

A new species of *Tribolium* Macleay from Namibia (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Triboliini)

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Abstract

Tribolium namibiensis **n.sp.** from Namibia is described and compared with *T. sulmo* Hinton, 1948. A checklist of the species of the genus *Tribolium* Macleay, 1825 is presented.

Key words: Tenebrionidae, *Tribolium*, new species, taxonomy, checklist, Namibia.

Zusammenfassung

Tribolium namibiensis **n.sp.** aus Namibia wird beschrieben und mit *T. sulmo* Hinton, 1948 verglichen. Eine Checkliste der Arten der Gattung *Tribolium* Macleay, 1825 wird erstellt.

Contents

1	Introduction	371
2	<i>Tribolium namibiensis</i> n.sp.	371
3	References	374

1 Introduction

The genus *Tribolium* Macleay, 1825 is a member of the tribe Triboliini, subfamily Tenebrioninae (BOUCHARD et al. 2005). According to HINTON (1948), the type species is *Colydium castaneum* Herbst, 1797.

HINTON (1948) published a synopsis of the genus and listed 26 species. According to this paper *Tribolium risbeci* described by LEPESME (1943) is a damaged specimen of *Alphitobius laevigatus* (Fabricius, 1781). Subsequently additional species were described by GRIDELLI (1950), NEBOISS (1962), NAKANE (1963), HALSTEAD (1969), TRIPLEHORN (1978), KASZAB (1982), and GRIMM (2001). Taxonomical changes were indicated by HALSTEAD (1967a, b) and GRIMM (2001).

A new species of *Tribolium* from Namibia is described in the present paper, and a checklist of all species of the genus *Tribolium* is provided (Tab. 1), including distributional data.

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2 *Tribolium namibiensis* **n.sp.**

Holotype: ♂, N Namibia, 45 km SE Okakarara, Farm DIECKMANN, at light, 1300 m, 24.–25.IV.2005, leg. W. SCHAWALLER; Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype; 1 specimen in Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart; 1 specimen in Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

Etymology

Named after Namibia where the type series was collected.

Description

Body (Fig. 1) subparallel, moderately convex, with elytral disc nearly flat; dark reddish brown, only feebly shining. Body length 3.75–4.25 mm, body width 1.35–1.65 mm.

Head widest at about middle of genae; punctures distinct, round or nearly so, usually separated by less than one half puncture diameter; surface between punctures with micro-reticulation, appearing almost matt; margin above eye flexed upwards, ridge-like. Clypeus with anterior margin very feebly emarginated, nearly truncate; surface sculptured like middle of head, but with punctures slightly smaller. Narrowest part of eye where divided by genal canthus as broad as three facets; eyes separated ventrally by more than the transverse diameter of ventral part of eye. Antenna with club abruptly 5-segmented.

Pronotum broadest at about middle, transverse convex, width/length ratio 1.42–1.48 (measured in each case in the middle), base broader than apex. Sides arched and distinctly sinuate before posterior angles which are prominent; anterior angles projecting beyond apex. Lateral sides margined, apex unmargined, but with sides curved inwards at apex so that the extreme lateral part of apex appears to be margined. Disk with mostly round punctures,

Tab. 1. Checklist and distribution of the species of *Tribolium* Macleay.

