

A New Species of *Dipelicus* Hope from Wetar Island, Indonesia (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae)

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A new species of the pentodontine genus *Dipelicus* Hope is described from Wetar Island. *Dipelicus fastigatoides* sp. n. is similar externally to *D. fastigatus* Endrödi, 1969, but the two species can be distinguished easily from each other by the shape of the male parameres.

Key Words: *Dipelicus*, Dynastinae, Indonesia, new species.

Introduction

The members of the pentodontine rhinoceros beetle genus *Dipelicus* Hope, 1845 are widely distributed in the Oriental, Papuan, and Australian regions. This genus currently is comprised of 28 species, some of which are polytypic (Endrödi 1969, 1985; Kobayashi 1995; Silvestre 2006, 2007, 2010). While identifying recently collected specimens of *Dipelicus*, I examined a series of these beetles collected from Wetar Island. The species diversity of this genus in the Lesser Sunda Islands is poorly studied, and *Dipelicus* has not been previously reported from Wetar. At first glance, the specimens looked like *D. fastigatus* Endrödi, 1969, known in the Lesser Sundas from Sumbawa (Endrödi 1969, 1985). However, examination of the male genitalia indicated that they are not this species, and so they are here described as a new species.

Dipelicus fastigatoides sp. n. (Figs 1–3)

Type material. Holotype, male labeled “Telaga Tilu, Wetar I., VII-2007, A. Hasan leg.” (hand-written) and “Holotype *D. fastigatoides* Prok. det.” (red label; hand-written).

Allotype, female with same data as holotype and with green hand-written label “Allotype *D. fastigatoides* Prok. det.”

Paratypes (3 males, 4 females) with same data as holotype and with green hand-written labels “Paratype *D. fastigatoides* Prok. det.”

The holotype and allotype will be sent to the Museum Zoologi Frater Vianney (Malang, Indonesia), and the other paratypes are housed in the Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia (IEE).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to

D. fastigatus (known range Java through Sulawesi), but the males of these two species can be separated by the structure of the male parameres (see Figs 3–4) and the arrangement of the stridulatory ridges (a row of 15–17 similarly sharpened ridges in *D. fastigatoides* versus 15 sharp ridges mixed with 10 somewhat stronger ridges in *D. fastigatus*). The basal piece of the parameres is stouter and more strongly curved in lateral view in the new species than in *D. fastigatus*, and the apical pieces of the parameres are much deeper and more ovoid on the sides than in *D. fastigatus*. Also, the apical pieces of the parameres possess a well-developed, plate-like extension along their internal margin in the new species, but this extension is not developed in *D. fastigatus*. The females of these species can be distinguished by the arrangement of the stridulatory ridges as described above.

Holotype (Fig. 1). Male. Length 25.0 mm, width across humeri 11.0 mm, length of elytra 15.0 mm. Color dark reddish-brown, head and sides of pronotum black, tarsi and apices of femora, humeri, and base of elytra more infuscate; teeth of protibiae black; dorsal surface dull; venter and legs with rusty-golden setae. Clypeus finely and sparsely punctate, anterior margin bidentate. Frontal horn long, inclined posteriorly at base, then straight, triangular in cross section. Apex of mandible deeply incised. Labial palpi with last segment enlarged, globular. Pronotum 1.25 times broader than long; pronotal cavity long, flat, sloping anteriorly; pronotum at posterior midline with moderately large, laterally compressed horn inclined anteriorly; a smaller horn behind anterior angle on each side. Pronotal cavity nearly smooth; sides strongly rugopunctate. Scutellum triangular, broader than long, obtusely pointed apically, sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.25 times longer than broad, slightly widened toward apex, finely and sparsely punctate, apex (between apical umbones and margin of elytra) roughly rugopunctate, with ocellate punctures; traces of slightly furrowed, punctate rows present. Propygidium with 16 sharp stridulatory