

## A new *Ingrisma* species from Hainan (Coleoptera: Cetoniidae)

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ABSTRACT. — *Ingrisma hainanica* sp. nov. is described, and compared with its closest known relative *I. viridipallens* Bourgoïn, and with a second Hainan representative of the genus, *I. whiteheadi* Waterhouse.

### Introduction

Among unidentified material of the Oriental genus *Ingrisma* Fairmaire in the Leiden museum I found a small series from the Chinese island of Hainan, apparently representing an undescribed species. This was confirmed by a comparison with the type of its closest known relative, *I. viridipallens* Bourgoïn, 1918, from North Vietnam, kindly sent on loan by the British Museum (Natural History), London (M. E. Bacchus). It is the second species known from Hainan, the other being the very different *I. whiteheadi* C. O. Waterhouse, 1900. Both *viridipallens* and *whiteheadi* are compared with the new species. With the present addition 11 *Ingrisma* species are known, occurring from Taiwan to Burma and Thailand (cf. Mikšić, 1977).

### Description

*Ingrisma hainanica* sp. nov. (figs. 1-9)

Holotype (male). — Approximate length 23.5 mm. Dark green, vitreous; clypeal margins, femora, tibiae, tarsi, most of pygidium, brownish.

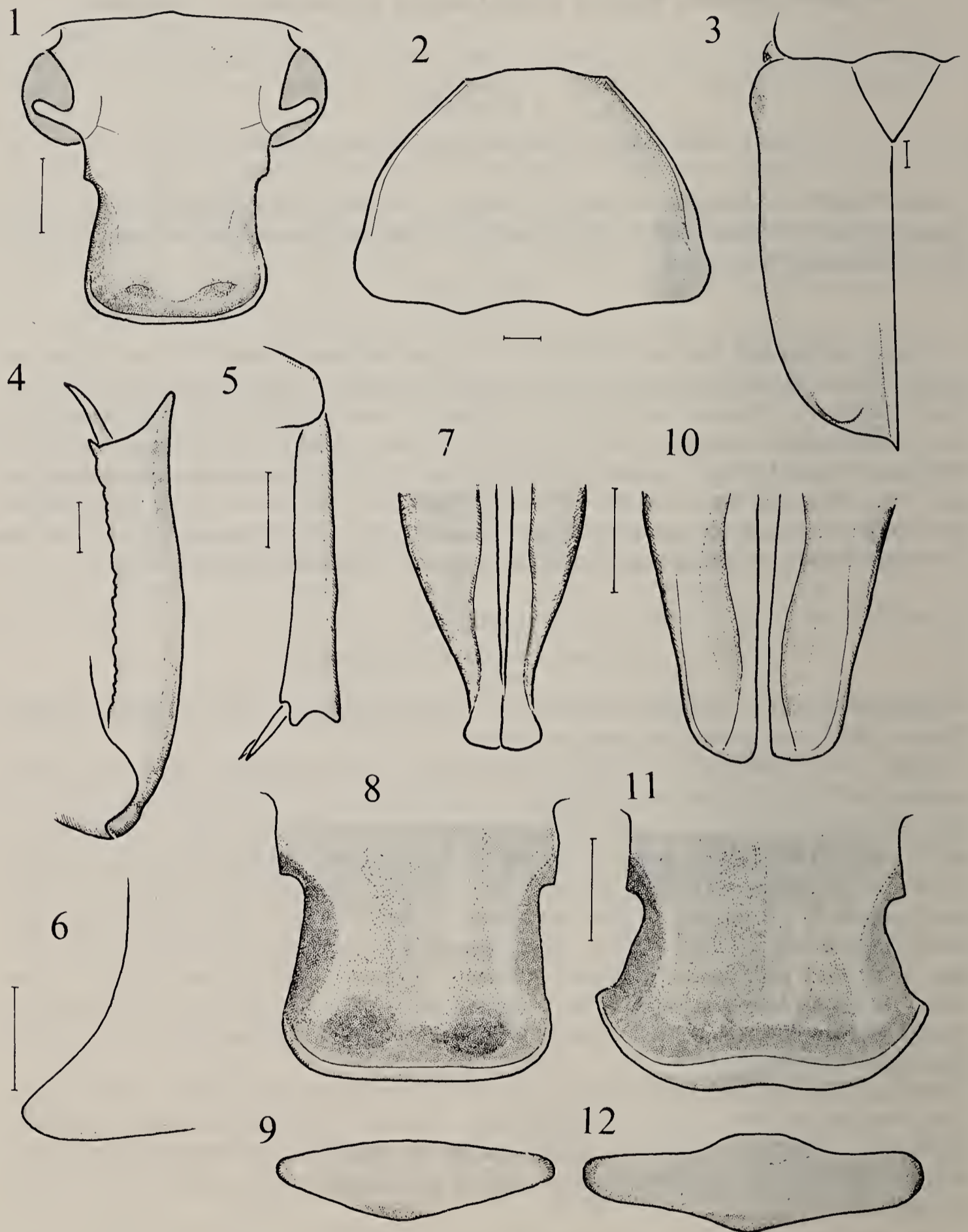
Clypeus with moderately elevated anterior margin, its crest (frontal view) feebly convex, without lateral angle; clypeolateral ridges effaced, antegenal lobe (dorsal view) angulate; median longitudinal zone (on cross-section) convex, anterolateral surface concave; most of clypeofrontal surface densely punctate. Pronotum with double punctation; primary punctures dense, fine on disc (separated by 2-6 times their diameter), their size increasing laterad (separated mostly by 1-2 times their diameter), many of the lateral punctures with inconspicuous stubble; secondary punctation dense, vague (magnif.  $\times 40$ ). Scutellum sparsely punctate. Elytron abundantly punctate (several punctures more or less arcuate); size and density of punctures decreasing laterad; distomarginal surface striolate; discal costae obsolete; juxtasutural margin distally raised, apicosutural angle dentiform; humeral umbone feebly convex, apical umbone well pronounced.

