

Descriptions of thirteen new *Attagenus* species from the Afrotropical Region (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attageninae)

Jiří HÁVA

Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection,
Rýznerova 37/37, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-west, CZ-252 62, Czech Republic
e-mail: jh.dermestidae@volny.cz

Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Attageninae, *Attagenus*, Afrotropical Region

Abstract. The following species are described, illustrated and compared with similar species: *Attagenus (Telopes) capetowni* sp. nov. (Rep. South Africa), *Attagenus (Attagenus) centurio* sp. nov. (Namibia), *A. (A.) heres* sp. nov. (Rep. South Africa), *A. (A.) kapiirii* sp. nov. (Zambia), *A. (A.) lambertsensis* sp. nov. (Rep. South Africa), *A. (A.) miles* sp. nov. (Rep. South Africa), *A. (A.) orangensis* sp. nov. (Rep. South Africa), *A. (A.) prepsli* sp. nov. (Namibia), *A. (A.) snizeki* sp. nov. (Rep. South Africa), *A. (A.) taitanus* sp. nov. (Kenya), *A. (A.) tanzanianus* sp. nov. (Tanzania), *A. (A.) votrubai* sp. nov. (Cameroon), *A. (A.) wittmeri* sp. nov. (Rep. South Africa). New species differs by the colour of body, structure of antennae and male genitalia. The species *Attagenus (Attagenus) endroedyi* Háva, 2003 is newly recorded from Kenya.

INTRODUCTION

The family Dermestidae currently consists about 1760 species worldwide (Háva 2015, 2022). The genus *Attagenus* Latreille, 1802 is one of the most numerous genera within the Dermestidae family and currently includes more than 251 species, most of them found in Palaearctic, Ethiopian or Nearctic Regions (Háva 2015, 2020a). The genus includes the species defined by the following combination of features: first segment of hind tarsi almost half as long as the second, free mouthparts, three-jointed antennal club and lack of distinct antennal cavity on the hypomeron. The most characteristic feature of the larvae is an extremely long caudal brush and elongated, cylindrical, strongly sclerotized body. The genus *Attagenus* is currently split into three subgenera *Aethriostoma* Motschulsky, 1858, *Telopes* Redtenbacher in Russegger, 1843 and *Attagenus* s. str. Since 2015, few new species of *Attagenus* have been described from the Afrotropical Region (Háva 2016a,b, 2017a,b, 2020; Herrmann & Háva 2016, 2020a,b; Herrmann, Háva & Kadej 2016, 2017, Herrmann, Kadej & Háva 2015). In the present article, new species are described collected in Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Namibia and South Africa.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All photos were made with a camera Olympus SZX16.

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.

Type material deposited in the following collections:

AHEC Andreas Herrmann, private collection, Stade, Germany;

HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;

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

NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland.

Type specimens were provided with red labels: "HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] *name of species* sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2022".

RESULTS

Attagenus (Attagenus) endroedyi Háva, 2003

Material examined: „Kenya, M. Elgon, 5.2.1979“ / „Attagenus sp. Kalík det.“, 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. A species known from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Togo and Uganda, new for Kenya.

Attagenus (Attagenus) "A. holmi species group"

Key to species

- 1 (2) each elytron with one anterior, yellow fasciae from humeri to suture *Attagenus havai* Kadej, 2006
- 2 (1) each elytron with two or three fasciae and spots
- 3 (6) each elytron with two transverse orange fasciae and apical spot
- 4 (5) each elytron with two transverse fasciae and apical isolated spot; terminal antennomere very long
..... *Attagenus holmi* Kalík & Háva, 2005
- 5 (4) each elytron with two transverse fasciae and large apical spot reaching to suture; terminal antennomere
short *Attagenus snizeki* sp. nov.
- 6 (3) each elytron with two broad fasciae *Attagenus kapirii* sp. nov.

Attagenus (Attagenus) kapirii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Zambia - C, 15 km S Kapiri Mposhi, 16-17.i.2003, J. Halada leg., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body: TL 2.9 mm, EW 1.4 mm; elongated and oval (Fig. 1), slightly convex; dorsally bicolorous brown and yellow, ventrally unicolorous dark brown, shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, brown and yellow setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, white setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, white setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctured. Palpi brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae brown with short, yellow setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 2). Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins. Laterally with long yellow setation. Hypomeron very shine without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shine, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra bicolorous, with two fasciae, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron brown, long, setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process very short and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with white, recumbent setation. Abdomen brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, white setation. Legs brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, yellow setation, three legs missing. Tarsi very long. Male genitalia (Fig. 3), left paramere is slightly destroyed.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *A. (A.) havai* Kadej, 2006, but differs from it by the characters in the key.

