

Contribution to the knowledge of Moluccan species of *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, 1894 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea: Cetoniidae)

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Abstract. Representatives of *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, 1894 occurring in the northern part of the Indonesian Molucca Islands are studied. Based on similar morphological characters, the *Ischiopsopha olivacea* species group is established including species currently known from northern part of Moluccan Archipelago: *Ischiopsopha olivacea* (J. Thomson, 1860) from Bacan, Halmahera, Kasiruta and Morotai Islands, including *Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) olivacea morotaica* ssp. nov.; *Ischiopsopha latreille* (Gory & Percheron, 1833) from Ternate Island; *Ischiopsopha obiensis* Mikšič, 1976 from Obi Island and *Ischiopsopha faisali* sp. nov. from Gebe Island. This new species is described and compared with its sister species occurring in the Molucca Islands (Indonesia). Populations of *Ischiopsopha olivacea* (J. Thomson, 1860) are split into three different subspecies and their distribution is discussed. The male of *Ischiopsopha obiensis* Mikšič, 1976 is described for the first time, pictured and compared with other representatives of the *I. olivacea* species group. Some new distribution records are provided.

INTRODUCTION

Genus *Ischiopsopha* was described by Gestro in 1874. Before this date most of species now belonging to *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, 1874 had been placed in the genus *Lomaptera* Gory & Percheron, 1833. The type species *Ischiopsopha bifasciata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, was subsequently designated by Mikšič (1977). The genus is currently split into two subgenera, *Homoeopsopha* Schurhoff, 1934 accomodating 10 species and the nominotypical subgenus with 79 species. The distributional area extends from Sulawesi and the Molucca Islands in the western part and continues east across to New Guinea Island and its adjacent Islands (with the largest portion of species) to the Solomon Islands in the eastern side of distribution.

This study concentrates on species occurring in the Indonesian Molucca Islands, respectively in its northern part (north of Ambon and Seram and west of Misool Islands). Representatives of *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, 1874 occurring in Bacan, Halmahera, Morotai, Obi, Gebe and its adjacent smaller Islands seems to stay much closer to each other than species from different parts of the archipelago. For this reason the *Ischiopsopha olivacea* species group is established, accomodating all species occurring in the above mentioned part of the Moluccas, including green individuals of *Ischiopsopha olivacea* (J. Thomson, 1860) from Bacan, Kasiruta, Halmahera and Morotai Islands, *Ischiopsopha latreille* (Gory & Percheron, 1833) from the tiny Ternate volcano, black coloured *Ischiopsopha obiensis* Mikšič, 1976 from Obi Island and *Ischiopsopha faisali* new species from Gebe Island. All

four species are rather similar to each other, similar in size and shape of body and some other external characters. Also the aedeagi of males are similar. The species differ in colouration, punctuation and striolation, slightly in the structure of the mesometasternal projection, and in the abdominal impression and their distribution.

In contrast to representatives of *Lomaptera* Gory & Percheron, 1833, there are no melanistic specimens in the nominotypical subgenus of *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, or they must be extremely rare. In examining hundreds specimens of the very common *Ischiopsopha olivacea* (J. Thomson, 1860) the author never encountered any black specimens. Very rarely some specimens can be darker green to brownish, but never completely black. This species has a relatively wide distribution across Halmahera, Bacan and Morotai with the high probability that it also occurs in smaller adjacent Islands. Populations occurring in the above discussed islands differ slightly in colouration, body size, dorsal punctuation and striolation and slightly also in the structure of male aedeagi. Therefore author of this article classifies insects occurring in Halmahera, Bacan and Morotai as three different subspecies, although DNA study might reveal that they are distinct species. The population from Halmahera was originally described by Mohnike in 1871 as *Lomaptera ulricae* and *Lomaptera anomala*, later both synonymised by Mikšič (1978) with *Ischiopsopha olivacea* (J. Thomson, 1860) and later considered as subspecies of *I. olivacea* J. Thomson occurring in Halmahera by Allard (1995). Also, the population occurring in Morotai Island differs rather distinctly from Bacan's and also from Halmahera's specimens. This difference was already noticed by Allard (1995). This subspecies is officially described here in taxonomical part of the paper.

