

**Taxonomic notes on *Pseudourbania* Mikšič, 1965 species,  
occurring on Sulawesi (Indonesia) and adjacent islands  
(Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae)**

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**Taxonomy, new species, new records, Cetoniinae, Cetoniini, *Protaetia*, *Pseudourbania*, Indonesia**

**Abstract.** Representatives of the subgenus *Pseudourbania* Mikšič, 1965 flying in Sulawesi and adjacent islands are studied. Three species are currently known, one from mainland Sulawesi and two species from Selayar Island laying south of Sulawesi. Four new species are described, *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) renemiksici* sp. nov. from the mainland of Sulawesi, *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) priskae* sp. nov. from Buton Island; *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) stanislavae* sp. nov. from Tomia Island and *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) zuzanae* sp. nov. from Wangi Wangi Island. All newly described species are compared with other congeners occurring in the region, their morphological characters are studied and all are compared with species already known and their differential diagnoses are given. Morphological characters among species occurring on Sulawesi and adjacent islands and species occurring in Lesser Sunda Islands and southern parts of Molucca Islands are briefly discussed. An updated list and distribution of all species currently included in the subgenus *Pseudourbania* Mikšič, 1965 is given.

## INTRODUCTION

The subgenus *Pseudourbania* was established by Mikšič in 1965 in his sixth work regarding *Protaetia* Burmeister, 1842 species. In the same work nine species and one subspecies were included in a newly established subgenus. *Protaetia guttulata* Burmeister, 1842 was designated by the author as the type species of the subgenus. Since Mikšič's works (1962, 1965, 1987) five new species have been described from the Lesser Sunda Islands and the southern part of the Moluccas (Indonesia). Subsequently, *Pseudourbania lorkovici floresiensis* Mikšič, 1965 was raised to species level by Jákł (2009, 2012, 2018).

This study concentrates on species occurring on Sulawesi and adjacent islands. Currently three species are known, *Pseudourbania pectoralis* Mohnike, 1871 from the mainland of Sulawesi and two other species from Selayar Island; *Pseudourbania kalisi* Schauer, 1939 and *Pseudourbania herteli* Mikšič, 1962. All three species are similar each to other, with rich cover of black tomentum and ochre to light brownish ornament on the dorsal side. Body size, composition and density of ochre ornament, ventral and dorsal punctation, shape of mesometasternal process, presence or absence of dorsal parts lacking black or brown, basal tomentum, structure of male aedeagi and distribution belong to characters which can be used for separation of these three species.

Examination of newly collected material of *Pseudourbania* Mikšič, 1965 on the Sulawesi mainland revealed that there are two distinctly different species cohabiting together (at least in some localities). This explains confusion of Mikšič (1965, 1987) when the author trying

to identify his specimens from Sulawesi, realised that some specimens did not match the original description of Mohnike. Unfortunately Mohnike's types were probably lost before Mikšič's time. But Mohnike in his original description included specimens with glabrous and shining parts of pronotum, scutellum and elytra. Therefore I consider specimens with glabrous and shining parts of dorsum as *P. pectoralis* Mohnike, 1871 and specimens with complete cover of basal tomentum, lacking any glabrous parts as a new species cohabiting with Mohnike's species.

Other populations of *Pseudourbania* Mikšič, 1965 have been collected on islands laying south and southeast of Sulawesi; in Buton, Wangi Wangi and Tomia islands. All differ from each other and also from both species occurring on Sulawesi and both species occurring on Selayar Island. Those three species, two from Tukangbesi Archipelago and one from Buton Island are described below and compared with other congeners.

Distribution of the subgenus is rather extensive, encompassing Sulawesi, the Lesser Sundas and part of the southern and southwestern Moluccas. Most of the species occur on the Lesser Sunda Islands, starting on Sumbawa, across Sumba, Sawu, Flores, Alor, Wetar and Timor. There are no records from Lombok, but with very high probability one species should be there. Historical records from Java for *Pseudourbania sutteri* Schein, 1956 are incorrect, as this species is endemical to Sumba Island. Distribution continues far to the east across Dammar, Moa, Babar Islands and the Tanimbar Archipelago. Smallest species in group, *Pseudourbania andrewsi* Gahan, 1900, extremely shining species is endemical to Christmas Island (Australia). All mentioned species in the first group are moderately or strongly shining, lacking blackish or brownish basal tomentum on the dorsal side. The second group of species, species with cover of black or dark brown tomentum occur on Sulawesi and adjacent islands (Peleng, Buton, Selayar, Wangi Wangi and Tomia islands). This paper concentrates on species with cover of black or brown basal, dorsal tomentum.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

RMNH Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherland;

SJCP Stanislav Jákł, private collection, Praha, Czech Republic;

SMTD Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, 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. Jákł det. Label data are cited for the material examined, individual labels are indicated by a double slash (//), individual lines by a single slash (/).

## RESULTS

### Tribe Cetoniini Leach, 1815 Subtribe Cetoniina Leach, 1815

#### Genus *Protaetia* Burmeister, 1842 Subgenus *Pseudourbania* Mikšič, 1965

*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) Mikšič, 1965a: 94 (original description): 82 (key to subgenera of *Protaetia*); Mikšič, 1987: 449 (monograph); Krajčič 1998: 47 (catalogue); Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 47 (iconography); Jákl, 2009: 141 (Tanimbar Archipelago); Jákl, 2018: 303 (Cetoniidae of Lesser Sundas).

Type species *Protaetia guttulata* Burmeister, 1842 (by original designation of Mikšič, 1965: 95).

#### *Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *herteli* Mikšič, 1962 (Figs. 1-5)

*Protaetia herteli* Mikšič, 1962: 19, figs. 15-16 (original description): 13 (key to species of *Protaetia guttulata* group).

*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *herteli* Mikšič: Mikšič, 1965a: 103 (*Protaetia* of Indonesia): 148 (key to Indonesian species of *Protaetia*); Mikšič, 1987: 458 (monograph), figs. 113-114 (aedeagus): 452 (key to species); Krajčič, 1998: 47 (catalogue).

