

New interesting Dermestidae (Coleoptera) from the world with descriptions of ten new species

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Abstract

In this paper, the following 10 new species are described and illustrated: *Dermestes (Dermestes) voi* sp. n. (Kenya); *Attagenus (Attagenus) afghanus* sp. n. (Afghanistan); *Ctesias morocco* sp. n. (Morocco); *Megatoma (Pseudohadrotoma) indica* sp. n. (India); *Thaumaglossa boana* sp. n. (New Guinea); *Anthrenus (Anthrenodes) kejvali* sp. n. (India); *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) bilyi* sp. n. (Kirgizia); *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) namibicus* sp. n. (Namibia); *Anthrenus (Florilinus) hartmanni* sp. n. (Nepal); *Anthrenus (Nathrenus) bulirschi* sp. n. (Turkey). Extending the known geographic distribution, new records of the following species are published: *Dermestes (Dermestes) leechi* Kalik, 1952 (Afghanistan); *Dermestes (Dermestes) wittei* Kalik, 1955 (South Africa, Zimbabwe); *Dermestes (Dermestes) gerstaeckeri* Dalla Torre, 1911 (Kenya); *Dermestes (Dermestes) haemorrhoidalis* Küster, 1852 (Tanzania); *Attagenus (Attagenus) smirnovi* Zhantiev, 1973 (Sultanate of Oman); *Attagenus (Lanorus) pantherinus* (Ahrens, 1814:11) (Turkey); *Trogoderma granarium* Everts, 1898 (Liberia); *Phradonoma babaulti* (Pic, 1921) (Namibia); *Globicornis (Dearthrus) longulus* LeConte, 1863 (U.S.A.: West Virginia); *Globicornis (Globicornis) picta* (Küster, 1851) (Slovakia); *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) munroi* Hinton, 1943 (Turkey). The following synonym is proposed: *Dermestes (Dermestinus) carnivorus* Fabricius, 1775 (= *Dermestes unicolor* Lepesme, 1946 syn. n.).

Zusammenfassung

Neue interessante Dermestidae (Coleoptera) der Welt mit Beschreibung von zehn neuen Arten.

Zehn neue Arten aus der Familie Dermestidae werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Dermestes (Dermestes) voi* sp. n. (Kenya); *Attagenus (Attagenus) afghanus* sp. n. (Afghanistan); *Ctesias morocco* sp. n. (Morocco); *Megatoma (Pseudohadrotoma) indica* sp. n. (India); *Thaumaglossa boana* sp. n. (New Guinea); *Anthrenus (Anthrenodes) kejvali* sp. n. (India); *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) bilyi* sp. n. (Kirgizia);

Anthrenus (Anthrenus) namibicus sp. n. (Namibia); *Anthrenus (Florilinus) hartmanni* sp. n. (Nepal); *Anthrenus (Nathrenus) bulirschi* sp. n. (Turkey). Folgendes Synonym wird vorgeschlagen: *Dermestes (Dermestinus) carnivorus* Fabricius, 1775 (= *Dermestes unicolor* Lepesme, 1946 syn. n.). Neue Fundmeldungen der nachfolgend genannten Arten werden aufgeführt: *Dermestes (Dermestes) leechi* Kalik, 1952 (Afghanistan); *Dermestes (Dermestes) wittei* Kalik, 1955 (South Africa, Zimbabwe); *Dermestes (Dermestes) gerstaeckeri* Dalla Torre, 1911 (Kenya); *Dermestes (Dermestes) haemorrhoidalis* Küster, 1852 (Tanzania); *Attagenus (Attagenus) smirnovi* Zhantiev, 1973 (Sultanate of Oman); *Attagenus (Lanorus) pantherinus* (Ahrens, 1814:11) (Turkey); *Trogoderma granarium* Everts, 1898 (Liberia); *Phradonoma babaulti* (Pic, 1921) (Namibia); *Globicornis (Dearthrus) longulus* LeConte, 1863 (U.S.A.: West Virginia); *Globicornis (Globicornis) picta* (Küster, 1851) (Slovakia); *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) munroi* Hinton, 1943 (Turkey). Sie vervollständigen die Kenntnis der geographischen Verbreitung dieser Arten.

Key words: Taxonomy, faunistics, new species, new synonymy, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Dermestes, Attagenus, Trogoderma, Phradonoma, Ctesias, Megatoma, Globicornis, Thaumaglossa, Anthrenus, worldwide.

The following abbreviations are used in the text:

- APUD - coll. Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany;
- JHAC - coll. Jiří Háva, Praha, Czech Republic;
- MMBC - Moravské Muzeum Brno (J. Kolibáč), Czech Republic;
- NMED - Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann), Germany;
- NMPC - Národní Muzeum Praha (J. Jelínek), Czech Republic;
- SJAC - coll. Stanislav Jakl, Praha, Czech Republic;
- SMNS - Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart (W. Schawaller), Germany;
- WVDA - West Virginia Department of Agriculture Charleston (S. M. Clark), U.S.A.;
- ZMAN - Zoologisch Museum Amsterdam (B. Brugge), Netherlands.

Because the size of the beetles or of their body parts can be useful in species recognition, the following measurements were made:

- total length (TL) - linear distance from anterior margin of head 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.

Synonymy

***Dermestes (Dermestinus) carnivorus* Fabricius, 1775** = *Dermestes unicolor* Lepesme, 1946:44 syn. n.

Material examined. Mexico, Baja California, I. Piojo, 1.vi.1995, 1 male, 3 females, F. S. Piñero lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC.

Distribution. Nearly cosmopolitan species (Háva 1999a).

Remarks. The specimens of *D. unicolor* Lepesme described from the Antilles Mts. and collected in Baja California differ from *D. carnivorus* Fabricius only by brown coloured surfaces and by white pubescence on pronotum and elytra. The aedeagus of the male is similar to the aedeagus of *D. carnivorus*. Considering the characteristics this species is a junior synonym of *D. carnivorus*.

Records and descriptions

***Dermestes (Dermestinus) frischii* Kugelann, 1792**

Material examined. Australia, N Queensland, Mt. Isa, 26.i.2000, 2 males, 8 females, S. Bílý lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC, NMPC.

Distribution. Cosmopolitan species (Háva 1999b), new for Australia and Queensland.

Remarks. All specimens of *Dermestes (Dermestinus) frischii* Kugelann, 1792 were collected near a road on a dead crow (S. Bílý pers. comm.).

