

## A contribution to knowledge of the genus *Thaumaglossa* species from Malaysia with description of two new species (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae)

Jiří HÁVA<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Forest Protection and Entomology, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences, Kamýcká 1176, CZ-165 21, Prague 6 - Suchbátka, Czech Republic

<sup>2</sup>Private Entomological Laboratory and Collection, Rýznerova 37, CZ - 252 62 Únětice u Prahy, Praha-západ, Czech Republic  
e-mail: jh.dermestidae@volny.cz

### Taxonomy, new species, new records, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Thaumaglossa*, Malaysia

**Abstract.** Two new species *Thaumaglossa haucki* sp. nov. and *Thaumaglossa pacholatkoii* sp. nov. both from Malaysia, are described, illustrated and compared with similar species. The species *Thaumaglossa hilleri* Reitter, 1881 is newly recorded from Malaysia.

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867 of the subfamily Megatominae currently includes 55 species (Háva 2015), from Malaysia four of them have still been recorded. Most of them are found in the Afrotropic, Indo-Malayan, Australasian, and Oceanic ecozones (Kadej & Háva 2013). In the present paper the author describe two species of this genus being new to science.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Systematics and distribution of Dermestidae proposed by Háva (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 new species described are provided with a red, printed labels showing the following text: „HOLOTYPE [PARATYPE, respectively] species name sp. n. Jiří Háva det. 2015”.

Abbreviation of collection:

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

### DESCRIPTION

#### *Thaumaglossa haucki* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-4)

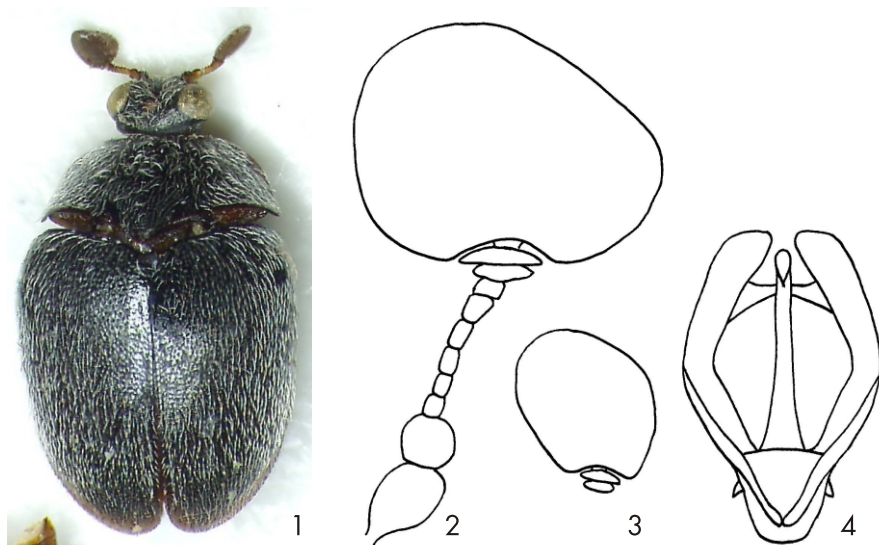
**Type material.** Holotype (♂): W Malaysia, Pahang Baniaran, Benom Mts., K. Ulu, Dono 10-15 km SSE, 17-23.iv.1997, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes: (1 ♀): Malaysia W, Johor, 20 km S of Mersing, Jemaluang, 300 m, 1-14.ii.2003, P. Čechovský lgt., (JHAC); (1 ♀): Malaysia W, Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Korbu Mt., 27.i.-2.ii.1999, P. Čechovský lgt., (JHAC).

**Description.** Body oval, black and brown, covered by grey setation. Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.0, PL 0.8, PW 1.9, EL 2.3, EW 2.2. Head densely punctated, shiny black, sparsely covered with short decumbent setaion. Eyes quite large with nearly invisible, erect and extremely short microsetae. Ocellus distinctly present on front. Antennae with 11 antennomeres, antennomeres brown. The last two antennomeres build a distinct club densely covered with short brown pubescence; the terminal segment extremely large (Fig. 2). Maxillar and labial palpomeres brown. Pronotum shiny black, somewhat less coarsely and densely punctate than the head, sparsely covered with short decumbent grey setation; pronotal lateral margins smooth, untoothed, narrowed from apical towards anterior edges. Scutellum shiny black, small and almost triangular, naked and without any punctuation. Elytra shiny black, apically brown, covered sparsely by the same kind of setation as pronotum, setae a little bit stronger and slightly more erect; humeri with flat bumps. Epipleura and mesosternum of the same colour, punctuation and setation as in the elytra. Legs and tarsi entirely light brown, sparsely covered with short light grey setation, tibia with a single row of short thin brown thorns on lateral edge. Abdominal ventrites brown, appearing dull because of extremely dense and rough punctuation, covered quite densely with decumbent yellow setation. Pygidium brown with yellow setation. Genitalia as shown in (Fig. 4).