**Type locality.** “Insel Salayer“ (= Selayar Island).

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SMTD); Allotype (♀) (RMNH); Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) (SMTD). One more Paratype male (RMNH) is from Kalao Island in Tanah Jampea Archipelago.

**Additional examined material:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, S Sulawesi / SELAYAR ISLAND / XII. 2016 / local collector leg; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Mt. Bontoharu/ Rea-Rea, Selayar Is. / S-Sulawesi, IDN / III. 2016 // *Protaetia* / (*Pseudourbania*) / *herteli* / Mikšič, 1962 / det. Sakai, 2016; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Mt. Bontharu / Rea-Rea / Selayar Is. / S. Sulawesi, IDN/ 7.-22.XII. 2009.

**Distribution.** Indonesia: South Sulawesi Province, Selayar Island.

#### *Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *kalisi* Schauer, 1939

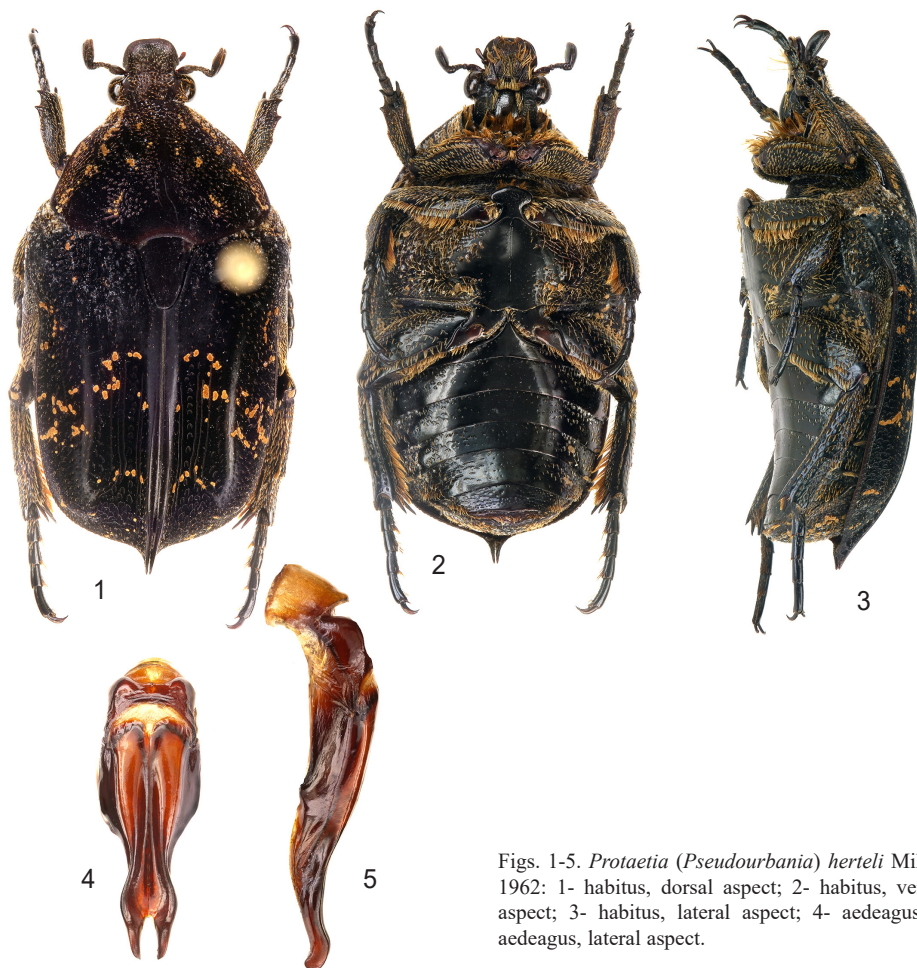
*Protaetia kalisi* Schauer, 1939: 274 (original description); Mikšič, 1962: 21, figs. 19-20 (*Protaetia* of Indonesia): 13 (key to species of Indonesian *Protaetia*).

*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *kalisi* Schauer: Mikšič, 1965a: 105 (assignment to subgenus *Pseudourbania* Mikšič, 1965); Mikšič, 1987: 459 (monograph) figs. 115-116 (aedeagus): 452 (key to species); Krajčič, 1998: 47 (catalogue).

**Type locality.** Hab. Bonolohe, Distr. Tanette, Saleijer Insel (= Bonelowe, northern tip of Selayar Island, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia).

**Type material.** The species was described from 4 males. According to Schauer the holotype male is deposited in the collection of Kalis, and one paratype male is in the collection of Schauer.

**Additional examined material.** None.



Figs. 1-5. *Protactia (Pseudourbania) herteli* Mikšič, 1962: 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- habitus, ventral aspect; 3- habitus, lateral aspect; 4- aedeagus; 5- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