Species	Distribution
<i>T. alcine</i> Hinton, 1948	Madagascar
<i>T. anaphe</i> Hinton, 1948	Africa south of Sahara
<i>T. antennatum</i> Hinton, 1948	Australia: Queensland
<i>T. apiculum</i> Neboiss, 1962	Australia: Queensland
<i>T. arndti</i> Grimm, 2001	South Africa
<i>T. audax</i> Halstead, 1968	North America
<i>T. beccarii</i> Gridelli, 1950	Niger
<i>T. bremeri</i> Grimm, 2001	South Africa
<i>T. brevicornis</i> (LeConte, 1859)	USA: Western United States
<i>T. carinatum</i> Hinton, 1948 <i>T. c. ssp. dubium</i> Hinton, 1948	Argentina
<i>T. castaneum</i> (Herbst, 1797)	Cosmopolitan
<i>T. ceto</i> Hinton, 1948	Madagascar
<i>T. confusum</i> Jacquelin Du Val, 1868	Cosmopolitan
<i>T. cylindricum</i> Hinton, 1948	Southeast Asia
<i>T. destructor</i> Uyttenboogaart, 1934	Africa, Europe, North America
<i>T. downesi</i> Hinton, 1948	Chad, Mali, Sudan
<i>T. ferrerii</i> Grimm, 2001	The Gambia
<i>T. freemani</i> Hinton, 1948	Kashmir
<i>T. gebieni</i> Uyttenboogaart, 1934	Brazil, Paraguay
<i>T. indicum</i> Blair, 1930 syn. <i>T. indicum</i> f. <i>ares</i> Hinton, 1948 syn. <i>T. indicum</i> f. <i>seres</i> Hinton, 1948	Western, central and eastern Africa, Saudi Arabia, Iran, India
<i>T. linsleyi</i> Hinton, 1948	Mexico
<i>T. madens</i> (Charpentiers, 1825)	Cosmopolitan
<i>T. myrmecophilum</i> Lea, 1904	Australia: Victoria
<i>T. namibiensis</i> n. sp.	Namibia
<i>T. parallelum</i> (Casey, 1890)	USA: Western United States
<i>T. parki</i> Hinton, 1948	Indonesia: Larat (Tanimbar Islands), Bali; Maluku
<i>T. politum</i> Hinton, 1948	Indonesia: Durian (Riau Islands)
<i>T. quadricollis</i> (Fairmaire, 1902) syn. <i>T. dolon</i> Hinton, 1948	Madagascar
<i>T. semele</i> Hinton, 1948	Mauretania, Mali, Chad, Sudan
<i>T. semicostatum</i> (Gebien, 1910) syn. <i>T. giganteum</i> Hinton, 1948	Kenya
<i>T. setosum</i> Triplehorn, 1978	USA: Arizona
<i>T. sulmo</i> Hinton, 1948	The Gambia, Ghana, Ethiopia
<i>T. thusa</i> Hinton, 1948	Chad, Namibia, South Africa, Botswana
<i>T. uezumii</i> Nakane, 1963	Japan
<i>T. waterhousei</i> Hinton, 1948	Australia: New South Wales, Queensland

separated by a distance of a half to one puncture diameter, with many punctures on mid-disc region separated by one diameter; punctures at sides always separated by less than one diameter; surface between punctures weakly micro-reticulated.

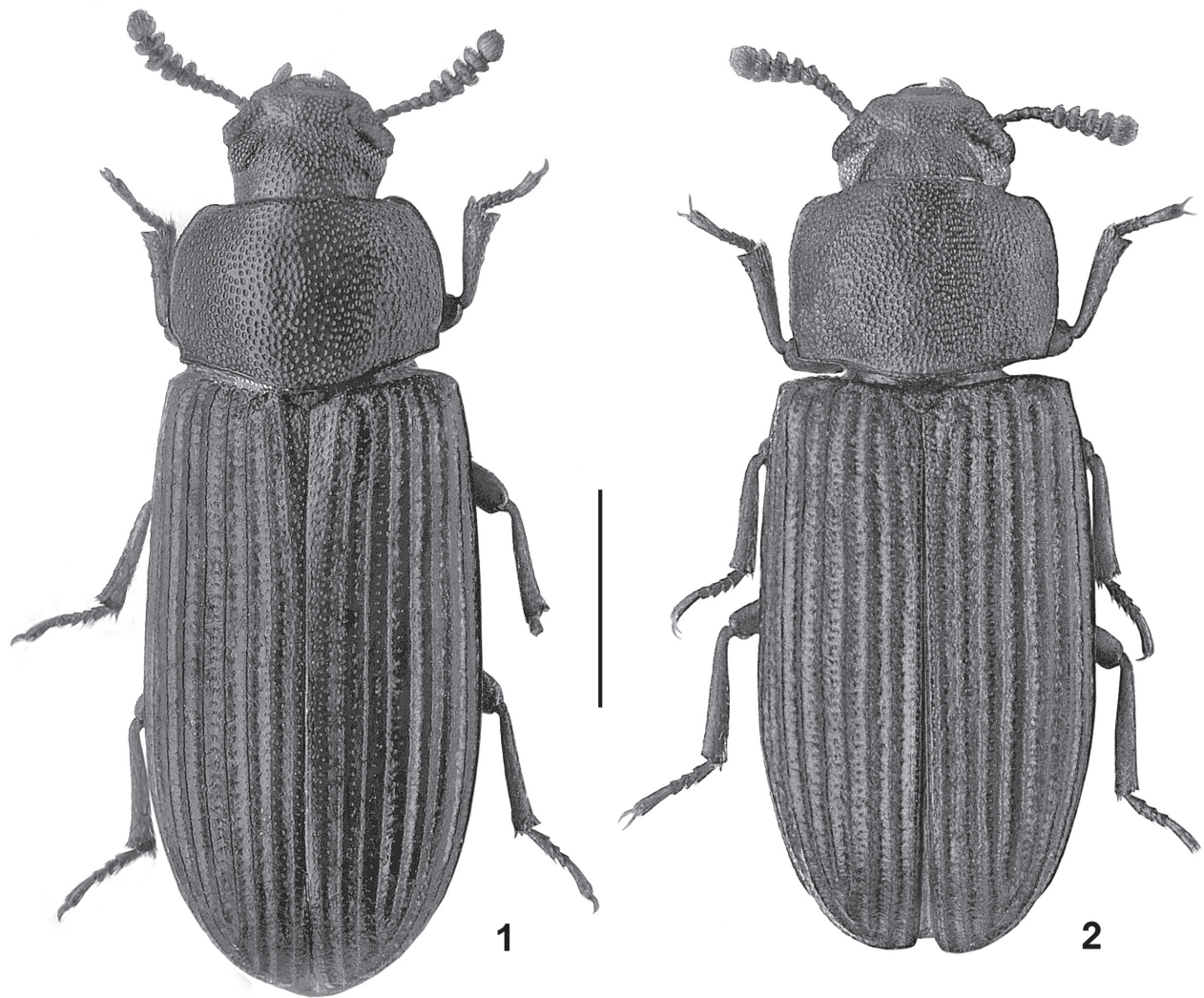
Elytra with intervals 2–9 strongly carinate from base to apex, sutural interval flat on disk but distinctly carinate near base and apex. Discal striae punctures arranged in rather irregular rows and longitudinally separated mostly by one to two diameters; intervals with indistinct punctures smaller than striae punctures near the top of carinae, and with numerous shallow, transverse or oblique wrinkles.

