

New species and records of the genus *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867 (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae) from South East Asia

Два новых вида рода *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867 (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae) из Юго-Восточной Азии

J. Háva
И. Гава

Forestry and Game Management Research Institute, Strnady 136, Praha 5 – Zbraslav CZ-252 02 Czech Republic. E-mail: jh.dermestidae@volny.cz.

Научно-исследовательский институт охотничьего хозяйства, Странды 136, Прага 5 – Збраслав CZ-252 02 Чехия.

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Ключевые слова: таксономия, новые виды, новые находки, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Thaumaglossa*, Ориентальная область.

Abstract. Two dermestid beetle species, *Th. mentawaiana* sp.n. from Siberut Island of Indonesia and *Th. sausai* sp.n. from Laos and Thailand, both belonging to *Thaumaglossa hilleri* species group, but differ by the structure of their antennae and male genitalia, are described, illustrated and compared with related species. Two species are also recorded in the region for the first time, namely *Th. pacholatkoi* Háva, 2015 for Java Island of Indonesia, and *Th. panda* Herrmann et Háva, 2015 for the Hubei province of China.

Резюме. В статье описываются два новых вида рода *Thaumaglossa*, принадлежащих к видовой группе *Th. hilleri*, *Th. mentawaiana* sp.n. из Индонезии и *Th. sausai* sp.n. из Лаоса и Таиланда. Новые виды отличаются от близких видов строением усиков и гениталиями самцов. Новые находки *Th. pacholatkoi* Háva, 2015 приводятся из Явы (Индонезия) и *Th. panda* Herrmann et Háva, 2015 из Хубэя (Китай).

Introduction

The dermestid genus *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867 belongs to the subfamily Megatominae, tribe Megatomini, subtribe Cryptorhopalina and recently contains 62 species and subspecies worldwide [Háva, 2015a, 2020]. The genus *Thaumaglossa* was recently studied and new species were recently published for example by Háva [2008, 2010, 2012, 2015b–d, 2017], Háva et al. [2006], Háva, Ják [2018], Herrmann, Háva [2013, 2015] and Kadej, Háva [2013, 2015]. In the present article, two new species are described.

Material and Methods

The species are listed in the alphabetical order, the nomenclature and zoogeography follow the catalogue of Háva [2015a].

The following abbreviations of measurements were used: 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 collection: JHAC — Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Jiří Háva, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-west, Czech Republic.

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with red, printed labels with the text as follows: «HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE, respectively] name of taxon sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2019».

Results

Thaumaglossa Redtenbacher, 1867
Thaumaglossa hilleri species group
Thaumaglossa mentawaiana Háva, sp.n.

Figs 1–2.

Type material. Holotype (♂): «IND: Mentawai Isl., S Siberut I., 50–100 m, Salappa vill., II.2007, S. Ják lgt.», (JHAC). Paratype (♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Description. Male: Body (TL: 3.4 mm, EW: 2.7 mm), strongly convex, ovate, widest at humeri, black on dorsal surface; antennae brown, legs brown; body covered with black and yellow setation. Antennae with 11 antennomeres with characteristic morphology: the last (11th) antennomere leaf-shaped, densely covered with light-brown, erect setation (Fig. 1). The remaining segments of antenna narrow and triangular. Antenna occupies the whole cavity of antennal fossa. Antennal fossa completely open along the whole length of lateral margin of the pronotum (hypomeron), occupying all of hypomeron, deeply excavated, floor of fossa microscopically punctate. Pronotum black, densely punctate, covered by short, yellow and black setation. Elytra black, coarsely punctate on humeri and on first half, other parts densely punctate, covered with black, short setation. Epipleuron black with yellow setation. Scutellum triangular, shiny, visible, without setation. Prosternum intensely punctate on disc, without impunctate median line. Mesosternal disc with large punctation. Abdominal visible ventrites black with golden-yellow setation. Pygidium black, with black setation. Male genitalia as in Fig. 2.