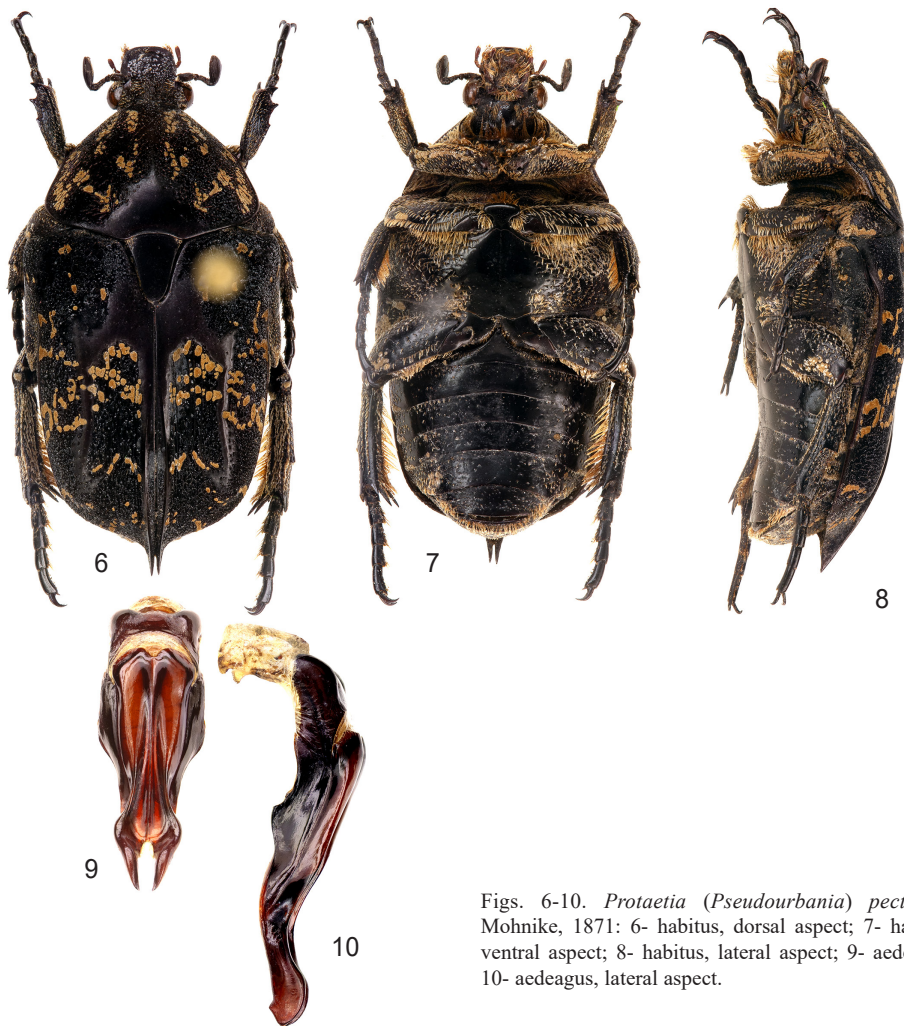
**Distribution.** Indonesia: South Sulawesi Province, Selayar Island.

***Protactia (Pseudourbania) pectoralis* Mohnike, 1871**  
(Figs. 6-10)

*Protactia pectoralis* Mohnike, 1871: 309 (original description); Schenkling, 1921: 260 (catalogue); Mikšič, 1962: 16, figs. 13-14 (*Protactia* of Indonesia).

*Protactia (Pseudourbania) pectoralis* Mohnike: Mikšič, 1965a: 103 (assignment to subgenus *Pseudourbania* Mikšič, 1965); Mikšič, 1965b: 274 (faunistic); Mikšič, 1987: 456 (monograph), figs. 111-112 (aedeagus): 452 (key to species); Krajčůk, 1998: 47 (catalogue); Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 290, figs. 1046 - 1 ♂, Sulawesi, 1046 - 2 ♀♀, Sulawesi (iconography).

**Type locality.** „Habitat in insula Celebes, prope Gorontalo“ (= Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi Island, Indonesia).



Figs. 6-10. *Protactia (Pseudourbania) pectoralis* Mohnike, 1871: 6- habitus, dorsal aspect; 7- habitus, ventral aspect; 8- habitus, lateral aspect; 9- aedeagus; 10- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

**Type material.** Mohnike described the species from unknown number of specimens of both sexes.

**Additional material examined:** 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Sulawesi / Palu reg., Palolo vill. env. / IV. 2016 / local collector leg; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, NW Sulawesi / PALU reg., Palolo vill. env., V. 2017 / local collector leg; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, C Sulawesi / Palu reg., Palolo v. env. / I. 2016 / local collector leg; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA / Sulawesi centr. / Punak Palopo / 4.-5. 1999 / native collectors lgt.

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Sulawesi Island.

***Protaetia (Pseudourbania) priskae* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 11-15)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Buton Island, Lasalimu vicinity.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, SE Sulawesi / SE BUTON ISL. LASALIMU env. / (NE of Bau Bau), 7. 2005 / local collectors lgt. Paratypes: (Nos. 1-2 ♂♂, Nos. 3-5 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; (No. 6 ♂♂, No. 7 ♀) (SJCP) labelled: SE Sulawesi, BUTON ISL. / South Lasalimu reg. / 7. 2005, local coll.; (No. 8 ♀) (SJCP) labelled: Ind., S. Sulawesi / BUTON ISL. / Local coll.

**Description of holotype.** Completely black, entire dorsum with cover of black basal tomentum. Pronotum and elytra with very sparse ochrebrownish ornament. Body size (excluding pygidium) 16 mm.

Head. Black, with complete cover of black, basal tomentum. Ornament absent. Frons and posterior part of clypeus with short, white setation. Punctuation of clypeus simple and moderately dense, frons with large, semicircularly shaped punctures and nearly no interspaces. Apex of clypeus bordered, nearly straight, very indistinctly incised. Antennae black to dark brownish, club shorter than stalk.