***Dermestes (Dermestes) gerstaeckeri* Dalla Torre, 1911**

Material examined. Kenya - S, Voi, 23. xi. 1997, 1 male, M. Snížek lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC.

Distribution. Species known only from Kenya and Tanzania as very rare (KALÍK 1965). The first

recently data on distribution from Kenya.

***Dermestes (Dermestes) haemorrhoidalis* Küster, 1852**

Material examined. Tanzania centr., Selous Game res., 1-14. vii. 1997, 2 females, M. Malucha lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC.

Distribution. Species known from Europe, Argentina, Brazilia, Bolivia, Japan, South Africa, Madagascar, Mongolia (Háva 1999a), new for Tanzania.

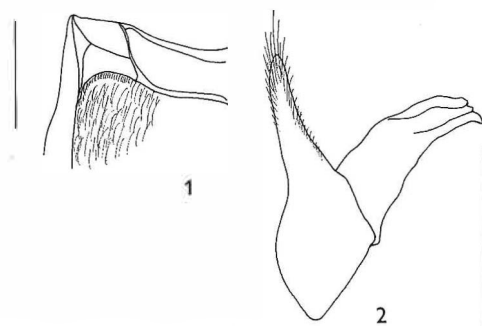
***Dermestes (Dermestes) leechi* Kalík, 1952**

Material examined. N Afghanistan, Prov. Herat, Bala Murghab, 25.6.1964, 470m, (33), coll. O. Jakeš, 1 male, V. Kalík det., J. Háva revid., MMBC; N Afghanistan, Prov. Herat, Bala Murghab, 17-30.6.1964, 470m, (34), coll. O. Jakeš, 1 female, V. Kalík det., J. Háva revid., MMBC; N Afghanistan, Prov. Herat, Bala Murghab, 8.6.1964, 470m, (24), coll. O. Jakeš, 1 female, V. Kalík det., J. Háva revid., MMBC.

Distribution. Species known from India, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Tadzhikistan, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Sebaïr Is., W of Hoddeida in the S. Red Sea, Sudan, Spain, Iran (Háva 1999a), new for Afghanistan.

***Dermestes (Dermestes) voi* sp. n.** (Figs. 1-2)

Type material. Holotype (male): Kenya - S, Voi, 13-17. xii. 1997, M. Snížek lgt. Allotype (female): the same data as holotype. Paratypes (1 male): the same data as holotype; (1 female): Kenya - S, Tsavo



Figs. 1-2. *Dermestes (Dermestes) voi* sp. n.:
1- first visible abdominal sternite (line 0.5 mm);
2- aedeagus laterally (line 0.5 mm).

East, Buchuma, 28. xi. 1997, M. Snížek lgt. Holotype, allotype and paratypes deposited in JHAC.

Distribution. Kenya.

Name derivation. The specific name of the new species is derived from the name of the country of its origin - Voi (Kenya).

Description: Male: Body length 6.1 mm, width 2.2 mm. Whole body lightblack-brown, elongated, slightly convex. Head with long yellow pubescence, densely punctured, maxillary and labial palps brown. Antennae reddish brown, with eleven segments. Three last antennal segments forming a compact antennal club, which is covered by brown pubescence. Pronotum is more closely punctured with long brownish-yellow pubescence. Pronotal disc moderately convex, hind margin of pronotum with long, yellow hairs. There are two small depressions near the basal margin of the pronotum. Scutellum triangular, covered with long yellow pubescence. Elytra densely and strongly punctured; posteriorly gradually rounded, with long brownish-yellow pubescence. Apex of each elytron with short brown pubescence. Legs black-brown with brown pubescence. Ventral part of the body densely covered with brown and yellow pubescence. Prosternum with long brown pubescence. All sternites brown and with long yellow pubescence. First visible abdominal sternite with distinct lateral depressions (Fig. 1). Sternite IV with median tuft of short erected setae. In the middle of the sternite V short brown pubescence. Median lobe and one paramere as in Fig. 2.

Female similar to the male. Sternite IV without median tuft of short erected setae.

Differential diagnosis. *Dermestes (Dermestes) voi* sp. n. is habitually very similar to species belonging to the species group *D. (D.) haemorrhoidalis* Küster, 1852. Main morphological differences are shown in the following key:

- 1(2) Articles of antennal club distinctly separated, antennal club not compact *D. (D.) haemorrhoidalis* Küster
- 2(1) Antennal club compact, its articles closely allied one another.
- 3(6) Body longer (8-9 mm).
- 4(5) Median lobe almost reaching tip of parameres, in lateral view with strong concave dorsal situation near anterior third and with strong dorsal tooth posteriorly (Tanzania) *D. (D.) tanzanianus* Háva
- 5(4) Median lobe almost reaching tip of parameres, in lateral view with strong concave dorsal situation near anterior third

- and without strong dorsal tooth posteriorly (Congo, South Africa, Zimbabwe) *D. (D.) wittei* Kalík
- 6(3) Body smaller (6 mm) (Kenya) *D. (D.) voi* sp. n.

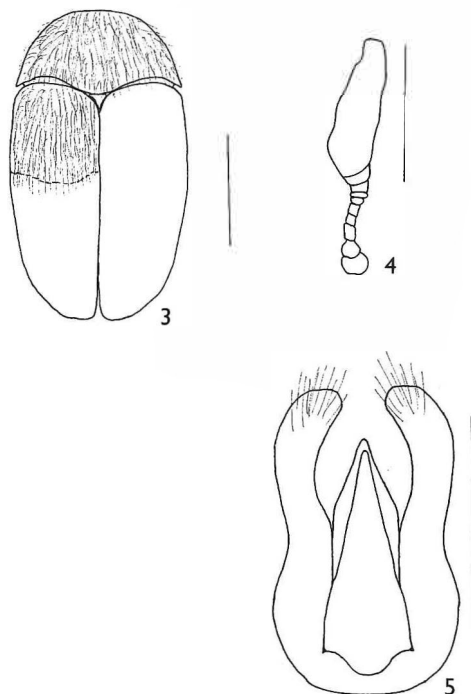
Dermestes (Dermestes) wittei Kalík, 1955

Material examined. South Africa, North prov., K. N. P. Pafuri, 22°26'S, 31°12'E, 5-7. xii. 1997, 2 males, S. Bílý lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC; Zimbabwe, Victoria Falls, Zambezi NP, 17°53'S, 25°49'E, 11.-12.ii.1998, 1 male, F. Kantner lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC.