Female: externally similar to male, but terminal antennomere is very small. Body (TL 3.5 mm EW 2.8 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *T. hilleri* species group, subgroup A, and is similar to species with black pygidium covered by black setae, abdomen black, but it differs from known species by the structure of anten-

nae (terminal antennomere leaf-shaped, triangular) and male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named according to Mentawai Islands.

Thaumaglossa sausiai Háva, **sp.n.**

Figs 3–4.

Type material. Holotype (♂): «Laos south, Attapu prov., Bolaven Plateau, 18–30.iv.1991, 15 km SE of Ban, Houaykong Nong Lom» / «(lake) env., alt. 800 m, 15°02' N, 106°35' E, E. Jendek & O. Šauša lgt.», (JHAC). Paratypes (3♀♀): same data as holotype (JHAC); (1♂): «NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son distr, Soppong, 19°27' N, 98°20' E, 1500 m, 7–12.5.1996, J. Horák lgt.», (JHAC); (♀): «Thailand, Chuphon prov., Pha To env., 1–12.iii.1996, P. Průdek lgt.», (JHAC); (♀): «Thailand, around accom. Area, outside, Khao Sok N.P., 9–11.4.2001, A. Kudrna lgt.», (JHAC).

Description. Male: Body (TL: 2.4 mm, EW: 1.8 mm), strongly convex, ovate, widest at humeri, black on dorsal surface; antennae brown, legs brown; body covered with black and yellow setation. Antennae with 11 antennomeres with characteristic morphology: the last (11th) antennomere leaf-shaped, covered densely with light-brown, erect setation (Fig. 3). The remaining segments of antenna narrow and oval. Antenna occupies the whole cavity of antennal fossa. Antennal fossa completely open along the whole length of lateral margin of the pronotum (hypomeron), occupying all of hypomeron, deeply excavated, floor of fossa microscopically punctate. Pronotum black, densely punctate, covered by long, yellow setation. Elytra black to very dark brown, coarsely punctate on humeri and on first half, other parts densely punctate, covered with black, short setation, only near epipleuron with yellow setation. Epipleuron black with yellow setation. Scutellum triangular, shiny, visible, without setation. Prosternum intensely punctate on disc, without impunctate median line.

Mesosternal disc with large punctation. Abdominal visible ventrites black with golden-yellow setation. Pygidium black, with yellow setation. Male genitalia as in Fig. 4.

Female: externally similar to male, but terminal antennomere is very small. Abdominal visible ventrites and pygidium very dark brown.

Variability. Male: Body (TL: 2.9 mm, EW: 2.1 mm). Female: Body (TL: 2.7–3.3 mm, EW: 1.9–2.8 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *T. hilleri* species group, subgroup B, and is externally very similar to *T. jendeki* Háva, 2003 but differs from it by the following characters: 1. Epipleuron and elytra near epipleuron covered by yellow setation (jendeki- with entirely black setation); 2. Parameres of aedeagus, long and narrow (jendeki parameres short and broad); from other species it differs by the structure of antennae and male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to Ondrej Šauša (Bratislava, Slovakia), my friend and collector of the new species.