I did not examine any recent specimens of *Ischiopsopha latreille* (Gory & Percheron, 1833) which occurs in tiny Ternate Island, but there are many specimens in several old institutional collections. Male genitalia are also similar to *I. olivacea* Thomson, but very dense dorsal striolation makes the insect very different, although it might be also represent an extreme subspecies of *I. olivacea* Thomson. There was some confusion about the type locality and about distribution of this species introduced by several authors. Many specimens in museums are mislabelled, usually bearing the locality Java or Ambon. The species actually only occurs in Ternate and probably also in the small Islands of Tidore and Kayoa.

The completely black form *Ischiopsopha obiensis* was described by Mikšič in 1976 in his work about black-coloured species of *Ischiopsopha* Gestro. Mikšič examined only a single female (holotype) and the specimen is deposited in Eberswalde. The male of this species is described here; its aedeagus is similar to *I. olivacea* Thomson. Another completely black species from Gebe Island, is also described here in taxonomical part of this work.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

DEIC Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde, Germany;

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

SJCP Stanislav Ják, private collection, Praha, Czech republic;

SMFD Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

Specimens of the newly described species or subspecies are provided with a red label

for HOLOTYPUS, a yellow label for PARATYPUS, number of Paratypus, sex symbol and words. St. Jákl det. 2026. Exact label data are cited for the material examined, individual lines of label are indicated by a single slash (/), individual labels are indicated by a double slash (/ /).

RESULTS

Key to species in *Ischiopsopha olivacea* species group:

- 1 (4) Both body sides completely green. Sides of pronotum or at least anterolateral pronotal angles with striolation.
- 2 (3) Posterior half of elytra completely striolated. Anterior half of elytra with dense punctation.
Species from Ternate, Tidore and Kayoa Islands..... *Ischiopsopha latreille* Gory & Percheron, 1833
- 3 (2) Posterior elytral half not completely striolated, anterior half with very fine and simple punctation or impunctate. Species from Bacan, Kasiruta, Halmahera and Morotai Islands *Ischiopsopha olivacea* J. Thomson, 1860
- 4 (1) Both body sides completely black. Pronotum without any striolation.
- 5 (6) Apex of pronotal lobe slightly emarginated, but not deeply incised. Sides of elytra running nearly in parallel. Elytral striolation present in posterior third. Abdominal impression of male rather deep and broad. Sides of male parameres nearly parallel-sided. Species from Obi Island *Ischiopsopha obiensis* Mikšič, 1976
- 6 (5) Apex of pronotal lobe deeply incised, scutellum very tiny. Sides of elytra narrowing gradually to its apex. Elytral striolation reduced to anterior third of sides and elytral apex. Abdominal impression of males very indistinctly developed, nearly flat. Sides of male parameres rounded. Species from Gebe Island *Ischiopsopha faisali* sp. nov.

Remark. There is also *Ischiopsopha bonnetblanc* Allard, 1995, which is not included here. The species is described from one male from Moluccas, without more precise data, but the genitalia are not dissimilar to species from *Ischiopsopha olivacea* species group.

Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) latreille (Gory & Percheron, 1833) (Figs. 1-5)

Lomaptera latreille Gory & Percheron, 1833: 307, tab. 60, fig.1 (original description); Burmeister 1842: 314 (monograph); Wallace 1868: 538 (catalogue).

Ischiopsopha latreille (Gory & Percheron): Gestro 1876: 88 (Malaysia and Papua); Schoch 1895: 36; Schoch 1898: 160; Heller 1895: 7 (key); Schenkling 1921: 125 (catalogue); Mikšič 1978: 256, fig. 1 (revision, male parameres), : 246 (key).