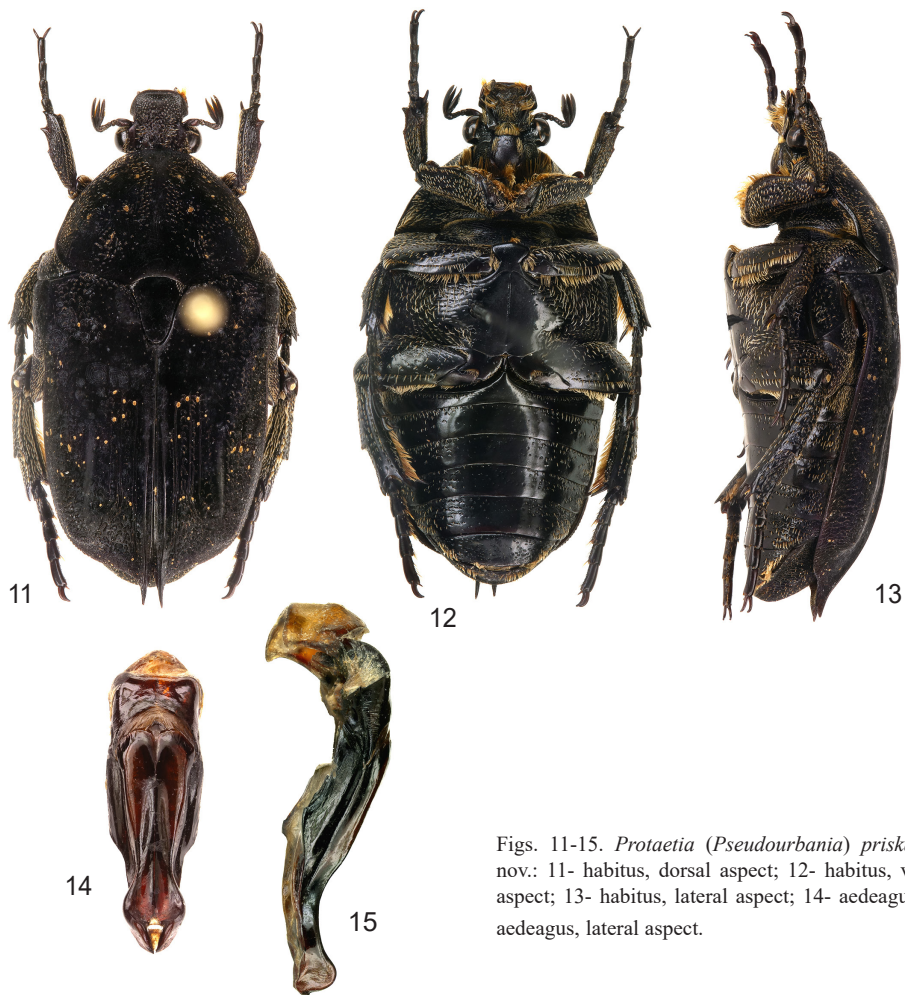
Pronotum. Black, completely covered by black basal tomentum. Each side with several ochre to brownish, minute maculae. Sides wrinkled, sparsely setose. Anterior side of pronotum and smaller parts of disc with horse-shoe shaped or more simple punctures, mostly bearing short light yellow setae. Large part of disc, sides and base impunctate. Pronotal middle line completely impunctate.

Scutellum. Completely black, with cover of basal tomentum. Anterolateral margins with few minute punctures, remainder of scutellum impunctate and immaculate.

Elytra. Black, entire surface with cover of black basal tomentum. Both elytral sides with numerous, very tiny, irregularly placed ochre maculae. Subscutellar part of elytra impunctate, remainder with combination of striolation and punctuation. Anterior third to half of elytra and elytral apex with horse-shoe shaped punctures, posterior half of elytra more or less with transversally running striolation. Disc of each elytron with five striolate lines, second interspace with row of horse-shoe shaped punctures, other interspaces impunctate. Posterior half of elytron with rather obtuse, lateral rib. Both elytral calli obtusely developed. Two thirds of sutural ridge sharply elevated and extending beyond elytral apex. Elytral setation absent.

Pygidium. Black, with cover of black basal tomentum. Concentric, medially dense and deep wrinkles present throughout total length. Setation light yellow, medially dense, rather short. Ochre ornament absent.

Ventrum. Black, rather strongly shining, especially strong lustre on abdomen and metasternum. Disc of abdomen flat, impression not developed. Sides of abdomen more or less striolated, abdominal disc with simple and fine, rather sparse punctuation. Metasternal sides horizontally striolated, disc of metasternum impunctate and strongly shining. Prosternum and part of mentum striolated. Rather short, light yellow setation present mainly on metasternal sides, on abdomen and other parts of ventrum setation shorter and sparser. Mesometasternal process slightly wider than long, its apex obtusely rounded.



Figs. 11-15. *Protactia (Pseudourbania) priskae* sp. nov.: 11- habitus, dorsal aspect; 12- habitus, ventral aspect; 13- habitus, lateral aspect; 14- aedeagus; 15- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Legs. Moderately long, femora, tibiae and tarsi black, tarsal claws and tibial spurs brownish. Femora and tibia striolated and setose nearly throughout total length. All six knees with patch of ochre ornament. Protibiae tridentate, equidistant, size of posterior tooth reduced. Meso- and metatibiae with moderately developed carina on posterior half of length. Inner sides of meso- and metatibia with brush of light brownish to ochre setation.

Genitalia. Brownish, outer rims of parameres ending shortly in front of apical plate of inner parameral rim (Figs. 14-15).

**Variability.** Size range of additional three males available for study 15.5-16.5 mm (excluding pygidium). Excepting composition and size of ochre patches on the pronotum and elytra, in all other characters identical with holotype.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Size of females 13.5-16.5 mm (excluding pygidium). Pronotal and elytral ornament more abundant, size of maculae usually larger. Punctuation and striolation slightly denser. Punctuation of apical segment very dense, with distinctly larger diameters of punctures. Abdomen arched. Protibiae shorter and wider.

**Differential diagnosis.** All species of *Pseudourbania* Mikšič occurring on Sulawesi and adjacent islands are very similar each to other. *Pseudourbania priskae* sp. nov. occurring on Buton Island differs from sister species from Sulawesi, Selayar and islands from Tukangbesi Archipelago by the completely black and opaque dorsum, very reduced dorsal ornament and differently structured male parameres (Figs. 14-15).

**Etymology.** This species is named after my dearest wife Priska.

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Buton Island.

***Protoetia (Pseudourbania) renemiksici* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 16-20)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo Pass.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Puncak Palopo / C. Sulawesi / INDONESIA / VI. 1989. Paratypes: (Nos. 1-2 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA / Sulawesi centr. / Puncak Palopo / 4.-5. 1989 / native collectors lgt; (No. 3 ♂) (SJCP) labelled: Bantaeng / S. Sulawesi / Indonesia / XII. 1992.

