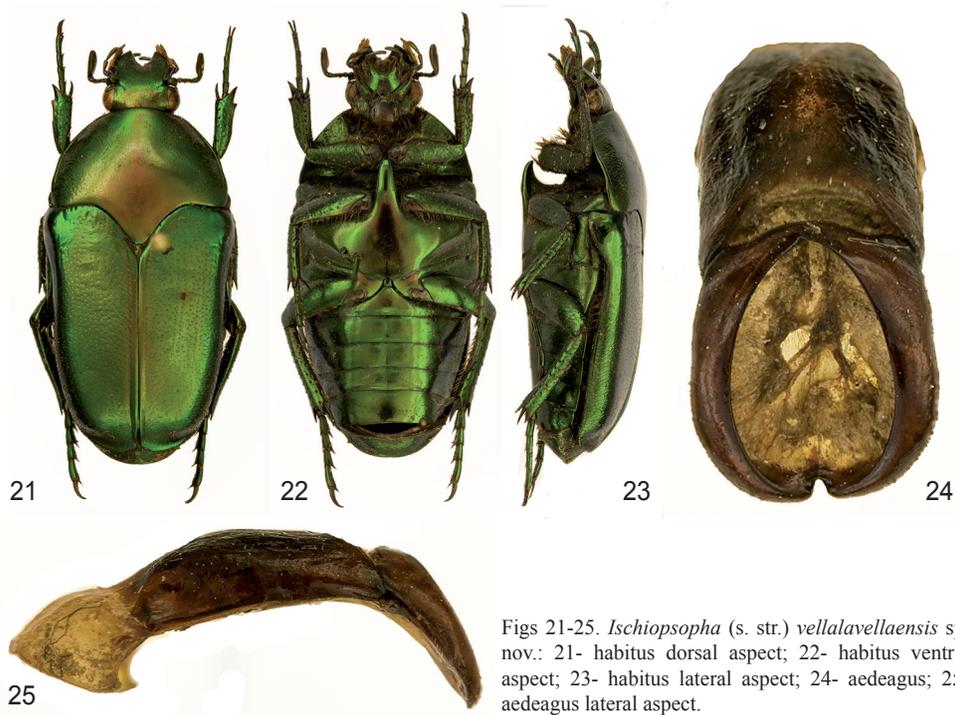
Legs. Femurs, tibia and tarsi uniformly dark green, claws violet to black. Femurs striolate. Protibia bidentate with indistinctly developed posterior tubercle. Meso- and metatibia without any carina, striolate.

Genitalia. Paramere only little bit elongate, almost circular, with broadly developed margins (Figs 21-25).

**Variability.** Size 17.5-27.5 mm. Colouration almost identical, some specimens without or with reduced olive-brown reflection of mid and basal part of pronotum. Protibia of several males with more distinct posterior tubercle, but never with clear dent as in females. In other aspects as punctation, striolation very constant.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Females size range 20.5-24.5 mm. Generally very similar to males. The main differences are distinctly tridentate protibia and missing abdominal impression. In other respects very similar to males.

**Differential diagnosis.** The newly described species stays close to *Ischiopsopa* (s. str.)



Figs 21-25. *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *vellalavellaensis* sp. nov.: 21- habitus dorsal aspect; 22- habitus ventral aspect; 23- habitus lateral aspect; 24- aedeagus; 25- aedeagus lateral aspect.

*minetti* Allard, 1995, described from nearby, tiny Gizo Island. It differs from *I. minetti* in less marked punctation of pronotum and elytra and striolation of lateral margins of pronotum, which is much less developed and present only in lateral quarter. In *I. minetti* lateral striolation of pronotum present in broader part, approximately one third of lateral width. There is also a significant difference in the shape of elytra apex, which is much less protruding and less elevated than in *I. minetti*. The newly described species also differs in dorsal colouration, which is much lighter and finally in shape of male parameres, which are not completely rounded in the newly described subspecies, but slightly elongate and almost parallel in mid part.

