

## A peculiar new cetoniine beetle from Lombok

by

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**ABSTRACT.** — *Rhabdotops insularis* gen. nov., sp. nov., from Lombok is described and illustrated. It is placed in the tribe Cetoniini, and has no direct relatives.

### INTRODUCTION

Before I came across the cetoniine beetle described below, at least two other specialists in the Cetoniidae had looked at it, viz. O. E. Janson (1850-1926) and F. T. Valck Lucassen (1885-1939). Both were unable to place the beetle, considering it to represent a new genus. They never published a diagnosis, possibly because only one female was available. This is still the case, but, after its stay in collections for more than 80 years, I find it unnecessary to delay the publication of a diagnosis of this novelty any longer. The beetle was collected by the renown H. Fruhstorfer on Lombok in 1896. Janson appears to have acquired his Fruhstorfer specimens via J. R. H. Neervoort van de Poll (1862-1925).

The Lombok specimen is characterized by an amalgamation of features uncommon in the tribe Cetoniini, the group to which it belongs. One of these features is the shape of the mesometasternal protrusion, which projects strongly in front of the middle coxae. Most of the tropical Asian Cetoniini have a short, more or less transverse protrusion, the mesometasternal protrusions projecting more strongly being moreover different in shape. Similar statements would apply to other features. In the Cetoniini sexual dimorphism is weak, and therefore the possible future discovery of the male sex is unlikely to shed more light on the taxonomic position of the Lombok novelty.

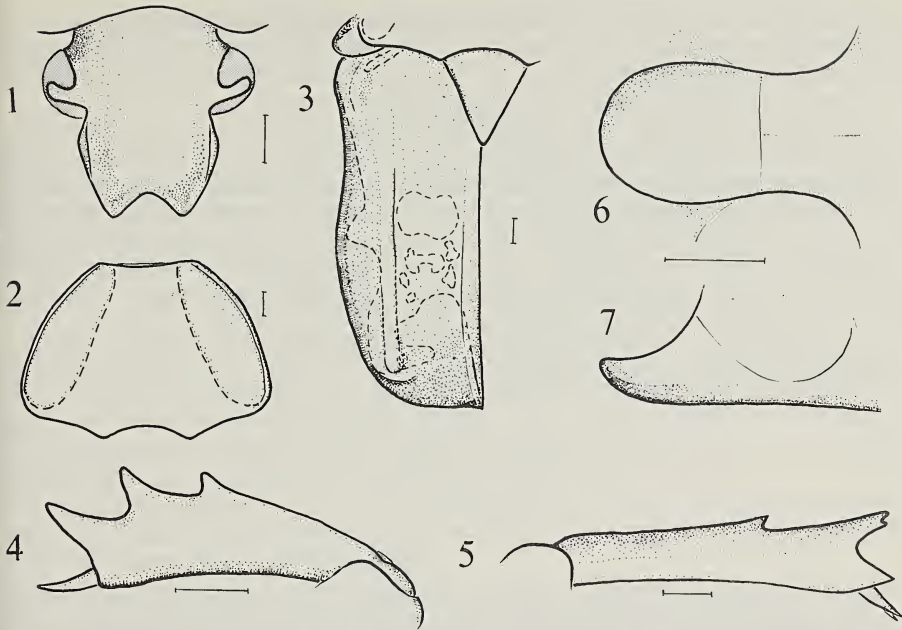
### Genus *Rhabdotops* nov.

**Generic diagnosis.** — Mesometasternal projection elongate, apex rounded in ventral view (fig. 6), angulate-reflexed in lateral view (fig. 7). Anterior border of clypeus emarginate, limiting tips angulate (fig. 1). Lateral borders of pronotum evenly rounded, marginate; base triconcave (fig. 2), posterolateral angles rounded. Abdominal sternites laterally with dorso-ventral (longitudinal) ridge, invisible from above.

Cephalic disc evenly convex; lateral ridges of clypeus distinct. Scutellum triangular, its apex acute. Elytron virtually flat between juxtasutural costa and disco-lateral costa; posthumeral emargination distinct; apicosutural angle distinct; intrahumeral depression shallow. Labial and maxillary palpi short, unmodified. Preprosternum tectiform, median crest rounded off. Mesepimeron strongly protuberant. Mesometasternal suture distinct, not setose. Posterolateral angle of hind coxa protuberant. Pygidium transverse, moderately, evenly convex, visible from above (female). Fore tibia with 3 external denticles (female); terminal spur simply elongate-acuminate. Middle and hind tibiae with external protrusion (female), their apices multidentate-lobate. Tarsi all long and slender, with cylindrical to slightly claviform segments. Femora slender, unmodified. Habitus cetoniiform, superficially similar to *Rhabdotis*. Pilosity largely restricted to pectus and legs. Derm green, largely shiny, with extensive white cretaceous markings, mostly situated in superficial depressions. Microsculpture predominantly consisting of simple and crescent-shaped punctures. Length ca. 2.5 cm. — Male sex unknown.

**Type-species.** — *Rhabdotops insularis* sp. nov.

**Affinities.** — The combination of the characters described in the first paragraph of the above diagnosis removes *Rhabdotops* from all the other genera currently placed in the Cetoniini. The



Figs. 1-7. *Rhabdotops insularis*; 1, head, full-face; 2, pronotum, 3, left elytron and scutellum; 4, right fore tibia; 5, left hind tibia; 6, mesometasternal projection, ventral, 7, lateral view. — Cretaceous markings indicated by dashed lines. Scale lines are 1 mm.

supraspecific classification of this tribe needs a thorough revision before meaningful statements about the affinities of *Rhabdotops* can be made. A comparison with the genera proposed so far has not yielded a direct relative (see also introductory remarks).