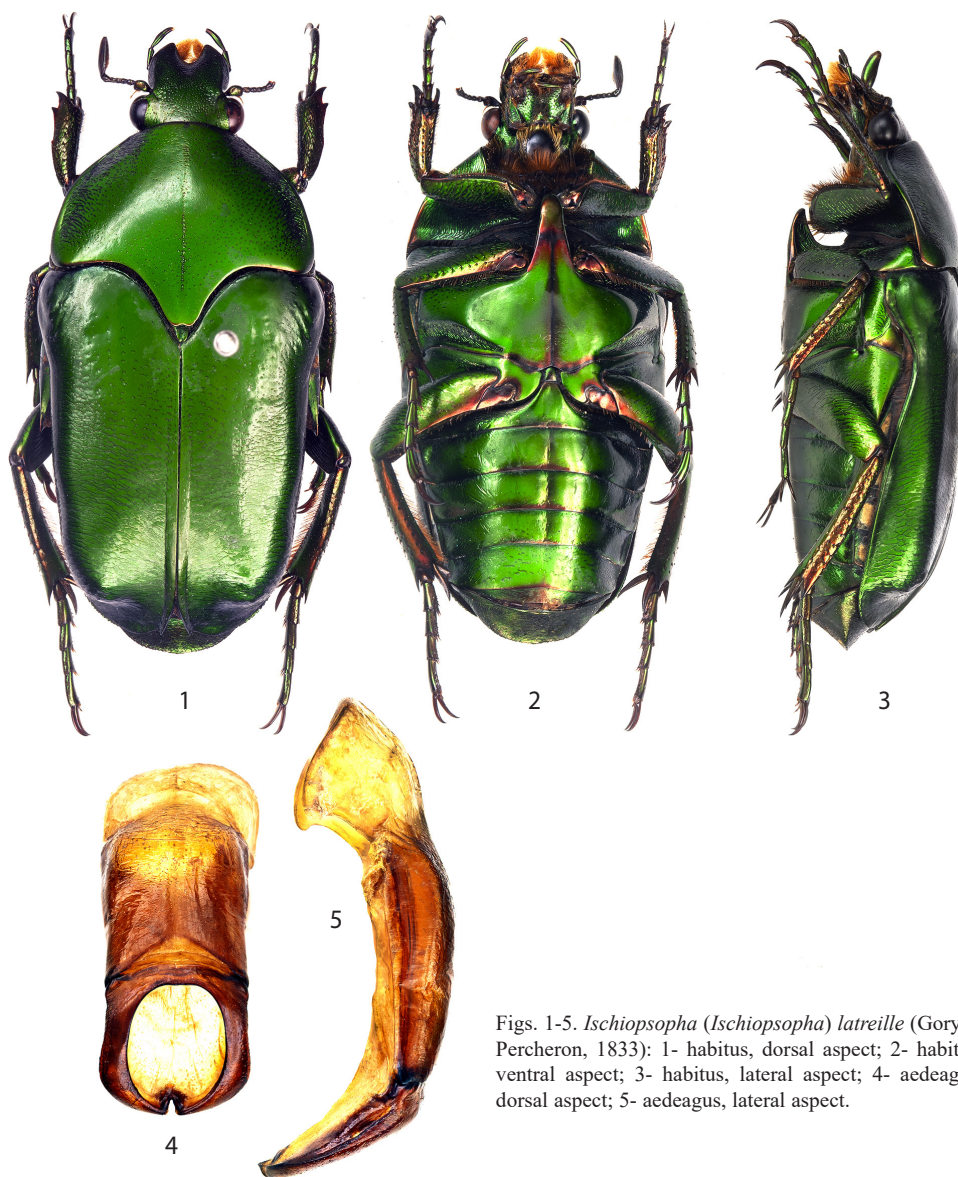
Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) latreille (Gory & Percheron): Allard 1995: 30, pl. 10 fig. 12 - male (iconography, in French), : 117 (iconography, in English), : 87 unfig. (male parameres); Krajčák 1999: 23 (catalogue); Jákl 2013: 470 (faunistic).

Type locality. “Java“ (= Indonesia, Java Island).

Type material. Not traced.

Additional examined material: 2 ♂♂, (SJCP) labelled: Ternate / J.J.Walker; 1 ♀, (SJCP) labelled: Ternate / J.Waterstradt / 1903.

Distribution. INDONESIA: N. Moluccas: Ternate, Tidore and Kayoa Islands.



Figs. 1-5. *Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) latreille* (Gory & Percheron, 1833): 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- habitus, ventral aspect; 3- habitus, lateral aspect; 4- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 5- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Remark. The species is distributed in tiny Ternate, Tidore and Kayoa Islands. Records from Java and Ambon are incorrect.

***Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) obiensis* Mikšič, 1976**
(Figs. 6-10)

Ischiopsopha obiensis Mikšič, 1976: 223 (original description).

Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) obiensis Mikšič: Allard 1995: 32, pl. 11, fig. 3 - female Holotype (in French), : 119 (in English) [iconography, revision]; Krajčák 1999: 23 (catalogue).

Type locality. "Insel Obi" (= Indonesia, Northern Moluccas, Obi Island).

Type material. Holotype (♀), (DEIC).