Prosternum with coarse but mostly round punctures, mostly separated by less than one diameter. Metasternum with punctures on disc separated by 2–4 puncture diameters, coarser and denser on sides; punctures of abdominal sternites similar, separated by 1–2 diameters on disc and somewhat denser on sides. Fifth sternite with a very fine and indistinct apical marginal line.

Aedeagus see Fig. 3.

Comparison

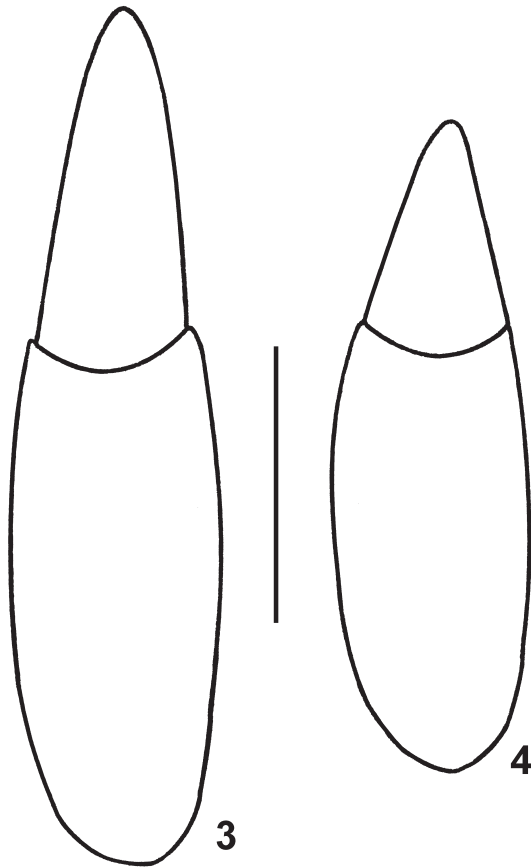
T. namibiensis n. sp. (Fig. 1) is quite similar in general appearance to *T. sulmo* Hinton, 1948 (Fig. 2), but may be easily distinguished as follows: Pronotum slightly more



Figs. 1–2. *Tribolium* spp., dorsal view. – 1. *T. namibiensis* n. sp., holotype. 2. *T. sulmo* Hinton, non-type from The Gambia. – Scale: 1 mm.

convex with puncturation shallower, but slightly larger and less dense; space between punctures wider and even (in *T. sulmo* the punctures are smaller, denser and deeper; the space between punctures appearing ridge-like). The

fused parameres of the aedeagus are longer in *T. namibiensis* n. sp. (Fig. 3), shorter and stouter in *T. sulmo* (Fig. 4).



Figs. 3–4. *Tribolium* spp., aedeagus, dorsal view. – 3. *T. nami-biensis* n. sp. 4. *T. sulmo* Hinton. – Scale: 0.2 mm.

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