Note. The holotype specimen collected in spider nest.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, city Kapiri Mposhi.



Figs. 1-3. *Attagenus (A.) kapirii* sp. nov.: 1-habitus, dorsal aspect; 2-antenna of male; 3-male genitalia.

***Attagenus (Attagenus) snizeki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4-6)

Type material. Holotype (♂): RSA, North West prov., 20 km W of Bothaville, Klerksdorf, Vaal riv., 31.1.2001, M. Snížek leg., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body: TL 3.5 mm, EW 1.7 mm; elongated and oval (Fig. 4), slightly convex; dorsally bicolorous, ventrally unicolorous very dark brown, shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, brown and white setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, white setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, white setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctated. Palpi brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae brown with short, yellow setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, black with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 5), one antenna missing. Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins, covered by white and brown setation, brown setation forming spots. Hypomeron very shine without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shine, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra bicolorous, with two, transverse fasciae and large apical spot reached to suture, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron brown, very short, with short white setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process very short and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with white, recumbent setation. Abdomen dark brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, white setation. Legs brown, covered with

comparatively short and thick, white setation, three legs missing. Tarsi moderately long. Male genitalia (Fig. 6), left paramere is slightly destroyed.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *A. (A.) holmi* Kalík & Háva, 2005, but differs from it by the characters in the key.

Note. The holotype specimen collected on window in bungalow.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to collector of the new species Miroslav Snížek (Czech Republic).



Figs. 4-6. *Attagenus (A.) snizeki* sp. nov.: 4-habitus, dorsal aspect; 5- antenna of male; 6- male genitalia.

Attagenus (Attagenus) "A. aeneus species group"

***Attagenus (Attagenus) votrubai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7-9)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Cameroon, North-West prov., Big Bananki vill. Env., 1200 m, 06°06.698'N 10°15.938'E, 5-13.3.2008, Petr Votruba lgt., (JHAC). Paratype (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body: TL 2.4 mm, EW 1.5 mm; small, oval (Fig. 7), slightly convex; dorsally bicolorous black and reddish, ventrally unicolorous black, shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, brown setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, brown setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, brown setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctated. Palpi dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae brown with short, brown setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, dark brown with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 8). Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, slightly coarsely punctate on lateral margins. Hypomeron very shiny without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shiny, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra bicolorous, black in anterior half, reddish in posterior half, finely punctate with one small humeral bump. Epipleuron black, very

short, with short brown setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process very short and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with brown, recumbent setation. Abdomen black, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with very small depressions, covered by recumbent, brown setation. Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, brown setation. Tarsi moderately short. Male genitalia (Fig. 9).

Female. Externally similar to male, but differs by the structure of antennal club. Terminal antennomere is small as in male. Body: TL 2.2 mm, EW 1.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *Attagenus* (A.) *papillon* Háva, 2016, *A.* (A.) *nigripennis* Arrow, 1915 and *A.* (A.) *atricolor* Pic, 1931, but differs from them by the following characters.

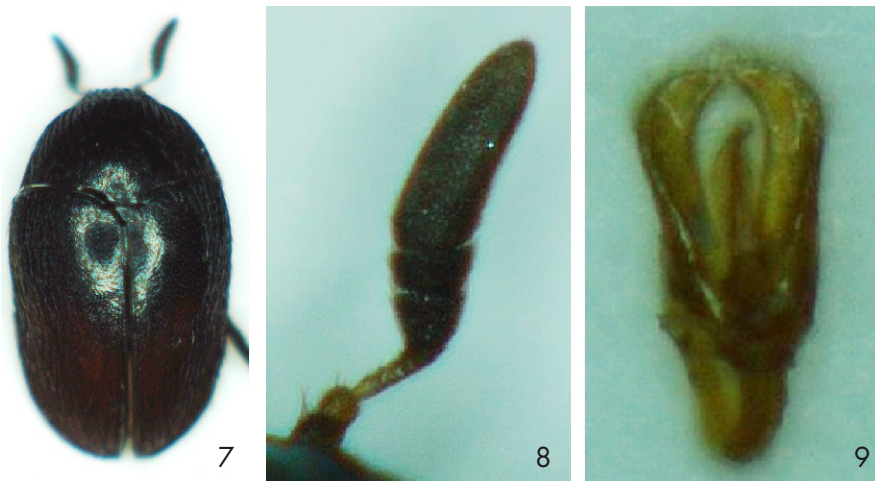
Attagenus (A.) *votrubai* sp. nov.: head, pronotum black, elytra bicolorous; terminal antennomere long and more narrow; abdominal ventrites covered by black setation (Cameroon).

