A new species of the genus *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867 (Coleoptera: Dermestidae) from China

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Taxonomy, new species, distribution, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Thaumaglossa, China

Abstract. Thaumaglossa panda sp. nov. from China (Sichuan) is described and compared with a related species Thaumaglossa hilleri Reitter, 1881. New locality data from China are provided for Thaumaglossa hilleri Reitter, 1881.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1967 contains nearly 55 known species worldwide (Háva 2015). From China five of them have still been recorded. In the present paper the authors describe another species of this genus being new to science.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

When identifying some beetles collected in China by the Czech entomologist Emil Kučera a so far unknown species of the genus *Thaumaglossa* was detected and is therefore described here as new to science. We adopted the systematics and distribution of Dermestidae proposed by Háva (2007, 2015).

The size of the beetles and of their body parts can be useful in species recognition, so following measurements were made:

total length (TL) – linear distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra;

pronotal length (PL) – maximal length measured from anterior margin to posterior margin;

pronotal width (PW) – maximal linear transverse distance;

elytral length (EL) – linear distance from shoulder to apex of elytron;

elytral width (EW) – maximal linear transverse distance.

The specimens of the species described are provided with a red, printed labels showing the following text: "[HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS, respectively] Thaumaglossa panda sp. n., det. A. Herrmann & J. Háva 2015".

Abbreviations of collections:

AHEC private collection of Andreas Herrmann, Stade, Germany;

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

DESCRIPTION

Thaumaglossa panda sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-4, 6a)

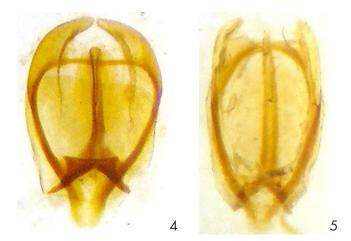
Type material. Holotype (3): labelled: China, N.E. Sechuan, Nanjiang, 1-5.vi.2014, lgt. E. Kučera", (AHEC). Paratypes: (3 spec.): same data as holotype, but 21.v.2002, (AHEC); (4 spec.): China, N Sechuan, Shangliang, 24-29.v.2002, lgt. E. Kučera, (3 AHEC, 1 JHAC).

Description. Body oval, entirely deep black (Fig. 1). Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.2, PL 0.7, PW 2.0, EL 2.5, EW 2.4. Head with very dense and rough punctation, shiny black, sparsely covered with short and hardly visible single hairs. Eyes quite large with nearly invisible, erect and extremely short microsetae. Ocellus distinctly present on front. Antennae with 11 antennameres, all antennomeres entirely brown except the basal antennomere which is darkish-brown to black. The last two antennomeres build a distinct club densely covered with short brown pubescence; the terminal segment extremely large, round about twice as long as the whole shaft (Fig. 3). Pronotum shiny black, somewhat less coarsely and densely punctate than the head, sparsely covered with short decumbent brown hairs; pronotal lateral margins smooth, untoothed, not visible from above over the whole length in the same view, narrowed from apical towards anterior edges. Scutellum shiny black, small and almost triangular, naked and without any punctuation. Elytra entirely shiny black, covered sparsely by the same kind of pubescence as pronotum, hairs a little bit stronger and slightly more erect; humeri with flat bumps. Epipleura and mesosternum of the same colour, punctuation and pubescence as in the pronotum. Legs and tarsi entirely light brown, sparsely covered with short light brown hairs, tibia with a single row of short thin brown thorns on lateral edge. Abdominal ventrites black, appearing dull because of extremely dense and rough punctation, covered quite densely with decumbent brown hairs. Genitalia as shown in (Fig. 4).









Figs. 1-5. Thaumaglossa panda sp. n. (holotypus, male): 1- habitus, male; 2- habitus, female; 3- antenna of male; 4- male genitalia; T. hilleri: 5- male genitalia.

Female similar to male (Fig. 2), but differs in the smaller antennal club. Sclerites in bursa copulatrix (Fig. 6a).

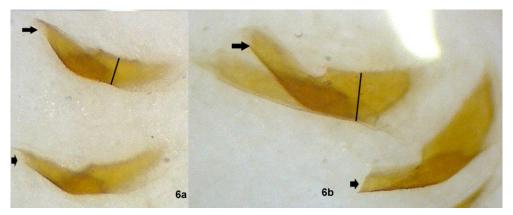


Fig. 6. Sclerites in bursa copulatrix: 6a-T. panda sp. nov.; 6b-T. hilleri.

Differential diagnosis. According to the entirely black integument, the new species belongs to the "Thaumaglossa hilleri species group" and differs from a very similar Thaumaglossa hilleri Reitter, 1881 in the decumbent pubescence on the dorsal surface (rough and suberect in Th. hilleri) as well as in the shape of the genitalia (Figs. 4-5). The female differ by the structure of the sclerites in the bursa copulatrix (Fig. 6). From the other species belonging to the species group it differs in the shape of genitalia and structure of antennae. From all other species of this genus occurring in China it could be very easily distinguished by its entirely black integument and uniform elytral pubescence without any fasciae or spots.

Known species of "T. hilleri species group" from the Oriental Region:

- pygidium black with black setae, abdomen black:
 - T. hilleri Reitter, 1881 (China; India; Japan; Laos; Nepal; the Philippines; Taiwan)
 - T. parahilleri Kadej & Háva, 2013 (Laos)
 - T. chujoi Ohbayashi, 1982 (Indonesia: Maluku: Ambon Is.; Japan, Taiwan)
 - T. panda sp. nov. (China: Sichuan)
- pygidium black with yellow setae, abdomen black:
 - T. wittmeri Háva, 2006 (Nepal; India: Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh)
 - T. jendeki Háva, 2003 (Laos)
- pygidium brown with yellow setae, abdomen brown:
 - T. pseudohilleri Háva, 2006 (India: Maharashtra)

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in aposition, regards to the English name of the Chinese bear Panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca* (David, 1869) (Mammalia: Ursidae)).

FAUNISTICS

Thaumaglossa hilleri Reitter, 1881

Material examined: China, centr. Fujian, Mandangshan forest park, 460-900 m, 4.vi.2010, J. Turna lgt., $1 \subsetneq$, (JHAC); China, Fujian c., $10 \text{ km} \text{ E Yong An, } 700 \text{ m, } 31.v.2008, J. Turna leg., } 1 \subsetneq$, (JHAC); China centr., Shaanxi prov., Hua Shan, 15-17.v.2005, I. Jeniš leg., $1 \circlearrowleft$, $1 \subsetneq$, (JHAC).

Distribution. A species known from China, India, Japan, Laos, Nepal, the Philippines, Taiwan (Háva 2015), new data from China (Fujian and Shaanxi).

REFERENCES

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