Additional examined material: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, C.Moluccas/ OBI ISL.- S coast, 1200 m/ Seribu Mts., 22 km N of / Tapaya vill., 20.11.-10.12. / 2008, St. Jákl leg; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, C. Moluccas / OBI ISL. S coast, 1200 m alt. / Seribu Mts., 22 km N of / TAPAYA v., 3.-20.IV./ St. Jákl lgt, 2009; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, N. Moluccas / OBI ISLAND / N coast, 0-100m / local collector leg; 1 ♀, (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, C. Moluccas / OBI ISLAND, 3.2005 / local collector.

Description of male. Body length 27.5-30.5 mm (excluding pygidium). Both sides of body completely black and shining, punctuation and striolation very sparse.

Head. Black, only with mild lustre. Punctuation fine and simple, rather sparse in frons, but distinctly denser in clypeus, specially in its apex. Part of lateral sides with moderately sharp border. Apex with typical deep and sharp incision. Antennae black, pedicel slightly longer than club.

Pronotum. Completely black, with metallic lustre, which is much stronger than in head. Punctuation very fine and sparse, pronotal lobe nearly impunctate. Lateral border rather obtuse, not reaching posterolateral margins. Striolae lines not developed.

Scutellum. Visible part typically very tiny as in other representatives of *Ischiopsopha* Gestro, 1874. Coloration black, punctuation absent.

Elytra. Completely black, rather strongly shining. From obtuse subhumeral emargination narrowing very slightly to elytral apex. Posterior half of elytral disc (excluding elytral apex), posterior quarter of lateral sides and part of apical calli with short, striolae. Remainder of elytral surface only with micropunctuation. Humeral calli obtuse. Posterior two-thirds of sutural ridge slightly elevated, in apex very shortly drawn out over apex of each elytron.

Pygidium. Black, opaque. Both sides with rather dense striolation.

Ventrum. All parts black, moderately shining. Disc of abdomen with rather broad and deep impression. Sides of each ventrite with extremely dense, parallelly developed wrinkles, remainder of abdomen impunctate. Metasternal disc impunctate, parts of posterior and anterior margins of metasternal sides striolated. Mesometasternal process rather long, narrowing rather sharply to its sharply ending apex. Prosternum and mentum striolated, mentum with mixture of black and orange setation.

Legs. All parts black, moderately long. Femora and tibiae with striolation throughout total length. Protibia tridentate, not equidistant. Margins of femora and inner sides of meso- and metatibia with short, black setation.

Genitalia. Sides with very obtuse emargination, nearly running in parallel (Figs. 9-10).



Figs. 6-10. *Ischiopsopha* (*Ischiopsopha*) *obiensis* Mikšič, 1976: 6- habitus, dorsal aspect; 7- habitus, ventral aspect; 8- habitus, lateral aspect; 9- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 10- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Variability. Excepting body size without any variations.

Distribution. Iindonesia: Northern Moluccas, Obi Island.

***Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) olivacea olivacea* (J. Thomson, 1860)**
(Figs. 11-15)

Lomaptera olivacea J. Thomson, 1860: 34 (original description); Wallace 1868: 540 (catalogue).

Ischiopsopha olivacea (J. Thomson): Heller 1895: 7 (key); Schoch 1898: 160 (key); Schenkling 1921: 125 (catalogue); Mikšič 1978: 256, fig. 12 (revision, male parameres), : 24 (key).

Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) olivacea olivacea (J. Thomson): Allard 1995: 29 (iconography, in French), : 116 (iconography, in English), pl. 9, fig. 10 (male, Bacan), : 87 unfig. (male parameres); Sakai & Nagai 1998: 198, pl. 23, fig. 414 -1 (male, Halmahera), : 414-2 (female, Morotai); [iconography]; Krajčák 1999: 23 (catalogue).

Type locality. "Batchian" (As.or.) (= Bacan Island, Moluccas, Indonesia).

Type material. Lectotype (MNHN).

Additional examined material: 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, N. Moluccas / BACAN ISL., SE slopes/ of MT. SIBELA, 400 m / 5 km SE of Makian vill. / 2.-12.V. 2008, St. Jákł leg; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, N.Moluccas / BACAN ISL., MAKIAN VILL. / 4.2003, local collectors lgt; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, N / Moluccas, BACAN I. / Makian vill. env. 200- / 800m, slopes of Mt. / Sibela, XII.2010; 1 ♂, (SJCP) labelled: Ind., Centr. Moluccas / KASIRUTA ISL. / Local coll., 8/2000.

Distribution. Indonesia: North Moluccas: Bacan Island and Kasiruta Island (**new Island record**).