Attagenus (A.) *nigripennis* Arrow, 1915: dorsal and ventral surfaces black; terminal antennomere short and slightly circular; pronotum covered by golden-yellow setation posteriorly, brownish setation discally; prosternal process narrow and long; abdominal ventrites covered by golden-yellow setation (Congo, Ghana, Ivory Coast).

Attagenus (A.) *atricolor* Pic, 1931: dorsal and ventral surfaces black; terminal antennomere short and slightly oval; pronotum covered by black setation; prosternal process narrow and short; abdominal ventrites covered by yellow setation (Botswana, Congo, Malawi, Tanzania).

Attagenus (A.) *papillon* Háva, 2016: dorsal and ventral surfaces dark brown; terminal antennomere long and more narrow; pronotum covered by brown setation; prosternal process narrow and short; abdominal ventrites covered by yellow setation (Kenya).

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to collector of the new species Petr Votruba (Czech Republic).



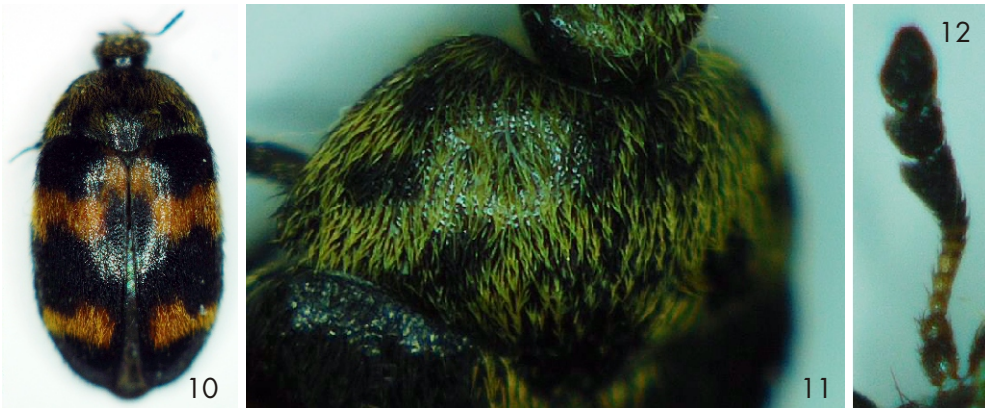
Figs. 7-9. *Attagenus* (A.) *votrubai* sp. nov.: 7-habitus, dorsal aspect; 8-antenna of male; 9-male genitalia.

***Attagenus (Attagenus) miles* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 10-12)

Type material. Holotype (♀): „South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, NNE of Kokstad, nr creek by field 1360m, ca 30°30.1'S 29°30'E, 2.i.2016, P.B. & M.T. lgt.“, (JHAC). Paratypes: (1 ♀): South Africa / Western Cape Clanwilliam, Pakhuis Pass, nr seep, 14. Sep. 2013, leg. S. A. Marshall, (AHEC); (2 ♀♀): South Africa / Eastern Cape, Summerstrand/Port Elizabeth, Indoors, X-2004, leg. S. Proches, (AHEC).

Description. Female. Body: TL 4.3 mm, EW 2.4 mm; elongated and oval (Fig. 10), slightly convex; dorsally bicolorous, black and orange, ventrally unicolorous black, shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, black and yellow setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, yellow setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, brown setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctated. Palpi black. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae brown with short, black setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, black with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 11). Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins covered by yellow and brown setation, brown setation forming small circular spots. Hypomeron very shine without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shine, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra bicolorous, with two orange patterns, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron black, short, with short yellow setae. Prosternum without “collar”, mouthparts free. Prosternal process short and broad. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with yellow, recumbent setation. Abdomen black, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, brown setation. Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, yellow setation. Tarsi moderately long.



Figs. 10-12. *Attagenus (A.) miles* sp. nov.: 10-habitus, dorsal aspect; 11-pronotum; 12-antenna of female.