Distribution. Species known only from Congo (MROCKOWSKI 1968), new for South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Attagenus (Attagenus) afghanus sp. n. (Figs. 3-5)

Type material. Holotype (male): Afghanistan, Tangi Gar, Kabul, 12.vi.1967, M. Daniel lgt.



Figs. 3-5. *Attagenus (Attagenus) afghanus* sp. n.:
3- habitus (line 1 mm);
4- antenna of male (line 0.5 mm);
5- aedeagus dorsally (line 0.25 mm).

Paratypes (1 male): the same data as holotype; (1 male): Afghanistan, Tangi Gar, Jalalabad, 12.vi.1967, M. Daniel lgt. Holotype deposited in NMPC, paratypes in JHAC.

Name derivation. The specific name of the new species is derived from the name of the country of its origin - afghanus (=Afghanistan).

Distribution. Afghanistan.

Description. Measurements (in mm): TL 3.4; PL 0.6; PW 1.4; EL 2.3; EW 1.5.

Male. Body black on dorsal surfaces, black-brown on ventral surfaces; generally small and elongate. Head finely punctate with long lightgreen-yellow pubescence. Palpi entire yellow; pubescence on mentum denser. Ocellus on front presented. Antennae yellow, 11-segmented, antennal club 3-segmented, last antennal segment longer (Fig. 4). Pronotum finely punctate as the head with lightgreen-yellow pubescence. Scutellum triangular with short lightgreen-yellow pubescence. Elytra finely punctate; with a broad band on the anterior half with lightgreen-yellow pubescence; the other part with black pubescence (Fig. 3). Legs yellow-brown with yellow pubescence; tibiae with short black thorns. Ventral surfaces with long yellow pubescence. Mesosternal process truncate and flat apically, channel ending well before apex. Abdominal sternites with long yellow pubescence. Aedeagus as in Fig. 5.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Attagenus* (*Attagenus*) *afghanus* sp. n. is similar to *A. (A.) fasciatus* (Thunberg, 1795). Main morphological differences are shown in the following table:

	<i>A. afghanus</i> sp. n.	<i>A. fasciatus</i> (Thunberg, 1795)
Last antennal segment	Longer.	Shorter.
Palpi and mentum	Palpi entire yellow; pubescence on mentum denser.	Apical segment of maxillary palp usually partly black; pubescence on mentum sparser.
Elytral anterior band	Broad, entire on anterior half; lightgreen-yellow pubescent.	Close, separated on anterior half from humera; yellow pubescent.
Body form	Generally small and elongate.	Generally less robust and more elongate.

Attagenus (*Attagenus*) *smirnovi* Zhantiev, 1973

Material examined. Sultanate of Oman, Dhophar prov., Takwa env., 50m, viii.1999, 5 males, 7 females, S. Jakl lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC, SJAC.

Distribution. Species known from Europe, Russia, Kenya, Ethiopia (HALSTEAD 1981), new for the Sultanate of Oman.

Attagenus (*Lanorus*) *pantherinus* (Ahrens, 1814)

Material examined. Turkey mer., Antalya prov., Mt. Beydaglari, 1650-1900m, Saklikent, 17.vi.1994, 1 female, A. Pütz lgt., J. Háva det., APUD; Turkey, Aksaray vill., Ihlara vall., 17.v.1993, 1 female, V. Švihla lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC; Turkey, Goreme, 11.v.1995, 1 female, A. Hamet lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC; Turkey, Konakli 20km of Ardanuç, 10.vii.1996, 1 female, M. Šárovec lgt., J. Háva det., JHAC.

Distribution. Species known from central Europe, Spain, Caucasus (MROCZKOWSKI 1968), new for Turkey.

Trogoderma granarium Everts, 1898

Material examined. Liberia, Vit cacaobonen afkomstig uit, 6.x.1959, 10 exx., Binnenbijk - Bree, J. Háva det., ZMAN.

Distribution. Cosmopolitan species (MROCZKOWSKI 1968, BANKS 1977), new for Liberia.

Phradonoma babaulti (Pic, 1921)

Material examined. Namibia c., Naukluft, 23.-24.iii.1994, 3 males, Arndt & Gröger lgt., J. Háva det., NMED, JHAC.

Distribution. Species known only from Kenya and Tanzania (MROCZKOWSKI 1968), new for Namibia.

Globicornis (*Dearthrus*) *longulus* LeConte, 1863

Material examined. USA, WV, Wayne Co., Shoals, 10.v.1993, 2 females, L. Torres-Miller lgt., J. Háva det., WVDA, JHAC.

Distribution. Species known from U.S.A.: Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania (BEAL 1967), new for West Virginia.

Globicornis (*Globicornis*) *picta* (Küster, 1851)

Material examined. Slovakia, "Thurnhell" [= Šafárikovo], without detailed data, 1 male, 2 females, J. Háva det., MMBC.

Distribution. Species distributed in Balkan peninsula, Sicilia, Caucasus (MROCZKOWSKI 1968), new for Slovakia.

***Megatoma (Pseudohadrotoma) indica* sp. n.**

(Figs. 6-8)

Type material. Holotype (male): India, Ladakh, Jingchan 15km W Leh, shrubs near brook, 3400m, 22.viii.1993. Holotype deposited in JHAC.

Name derivation. The specific name of the new species is derived from the name of the country of its origin - India.

Distribution. India: Ladakh

Description. Measurements (in mm): TL 4.0; PL

triangular with short yellow pubescence. Elytra on anterior half black, other parts brown; punctures on anterior part as on the head and pronotum, on other parts finely punctate. Each elytron with two yellow-brown bands; posterior band covers elytral apex (Fig. 6). Each band with long yellow pubescence; other part on elytra shortly brown pubescent. Legs brown with yellow pubescence. Mesosternum and metasternum finely punctate with long yellow pubescence. Abdominal sternites black with long yellow pubescence. Aedeagus as in Fig. 8.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Megatoma (Pseudohadrotoma) indica* sp. n. is similar to the species belonging to the subgenus *Pseudohadrotoma* Kalík. Main morphological differences are shown in the following key:

- 1(2) Pubescence of the dorsal surfaces dense, hairs stout, long and of three different colours: white, reddishbrown and black *M. (P.) conspersa* Solsky
- 2(1) Pubescence of the dorsal surfaces not particularly dense, hairs fine, short and bicolourous: goldish and dark brown.
- 3(4) Elytra with two reddish-brown bands.
- 5(6) Elytral posterior bands not covering the elytral apex.
- 7(8) Bands with yellow pubescence; last antennal segment long; pronotum without white patterns *M. (P.) graeseri* (Reitter)
- 8(7) Bands with white and yellow pubescence; last antennal segment short; pronotum with three white patterns *M. (P.) tianshanica* Sokolov
- 6(5) Elytral posterior bands covers elytral apex; elytra with brown and yellow pubescence; pronotum entire yellowish pubescent *M. (P.) indica* sp. n.
- 4(3) Elytra without bands, unicolourous *M. (P.) obenbergeri* (Kalík)