Mesometasternal projection strongly angulate, tip rounded off (lateral view); shortly rounded in ventral view. Pro- and mesopectus laterally striolate. Abdominal sternites punctate (sublaterally) to striolate (laterally); medially smooth, not impressed. Pygidium densely, largely transversely, braidedly striolate. General shape of parameres strongly tapering, superior costa apically slightly dilated.

Fore tibia with acute apico-external denticle only; terminal spur elongate-acuminate, distally curved. Middle and hind tibiae without external (anteapical) elevation; hind tibia internally with dense fringe of long brown setae. Posterolateral angle of hind coxa ca.  $100^\circ$ , rounded off.

Measurements in mm. Clypeal width 2.4, maximum cephalic width 4.0. Pronotal median length 6.3, maximum width 9.8. Elytral sutural length (scutellar - elytral apex) 11.6, maximum (humeral) width 11.2.

Variation and sexual dimorphism. — The four female paratypes show, i.a., the following differences with the holotype: clypeus unmodified; pygidial pilosity much denser and much longer (dark brown); fore tibia broad, with two external denticles; middle and hind tibiae with external protrusion at ca. 0.4 from apex, that on middle tibia strongly spiniform; hind tibia without dense fringe of setae. The size of the paratypes is scarcely different from that of the holotype.



Figs 1-6. *Ingrisma hainanica*, holotype. Contours of: 1, head; 2 pronotum; 3, left elytron and scutellum; 4, right fore tibia (dorsal view); 5, left hind tibia (ventral view); 6, mesometasternal protrusion (lateral view).

Figs 7-12. Comparison of *I. hainanica*, ♂ holotype (7-9), with *viridipallens*, ♂ holotype, Dien Bien Phu (10-12). 7, 10, parameral tips; 8, 11, clypeal contours, enlarged (dorsal view); 9, 12, reflexed anterior margin (frontal view). Scale lines with 7, 10 are 0.5 mm, others 1 mm.

Some of the paratypes have vaguely infuscated areas on their pronotal disc. The male paratype is very similar to the holotype.

Material examined. — Holotype male from "Hainan I. // from Dr. Heath"; one male and four female paratypes with same data, all ex collection Janson - Valck Lucassen.

Identification. — *Ingrisma viridipallens* is very similar to *hainanica*, agreeing in the following characters of diagnostic importance: clypeolateral ridges effaced; male clypeus with angulate antegenal lobe (dorsal view); pronotum, elytra, and most other body parts green; elytra with produced (dentiform) apicosutural angle; male fore tibia with even or feebly serrate internal side, fore femur unmodified; apical edge of male fore tibia oblique, apico-external denticle acute, terminal spur long, proximally straight; hind tibia straight; tarsal segments unmodified. They can be separated as follows (see also figures, especially 7-12):

- 1a. Tibiae and tarsi greenish. Pronotal primary punctures fine, laterally separated by 2-4 times their diameter. Male clypeus anterolaterally angulate-dilated. Fore tibia of male with slight anteapical external denticle; middle and hind tibiae with external protrusion. Parameres less strongly tapering, tip rounded, superior crest lacking dilated apex. Mesometasternal projection more acute. — North Vietnam ..... *viridipallens*
- 1b. Tibiae and tarsi brown. Pronotal primary punctures large, laterally separated by mostly 1-2 times their diameter. Male clypeus scarcely dilated, rounded anterolaterally. Fore tibia of male without anteapical external denticle; middle and hind tibiae without external protrusion. Parameres strongly tapering, superior crest with well-pronounced, slightly dilated apex. Mesometasternal projection less acute. — Hainan..... *hainanica*

*Ingrisma whiteheadi*, the other Hainan species, differs from both *viridipallens* and *hainanica* as follows: pronotal disc and certain other body parts black; male clypeus with virtually straight lateral border (dorsal view), distinct clypeolateral ridges (adjacent discal surface finely verrucose), surface medially behind reflexed anterior margin strongly impressed; male fore tibia with multidentate internal side, fore femur with anterior-distal lobe; apico-external denticle of male fore tibia nearly rectangular, terminal spur short, curved inward.

#### REFERENCES

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FISHER, T. W. & R. E. ORTH, 1983. THE MARSH FLIES OF CALIFORNIA (DIPTERA: SCIOMYZIDAE). — *Bulletin of the California Insect Survey* 24: i-VIII, 1-117; 71 figs, 20 foto's. ISBN 0-520-09665-7. University of California Press. Prijs (gebroscheerd) \$ 20.—

Over de hele wereld komen, naar thans bekend is, ca. 600 soorten Sciomyzidae voor, in Noord-Amerika 144 soorten verdeeld over 21 genera. In bovengenoemde publikatie worden 49 soorten (13 genera) in detail getabelleerd, afgebeeld en gekarteerd. Op zichzelf is een dergelijke publikatie natuurlijk slechts voor een vrij kleine groep belangstellenden interessant. Deze vliegenvamilie is echter sterk in de belangstelling gekomen sinds bekend is dat de larven van slakken leven. Veel onderzoek richt zich dan ook op de mogelijkheid om van Sciomyzidae gebruik te maken bij de biologische bestrijding van slakken. Het is daarom erg plezierig dat in de inleiding tot de publikatie een compacte samenvatting wordt gegeven van wat er aan biologische details bekend is.

De foto's tonen habitus-beelden van een stel vliegen, slakken(huisjes) van een aantal prooidieren en habitats van een aantal soorten. — W. N. Ellis.