**Description of holotype.** Black, dorsal side with complete cover of black, basal tomentum. Pronotum and elytra decorated with numerous, minute ochre to beige maculae. Body size 16 mm (excluding pygidium).

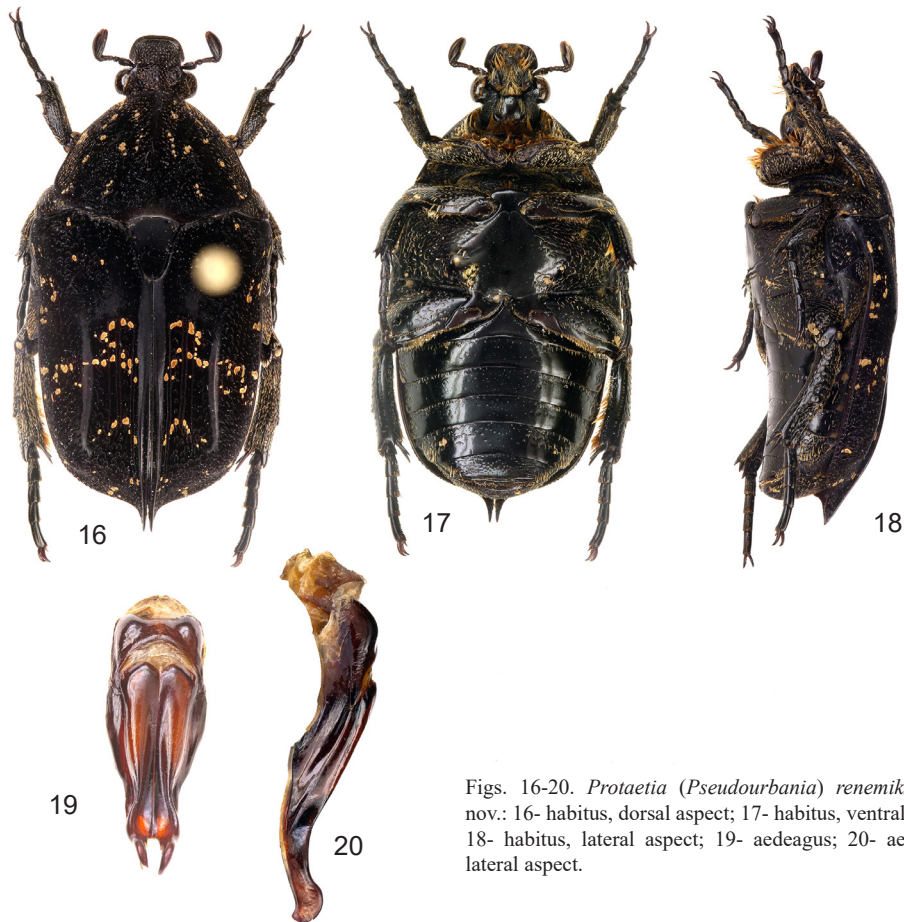
Head. Black, light ornament absent, frons sparsely setose. Punctures on frons large, very dense, mostly semicircularly shaped, punctures on clypeus sparser with shorter diameters. Frons and part of clypeus with rather strong purpureous lustre. Apex of clypeus more or less straight, its border distinct, but low. Antennae black, club shorter than stalk. Scape and inner side of club shortly setose.

Pronotum. Black, with abundant ochre to beige minute maculae, present mainly on anterior pronotal half. Sides wrinkled, shortly setose, purpureously reflected. Pronotal disc with only sparse, irregularly shaped punctures.

Scutellum. Black, opaque, anterior halves emarginated, apex broadly rounded. Anterolateral margins with few setose punctures, remainder of scutellum asetose, impunctate and immaculate.

Elytra. Black, excepting shining ribs and part of sutural ridge, entire surface opaque with cover of basal tomentum. Ochre to brownish ornament present and rather abundant throughout total length, especially on elytral disc. Posterior two thirds of sutural ridge sharply elevated with very sharp and long termination which extends beyond elytral apex. Disc of each elytron with five striolate lines placed between elytral ribs and sutural ridge. Both halves of elytra with moderately dense and deep horse-shoe shaped punctures. Posterior half





Figs. 16-20. *Protactia (Pseudourbania) renemiksici* sp. nov.: 16- habitus, dorsal aspect; 17- habitus, ventral aspect; 18- habitus, lateral aspect; 19- aedeagus; 20- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

of sides and elytral apex with short, rather dense striolae. Humeral and apical calli obtuse.

**Pygidium.** Black, opaque. Margins with very minute brownish maculae. Disc immaculate. Dense wrinkles and light setation uniformly present throughout pygidium.

**Ventrum.** Abdomen and metasternal plate rather strongly reflected, sides with milder lustre. Abdominal segments with transverse rows of very fine and simple punctation. Punctation of apical ventrite denser. Metasternal plate impunctate. Lateral sides of abdomen and broad sides of metasternum wrinkled and setose. Abdominal disc and metasternal plate impunctate. Abdominal ventrites 1 to 4 with small patch of whitish ornament placed beside lateral margins. Mesometasternal process wider than long, its apex very obtusely rounded. Prosternum with rather dense cover of short setae. Mentum with much longer, dense ginger setation.

**Legs.** All parts completely black, rather short. Femora with mixture of short striolae and punctures, mostly bearing short setae and small white patch of ornament on posterolateral

margin. All knees with white patch of ornament. Protibiae tridentate, nearly equidistant. Meso- and metatibiae with carina on posterior half, inner sides with ginger to yellowish setation.

Genitalia. (Figs. 19-20).

**Variability.** Second male available for study is smaller (14.5 mm). Pronotal and elytral ornament much more abundant, size of patches larger. Entire head and protibiae with strong purpureous lustre. Also ventral ornament on abdomen and metasternum more expressed.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Body size 14-15 mm (excluding pygidium). Punctuation of pronotum and elytra denser and more abundant. Abdomen arched. Ventral setation more developed. In other aspects very similar to males.