***Ctesias morocco* sp. n.** (Figs. 9-11)

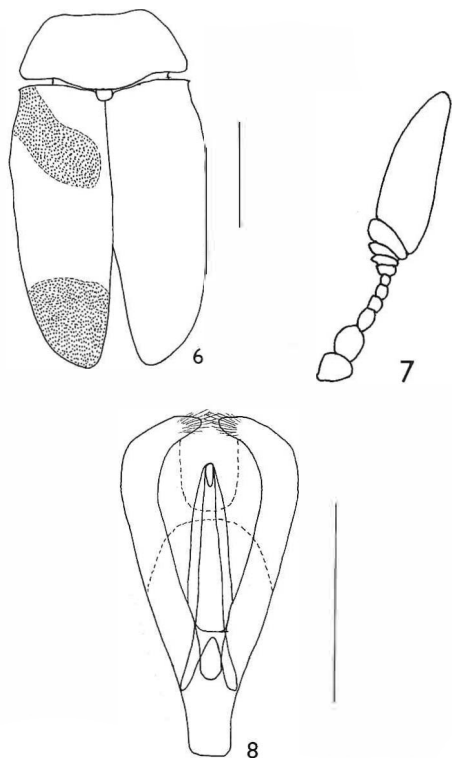
Type material. Holotype (male): Morocco, Tazzeka N.P., Bab-Bou-Idir env., 34° 4'N, 4° 7'W, 28.v.-3.vi.1999, I. Smatana lgt. Holotype deposited in JHAC.

Name derivation. The specific name of the new species is derived from the name of the country of its origin - Morocco.

Distribution. Morocco.

Description. Measurements (in mm): TL 4.1; PL 0.7; PW 1.5; EL 1.3; EW 1.8.

Body brown-black in dorsal and ventral surfaces. Head finely punctate with short black pubescence. Eyes very large with very short black setae. Antennae brown, 10-segmented; antennal club 3-segmented (Fig. 10). Ocellus on front present. Pronotum finely punctate as the head on the disc, on



Figs. 6-8. *Megatoma (Pseudohadrotoma) indica* sp. n.:

6- habitus (line 1 mm);

7- antenna of male (line 0.5 mm);

8- aedeagus dorsally (line 0.25 mm). (dotted area = yellow-brown).

0.7; PW 1.3; EL 2.6; EW 1.6.

Male. Body black and brown on dorsal surfaces, black on ventral surfaces. Head with large punctures, longly yellow pubescent. Ocellus on front present. Maxillar palpi yellow-brown. Antennae yellow with yellow pubescence, 11-segmented, antennal club 2-segmented (Fig. 7). Pronotum with punctures as head, longly yellow pubescent. Scutellum

lateral, anterior and posterior area large punctures; shortly black pubescent. Elytra coarse punctate in anterior half, finely on apex. Each elytron with three lightbrown bands (Fig. 9); all bands with long white pubescence; black pubescence on other parts. Legs yellow-brown with short black pubescence. Metasternum and mesosternum finely punctate with yellow-white pubescence. Abdomen brown with brown-yellow pubescence; abdominal sternites on posterior half coarse punctate, on lateral area with very large punctures. Aedeagus as in Fig. 11. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Ctesias morocco* sp. n. is similar to the european species *Ctesias serra* (Fabricius, 1792). Main morphological differences are shown in the following key:

- (Europe) *C. serra* (Fabricius)
 2(1) Elytra bicolourous, with three bands (Fig. 9)
 (Morocco) *C. morocco* sp. n.

***Thaumaglossa boana* sp. n.** (Figs. 12-14)

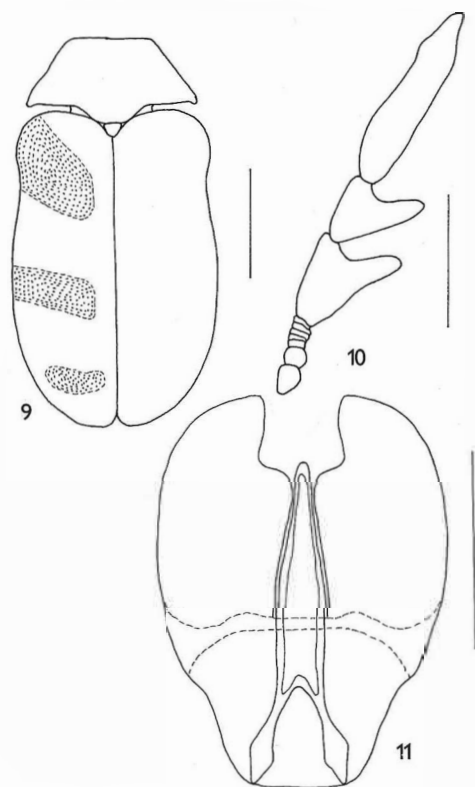
Type material. Holotype (male): Neu Guinea, Boana, 1000m, 14.iv.-1.v.1965, H. Pyka lgt.

Allotype (female): the same data as holotype. Paratypes (3 males, 2 females): the same data as holotype. Holotype, allotype deposited in SMNS, paratypes (2 males, 1 female) in SMNS, (1 male, 1 female) in JHAC.

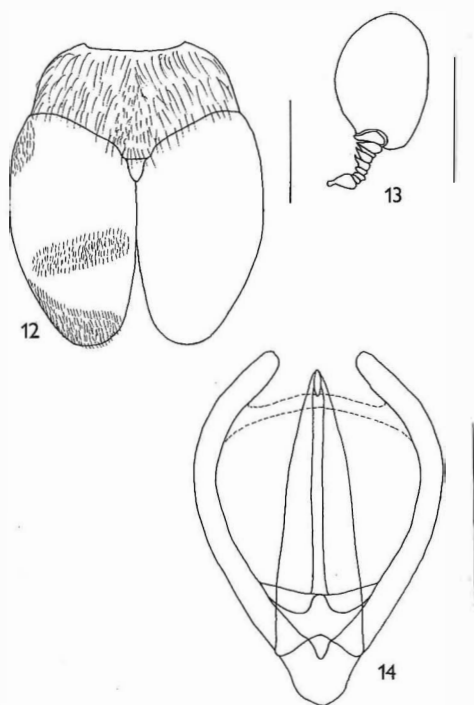
Name derivation. The specific name of the new species is derived from the name of the country of its origin - New Guinea: Boana.

