



Article

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:4123A086-3F2F-4876-B6F0-A23AFB20F15A

***Octocollis*, a new genus and *Octocollis setosus*, a new species of Cetoniinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from Queensland, Australia**

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Abstract

The male of *Octocollis* new genus and *Octocollis setosus* new species is described from Queensland, Australia. The species displays primitive cetoniine characters. *Octocollis* is placed in tribe Schizorhinini (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae). The informal name “*Polyholcus setosus*” is discussed.

Key words: flower chafer, Schizorhinini

Introduction

The flower chafers, or cetoniines (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae), are a cosmopolitan group of mostly nectar and pollen-feeding scarab beetles with approximately 3900 known species (Mico *et al.* 2008). In Australia the subfamily is represented by 142 species in 34 genera. New species are still described frequently in this group, often from specimens that were deposited in museums many years ago. Allard (1995), Rigout & Allard (1997), Krajcik (1999) and the Australian Faunal Directory (Calder 2002) are relatively recent, comprehensive publications on the subject.

For several decades the informal name “*Polyholcus setosus*” was used for a cetoniine known only from male specimens from North Queensland, Australia. The species was collected by at least 13 well-known entomologists since 1964 and as recently as 2010. In 2009, a picture was published by Golding (2009). Since determination labels on specimens bear the name of Michael E. Bacchus, it is likely that the name originates with this British entomologist. Specimens in collection drawers were consequently labelled with the informal name “*Polyholcus setosus*” and it was used amongst entomologists. Thorough literature and database searches and a request to the Museum of Natural History in London have shown that no publication exists which makes the informal name “*Polyholcus setosus*” available.

Methods

Specimen lengths were measured from the anterior of frons to the posterior margin of abdomen; widths were measured at the widest extent of the elytra. Morphological nomenclature follows Krikken (1984) and Holm & Marais (1992). With legs set at natural positions (Fig. 1), the surface of the mesofemur, mesotibia, metafemur and metatibia that is closest to the body is referred to as the proximal surface; the surface that is further from the body is referred to as the distal surface. For profemur and protibia the proximal surface is the surface visible in dorsal view and the distal surface is the surface visible in ventral view. Images of type specimens were taken with a Canon EOS 5D and Canon 100 mm macro lens. Focus stacking was performed with Helicon Focus version 4.48. Ecosystem classification was determined using the Queensland Herbarium Regional Ecosystem Description Database, version 6.0b, updated November 2009 by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, Brisbane, Australia.