Faunistics

Thaumaglossa pacholatko Háva, 2015

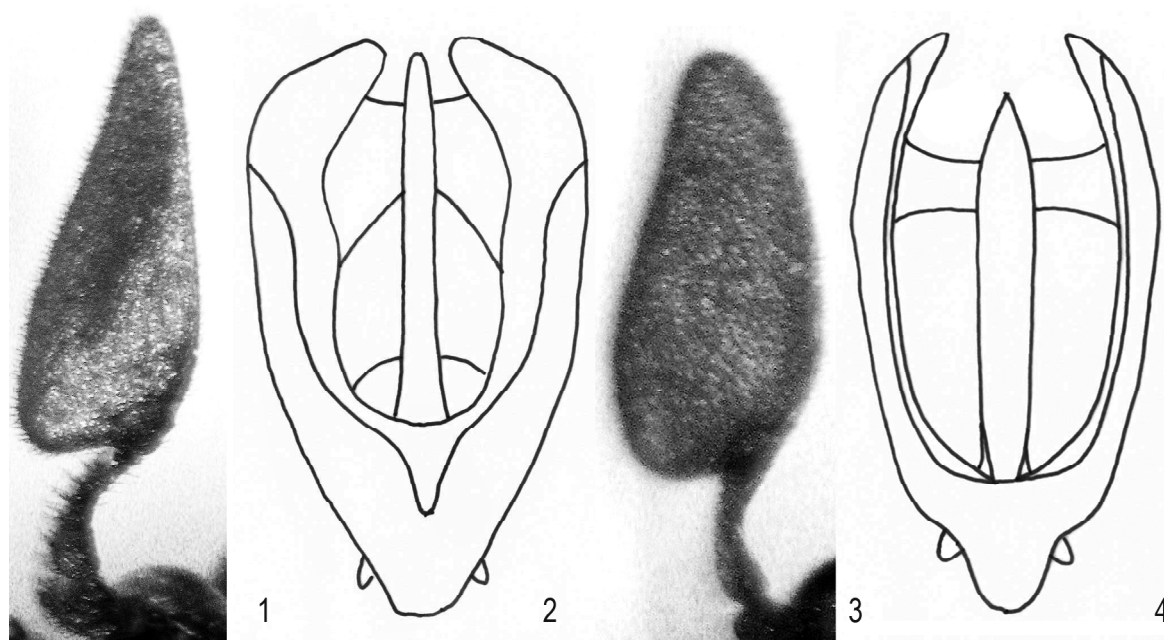
Material. «W Java, Djampang Tengah, 1800 ft, 4–8.VI.1939, J.M.A. v. Groenendael», ♀, J. Háva det. (JHAC).

Distribution. A species known from Malaysia, new to Indonesia: Java I.

Thaumaglossa panda Herrmann et Háva, 2015

Material. China, E Hubei, Dabie Shan, Wujiashan forest park, 31.1N 115.8E, 7–10.V.2004, J. Turna lgt., 3♀♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from China: Sichuan prov., new for Hubei prov.



Figs 1–4. *Thaumaglossa* spp. 1–2 — *T. mentawaiana* sp.n. 1 — antenna of male, 2 — male genitalia. 3–4 — *T. sausiai* sp.n.: 3 — antenna of male, 4 — male genitalia.

Рис. 1–4. Новые виды рода *Thaumaglossa*: 1–2 — *T. mentawaiana* sp.n.: 1 — усик самца; 2 — гениталии самца. 3–4 — *T. sausiai* sp.n.: 3 — усик самца; 4 — гениталии самца.

Known species of *T. hilleri* species group from Oriental Region

Subgroup A — pygidium black with black setae; abdominal ventrites black; pronotum covered by black setation:

T. hilleri Reitter, 1881: China; India; Japan; Laos; Nepal; Philippines; Taiwan;

T. panda Herrmann et Háva, 2015: China: Sichuan, Hubei;

T. chujoi Ohbayashi, 1982: Indonesia: Maluku: Ambon I.; Japan, Taiwan;

T. mentawaiana sp.n.: Indonesia: Mentawai Is.;

T. parahilleri Kadej et Háva, 2013: Laos.

Subgroup B — pygidium black with yellow setae; abdominal ventrites black; pronotum covered by yellow setation:

T. jendeki Háva, 2003: Laos;

T. sausai sp.n.: Laos, Thailand;

T. wittmeri Háva, 2006: Nepal; India: Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh.

Subgroup C — pygidium brown with yellow setae; abdominal ventrites brown; pronotum covered by yellow setation:

T. pacholatko Háva, 2015: Malaysia, Indonesia: W Java;

T. pseudohilleri Háva, 2006: India: Maharashtra.

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