

Valdesetosum atrum gen. et sp. nov. from Honduras (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae)

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Abstract. *Valdesetosum atrum* gen. et sp. nov. from Honduras is described, illustrated and compared with similar Neotropical genera. The new genus belongs to the subfamily Megatominae, tribe Megatomini and differs from similar genera by the long shape of its setose body and structure of antennae.

INTRODUCTION

The family Dermestidae (Coleoptera) currently contains about 1480 species and subspecies worldwide (Háva 2015). The subfamily Megatominae includes 29 genera worldwide, 8 genera are known from the Neotropical Region (Háva 2004, Herrmann et al. 2015). In the present article, a new genus recently collected in Honduras is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimen were glued on cardboard plates, the genitalia were extracted and embedded in a mixture of polyvinylpyrrolidone, diglycerol and water. The abdomen were disconnected from the body and glued upside down behind the specimen on the same cardboard plate.

Abbreviation of collections:

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

The following abbreviations of measurements were used:

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

pronotal length (PL) - maximum length measured from anterior margin to posterior margin of the pronotum;

pronotal width (PW) - maximum linear distance between lateral margins;

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

elytral width (EW) - maximum linear transverse distance.

DESCRIPTIONS

***Valdesetosum* gen. nov.**

(Figs. 1-5)

Type species: *Valdesetosum atrum* sp. nov. (by monotypy).

Description. Body measurements (in mm): TL 2.22; PL 0.57; PW 1.35; EL 1.70; EW 1.55. Body short and oval (almost circular). Ventral and dorsal surfaces entirely black covered by long, erect, light grey setation. Antennae with 11 antennomeres, antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres. Antennomeres I-VIII light brown, IX-XI black. Antennal fossa completely closed. Ocellus present on front. Apical part of each elytron with a small depression. First visible abdominal ventrite without postcoxal lines.

Differential diagnosis. According to morphological characters, the new genus belongs to the subfamily Megatominae, tribe Megatomini (Háva 2004, Lawrence et al. 2005). The tribe Megatomini currently contains 29 genera worldwide (Zahradník & Háva 2014, Herrmann et al. 2015). The new genus looks habitually somewhat similar to the following five genera but differs from them by the following characters of antennae.

Valdesetosum gen. nov.: antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres (Fig. 3); apical part of each elytron with a small depression.

Caccoleptoides Herrmann, Háva & Kadej, 2015: antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres (Fig. 6); apical part of each elytron without a small depression

Cryptorhopalum Guérin-Ménéville, 1838: antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres (Fig. 7), antennal club elongate or oval.

Thaumaglossa Redtenbacher, 1867: antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres, terminal antennomere large and flat (Fig. 8).

Caccoleptus Sharp, 1902: antennal club consisting of 5-8 antennomeres (Fig. 9).

Etymology. The name is composed of two Latin words "valdē" and "setosum", very setose. Gender: neuter.

***Valdesetosum atrum* sp. nov.**

Type material. Holotype (♀): Honduras, Francisco Morazan, Macuelizo, Tumbia, 14.vii.1995 / malaise trap in mid-elevation oak forest. Holotype deposited in JHAC.

Description. Body measurements (in mm): TL 2.22; PL 0.57; PW 1.35; EL 1.70; EW 1.55. Body short and oval (almost circular). Dorsal surfaces entirely black covered by long, erect, light grey setation (Fig. 1), ventral surfaces black, covered by grey recumbent setation (Fig. 2).

Head black, slightly broader than long, with dense and distinct punctation hidden under numerous long setae. Eyes large with hardly visible microsetae. Palpi and all mouthparts brown, ocellus present on front. Antennae with 11 antennomeres, antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres. Antennomeres I-VIII light brown, IX-XI black (Fig. 3). Antennal fossa completely closed.