Remark. Specimens in Sakai & Nagai (1998) in fig. 414-1 belong to *Ischiopsopha olivacea ulricae* Mohnike, 1871 and in fig. 414-2 to *Ischiopsopha olivacea morotaica* new subspecies.

***Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) olivacea ulricae* (Mohnike, 1871)**
(Figs. 16-20)

Lomaptera ulricae Mohnike, 1871: 263, tab. 6, fig. 1 (original description).

Ischiopsopha ulricae (Mohnike): Schenkling 1921: 126 (catalogue); Mikšič 1978: 256 (= *Ischiopsopha olivacea* J. Thomson).

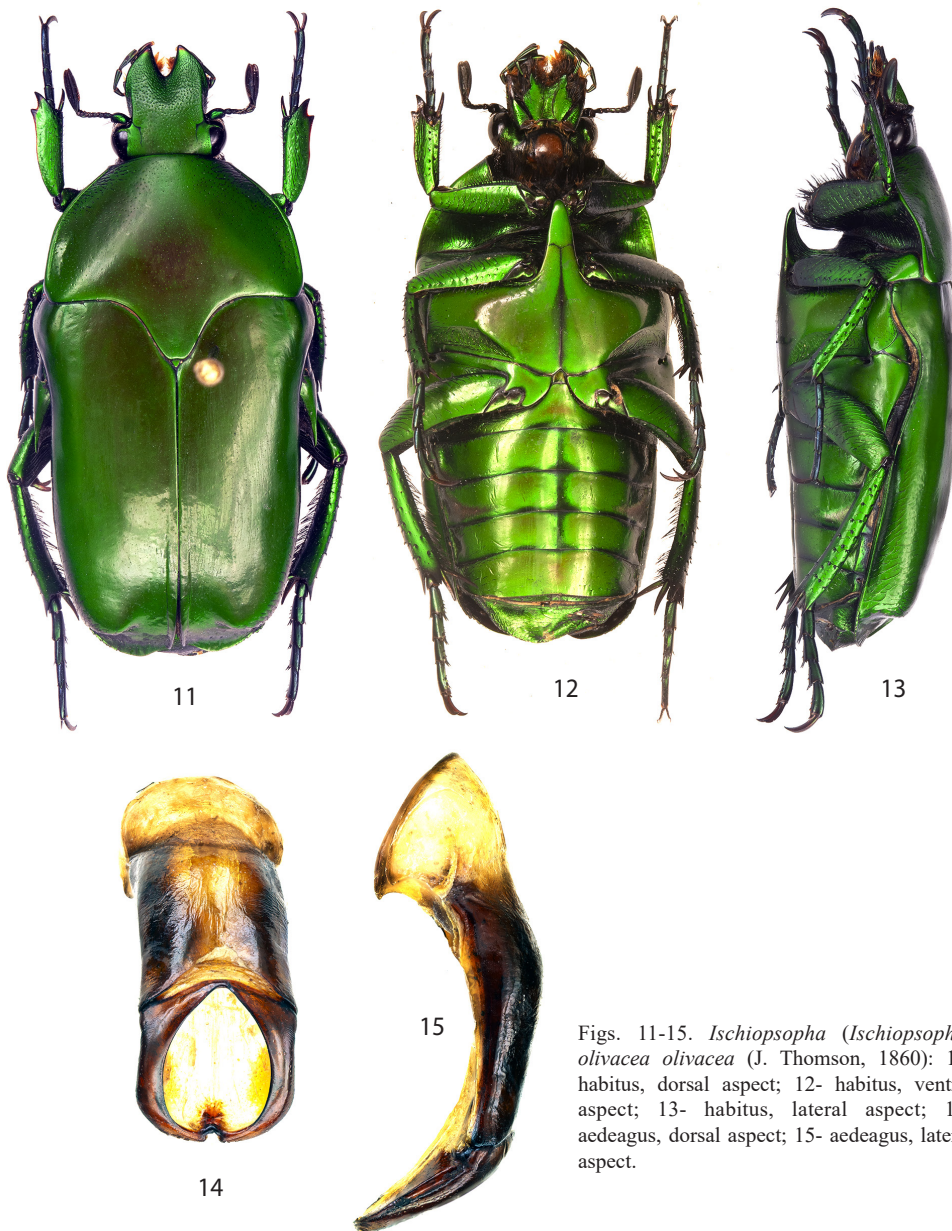
Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) olivacea ulricae (Mohnike): Allard 1995: 29 (in French), : 116 (in English) [valid subspecies]; Krajčák 1999: 23 (catalogue).