**Etymology.** Named after the name of island, from where new species originates.

**Distribution.** Solomon Islands, Western Province, Vella Lavella Island.

***Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *schaarsmidti* sp. nov.**

(Figs 26-30)

**Type locality.** Solomon Islands, Makira Province, Makira Island, Haubea tribal area.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Salomon Isls., MAKIRA prov./ MAKIRA ISL., Haubea tribal/ area, 12.-18.viii.2008/ 350 m, local collector lgt., (SJCP). Paratypes: (No. 1, ♂, Nos. 2-4, ♀♀) labelled: same as holotype, (SJCP); (No. 5, ♀) labelled: SOLOMON ISLANDS (h)/ San Cristobal, 2.VIII:65 (h)/ W. Side Wainoni Bay. KELIAT (h)/ Roy.Soc.Exped. (h)/ B.M. Acc. No.2180(Moll.) (h)// Rotten logs. flat area, 550' (h)/ up steep limestone slope (h)/ opposite upper warahi to(h)/ camp site forest(h), (BMNH).

**Description of holotype.** Body length (excluding pygidium) 23.9 mm, maximum humeral width 11.2 mm. Green with strong lustre, general appearance broad, oval.

**Head.** Dark green with touch of blue, shining, lateral declivities and apical margin blackish. Punctuation simply circular, its density moderate and uniform throughout total length. Fine micropunctuation also present. Apical incision of clypeus deep and sharp. Scape dark green, rest of antennae brownish with ginger setation. Club short, reaching approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  stalk length.

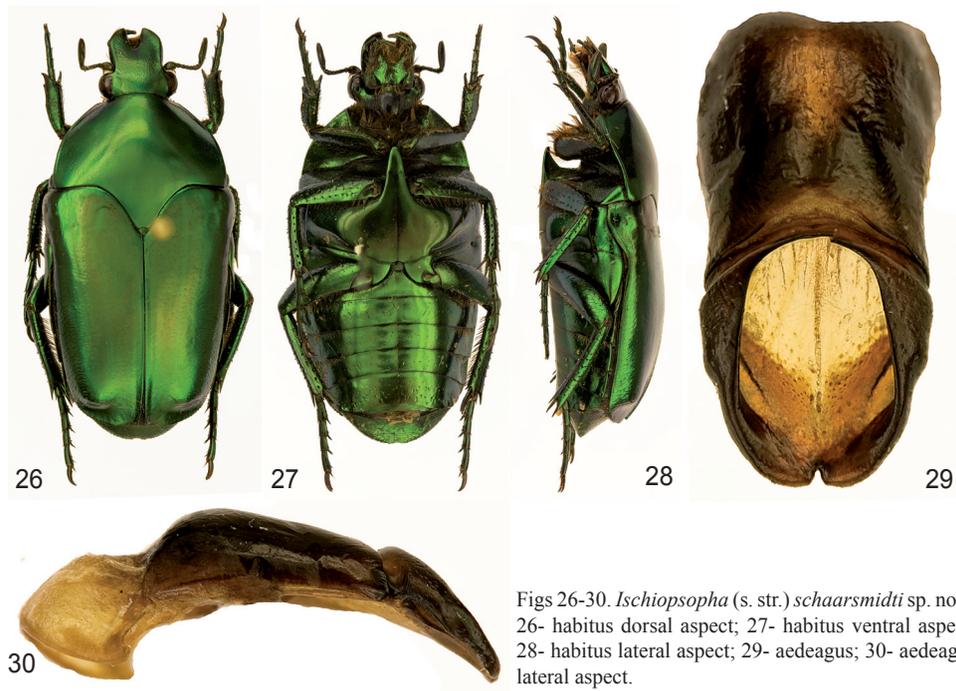
**Pronotum.** Bright green to green-blue (under close observing with magnification), strongly reflexed. Punctuation very fine, circular, uniform throughout total length. Micropunctuation present. Laterally with border reaching anterolateral margin and nearly posterolateral margin. Anterior border also present, except of mid part.

**Scutellar shield.** Very small, triangled, green, impunctate (except of micropunctuation).

**Elytra.** Bright green, strongly reflexed. Basal third of disc impunctate, mid third with very fine and thin transversal striolation, apical third with slightly denser striolation. Composition of lateral ridge striolation similar, apical third with denser and deeper striae. Sutural ridge very flat, last apical third only very weakly elevated, termination of suture projecting very shortly. Humeral calli missing, apical calli distinctly developed and striolate. Apex of each elytron rounded with shallow emargination shortly beside sutural ridge.

**Pygidium.** Semicircular, colouration bright green, striolation dense and uniform.

**Venter.** Abdomen grassy green, reflexed. Each segment with few striolae bearing setae, its margins blackish. Abdominal furrow present, but unusually shallow. Metasternum slightly darker than abdomen, completely impunctate (apart from micropunctuation). Mesometasternal



Figs 26-30. *Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *schaarsmidti* sp. nov.: 26- habitus dorsal aspect; 27- habitus ventral aspect; 28- habitus lateral aspect; 29- aedeagus; 30- aedeagus lateral aspect.

process narrow, long and rather sharp, its apex indistinctly heading downwards. Prosternum and mentum dark green with rather dense striolation bearing reddish setation.