Distribution. New Guinea.

1(2) Elytra unicoloured, brown, without bands



Figs. 9-11. *Ctesias morocco* sp. n.:
 9- habitus (line 1 mm);
 10- antenna of male (line 0.5 mm);
 11- aedeagus dorsally (line 0.25 mm). (dotted area = light-brown).



Figs. 12-14. *Thaumaglossa boana* sp. n.:
 12- habitus (line 1 mm);
 13- antenna of male (line 0.5 mm);
 14- aedeagus dorsally (line 0.25 mm).

Description. Measurements (in mm): TL 3.3; PL 1.0; PW 1.9; EL 2.3; EW 2.4.

Male. Strongly convex, ovate, widest at humeri, black on dorsal surface; antennae and legs brown-yellow; vestiture in length about three-fifths as long as scutellum, the pubescence is grey-blue on dorsal surface (Fig. 12), white and golden-yellow on ventral surfaces; suberect on dorsal surfaces, subrecumbent on ventral surfaces. Head in width closely approximating the length of the pronotum; punctures of front and clypeus round, shallow, about two and one-half times as coarse as facets of eye, nearly contiguous, becoming somewhat smaller and less dense on vertex; antennae 11-segmented with shape and funicle sparsely clothed with fine setae, eleventh segment densely clothed with fine, erect pubescence about equal in length to sixth antennal segment (Fig. 13). Pronotum with punctures on the disc simple, equal in coarse to facets of eye, separated by one to three diameters, becoming large and nearly contiguous towards the sides, surface between smooth and shining. Elytra with punctures on the disc twice as coarse as facets of the eye. Prosternum deeply, coarsely and confluent punctate on disc without impunctate median line, becoming granulate-punctate on sides. Antennal fossae occupying entire hypomeron; fossae completely open (without margins) medially. Mesosternal disc with punctuation about as prosternal disc. Abdominal sternite 2-5 with long golden-yellow pubescence. Aedeagus as in Fig. 14.

Female. Eleventh segment of antenna small. Antennal fossae occupying entire hypomeron.

Variability. Paratypes length 3.2-3.6 mm, maximal body width 2.4-3.1 mm

Biology. All adults from pupa 12.vii.1965 from Mantidae.

Differential diagnosis. *Thaumaglossa boana* sp. n. differs from all known species by the grey-blue pubescence on the pronotum and elytra, form of the antennae and the aedeagus.

***Anthrenus (Anthrenodes) kejvali* sp. n.**

(Figs. 15-17)

Type material. Holotype (male): S India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri near Kunchappanai, alt. 900m, 13-20.v.1994, Z. Kejval & R. Sauer lgt. Paratype (1 female): the same data as holotype. Holotype and paratype deposited in JHAC.

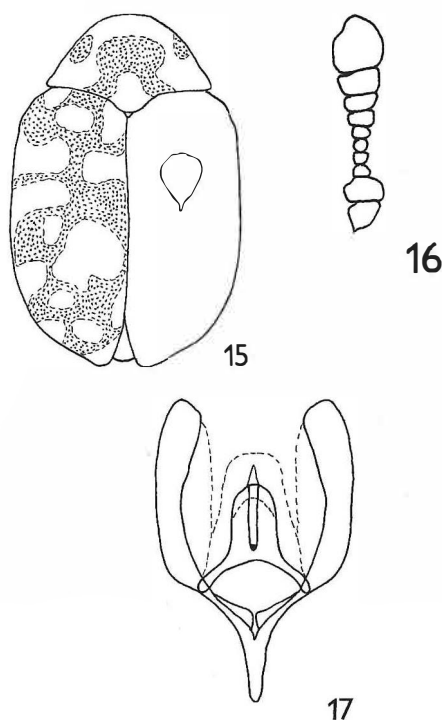
Name derivation. Named after Zbyněk Kejval

(Domažlice, Czech Republic), one of the collectors of the new species.

Distribution. India: Nilgiri hills.

Description. Measurements (in mm): TL 2.7; PL 0.6; PW 1.1; EL 1.9; EW 1.4.

Male. Scales black, yellow, orange and white on dorsal and ventral surfaces; scales on dorsal surfaces forming patterns as in Fig. 15. Dorsal individu-



Figs. 15-17. *Anthrenus (Anthrenodes) kejvali* sp. n.:

15- habitus (line 1 mm);

16- antenna of male (line 0.5 mm);

17- aedeagus dorsally (line 0.25 mm). (dotted area = black scales).

al scale as in Fig. 15. Head with orange scales and a small patch of white scales near the eyes. Antennae yellow-brown, 9-segmented; antennal club 3-segmented (Fig. 16). Eyes with median margin entire. Abdominal sterna 2-5 with a small patch of black scales at the antero-lateral margins. Prosternum only with white scales. Metasternum with intermixed white, orange and black scales, with one patch of white scales at lateral margins. Legs brown with orange scales and yellow setae. Aedeagus as in Fig. 17.

Female similar to the male.

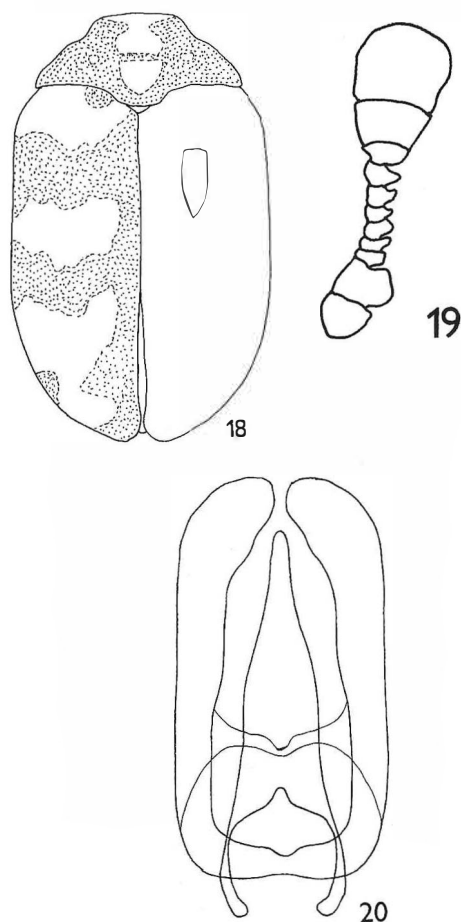
Differential diagnosis. *Anthrenus* (*Anthrenodes*) *kejvali* sp. n. differs from all known species of the subgenus *Anthrenodes* Chobaut (keyed by MROCKOWSKI 1980), by the form of the antennae and the aedeagus and the range and the colour of patterns on the elytra.