Type locality. "Gilolo" (= Indonesia, Halmahera Island).

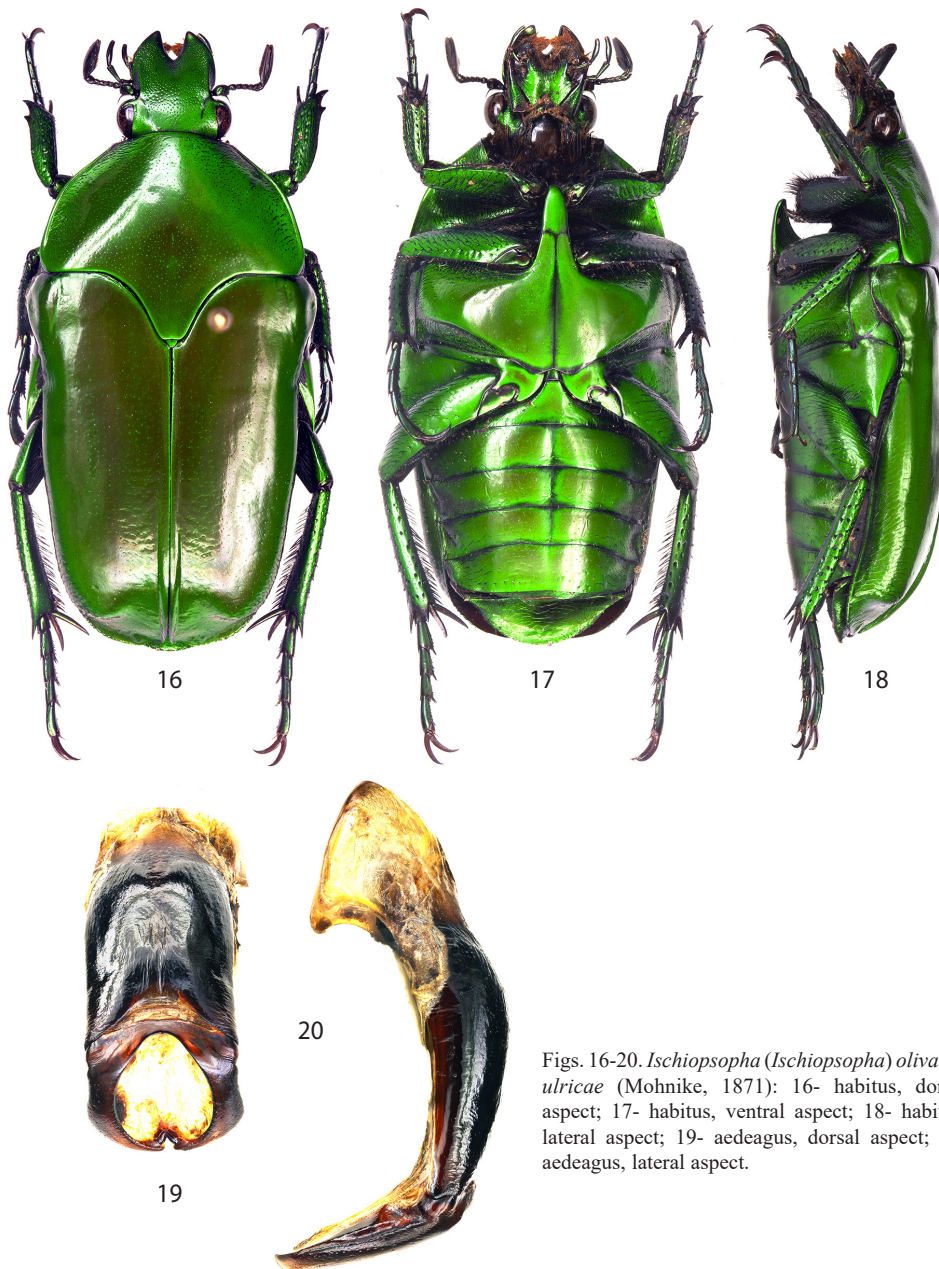
Type material. Holotype ♀, (SMFD).

Additional examined material: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, N Moluccas / HALMAHERA ISL., 11.99 / local collector; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia / Maluku, 1.1996 / Halmahera Island / V. Sinaev lgt; 5 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, N. Moluccas / HALMAHERA I., MT. IBU / V.2019 / local collector leg.