Male. Unknown.

Variability. Body: TL 3.7-4.6 mm, EW 2.2-2.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species very similar to *Attagenus (A.) fulvicollis* Reitter, 1881, but differs from it by the yellow elytral setation on fasciae, setation on pronotum (dark setation

forming circular spots), light brown setation on abdomen and bicolorous antennae; *Attagenus* (A.) *fulvicollis*: elytral fasciae covered by light yellow setation, pronotum with dark discal spots, abdomen with yellow setation, antennae whole black.

Etymology. Named from Latin miles (it means „soldier“).

***Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) *tanzanianus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 13-16)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „Tanzania, Tanga reg., Chemka, swept., 10.ii.1987, S. Mahunka & A. Zicsi“ / „*Attagenus* ? sp. nov., D.G.H. Halstead det.1994“, (HNHM). Paratypes: (1 ♀): „Tanganyika: Kilimandjaro, vers. O. (Buchberger)“, (JHAC); (1 ♂): „Tanzania, E Usambara Mts., Amani, 1000 m, 15.vii.1989, local collector“, (JHAC).



Figs. 13-16. *Attagenus* (A.) *tanzanianus* sp. nov.: 13- habitus, dorsal aspect; 14- pronotum; 15- antenna of male; 16- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body: TL 3.1 mm, EW 1.7 mm; oval (Fig. 13), slightly convex; dorsally bicolorous black and yellow-orange, ventrally unicolorous black, shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, brown and orange setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, yellow setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, brown setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctated. Papli dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae brown with short, yellow setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, dark brown with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 15). Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins, with brown and yellow setation (Fig. 14). Hypomeron very shine without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shine, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra bicolorous, with two reddish patterns covered by yellow-orange setation, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron black, very short, with short yellow setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process very short and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with yellow, recumbent setation. Abdomen black, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, brown and yellow setation, yellow setation is on posterior margin of each ventrite. Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, yellow setation. Tarsi moderately long. Male genitalia (Fig. 16).

Female. Externally similar to male, but differs by the structure of antennal club. Terminal antennomere is smallest as in male. Body: TL 3.8 mm, EW 2.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *Attagenus* (A.) *hottentotus* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844), but differs from it by the colour setal spots on pronotum and elytra, structure of antennae and male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, country of Tanzania.

***Attagenus (Attagenus) taitanus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 17-18)

Type material. Holotype (♀): „Kenya, Taita Hills, Wundanyi, 18-23.iii.1997, M. Snížek lgt.“, (JHAC).

Description. Female. Body: TL 3.4 mm, EW 1.8 mm; oval (Fig. 17), slightly convex; dorsally bicolorous, black and orange, ventrally unicolorous black, shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, brown and yellow setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, yellow setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, yellow setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctated. Papli dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae dark brown with short, yellow setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, black with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 18). Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins, with yellow setation. Hypomeron very shine without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shine, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra bicolorous, with two orange patterns covered by yellow setation, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron brown, very short, with short yellow setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process very short and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with yellow, recumbent setation. Abdomen black, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite

laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, yellow setation. Legs brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, yellow setation. Tarsi moderately long.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *Attagenus* (A.) *ladabara* Háva, 2019, but differs from it by the elytral, orange, broad fascia and large apical spot.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Taita Hills.



Figs. 17-18. *Attagenus* (A.) *taitanus* sp. nov.: 17-habitus, dorsal aspect; 18-antenna of male.

***Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) “*A. pustulatus* species group”**

***Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) *wittmeri* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 19-21)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „S Africa, C.P. Darling-Langebaan” / „14.ix.89, W. Wittmer & S. Gudssmann”, (NHMB). Paratype (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (JHAC).