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female externally similar to male, but terminal antennomere is small. Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.1-3.5, PL 1.0-1.3, PW 2.0-2.3, EL 2.5-2.8, EW 2.3-2.6.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species belong to „*T. rufocapitata* species group” (Háva 2015) and externally no similar other known species. The new species characterized by unicolour grey setation on dorsal and ventral surfaces. From other known Malayan species differs by the characters in the following key.

**Etymology.** Patronymic, dedicated to its collector, my friend, David Hauck (Brno, Czech Republic).



Figs. 1-4. *Thaumaglossa haucki* sp. nov.: 1-habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- antenna of male; 3- antennal club of female; 4- aedeagus.

*Thaumaglossa* sp.

**Material examined:** (1 ♀): Malaysia W, Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 2100 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Korbu Mt., 4-13.iii.1998, P. Pacholátko lgt., (JHAC).

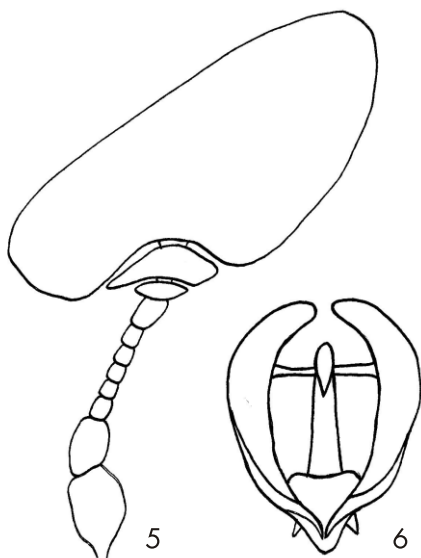
**Remarks.** The female specimen externally very similar to *T. haucki* sp. nov. but differs from it by the yellowish pronotal setation. Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.4, EW 2.4. However, as diagnostic characters in *Thaumaglossa* based in other on male genitalia, I refrain from describing this new species until the discovery of a male.

*Thaumaglossa pacholatko* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5-6)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Malaysia W, Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 2100 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Korbu Mt., 4-13.iii.1998, P. Pacholátko lgt., (JHAC).

**Description.** Body oval, entirely black, shine covered by brown setation. Body measurements (in mm): TL 2.7, PL 0.7, PW 1.7, EL 2.2, EW 2.0. Head with dense and rough punctation, shiny black, sparsely covered by short brown setation. Eyes quite large with nearly invisible, erect and extremely short microsetae. Ocellus distinctly present on front. Antennae with 11 antennomeres, all antennomeres brown. The last two antennomeres build a distinct club densely covered with short brown pubescence; the terminal segment extremely large (Fig. 5). Maxillar and labial palpomeres brown. Pronotum shiny black, somewhat less coarsely and densely punctate than the head, sparsely covered with short decumbent brown setation; 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 setation as pronotum,



Figs. 5-6. *Thaumaglossa pacholatko* sp. nov.: 5- antenna of male; 6- aedeagus.

setae a little bit stronger and slightly more erect; humeri with flat bumps. Epipleura and mesosternum of the same colour, punctuation and setation as in the pronotum. Legs sparsely covered with short light brown hairs, femora black, tibiae brown with a single row of short thin brown thorns on lateral edge. Abdominal ventrites brown, appearing dull because of extremely dense and rough punctuation, covered quite densely with decumbent brown hairs. Pygidium black with black setation. Genitalia as shown in (Fig. 6).

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species belong to „*T. hilleri* species group” (Háva 2015) from all known species belonged to the species group differs by the: pygidium black with black setae, abdomen brown, shape of aedeagus and structure of antennae.

**Etymology.** Patronymic, dedicated to its collector Petr Pacholátko (Brno, Czech Republic).

### *Thaumaglossa hilleri* Reitter, 1881

**Material examined:** (1 ♀): W Malaysia, Pahang Baniaran, Benom Mts., K. Ulu, Dono 10-15 km SSE, 17-23.iv.1997, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC).

**Distribution.** Species known from China; India: Meghalaya, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh; Japan; Laos; Nepal; Philippines; Taiwan (Háva 2015), new for Malaysia.

#### IDENTIFICATION KEY OF MALAYAN *THAUMAGLOSSA* SPECIES

- 1(6) elytra covered by unicolorous setation
- 2(5) elytra and pronotum covered by black setation; elytral and pronotal integument black
- 3(4) pygidium black with black setae, abdomen black ..... *Thaumaglossa hilleri* Reitter, 1881
- 4(3) pygidium black with black setae, abdomen brown ..... *Thaumaglossa pacholatko* sp. nov.
- 5(2) elytra and pronotum covered by grey setation; elytral and pronotal integument brownish black ..... *Thaumaglossa haucki* sp. nov.
- 6(1) elytra covered by bicolorous setation
- 7(8) each elytron with one reddish, circular spot ..... *Thaumaglossa rufomaculata* (Pic, 1938)
- 8(7) each elytron with black and white setation
- 9(10) each elytron covered by white setation, black setation forming small circular spots; pronotum covered by white setation ..... *Thaumaglossa tonkinea* Pic, 1916
- 10(9) each elytron covered by black setation, white setation forming narrow, transverse fasciae; pronotum covered by white and ayellow setation ..... *Thaumaglossa rufocapillata* Redtenbacher, 1867

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