Two new species of Dermestidae from Tanzania and Rwanda (Insecta: Coleoptera)

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Abstract. The species *Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) *ladabara* sp. nov. from Tanzania is described, illustrated and compared with a similar species *Attagenus fulvicollis* Reitter, 1881. The new species *Thaumaglossa livingstonei* sp. nov. from Rwanda is described, illustrated and compared with related species belonging to the *Thaumaglossa purpurea* species group.

INTRODUCTION

The genus Attagenus Latreille, 1802 is one of about 62 genera established within the beetle family Dermestidae. This genus includes roundabout 250 different species and/or subspecies worldwide (Háva 2015a, 2016a,b, Herrmann & Háva 2016).

The genus *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867 belongs to the subfamily Megatominae, tribe Megatomini, subtribe Cryptorhopalina and recently contains 62 species worldwide (Háva 2015a). The genus *Thaumaglossa* has been recently studied and new species were published for example (Háva 2008, 2010, 2012, 2015b,c,d, 2017, Háva et al. 2006, Háva & Jákl 2018, Herrmann & Háva 2013, 2015, Kadej & Háva 2013, 2015).

In the present article two new Dermestidae species were described from Rwanda and Tanzania.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All photos were made with a camera Olympus SZX16 on stereoscopic microscope MBS 10.

The following measurements were made:

total length (TL) - linear distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra; elytral width (EW) - maximum linear transverse distance.

Abbreviation of collection for holotype deposition:

JHAC Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-west, Czech Republic.

Holotype specimens are provided with red, printed labels bearing the following text: "HOLOTYPE Attagenus ladabara sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2019" and "HOLOTYPE Thaumaglossa livingstonei sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2019".

DESCRIPTION

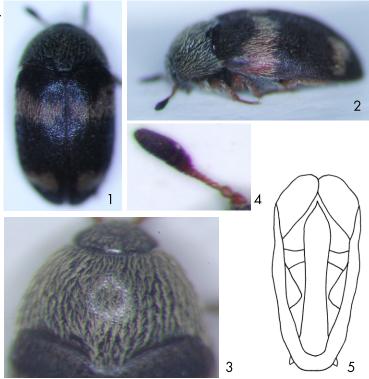
Attagenus (Attagenus) ladabara sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-5)

Type material. Holotype (3): "[Tanzania] Tanganyika: Kilimandjaro [Mt.], vers. O. (Buchberger)", (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body: TL 2.9 mm, EW 1.7 mm; elongate oval (Figs. 1, 2), slightly convex; dorsally bicolorous, ventrally unicolorous dark brown, shiny; dorsum covered with recumbent, brown and yellow setation; thoracic underside with relatively short and recumbent, yellow setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, yellow setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctate. Palpi dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae brown and dark brown with short, brown setation, composed of 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, dark brown with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 4). Pronotum (Fig. 3) finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins, covered by long yellowish setation. Hypomeron shiny, without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shiny, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytral cuticle black, with reddish patterns, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate; covered by brownish-black setation on dark brown areas and yellow setation forming one transverse fascia and apical, isolated spot on reddish areas (Figs. 1, 2). Epipleuron brown, very short, with short golden-orange setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process long and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with yellow, recumbent setation. Abdomen dark brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with very small depressions, covered by recumbent, yellow setation. Legs brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, yellow setation and with short, brown thorns. Tarsi moderately short. Male genitalia (Fig. 5).

Female. Unknown.



Figs. 1-5. Attagenus ladabara sp. nov.: 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- habitus, dorso-lateral aspect; 3- pronotum, dorsal aspect; 4- antenna; 5- male genitalia.

Differential diagnosis. The new species belongs to the nominotypical subgenus and is similar to *A. fulvicollis* Reitter, 1881, but differs from it by the following characters:

Attagenus fulvicollis Reitter, 1881: pronotum is covered by yellow setation with small black patterns of black setation; each elytron with two transverse, narrow, yellow fasciae (posterior fasciae not reaching to suture); antennae dark brown, terminal antennamere long.

Attagenus ladabara sp. nov.: pronotum is covered by yellow setation without patterns; each elytron with one transverse, narrow fascia and large apical isolated spot; antennae brown, terminal antennomere short.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to my very good friends, married couple Ladislav (= Lada) and Barbora (= Bara) Roučkovi (Czech Republic).

genus *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867 *T. purpurea* species group

Thaumaglossa livingstonei sp. nov.

(Figs. 6-8)

Type material. Holotype (♀): "Rwanda, Nyungwe N.P., 1800-2000 m, 4-16.VII.2014", (JHAC).



Figs. 6-8. Thaumaglossa livingstonei sp. nov.: 6-habitus, dorsal aspect; 7-habitus, lateral aspect; 8-head and antennae.

Description. Female: Body (TL: 3.8 mm, EW: 2.6 mm), very shining, very convex (1.7 mm), ovate (Figs. 6-7), widest at humeri, dark red on dorsal surface, black and red on ventral surface;

antennae dark brown to black, legs black and brown; body covered with yellow setation. Head finely punctate with short yellow setation. Near labrum with small reddish spot. Labrum reddish. Antennae with 11 antennomeres with characteristic morphology: the last (11th) antennomere triangular, covered densely with black, erect setation (Fig. 8). Antennal fossa closed. Pronotum dark red, densely punctate, covered by short, yellow setation. Elytra dark red, coarsely punctate on humeri and on first half, other parts densely punctate, covered with yellow, short setation. Epipleuron dark red. Scutellum dark red, triangular, visible. Prosternum black discally, other parts dark red, intensely punctate on disc, without impunctate median line. Mesosternal disc with large punctation. Legs dark brown to black. Abdominal visible ventrites dark red with yellow setation. Pygidium dark red, with black setation.

Male: Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species belong to *T. purpurea* species group. Differs from the similar species *T. purpurea* (Pic, 1915) by the very convex body, yellow setation of dorsal and ventral surfaces (*T. purpurea* on dorsal surfaces covered by reddish setation).

Etymology. Patronymic, the name of the new species is dedicated to David Livingstone (19.iii.1813-1.v.1873), Scottish missionary, physician and traveler.

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