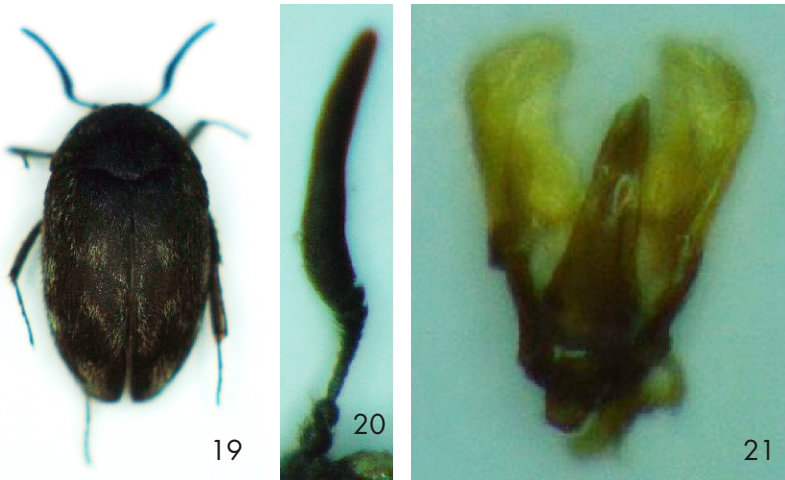
Description. Male. Body: TL 2.5 mm, EW 1.4 mm; oval (Fig. 19), slightly convex; dorsally and ventrally unicolorous dark brown, matt; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, brown and grey setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, grey setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, grey setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctated. Palpi black. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae black with short, black setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, black with 3 antennomeres, terminal antennomere very long (Fig. 20). Pronotum coarsely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins, grey setation forming spots. Hypomeron very shine without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, matt, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra unicolorous, with patterns from grey setation, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron brown, very short, with short grey setae.

Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process long and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with grey, recumbent setation. Abdomen brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, grey setation. Legs brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, grey and brown setation. Tarsi moderately long. Male genitalia (Fig. 22).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *Attagenus* (*A.*) *leopardinus* Reitter, 1881, but differs from it by the very long terminal antennomere and structure of male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated memoriam to collector of the new species and entomologist † Walter Wittmer.



Figs. 19-21. *Attagenus* (*A.*) *wittmeri* sp. nov.: 19-habitus, dorsal aspect; 20-antenna of male; 21-male genitalia.

***Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) *orangensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 22-24)

Type material. Holotype (♂): RSA, North Cape N, Orange riv., Vioolsdrif, 20.x.1999, M.Snížek leg., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body: TL 3.8 mm, EW 2.1 mm; elongated and oval (Fig. 22a), slightly convex; dorsally bicolorous, black and reddish, ventrally unicolorous black, shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, black and grey setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, grey setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, grey setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctated. Palpi black. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae black with short, black setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, black with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 23). Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins, covered by grey setation. Hypomeron very shine without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shine, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra bicolorous, with two reddish, transverse, very narrow fasciae and small apical

spot covered by grey setation (Fig. 22b), coarsely punctate on umeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron black, short, with short grey setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process very short and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with grey, recumbent setation. Abdomen black, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, grey setation. Legs brownish-black, covered with comparatively short and thick, grey setation. Tarsi moderately long. Male genitalia (Fig. 24).

Female. Unknown.

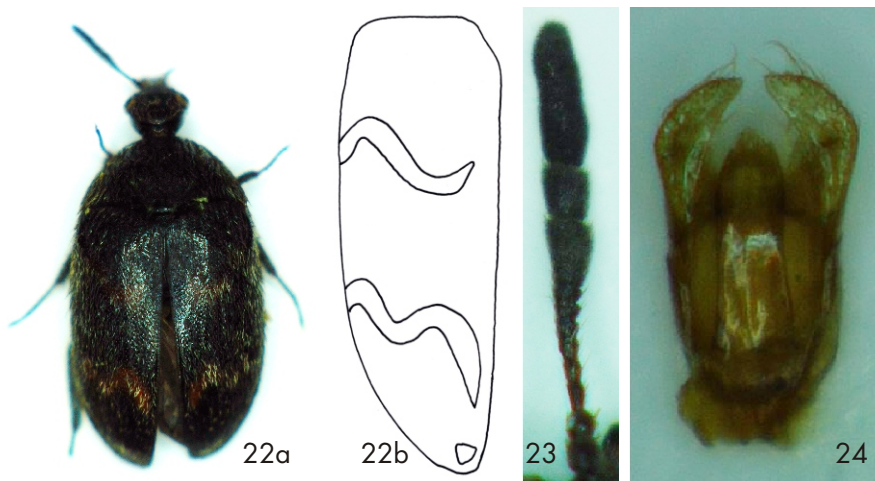
Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *Attagenus* (*A.*) *albonotatus* Pic, 1927 and *A.* (*A.*) *fasciatopunctatus* Reitter, 1881, but differs from them by the following characters.

Attagenus (*A.*) *albonotatus* Pic, 1927: male antenna shorter, terminal antennomere short, shaft dark brown, abdomen with dark setation; elytra with prescutellar spots.