Anthrenus (*Anthrenus*) *bilyi* sp. n. (Figs. 18-20)

Type material. Holotype (male): Kirgizia, Kuk-kul ozero, Chamza-Abad env., 7.v.1977, Sv. Bílý lgt.

Name derivation. Named after Dr. Svatopluk Bílý (NMPC), the collector of the new species.

Distribution. Kirgizia.



Figs. 18-20. *Anthrenus* (*Anthrenus*) *bilyi* sp. n.:

18- habitus (line 1 mm);

19- antenna of male (line 0.5 mm);

20- aedeagus dorsally (line 0.25 mm). (white area = black scales).

Description. Measurements (in mm): TL 4.0; PL 0.9; PW 1.8; EL 3.0; EW 2.3.

Male. Scales black, orange and white on the dorsal surface; scales on dorsal surfaces forming patterns as in Fig. 18. Scales on ventral surfaces white and with patterns of black scales. Dorsal individual scale as in Fig. 18. Head with black scales, intermixed orange and yellow scales near the eyes. Antennae brown, 11-segmented; antennal club black, 3-segmented (Fig. 19). Median margin of the eyes broadly and deeply emarginate at about anterior 1/3. Pronotum with patterns of black scales; a lateral small black pattern is present and a small pattern of white scales. Abdominal sterna 2-5 with small patterns of black scales at antero-lateral margins. Prosternum only with white scales. Metasternum with intermixed white and yellow scales and with two patterns of black scales at lateral margins. Legs brown with white and yellow scales and yellow setae. Aedeagus as in Fig. 20.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthrenus* (*Anthrenus*) *bilyi* sp. n. is very similar to the holarctic species *A. (A.) scrophulariae* (Linnaeus, 1758); it differs by the form of the antennae and the aedeagus and the range of patterns on elytra.

Anthrenus (*Anthrenus*) *namibicus* sp. n.

(Figs. 21-23)

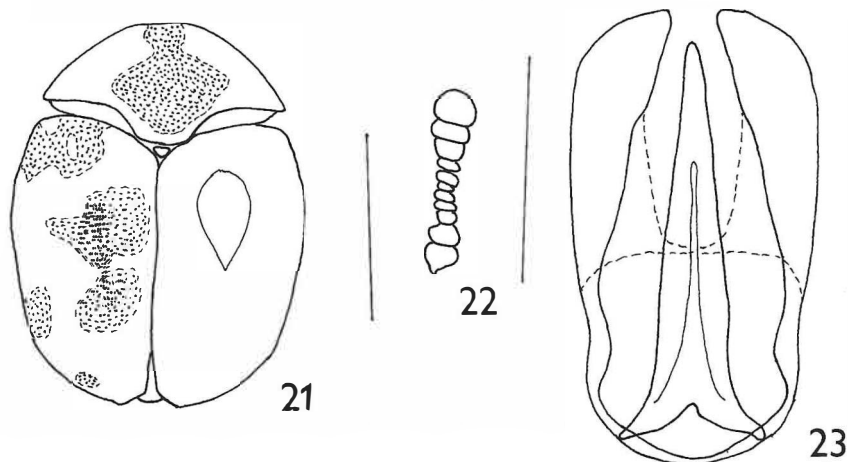
Type material. Holotype (male): Namibia - c, Naukluft, 23-24.3.1994, Arndt & Gröger lgt. Paratypes (28 exx.): the same data as holotype; (3 exx.): Namibia - c, 20km W Windhoek, 17-20.3.1994, Arndt & Gröger lgt. Holotype and 21 paratypes deposited in NMED, 10 paratypes in JHAC.

Name derivation. The specific name of the new species is derived from the name of the country of its origin - Namibia.

Distribution. Namibia.

Description. Measurements (in mm): TL 2.2; PL 0.5; PW 1.2; EL 1.5; EW 1.5.

Male. Scales brown, brown-yellow and white on dorsal and ventral surfaces; scales on dorsal surfaces sometimes forming of patterns (Fig. 21). Scales in ventral surfaces entirely white with intermixed brown scales. Dorsal individual scale as in Fig. 21. Head with white scales. Antennae brown, 11-segmented; antennal club 3-segmented (Fig. 22). Median margin of the eyes with broadly and deeply emarginate at about anterior 1/3. Abdominal sterna



Figs. 21-23. *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) namibicus* sp. n.:

21- habitus (line 1 mm);

22- antenna of male (line 0.5 mm);

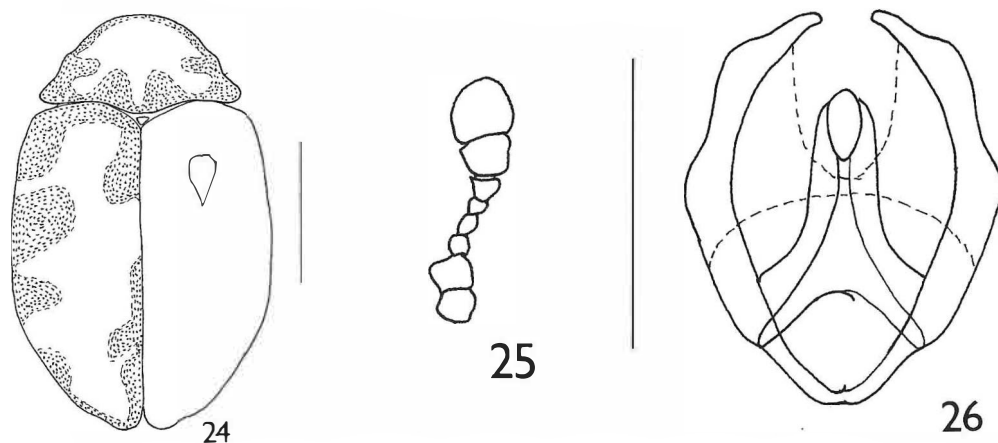
23- aedeagus dorsally (line 0.25 mm). (dotted area = brown scales).

2-5 without small patch of scales at antero-lateral margins. Prosternum with only white scales. Metasternum with white scales, and without one small patch of scales at lateral margins. Legs brown with white scales and yellow setae. Aedeagus as in Fig. 23.