Legs. Moderately long. Femurs and tibiae dark green, tarsi darker, almost black. Protibia bidentate, posterior tooth very small. Femurs and tibiae striolate.

Genitalia. Parameres elongate, narrowing gradually from base, but steeply in apical half (Figs 29-30).

**Variability.** Size of the second available male 20.1 mm. In other aspects similar to holotype.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Females size 23.2-23.8 mm. Very similar to males. Abdomen arched, missing abdominal furrow. Antennae club slightly shorter. Protibia bidentate as in males, also in all other respects similar with males.

**Differential diagnosis.** Newly described species is one of smallest *Ischiopsopha* flying in Solomons. From all its congeners it differs by complex of following characteristics: 1. very shining appearance, 2. fine punctation of pronotum and elytra, 3. very short, but sharp mesometasternal proces, 4. not protruding apex of elytra, 5. broad base of male parameres with narrowest point in front of apex (unique in group). From *Ischiopsopha wallisiana* Thomson, inhabiting same island it differs mainly by much smaller size, darker colour, striolation of apical half of elytra disc and much thicker and completely differently shaped male parameres.

**Etymology.** Devoted to Michael Schaarsmidt (Leipzig, Germany), specialist in Geometridae (Lepidoptera), who organised several trips to Solomon Islands.

**Distribution.** Solomon Islands, Makira Island (formerly San Cristobal).

#### FAUNISTIC NOTES

***Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *erratica* Krikken, 1983.** Type locality of Krikken's holotype is Nickol Bay in NW Australia, which is very doubtful. Nickol Bay is situated near Karratha city on the coast of Pilbarra. This is very deserted countryside with extremely low rainfall and completely no forests, which can hardly support species from rain forests. Many other insect species share this same type locality. According to rather detailed information from Australian buprestologists Mike Powell (Perth, Australia) and Magnus Peterson (Perth, Australia) (pers. comm.) many insect specimens bearing locality Nickol Bay used to be collected across much more vast area than is the vicinity of Nickol Bay, including materials from large part of NW Australia and even western parts of Northern Territory. Recently I collected few specimens of *I. erratica* in Litchfield National Park (S of Darwin), which is one of the wettest places of Northern Territory. Another specimen was found in collections of Agricultural Department of West Australia (Perth) with the locality Kununurra (border of West Australia and Northern Territory). All the *Ischiopsopha* species inhabit rain forests or monsoon forests with high rainfall. Due to those facts it is very probable that the species is distributed only across wet pockets of Northern Territory and most northern parts of West Australia.

***Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *durvillei* Burmeister, 1842.** This very rare species is recorded from Aru Islands in southeast part of Moluccas and from Ambon in the central Moluccas. I examined good number of recently collected specimens from Saparua island, laying east of Ambon. Record from Aru is very doubtful as the fauna is completely different, not sharing even one common species (except of *Protaetia* (s. str.) *fusca* Herbst, 1790). *I. durvillei* seems to be endemical species to Ambon and surrounding islands.

***Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *latreille* Gory et Percheron, 1833.** The species is recorded from Java and Halmahera. Already (Mikšič, 1977) had doubts about specimens labelled from Java. But I have never examined any specimens from Halmahera as well. All the examined specimens from institutional or private collections originate from Ternate island. The species might occur in some of neighbouring islands as Tidore, Makian, Kayoa or even Bacan or Halmahera, but although there are abundant fresh materials from the region, I have never seen any fresh specimens of the discussed species. Due to fact that Ternate island is rather overpopulated and almost completely deforested, the species might be in risk of extinction, especially in case, we are talking about endemical species to Ternate island.

***Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *carminatra* Devecis, 2008.** Type locality given by Devecis in his description is Irian Jaya without any more detailed information. Recently I received number of specimens from vicinity of Mapia village, situated in Enarotali district area in central part of West Papua (former Irian Jaya).

***Ischiopsopha* (s. str.) *arouensis* Thomson, 1857.** This species was named after Aru islands, but probably based on mislabeled specimen. All historical and fresh materials I examined originate from Key archipelago with completely different fauna and the species should be listed as endemical species to Key islands.

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