Attagenus (*A.*) *fasciatopunctatus* Reitter, 1881: male antenna more elongate, terminal antennomere narrow, long, shaft light brown, abdomen with silver greyish setation; elytra with prescutellar spots.

Attagenus (*A.*) *orangensis* sp. nov.: male antenna long, all antennomeres formed club narrow, terminal antennomere narrow and long, shaft black, abdomen with grey setation; elytra without prescutellar spots, reddish fasciae are very narrow.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Orange River.



Figs. 22-24. *Attagenus* (*A.*) *orangensis* sp. nov.: 22a- habitus, dorsal aspect; 22b- left elytron; 23- antenna of male; 24- male genitalia.

***Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) *lambertsensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 25-27)

Type material. Holotype (♂): RSA, W Cape, S of Lamberts Bay, 28.x.1999, M.Snížek leg., (JHAC). Paratypes (5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body: TL 2.7 mm, EW 1.5 mm; oval (Fig. 25), slightly convex; dorsally and ventrally unicolorous dark brown, slightly shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, brown and grey setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, grey setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, grey setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctated. Palpi dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae black with short, brown setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, black with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 26). Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins, covered by brown setation, grey setation forming small spots. Hypomerion very shine without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shine, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra unicolorous, with two, narrow fasciae and apical spot from grey station, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron dark brown, short, with short brown setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process short and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with grey, recumbent setation. Abdomen dark brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, grey setation. Legs brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, brown setation. Tarsi moderately long. Male genitalia (Fig. 27).

Female. Externally similar to male, but differs by the structure of antennal club. Terminal antennomere is small as in male.

Variability. Body: TL 2.5-3.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species very similar to *Attagenus* (A.) *boroveci* Háva, 2016, but differs from it by the structure of antennae, male genitalia and elytral more finely setaceous.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Lamberts Bay.



Figs. 25-27. *Attagenus* (A.) *lambertsensis* sp. nov.: 25-habitus, dorsal aspect; 26- antenna of male; 27- male genitalia.

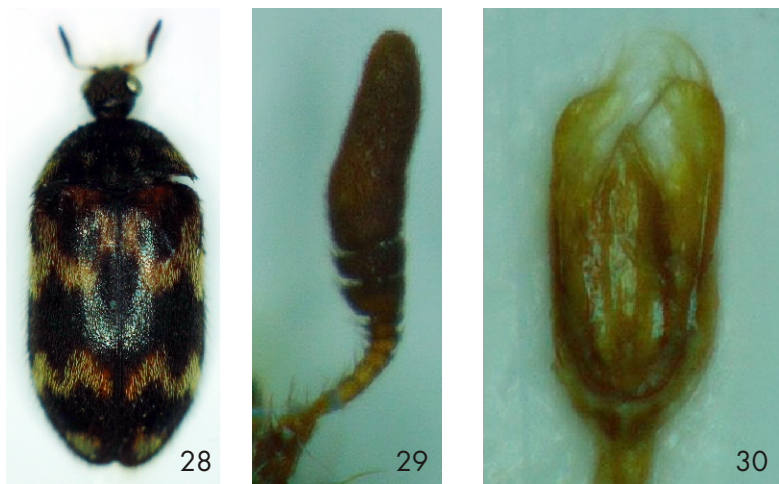
Attagenus (Attagenus) "A. vestitus species group"***Attagenus (Attagenus) centurio sp. nov.***

(Figs. 28-30)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „Namibia, Namib desert, 28 km S Tsaobis, 22-25.i.2015, S. Prepsl lgt“, (JHAC). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (JHAC); (1 ♀): Namibia bor. Or., Okavango River, Bagani, Popa Falls, 25.1.-6.2.1995, M. Snížek lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body: TL 3.9 mm, EW 2.1 mm; elongated and oval (Fig. 28), slightly convex; dorsally bicolorous brown and orange, ventrally unicolorous dark brown, shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, brown and white setation; thoracic underside with comparatively short and recumbent, white setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, white setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctated. Palpi brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae brown with short, yellow setation, composed with 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, black with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 29). Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins, covered by brown setation, white setation forming spots. Hypomeron very shine without punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shine, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra bicolorous, brown with orange two fasciae and apical spot covered by white setation, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron brown, very short, with short brown setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process very short and narrow. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with white, recumbent setation. Abdomen brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, white setation. Legs brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, brown and white setation. Tarsi moderately long. Male genitalia (Fig. 30).