Female similar to the male.

Variability. Scales on elytra and pronotum forming only white patterns (small to large) or white intermixed brown and brown-yellow scales.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) namibicus* sp. n. is similar to the cosmopolitan species *A. (A.) flavipes* LeConte, 1854, it differs by the form of the antennae and the aedeagus and the range of patterns on elytra.

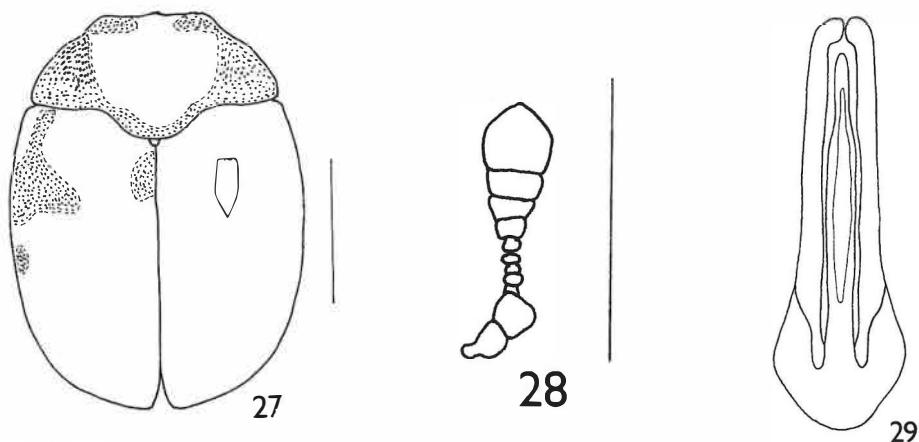


Figs. 24-26. *Anthrenus (Florilinus) hartmanni* sp. n.:

24- habitus (line 1 mm);

25- antenna of male (line 0.5 mm);

26- aedeagus dorsally (line 0.25 mm). (dotted area = white scales).



Figs. 27-29. *Anthrenus (Nathrenus) bulirschii* sp. n.:

27- habitus (line 1 mm);

28- antenna of male (line 0.5 mm);

29- aedeagus dorsally (line 0.25 mm). (dotted area = brown, orange and white scales).

***Anthrenus (Anthrenus) munroi* Hinton, 1943:14**

Material examined. Asia min., Turkey, Izmir, Gümüldür, v. 1969, lex, Dr. Pfeffer lgt., V. Kalík det., J. Háva revid., coll. A. Pfeffer (NMPC).

Distribution. Species known from France, Corsica, Algeria, Israel, Syria, Bulgaria, Crimea (MROCKOWSKI 1968), new for Turkey.

***Anthrenus (Florilinus) hartmanni* sp. n.**

(Figs. 24-26)

Type material. Holotype (male): Nepal, Karnali prov., Jumla distr., Talphi, 2800m NN, 29°18'N, 82°20'E, 15.VI.1997, M. Hartmann lgt. Paratype (1 male): the same data as holotype. Holotype deposited in NMED, paratype in JHAC.

Name derivation. Named after Matthias Hartmann (NMED), the collector of the new species.

Distribution. Nepal: Karnali prov.

Description. Measurements (in mm): TL 3.0; PL 0.5; PW 1.3; EL 2.2; EW 1.7.

Scales black and white on dorsal and ventral surfaces; scales of dorsal surfaces forming patterns as in Fig. 24. Scales on ventral surfaces entirely white with patterns of black scales. Dorsal individual scale (Fig. 24). Head with intermixed white and black scales. Antennae yellow, 8-segmented; antennal club black, 3-segmented (Fig. 25). Eyes with median margin entire. Abdominal sterna 2-5 with a small patch of black scales at the antero-lateral margins. Prosternum only with white scales.

Metasternum with white scales, and with one very small patch of black scales at the lateral margins. Legs brown with white scales and yellow setae. Aedeagus as in Fig. 26. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthrenus (Florilinus) hartmanni* sp. n. differs from all known species of the subgenus *Florilinus* Mulsant et Rey, by the form of the antennae and the aedeagus and the range of patterns on elytra.

***Anthrenus (Nathrenus) bulirschii* sp. n.**

(Figs. 27-29)

Type material. Holotype (male): TURKEY, Cevlik 5km A of Samandag, 29.vi.1992, P. Bulirsch lgt.; Paratypes (6 exx.): the same data as holotype. Holotype deposited in NMPC, paratypes in JHAC.

Name derivation. Named after Petr Bulirsch (Praha), the collector of the new species.

Distribution. Turkey.

Description. Measurements (in mm): TL 2.9; PL 0.8; PW 1.5; EL 2.1; EW 1.8.

Scales black, brown-orange and white on dorsal and ventral surfaces; scales on dorsal surfaces forming patterns as in Fig. 27. Scales on ventral surfaces entirely white with intermixed brown-yellow scales. Dorsal individual scale (Fig. 27). Head with black scales and with a patch of white scales near eyes. Antennae brown, 11-segmented; antennal club black, 3-segmented (Fig. 28). Eyes with median margin entire. Abdominal sterna 2-5 without small

patch of scales at antero-lateral margins. Prosternum only with white scales. Metasternum with white and yellow scales, and without a small patch of scales at the lateral margins. Legs brown with white scales and yellow setae. Aedeagus as in Fig. 29.

Female similar to the male.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthrenus* (*Nathrenus*) *bulirschi* sp. n. is similar to *A. (N.) signatus* Erichson, 1846 and differs by the form of the antennae and the aedeagus and the range of patterns on elytra.

Acknowledgements

We are obliged to all colleagues, mentioned in the list of collections for loaning and/or providing the material of Dermestidae.