**Differential diagnosis.** From historically described species occurring on Sulawesi this species can be distinguished mainly by the complete cover of black basal tomentum on nearly the entire pronotum, scutellum and elytra, leaving glabrous and shining only part of the elytral ribs and sutural ridge, but glabrous and shining large part of pronotal base, entire pronotal middle line, entire scutellum and large part of subscutellar part of elytra. In other characters the species are very similar, but the coloration of known species is usually plum to brownish or dark brownish, with some specimens black. The coloration of the new species is completely black. The male aedeagus of this species is differently structured (Figs. 19-20).

**Etymology.** This species is named after Rene Mikšič, who established the subgenus *Pseudourbania* Mikšič, 1965 and improved significantly the knowledge regarding this group of *Protaetia* Burmeister, 1842.

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Sulawesi.

***Protaetia (Pseudourbania) stanislavae* sp. nov.**

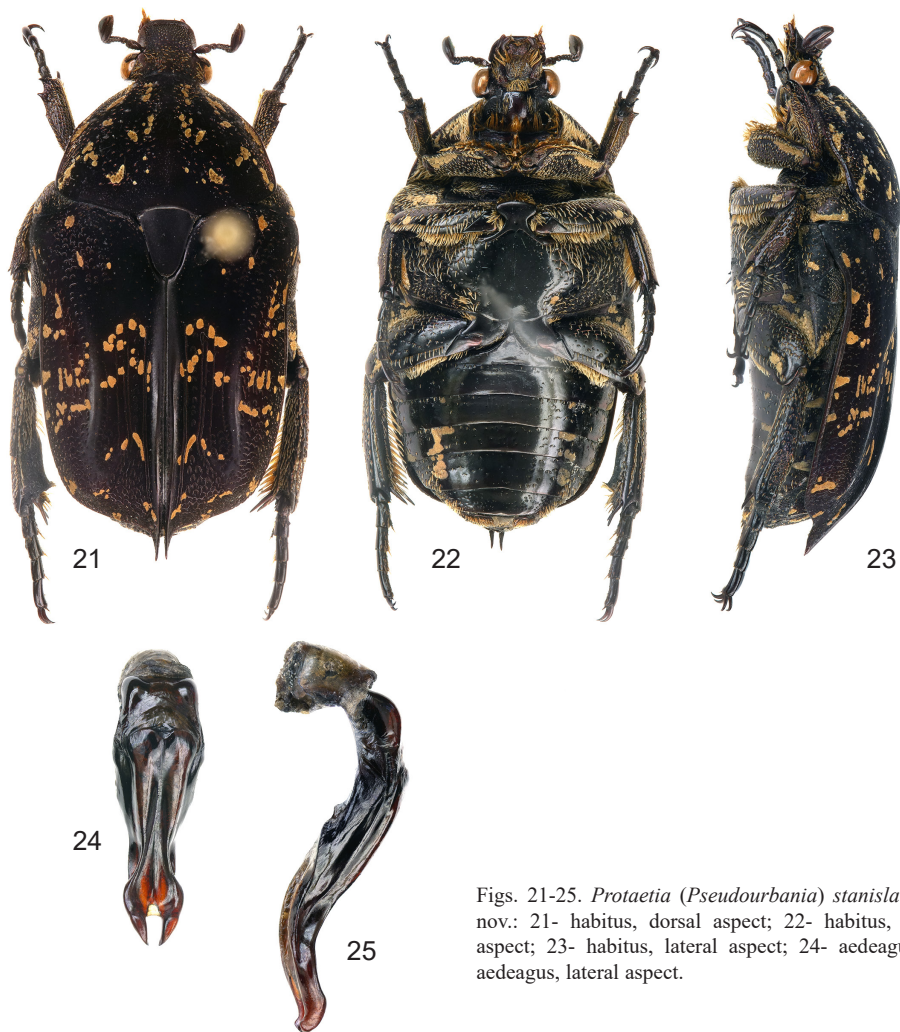
(Figs. 21-25)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Tukangbesi Archipelago, Tomia Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, SE Sulawesi / Tukangbesi Archipelago / TOMIA I., IV. 2013 / local collector leg. Paratypes: (Nos. 1-6 ♂♂, 7-11 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; (Nos. 12 ♂, 13-20 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, SE Sulawesi / Tukangbesi Arch., TOMIA I. / VII. 2017 / local collector leg; (No. 21 ♂) (SJCP) labelled: Tomia Is. / INDONESIA / FEB. 2000.

**Description of holotype.** Dark brown to nearly black with abundant brownish ornament. Body size 16 mm (excluding pygidium).

Head. Dark brown, purpureously reflected. Punctuation fine and simple on clypeus. Punctuation of frons and posterior part of clypeus with semicircularly shaped punctures, interspaces smaller than diameters of punctures. Posterior half of head with cover of yellowish setation. Apex of clypeus straight, gently bordered. Antennae dark brown, club shorter than stalk.



Figs. 21-25. *Prottaetia (Pseudourbania) stanislavae* sp. nov.: 21- habitus, dorsal aspect; 22- habitus, ventral aspect; 23- habitus, lateral aspect; 24- aedeagus; 25- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

**Pronotum.** Dark brown, completely covered with basal tomentum. Borders of pronotal sides purpureously reflected. Disc and sides with numerous ochre to light brownish maculae. Pronotal base and middle line immaculate. Lateral sides with wavy, simple striae bearing short setae, remainder with very sparse and more simple punctation.

**Scutellum.** Dark brown, immaculate, asetose. Micropunctation present throughout total length.

**Elytra.** Dark brown, with abundant light brown ornament. Anterior third with three patches on each elytron and numerous minute patches beside lateral margin. Disc of elytron with approximately thirty minute patches, posterior third with ten minute and irregularly shaped patches. Disc of elytron with six striae, second interspace bearing horse-shoe shaped punctures. Anterior third with semicircularly shaped punctures, apex with mixture

of horse-shoe shaped punctation and striolation. Posterior third of sutural ridge elevated, termination of suture very sharply extending beyond elytral apex. Apical calli obtuse, humeral calli nearly invisible.