Female. Externally similar to male, but differs by the structure of antennal club. Terminal antennomere is small as in male.



Figs. 28-30. *Attagenus (A.) centurio* sp. nov.: 28-habitus, dorsal aspect; 29-antenna of male; 30-male genitalia.

Variability. Body: TL 3.7-3.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *Attagenus* (*A.*) *pseudorobustior* Herrmann & Háva, 2016, but differs from it by the narrowly-oval body form, orange cuticular, elytral fasciae and structure of antennae and male genitalia.

Etymology. From Latin *centurio* (it means "centurion").

***Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) "*A. madoni* species group"**

Key of species

- 1 (4) body black
- 2 (3) terminal antennomere brown and very small and oval, other antennomeres brown; median lobe of aedeagus narrow (Gambia, Senegal) *Attagenus madoni* Pic, 1942
- 3 (2) terminal antennomere dark brown, triangular, antennomeres III-V brown, I-II and VI-XI dark brown; median lobe of aedeagus broad (Namibia) *Attagenus prepsli* sp. nov.
- 4 (1) body brown
- 5 (6) body entirely dark brown; terminal antennomere small and triangular antennae entirely brown; median lobe of aedeagus broad (Burkina Faso) *Attagenus voltae* Háva, 2016
- 6 (5) head and pronotum dark brown, elytra light brown; terminal antennomere small and slightly oval; median lobe of aedeagus narrow (South Africa) *Attagenus heres* sp. nov.

***Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) *heres* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 31-33)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „[RSA] Branddraai [24°34'38.1"S 30°38'35.8"E], 800 m, 18.xi." / „Transv. S. A., W. Wittmer 1983", (NHMB). Paratype (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (JHAC).



Figs. 31-33. *Attagenus* (*A.*) *heres* sp. nov.: 31-habitus, dorsal aspect; 32-antenna of male; 33- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body: TL 2.8 mm, EW 1.6 mm; oval (Fig. 31), slightly convex; dorsally and ventrally unicolorous brown, slightly shiny; dorsum covered with long and erect, yellow setation; thoracic underside with comparatively long and recumbent, yellow setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, yellow setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctate. Palpi brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae brown with short, yellow setation, composed of 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 32). Pronotum dark brown, finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins, covered by yellow setation. Hypomeron shining with small punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shiny, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra light brown, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron brown, very short, with short yellow setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process very short and broad. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with yellow, recumbent setation. Abdomen brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, grey yellow setation. Legs brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, yellow setation, tibia with lateral spines. Tarsi moderately short. Male genitalia (Fig. 33).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *Attagenus* (A.) *voltae* Háva, 2016, but differs from it by the characters in key.

Etymology. Named from Latin heres (it means „heirress“).

***Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) *prepsli* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 34-36)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „Namibia, Namib desert, 28 km S Tsaobis, 22-25.i.2015, S. Prepsl lgt“, (JHAC). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC).



Figs. 34-36. *Attagenus* (A.) *tsaobis* sp. nov.: 34-habitus, dorsal aspect; 35-antenna of male; 36- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body: TL 3.2 mm, EW 2.1 mm; oval (Fig. 34), convex; dorsally and ventrally unicolorous black, matt; dorsum covered with long and erect, grey setation; thoracic underside with comparatively long and recumbent, grey setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, grey setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head finely punctate. Palpi dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae brown with short, yellow setation, composed of 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 35). Pronotum finely punctate on the disc, coarsely punctate on lateral margins covered by grey setation. Hypomeron shining with small punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, matt, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra black with light brown posterior-lateral part, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate. Epipleuron black, short, with short grey setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process very short and broad. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with grey, recumbent setation. Abdomen black, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, grey setation. Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, brown and grey setation, tibia with lateral spines. Tarsi moderately short. Male genitalia (Fig. 36).

Female. Externally similar to male, but differs by the structure of antennal club. Terminal antennomere is small as in male. Body: TL 3.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *Attagenus* (A.) *madoni* Pic, 1942, but differs from it by the characters in key.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to collector of the new species Stanislav Prepsl (Czech Republic).

Attagenus (subgenus *Telopes*)

Attagenus (*Telopes*) *capetowni* sp. nov.