Distribution. INDONESIA: North Moluccas: Halmahera Island.



Figs. 11-15. *Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) olivacea olivacea* (J. Thomson, 1860): 11- habitus, dorsal aspect; 12- habitus, ventral aspect; 13- habitus, lateral aspect; 14- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 15- aedeagus, lateral aspect.



Figs. 16-20. *Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) olivacea ulrica* (Mohnike, 1871): 16- habitus, dorsal aspect; 17- habitus, ventral aspect; 18- habitus, lateral aspect; 19- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 20- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) olivacea morotaica ssp. nov.
(Figs. 21-25)

Type locality. Indonesia, North Moluccas, Morotai Island.

Type material. Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, N.Moluccas / MOROTAI ISLAND / XI. 2016 / local collector leg. Paratypes: (15 ♂♂ Nos. 1-15, 15 ♀♀ Nos. 16-30), (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; (1 ♂, No. 31), (SJCP) labelled: Ind., N.Moluccas / MOROTAI ISL. / Local coll. 11.97; (1 ♂ No. 32, 1 ♀ No. 33), (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, N. Moluccas / MOROTAI ISLAND / VIII. 2015 / local collector leg; (1 ♂ No. 34, 3 ♀♀ Nos. 35-37), (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, N. Moluccas / MOROTAI ISL.10.2003 / local collector lgt; (1 ♀ No.38), (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, N.Moluccas / MOROTAI ISLAND / VIII.2015/ local collector leg.

Description of holotype. Body length 28.5 mm (excluding pygidium). Coloration of both body sides completely grassy green with very moderate lustre.

Head. Grassy green, mildly shining. Punctuation in frons sparse, interspaces much larger than diameters of punctures. Punctuation in clypeus denser, interspaces approximately same as diameters of punctures. Most of punctures simple and fine. Apex of clypeus with typical deep U-shaped incision. Lateral border of clypeus rather sharp, lateral declivities distinctly developed, densely striolated. Antennae black, scapus green. Length of pedicel and club approximately same.

Pronotum. Completely grassy green, with slightly more developed lustre. Pronotal punctuation in disc and lobe very sparse, fine and simple, apex of pronotal lobe nearly impunctate (excepting micropunctuation). Anterolateral and posterolateral angles and pronotal sides striolated. Lateral border rather obtuse, moderately high.

Scutellum. Very tiny, green, approximately triangularly shaped.

Elytra. Coloration grassy green, elytral lustre moderately developed. Basal third of elytra very finely and sparsely punctured, elytral apex nearly impunctate, micropunctuation present throughout total length. Posterior two-thirds of elytra with not very dense striolation present beside sutural ridge, apical calli and posterior third of lateral sides. Humeral calli flat, subhumeral emargination shallow. Sutural ridge obtusely developed in posterior two-thirds, in apex shortly protruding over elytral apex.

Pygidium. Coloration same as elytra, but less shining. Both sides of pygidium with rather dense striolation, which is more or less circularly developed in dorsal side and approximately horizontally running in ventral side.

Ventrum. Uniformly grassy green. Abdomen almost impunctate, excepting very densely wrinkled sides of each ventrite. Disc of abdomen with rather deep abdominal furrow. Margins of abdominal segments black, some abdominal margins with few setae. Sides of abdomen carinate. Metasternum glabrous, nearly impunctate, its middle line blackish. Large part of anterior and posterior margins of metasternal plate striolated. Mesometasternal process sharply narrowing to its apex, which is sharply ending. Prosternum and mentum with dense striolation and mixture of rather long black and yellowish setation.

Legs. Femora, tibiae and tarsi green, tibial spurs and tarsal claws blackish. Protibia tridentate, not equidistant. Inner sides of meso- and metatibia with brush of short, black setation. Posterior margins of femora with yellowish setae, posterior margins of meso- and profemora with brush of short blackish setae.



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Figs. 21-25. *Ischiopsopha* (*Ischiopsopha*) *olivacea morotaica* ssp. nov.: 21- habitus, dorsal aspect; 22- habitus, ventral aspect; 23- habitus, lateral aspect; 24- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 25- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Variability. There is variability in the density of the elytral and pronotal punctation and striolation, which is denser or finer compared to the holotype. Size range 28.0-31.5 mm (excluding pygidium). Most of the other characters are the same as the holotype male.