**Pygidium.** Coloration brownish, entire surface uniformly striolated. Disc and sides with twelve minute brownish maculae.

**Ventrum.** Coloration black, abdominal disc and metasternal plate with strong metallic reflection. Ventrites 2 to 4 with laterally placed small patch. Larger patches across entire width of 4th and 5th ventrite, those patches placed between lateral side and disc of abdomen. Metasternum with two small maculae, one on posterolateral margin, second placed near posterior margin, beside metasternal disc. Smaller patches present on mesepimeron and metepisternum. Much larger patch of ornament covering metacoxa. Knees with minute patch. Metasternum striolated and covered with rather long and dense setae, metasternal plate glabrous, impunctate. Prosternum and mentum with dense striolation and cover of short setation.

**Legs.** Coloration black to dark brown, tibiae with mild purpureous reflection. Protibiae tridentate, not equidistant. Carina of meso- and metatibiae very obtuse, but visible. Inner sides of meso- and metatibiae and inner sides of meso- and metafemora with brush of yellowish setation.

**Genitalia.** (Figs. 21-25).

**Variability.** Body size 14.5-16.5 mm (excluding pygidium). Except for small differences in composition, size and quantity of dorsal and ventral maculae, in other aspects very similar or identical.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Size of females 14.5-16.5 mm. Coloration of some females plum with metallic reflection. Abdomen arched, apical ventrite with dense punctation. Protibiae tridentate, wider and more robust than in males. Dorsal punctation more expressed, especially on the pronotum.

**Differential diagnosis.** This species is similar to *Pseudourbania herteli* Mikšič, 1962 and *Pseudourbania renemiksici* sp. nov. The size and pattern of the brownish ornament, punctation and striolation are very similar. Males can be easily distinguished by the different structure of the parameres (Figs. 24-25), but separation of females seems to be very difficult, unless the locality is considered as criterion. Coloration of all 22 specimens of the newly described species is dark brownish, but black in all specimens of their congeners, the author is unsure about the stability of this character. The body of *Pseudourbania pectoralis* Mohnike, 1871 can be brownish, but in the new species parts of pronotum, scutellum and elytra are always glabrous without any basal tomentum.

**Etymology.** This species is named after my kind and lovely mum Stanislava.

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Southeast Sulawesi Province, Tukangbesi Archipelago, Tomia Island.

***Protoetia (Pseudourbania) zuzanae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 26-30)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Tukangbesi Archipelago, Wangi Wangi Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, SE Sulawesi / TUKANG BESI IS., VI. 2015 / Wangi Wangi Island / local collector leg. Paratypes: (Nos. 1-10 ♂♂, 11-17 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; (No. 18 ♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, SE Sulawesi / Tukangbesi Archipelago / WANGI-WANGI I., I.2014 / local collector leg.

**Description of holotype.** Coloration dark brownish, dorsal side with rich ochre to light brown ornament, basal tomentum throughout total length. Body size 16.3 mm (excluding pygidium).

Head. Brownish, with purpureous lustre throughout total length. Frons with semicircularly shaped punctures, diameters and interspaces approximately same. Punctuation of clypeus sparser, finer and more simple, specially on clypeal disc. Apex of clypeus straight, its border simple and rather low. Antennae brownish, stalk shortly setose. Length of club and stalk approximately same.

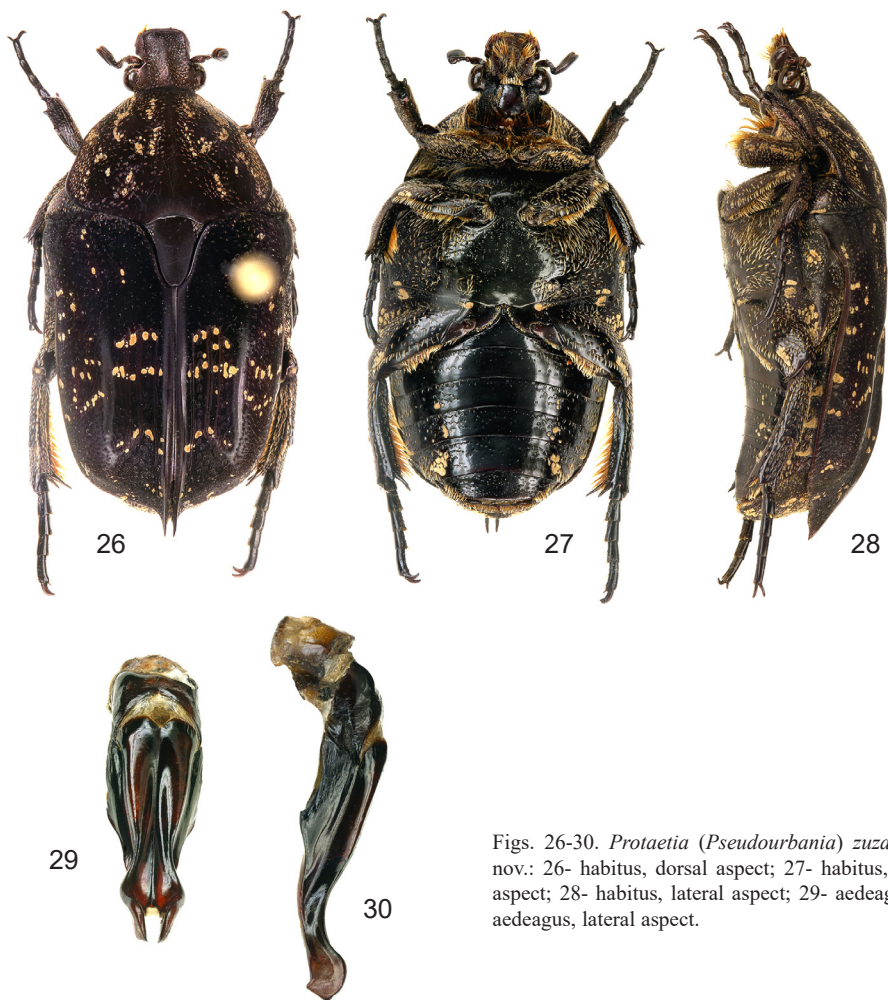
Pronotum. Dark brown, decorated with rich ochre ornament. Anterior half of sides and pronotum with semicircularly shaped punctures, some bearing setae and ochre ornament. Posterior half of pronotal sides with horizontally running striolation. Disc with few smaller, irregularly shaped punctures. Middle line and central part of base impunctate. Sides with short, light setation.