(Figs. 37-39)

Type material. Holotype (♂): RSA, W Cape, Cape Town env., 8.11.1999, M. Snížek lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body: TL 2.6 mm, EW 1.5 mm; broadly-oval (Fig. 37), convex; dorsally and ventrally unicolorous black, matt; dorsum covered with short and erect, grey setation; thoracic underside with comparatively long and recumbent, grey setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, grey setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface. Head coarsely punctate. Palpi dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae black with short, black setation, composed of 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 38). Pronotum coarsely punctate with short grey setation. Hypomeron shining with small punctures. Scutellum small and triangular, shiny, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate with one small humeral bump, with grey setation. Epipleuron black, short, with short grey setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process short and broad. Meta- and mesosternum finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with grey, recumbent setation. Abdomen black, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, grey setation. Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, grey setation, tibia with lateral spines. Tarsi moderately long. Male genitalia (Fig. 39).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *Attagenus* (A.) *cinereus* (Thunberg, 1815), *A.* (A.) *pseudocinereus* Herrmann & Kadej, 2017 and *A.* (A.) *diversesignatus* Pic, 1942, but differs from them by the structure of antennae and male genitalia and unicolorous setation on dorsal surfaces.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, city Cape Town.



Figs. 37-39. *Attagenus* (T.) *capetowni* sp. nov.: 37-habitus, dorsal aspect; 38-antenna of male; 39-male genitalia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am very indebted to Miloslav Rakovič (Prague, Czech Republic) and Vladimír Novák (Prague, Czech Republic) for English revision of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- HÁVA J. 2015: *World Catalogue of Insects. Volume 13. Dermestidae (Coleoptera)*. Brill, Leiden/Boston, xxvi + 419 pp.
- HÁVA J. 2016a: Contribution to the knowledge of *Attagenus* species from Eastern and Southern Africa (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attageninae). *Folia Heyrovskyana, Series A* 24(1): 5-16.
- HÁVA J. 2016b: Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Attagenus* from Western Africa (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attageninae). *Folia Heyrovskyana, Series A* 24(2): 4-9.
- HÁVA J. 2017a: A new *Attagenus* species from Kenya (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attageninae). *Folia Heyrovskyana, Series A* 25(2): 1-3.
- HÁVA J. 2017b: A new *Attagenus* species from Madagascar (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attageninae). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale „G. Doria”* 110: 399-403.
- HÁVA J. 2020: Contribution to the knowledge of genus *Attagenus* Latreille, 1802 from Ethiopia (Dermestidae: Attageninae). *Folia Heyrovskyana, Series A* 28(1): 5-9.
- HÁVA J. 2022: *Dermestidae World (Coleoptera)*. - World Wide Web electronic publication (open in 2004): <http://www.dermestidae.wz.cz> (version 2018, update March 2022)
- HERRMANN A. & HÁVA J. 2016: *Attagenus* (s. str.) *pseudorobustior* n. sp. (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attagenini) from Namibia. *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, N. S.* 9: 177-179.
- HERRMANN A. & HÁVA J. 2020a: A new species of *Attagenus* Latreille, 1802 from the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attagenini). *Studies and Reports, Taxonomical Series* 16(1): 93-96.
- HERRMANN A. & HÁVA J. 2020b: *Attagenus* (Attagenus) *roberti* sp. nov., a new dermestid species (Coleoptera: Dermestidae) from the Republic of South Africa. *Studies and Reports, Taxonomical Series* 16(2): 347-352.
- HERRMANN A., HÁVA J. & KADEJ M. 2016: A new *Attagenus*-species (Coleoptera: Dermestidae) from South Africa. *Folia*

Heyrovskyana, Series A 24(1): 17-20.

- HERRMANN A., HÁVA J. & KADEJ M. 2017: *Attagenus (Attagenus) freyi* sp. nov., a new species from South Africa (Coleoptera: Dermestidae). *Folia Heyrovskyana*, Series A 25(1): 8-12.
- HERRMANN A., KADEJ M. & HÁVA J. 2015: Contribution to the knowledge of genus *Attagenus* (Coleoptera: Dermestidae) from South Africa. The complex of *Attagenus capensis* with description of five new species. *Studies and Reports, Taxonomical Series* 11(2): 277-287.
- KADEJ M. & HÁVA J. 2015: Description of a new species of *Attagenus* Latreille, 1802 from Republic of South Africa (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attageninae). *African Entomology* 23(2): 438-442.

Published: 28. 10. 2022