Sexual dimorphism. Body size 29.0-31.0 mm (excluding pygidium). Punctation and striolation is similar to males. In the females the abdomen is arched, the furrow in the disc is not developed. The fifth abdominal segment has black setae, which are absent in males. The protibia are more robust, shorter and wider, tridentate as in males, but the teeth are larger and longer. The pygidial striolation is more rugose.

Differential diagnosis. The subspecies from Morotai Island is generally darker and in average smaller than the nominotypical population and the subspecies from Halmahera. Punctation and especially striolation of the elytra and ventral side are distinctly more developed than in the other two subspecies. There are also differences in the structure of the male parameres (Figs. 24-25).

Etymology. Named after Morotai Island, type locality of newly described subspecies.

Distribution. Indonesia: North Moluccas: Morotai Island.

***Ischiopsopha (Ischiopsopha) faisali* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 26-30)

Type locality. Indonesia, Northern Moluccas, Gebe Island, Elfanun village environment.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: INDONESIA, N. Moluccas / GEBE ISLAND, 0-50 m alt. / Elfanun vill. env., XI. 2025 / local collector leg. Paratypes: (1 ♂ No. 1, 1 ♀ No. 2), (SJCP) labelled: same data as holotype.

Description of holotype. Both body sides completely black, elytra gently narrowing from subhumeral emargination to elytral apex. Body size 27.5 mm (excluding pygidium).

Head. Black, with metallic lustre. Punctation fine and simple, sparser in frons. Diameters of punctures smaller than interspaces in both throughout total length. Lateral border obtuse, lateral declivities distinctly visible and striolated throughout total length. Antennal club brownish, pedicle black. Scapus with green tinge. Pedicel longer than antennal club.

Pronotum. Black, shining. Punctation very fine and sparse, but uniformly developed throughout total length. Lateral border broad, but rather obtuse, nearly reaching posterolateral margins.

Scutellum. Black, very tiny, almost completely covered by pronotal lobe.

Elytra. Black, shining, almost without punctures. Few short striae present on apical calli, a few others between apical calli and sutural ridge, a few in lateral sides in posterior third of elytral length, remainder of elytral surface impunctate and glabrous. Sutural ridge very obtusely elevated in posterior half, its apex very shortly drawn out over apex of each elytron.



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

Pygidium. Both sides completely black and rather densely striolated. Both sides moderately reflected.

Ventrum. All parts completely black and moderately shining. Abdominal disc almost flat, impression only indistinctly developed. Lateral sides of all ventrites with dense, parallel running wrinkles, remainder of abdomen with a few small and fine punctures. Metacoxae with strong lustre and a few irregularly placed small and simple punctures. Metasternal plate impunctate, metasternal sides with a few fine and simple punctures, anterior and posterior margins with rather dense striolation. Mesometasternal process sharply narrowing to its apex, apex sharply pointed. Prosternum and mentum with dense and uniform striolation. Base of mentum with brush of black setation, apex with orange setation.

Legs. Femora, tibiae and tarsi black, tarsal claws and parts of tibial spurs brownish. Large part of femora striolated. Protibia bidentate. Inner sides of meso- and metatibia with short black setation.

Genitalia. Sides of parameres gently widening to apex, not running in parallel (Figs. 29-30).

Variability. The body size of the second male available for description is the same as the holotype 27.5 mm (excluding pygidium). The protibiae have a very reduced and indistinctly developed third, posterior tooth. In other respects it is the same as the holotype.

Sexual dimorphism. The size of the single female available for study is 26.5 mm (excluding pygidium). The protibiae are tridentate, more robust, shorter and wider than the protibiae of the males, and the abdomen is arched. All other characters are similar to the males.

Differential diagnosis. The newly described species differs from the other black species *Ischiopsopha obiensis* Mikšič occurring in the northern part of the Moluccas in the smaller size, by less developed elytral punctation and striolation, by the almost flat disc of the abdomen, by the nearly invisible abdominal impression, by the mesometasternal process sharply narrowing to its apex and in males by the differently shaped male parameres. From other two green species (*Ischiopsopha latreille* Gory & Percheron and *Ischiopsopha olivacea* J. Thomson) occurring in the northern part of the Moluccas, the new species differs in the absence of pronotal striolation, in the sparser elytral punctation and striolation, the absence of a deep and broad abdominal impression and the differently structured male parameres.

Etymology. Named after Faisal Latutuapraya (Bali, Indonesia), who organized the entomological expedition to Gebe Island.

Distribution. Indonesia: Northern Moluccas: Gebe Island.

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