Scutellum. Dark brown, completely covered with basal tomentum. Anterolateral margins with few minute punctures. Remainder of scutellum impunctate, immaculate, aetose.

Elytra. Dark brown, completely covered with basal tomentum. Each elytron with dozens of minute, ochre patches. Anterior third of elytra and anterior two thirds of sides with horse-shoe or semicircular punctures. Posterior third of sides and apex with striolation. Disc of elytron with six striolate lines (most outer line only fragmentally developed). Second interspace with horse-shoe shaped punctures. Posterior three quarters of sutural ridge sharply elevated, suture extending beyond elytral apex. Both elytral calli rather obtuse, especially humeral calli nearly flat.

Pygidium. Pygidium brownish, with rich light brown ornament. Medially dense and rather fine striolation present throughout total length.

Ventrum. Coloration black, moderately shining. Posterolateral margins of abdominal segments with patch of ochre ornament. Other small patch placed between disc and sides of 3rd and 4th ventrite. Apical ventrite immaculate. Small, irregularly shaped patches of ochre ornament placed on posterolateral margins of metasternum, anterolateral margins of metacoxae, posterolateral margins of mesepimeron and central part of metepisternum. Broad sides of metacoxae with abundant ochre patches of ochre ornament. Abdominal disc with simple and sparse punctuation, its sides with larger, wavy short striolae or punctures, lateral margins with sparse setation. Metasternal plate impunctate, metasternal sides with transversely developed striolation and cover of moderately dense and long light setae. Mesometasternal process moderately shining, glabrous, its apex obtusely rounded, wider than long. Prosternum and mentum striolated and partly covered with darker and longer brushes of setation.



Figs. 26-30. *Prottaetia (Pseudourbania) zuzanae* sp. nov.: 26- habitus, dorsal aspect; 27- habitus, ventral aspect; 28- habitus, lateral aspect; 29- aedeagus; 30- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Legs. Black, rather short. Femora and tibiae with mild purpureous reflection. Protibiae tridentate, but posterior tooth very reduced. Femora setose, posterolateral margins of metafemora with patch of ochre ornament. Meso- and metatibiae carinate on posterior half. Inner sides of meso- and metatibia with brush of light setation.

Genitalia. (Figs. 29-30).

**Variability.** Body size 14.2-16.5 mm (excluding pygidium). Slightly variable in dorsal pattern of ochre ornament. Coloration from nearly chestnut brown to dark brown.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Size range of females smaller than in males 13.2-15 mm (excluding pygidium). Dorsal ornament, punctuation and setation more expressed than in males. Protibiae

also tridentate, but wider and shorter than in males. Abdomen arched, its anal ventrite with dense setation and punctation.

**Differential diagnosis.** This species is practically a copy of *Pseudourbania stanislavae* sp. nov. occurring in the same archipelago. The author did not find any reliable character to separate females (except slightly different pattern of ochre ornament, slightly different density of punctation and striolation, slightly different ventral ornament and smaller size). Males can be easily separated by examination of their aedeagi, which are different, specially in profile view (Figs. 29-30).

**Etymology.** Named after my lovely sister Zuzana.

**Distribution.** Indonesia, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Tukangbesi Archipelago, Wangi Wangi Island.

#### UPDATED LIST OF *PROTAETIA* (*PSEUDOURBANIA*) SPECIES

- Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *alorica* Jákl, 2012 - D: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Alor Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *andrewsi* Gahan, 1900 - D: Australia, Christmas Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *carinicollis* Moser, 1907 - D: Indonesia, Southwestern Moluccas: Moa Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *cupreola* Kraatz, 1899 - D: Indonesia, Southwestern Moluccas: Dammar Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *floresiensis* Mikšič, 1962 - D: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores, Solor, Adonara islands  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *guttulata* Burmeister, 1842 - D: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas: Timor Island; Southwestern Moluccas: Kisar and Moa Islands; South Moluccas: Babar Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *herteli* Mikšič, 1962 - D: Indonesia: Selayar Island, Tanah Jampea Archipelago: Kalao and Jampea Islands  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *horaki* Jákl, 2018 - D: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Savu Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *kalisi* Schauer, 1939 - D: Indonesia, Selayar Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *lorkovici* Mikšič, 1962 - D: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Timor Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *pectoralis* Mohnike, 1871 - D: Indonesia, Sulawesi Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *porloyi* Jákl, 2009 - D: Indonesia, South Moluccas, Tanimbar Archipelago, Molu Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *priskae* sp. nov. - D: Indonesia, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Buton Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *renemiksici* sp. nov. - D: Indonesia, Sulawesi Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *sibling* Jákl, 2018 - D: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *stanislavae* sp. nov. - D: Indonesia, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Tukangbesi Archipelago, Tomia Island  
*Protaetia* (*Pseudourbania*) *sutteri* Schein, 1956 - D: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island

*Protaetia (Pseudourbania) wetarica* Jákl, 2012 - D: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Wetar Island  
*Protaetia (Pseudourbania) zuzanae* sp. nov. - D: Indonesia, Southeast Sulawesi Province,  
Tukangbesi Archipelago, Wangi Wangi Island

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