Attagenus indrii sp. nov., a new species from Madagascar (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attageninae)

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Taxonomy, new species, description, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Attagenine, *Attagenus*, Madagascar

Abstract. The species *Attagenus indrii* sp. nov. from Madagascar is described, illustrated and compared with similar and Madagascan species.

INTRODUCTION

The family Dermestidae currently consists of 75 genera, containing ca. 1.920 species worldwide (Háva 2024). The genus *Attagenus* Latreille, 1802 is one of the genera with the most species within the Dermestidae family and currently comprises more than 244 species, most of them being found in the Palaearctic, Ethiopian or Nearctic Regions (Háva 2024).

While examining the unidentified material deposited in Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, the author found a new species collected in Madagascar belonging to the genus *Attagenus* Latreille, 1802. The new species is described below.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material is deposited in the following collections:

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

NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (M. Seidel).

Nomenclature and systematics in this paper follow Motyka et al. (2022).

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.

Type specimens provided with red label: "HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] *Attagenus indrii* sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2024".

DESCRIPTION

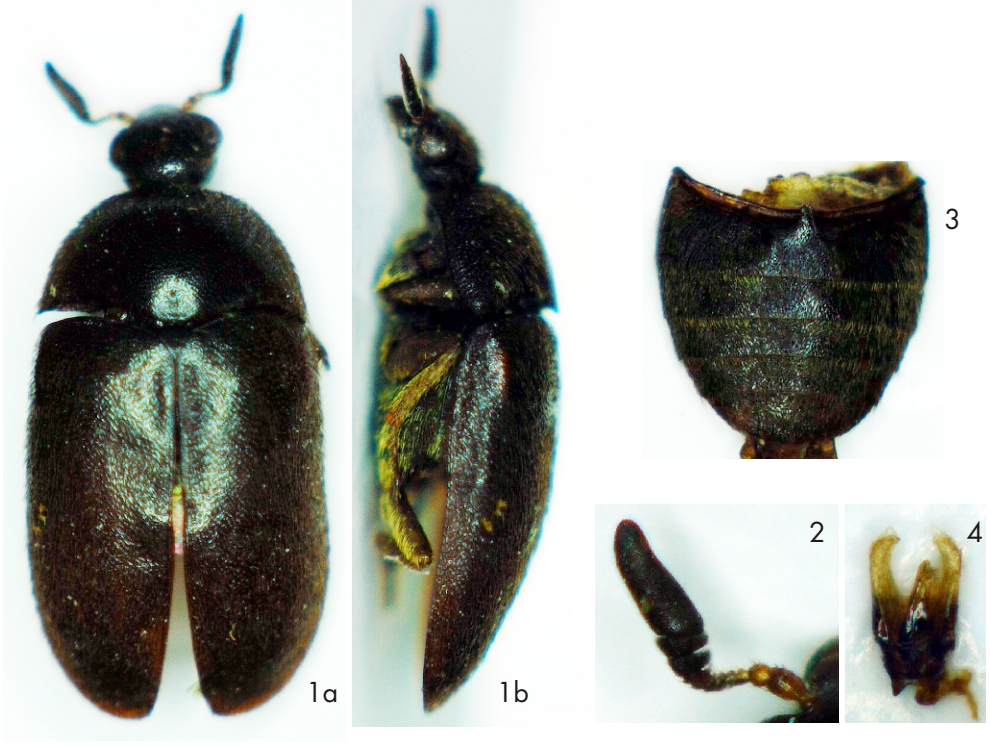
Attagenus indrii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-4)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „Tamatave [= Toamasina], Madagascar or." / „Attagenus sp. nr. 91, det. V. Kalík 63", (NHMW). Paratype (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body: TL 3.8 mm, EW 2.0 mm; elongated and oval (Figs. 1a-b), slightly convex; dorsally and ventrally unicolorous dark brown, slightly shiny; dorsum covered with short and recumbent, brown setation; thoracic venter with comparatively short and recumbent, yellow

setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, yellow setation, sparser than on thoracic surface. Head finely punctured. Palpomeres brown. Mandibles brown. Labrum light brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennomeres I-VIII brown, IX-XI black with short, yellow setation, comprised of 11 antennomeres, antennal club compact, black with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 2). Pronotum finely punctured on the disc, coarsely punctured on lateral margins. Hypomeron finely punctured. Scutellum small and triangular, shining, with rounded apex, without setation. Elytra unicolorous, without patterns or fasciae, coarsely punctured on humera and with one small humeral bumb, other parts finely punctured, covered by short, recumbent, brown setation. Epipleuron brown, very short, with short brown setae. Prosternum without "collar", mouthparts free. Prosternal process short and narrow. Meta- mesosternum finely punctate centrally, laterally coarsely punctate, with yellow, recumbent setation. Abdomen brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, yellow setation (Fig. 3). Legs brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, yellow setation. Tarsi moderately long. Tibiae with small brown spines along shaft. Male genitalia (Fig. 4).



Figs. 1-4. *Attagenus indrii* sp. nov.: 1a-b- habitus, a- dorsal aspect, b- lateral aspect; 2- antenna of male; 3- abdomen; 4- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

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

Attagenus 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 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 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).

Attagenus indrii sp. nov.: dorsal and ventral surfaces dark brown; terminal antennomere slightly curved (Fig. 2); pronotum and elytra covered by brown setation; prosternal process short and narrow; abdominal ventrites covered by yellow setation (Madagascar).

The new species differs from other known Madagascan species by the mentioned characters (as Háva 2017):

Elytra entirely dark brown, without fasciae or spots ..... *Attagenus indrii* sp. nov.
Each elytron with one broad, transverse, orange fasciae ... *Attagenus fasciatus* (Thunberg, 1795)
Each elytron with three transverse brown-orange fasciae and apical spot .... *Attagenus poggii* Háva, 2017

Etymology. Named for a typical Madagascan animal, the largest lemur *Indri indri* (Gmelin, 1788).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am very indebted to Larry G. Bezark (California, USA) for the comments and English revision of the manuscript.

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Published: 25. 12. 2024