Sodaliatoma schoenfeldi sp. nov., a new species from Peru (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae)

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Abstract. The new species *Sodaliatoma schoenfeldi* sp. nov. from Peru is described, illustrated and compared with related species.

INTRODUCTION

The genus Sodaliatoma Háva, 2013 belongs to the subfamily Megatominae, tribe Megatomini, subtribe Megatomina and consists of 5 different species, all occurring in the Nearctic Region only (Háva 2013, 2014, 2016 a,b, 2023, Háva & Herrmann 2022, Herrmannn & Háva 2013). Since the members of this genus look quite similar to some species belonging to the genus Trogoderma Dejean, 1821 one of those was originally described under the synonymic name Trogoderma ecuadorensis Herrmann & Háva, 2013.

During the examination of some dermestids sent to the first author for identification a new species was detected between the material. It was collected in Peru and is described herewith.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The size of the beetles or of their body parts can be useful in species recognition and thus, 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.

The specimen of the species described here is provided with a red label, printed text as follows: "HOLOTYPE, Sodaliatoma schoenfeldi n. sp., Herrmann & Háva det. 2023".

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the first author.

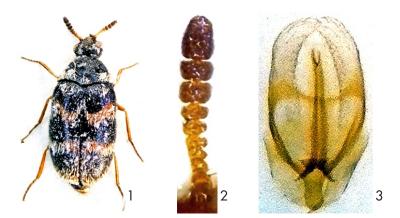
DESCRIPTION

Subfamily Megatominae Tribe Megatomini Subtribe Megatomina Genus *Sodaliatoma* Háva, 2013

Sodaliatoma schoenfeldi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

Type material. Holotype (♂): PERU:Machu Pichu:ruins, 2455m, 8.8.2017,13°09'49"S 72°32'42"W, leg. J. Schönfeld.[the surface of the holotype specimen is soiled by several specks of a whitish substance].



Figs. 1-3. Sodaliatoma schoenfeldi sp. nov. (holotype): 1-habitus, dorsal aspect; 2-antenna; 3-male genitalia.



Fig. 4. Type locality, Peru, Machu Pichu.

Description of holotype. Body parallel, TL 2.2, EW 1.2 (in mm). Dorsal cuticula of head and pronotum entirely black, elytra also black except two reddish transverse fasciae as well as a reddish macula at the apical end, the suture between that macula and the hind fascia is reddish too. Both fasciae are bended and quite narrow, the anterior one is reaching the scutellum (Fig. 1). Head with distinct median ocellus, coarsely punctured. Eyes large with hardly visible microsetation. Antennae consists of 11 antennomeres each, with an indistinct 3-segmented club; their shafts light brown, basal segments and club dark brown (Fig. 2) (antennae are glued and one antennomere is badly visible). Pronotum deep black, discally finely punctate, near anterior angles and posteriorly coarsely punctate, lateral parts not dentate. Covered mainly by short brown setation whereas some white-grey hairs form three spots, one at each apical edge, and one in the middle of the hind pronotal margin. Scutellum very small but visible, without any notable

setation. Elytrae with punctures on disc subequal in size to those on pronotum; covered by short brown setation with bands of white-grey hairs which are placed on the reddish parts of the cuticula; each elytron with two transverse reddish bands and reddish apical part. Epipleuron unicolorously dark brown. Abdominal ventrites dark brown, coarsely punctured and covered by short brown setation like in the body surface. Legs slender and light brown, tarsi roughly as long as the tibiae. Genitalia as shown in Fig. 3.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Body size: TL 2.3 to 2.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species looks similar to *S. argentinum* Háva, 2016 and *S. kaboureki* Háva, 2016 but differs from them by the reddish apical part of the elytra and structure of antennae and male genitalia.

Etymology. The species name is dedicated in honour to the coleopterist Joachim Schönfeld (Sinzig, Germany). He is specialised on coprophagous Scarabaeidae and has been the collector of the holotype.

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