Note. — The name *Rhabdotops* is to be treated as a masculine noun.

*Rhabdotops insularis* sp. nov. (figs. 1-7)

Holotype (female). — Approximate length 25.5, width 12, height 7.5 mm. Shiny green, with symmetrically arranged (brownish-) white cretaceous markings. Pilosity on most parts very inconspicuous, pale-yellow. Habitus like most other broad cetoniiform species.

Cephalic contours, fig. 1. Head densely punctate; clypeal disc slightly convex. Maximum width of clypeus 2.6, of head (over eyes) 3.9 mm.

Pronotal contours, fig. 2. Surface of pronotum evenly, feebly convex; midline smooth, remainder with abundant simple to crescent-shaped punctures; entire lateral part of pronotum with cretaceous cover. Median length of pronotum 6.3, maximum width 10.1 mm. Scutellum virtually impunctate; lateral grooves distinct.

Elytral contours, fig. 3. Elytral punctation distinct, abundant, mainly on and behind intrahumeral area; non-cretaceous distal and lateral surfaces of elytron with dark green velutinous cover; cretaceous markings extensive (fig. 3). Sutural length of elytra (scutellar apex to elytral apex) 10.5, maximum width combined 12.0, maximum (longitudinal) length 14.0 mm.

Pectus, abdomen, and legs with cretaceous markings as follows: almost entire proepisternum, posterior border of proepimeron; parts of mesosternum, mesepimeron, metasternum (the impressed lateral parts), metepisternum, mesepimeron; lateral parts of abdominal sternites; pygidium (except centre); part of fore coxa; posterior side of middle and hind femora. Mesometasternal projection, figs. 6, 7. Lateral wings of metasternum impressed in front and behind,

apparently fit for receiving bent middle femur and tibia. Punctuation of middle of pectus and abdominal venter sparse, laterally abundantly arcuate-punctate, most punctures with semierect seta; anal sternite densely arcuate-punctate. Visible abdominal sternites 1-4 laterally with distinct dorso-ventral ridge. Anal border of pygidium with narrow ridge.

Fore tibia, fig. 4; superior side contiguously hemipunctate, inferior side arcuate-striolate. Middle and hind tibiae (fig. 5) with spiniform external protrusion at ca. 0.3 from apex; surface abundantly arcuate-hemipunctate, setose. Femoral undersides densely arcuate-punctate, setose. Tarsi all long and slender, with large sickle-shaped claws. Posterolateral angle of hind coxa slightly projecting, rounded off.

Material examined. — Holotype only, from "Lombok/Sapit 2000'/Mai-Juni 1896/H. Fruhstorfer", Leiden museum, ex Valck Lucassen — Janson — Van de Poll — Fruhstorfer. With a label written in Janson's hand: "app. n. gen./app. n. sp."

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INSECT NERVOUS SYSTEM, 1980. N. J. Strausfeld & T. A. Millers, eds. pp. XVI, 496, 172 figs. (Springer Series in Experimental Entomology; Neuronanatomical Techniques). Springer, Berlin etc. ISBN 3-540-90392-5. Price (bound) DM 98,—.

This book contains information on the obsolete methylene blue as well as the aspecific toluidine blue cell staining techniques and proceeds with the staining of neurosecretory cells without reference to immunochemical and autoradiographic methods. An extensive chapter on the Golgi method is preceded by chapters on different techniques for silver impregnation of mounted sections. Methods for intracellular staining with fluorescent dyes and with cobalt are alternated by chapters describing anterograde degeneration, and axonal filling. In a chapter on horseradish peroxidase the microperoxidase technique, which might be more suitable for microiontophoresis, is only briefly mentioned. The reader can find in this book a wealth of informations on cobalt techniques, but unfortunately the information has been scattered over five chapters, a shortcoming of the editors. Although this volume provides useful information to workers in the field of insect neurobiology it is a disadvantage of the book that too many topics, such as EM-micro-autoradiograph, ion localization and immunological techniques as well as freeze fracture and histochemical identification of monophenolic monoamines are not described here. The reader is referred to a companion volume being edited by N. J. Strausfeld. The distribution of topics over both volumes seems as arbitrary as the editorial organization of the present volume. — T. Piek.

BOERSMA, J., 1981. IT WYLDE WRIMELT. List fan ynsektenammen. 57 pp. Fryske Akademy, Ljouwert. ISBN 90-6171-588-1. Prijs gebrocheerd f 14,—, voor leden en donateurs f 11,—.

Het boekje geeft een overzicht van alle Friese insektenamen, die de auteur heeft kunnen vinden. En dat zijn er nogal wat! De indeling is overzichtelijk: de soorten zijn gerangschikt in orden, daarbinnen in families en die zijn weer verdeeld in genera, zodat een logische volgorde ontstaan is. Elke bladzijde is verdeeld in drie kolommen met respectievelijk de Friese, de wetenschappelijke en de Nederlandse namen (als die er zijn!). Alle namen zijn aan het slot ook weer in drie afzonderlijke alfabetische registers opgenomen. Een handig en keurig verzorgd boekje. — B. J. Lempke.