Pronotum more than twice as broad as long, with deep and very distinct punctation, narrowed anteriorly, broadest at the apical edges, its lateral margins not visible from above; posterior and especially anterior angles somewhat rounded. Prosternal process short, broad.

Elytra with nearly same punctation and pubescence as pronotum. Epipleuron short, entirely black with grey recumbent setation. Apical part of each elytron with a small depression (Fig. 5).

Scutellum small and subcordate with some indistinct fine punctation and very few single hairs.

Pubescence of the underside strongly different from the rest of the body consisting conspicuously of recumbent grey setae. Visible abdominal ventrites black and covered with quite recumbent

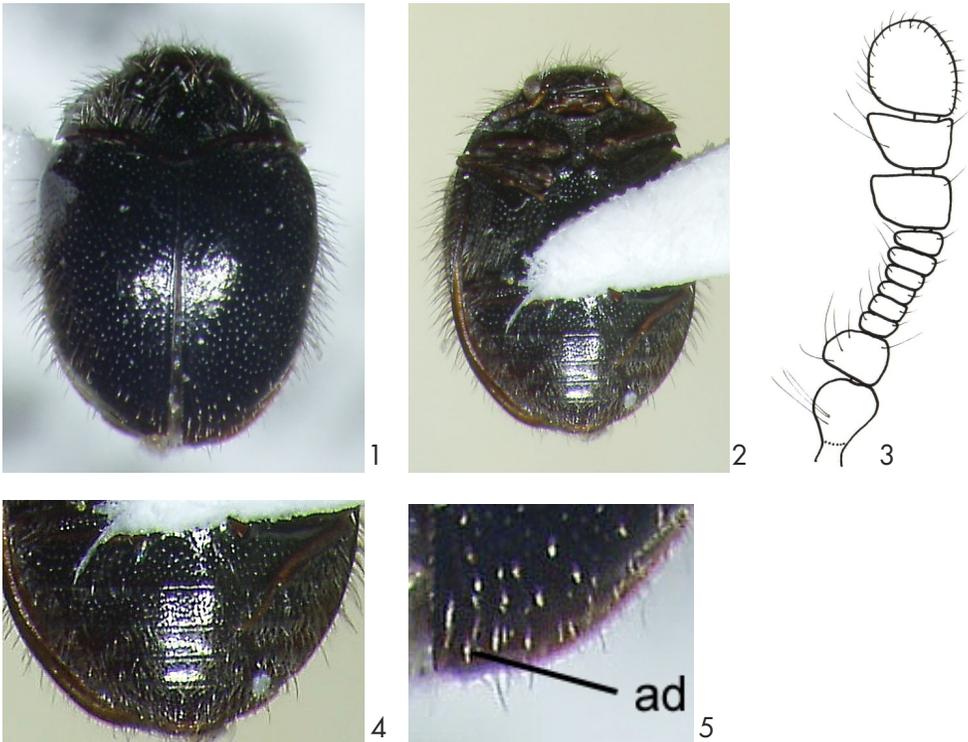
grey setation (Fig. 2). First visible abdominal ventrite without postcoxal lines. Pygidium black with long, dark grey setation.

Legs flattened, entirely brown, covered dorsally with fine bright, recumbent and sparse pubescence, ventrally with same brown hairs as rest of underside. Edges of legs with single rows of strong erect dark hairs.

Male unknown so far.

Differential diagnosis. Up to now, no other species of the genus has been known.

Etymology. Named according to its black dorsal surfaces.



Figs. 1-5. *Valdesetosum atrum* sp. nov.: 1- habitus dorsal aspect; 2- habitus ventral aspect; 3- antenna; 4- abdomen; 5- apical part of elytron with small depression (ad).



Figs. 6-9. Antennae: 6- *Caccoleptoides* Herrmann, Háva & Kadej, 2015; 7- *Cryptorhopalum* Guérin-Ménéville, 1838; 8- *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867; 9- *Caccoleptus* Sharp, 1902.

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