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- Der Führer "Wildblumen Mitteleuropas" von John Akeroyd (Übersetzung der Originalausgabe von 1996, London: "Wild Guide Flowers") stellt 240 Blütenpflanzenarten Mitteleuropas auf Farbfotos vor. Aus verständlichen Gründen beschränkt sich die Artenauswahl nur auf häufige und charakteristische Blütenpflanzenarten des Tieflandes und der Mittelgebirge, Vertreter der alpinen Flora wurden nicht mit aufgenommen. Zum schnelleren Auffinden der Arten sind diese nicht systematisch, sondern nach Blütenfarben angeordnet. Leider fehlt - wie bei den meisten ähnlichen Werken auch - ein nach einfachen Merkmalen aufgebauter Schlüssel, der zumindest eine Bestimmung bis zum Familienniveau ermöglichen könnte. Die Einzeldarstellungen zu jeder Pflanze sind sehr übersichtlich und benutzerfreundlich. So werden die Arten in überwiegend guten Farbfotos (meist Habitusdarstellungen oder Detailaufnahmen von Blüten oder Früchten) vorgestellt, wesentliche Merkmale der Blüten, Blätter und Früchte werden in einem Spaltentext stichpunktartig aufgeführt. Ein kurzer Haupttext informiert über Habitus, Ökologie und Verbreitung der Art und gibt wissenschaftliche Hinweise, beispielsweise zur Nutzung als Heilpflanze oder zur Giftigkeit. Die Einzeldarstellung wird durch eine Verbreitungskarte für Europa, die man in ähnlichen Werken meist vergeblich sucht, und einen Blütezeitkalender abgerundet. Eine Auswahl ähnlicher Arten und Verwechslungsmöglichkeiten werden genannt. In der selben Reihe erschienen und prinzipiell gleich konzipiert ist der Führer "Bäume und Sträucher Mitteleuropas" von Bob Press (die Originalausgabe erschien 1996 in London unter dem Titel "Wild Guide Trees"). 176 einheimische und eingeführte und in Parks und Gärten kultivierte Arten werden in sehr guten Farbfotos und Detail- bzw. Habituszeichnungen dargestellt, wobei letztere bei der Bestimmung nicht immer hilfreich sind. Botanische Fachbegriffe werden in beiden Büchern bewusst wenig verwendet, wo sie nicht vermeidbar sind, helfen ein Glossar sowie die kurzen einleitenden Kapitel. Beide Werke wenden sich in erster Linie an alle mit der heimischen Flora nicht oder wenig Vertraute und sollen das Interesse an der Botanik wecken. Ein Verweis auf weiterführende Literatur aus dem eigenen Haus wäre vor diesem Hintergrund sicher überlegenswert gewesen.
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PATOCKA, J., A. KRISTIN, J. KULFAN, und P. ZACH (Hrsg.) (1999):

Die Eichenschädlinge und ihre Feinde. Institut für Waldökologie der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Zvolen, 396 Seiten, 114 Farb- und 85 Schwarz-Weiß-Abbildungen.

ISBN 80-967238-3-9. Zu beziehen über das Institut für Waldökologie der SAW, Sturova 2, Zvolen, SK-96053, Slowakei.

Ein Autorenkollektiv unter Federführung der Herausgeber hat mit dem vorliegenden Buch eine umfassende Monographie der Gliedertiere, insbesondere der Insekten an den in der Slowakei vorkommenden Eichenarten erarbeitet, die auf Forschungsergebnissen verschiedener slowakischer Arbeitsgruppen basiert.

Nach einer einleitenden Darstellung der Verbreitung und Ansprüche der Eichenarten in der Slowakei und allgemeinen Aussagen zum Kapitel "Eichensterben und Insekten" folgt eine umfassende Auflistung der im Untersuchungsgebiet an Eichen vorkommenden phyto- und zoophagen Arthropoda. Bemerkenswert ist die enorme Gesamtartenzahl von mehr als 1300 Arten aus 21 Ordnungen, so z.B. 90 Araneidae, 72 Heteroptera, 31 Cicadina, 312 Hymenoptera, 465 Coleoptera, 249 Lepidoptera und 44 Diptera sowie Vertreter aus anderen Ordnungen. Dabei geht aus den dargestellten Befunden hervor, daß einige Taxa bei intensiver Bearbeitung den Nachweis weiterer Arten möglich erscheinen lassen.

Zwei große Kapitel sind den Käfern und den Schmetterlingen als Eichenschädlingen gewidmet. Besonders ausführlich wird auf den Eichensplintkäfer *Scolytus intricatus* bezüglich Bionomie, Ökologie, Ethologie und integrierter Bekämpfung eingegangen. Diesen beiden Kapiteln liegen teilweise jahrzehntelange Datenreihen zugrunde, die es erlauben, fundierte Aussagen zur Populationsdynamik besonders häufiger und ökonomisch relevanter Arten zu treffen.

Ein weiteres Kapitel befaßt sich mit der integrierten Bekämpfung der Eichenschädlinge, wobei insbesondere dem Monitoring, aber auch den einzelnen Bekämpfungsmethoden ein erheblicher Stellenwert eingeräumt wird.

Den Gegenspielern der Eichenschädlinge, den Pathogenen, aber auch den entomophagen Insekten sowie den Vögeln wird ein eigenes Kapitel gewidmet, in dem die Verzahnung der Nischen insbesondere der Vogelarten in ihren Lebensräumen und Zönosen hinsichtlich der Nahrungsnutzung, schwerpunktmäßig dargestellt wird.

Abschließend werden Vorschläge unterbreitet bezüglich der Bewirtschaftungsformen der Eichenwälder der Slowakei unter Berücksichtigung der zuvor dargestellten Schädlingsproblematik.

Das Buch sollte über die Slowakei hinaus Bedeutung erlangen, nicht nur, weil die Publikation in deutscher Sprache den Leserkreis erweitert, sondern vor allem wegen der hohen Dichte fundamentaler Daten, die sich kaum an anderer Stelle finden läßt.

Der Inhalt wird auch deshalb wertvoll, weil die Vielfalt der Fauna der Eichenwälder, auch wenn nur das

Kompartiment Eiche behandelt wird, in einer Weise aufgezeigt wird, die es als lobenswert erscheinen läßt, nicht nur das Wechselspiel zwischen einzeltem Schädling und Bekämpfung zu betrachten, sondern die Zönose als verzahnte Gesamtheit zu erfassen, bei der es darauf ankommt, die natürliche Regulationsfähigkeit innerhalb der Lebensgemeinschaft als schützenswert zu begreifen und zu fördern.

Auf dieser Basis wird aber auch klar, daß einfache Ursache-Wirkungs-Beziehungen im Sinne bifaktorieller Systeme keine Erklärungsmöglichkeiten für diese Problematik liefern können. Hervorzuheben ist auch die Erstellung einer Bestimmungstabelle für die meisten phyllophagen Lepidopterenraupen, ergänzt durch Farbabbildungen von Raupen und Fraßbildern. Insgesamt ein Fundus von Daten und vermitteltem Wissen, der empfohlen werden kann.

Norbert Grosser

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Artikel/Article: [New interesting Dermestidae \(Coleoptera\) from the world with descriptions of ten new species 161-171](#)