

Genus	Vol. 17(2): 205-209	Wrocław, 30 VI 2006
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## *Attagenus (Attagenus) maculatus* n. sp. from Greece and Bulgaria (Coleoptera: Dermestidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Attagenus (Attagenus) maculatus* sp. n. from Greece and Bulgaria is described, illustrated and compared to related species.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Attagenini, *Attagenus*, Greece, Bulgaria

### INTRODUCTION

The dermestid genus *Attagenus* LATREILLE, 1802 contains worldwide about 195 species and subspecies (HÁVA 2003, 2006), but only 8 species from Greece and 5 species from Bulgaria (KRAATZ 1858, MROCZKOWSKI 1965, 1968, ANGELOV 1988).

While studying material from collections listed below, I found a new species of the genus and subgenus *Attagenus* LATREILLE, 1802 from Greece and Bulgaria. It is surprising that this conspicuous species remained for so long unknown, in spite of large collections made in the Balkans.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with labels with text as follows: red printed: HOLOTYPE [or ALLOTYPE, PARATYPE, respectively]"; "*Attagenus maculatus* sp. n. V. Kalík det. 1984 or 1986 or 2005" [white printed label: *Attagenus*, V. Kalík det. [year]; red hand-written: *maculatus* sp. n.].

Locality data of the studied material are given as on the original labels. Data on separate labels are indicated by slashes ( \ ).

The following abbreviations refer to collections, in which the examined material is deposited:

URIZ - Università di Roma, Istituto di Zoologia, Roma, Italia (M. BOLOGNA);

JHAC - Jiří HÁVA, Private Entomological Laboratory and Collection, Prague, Czech Republic;

MWNH - Naturwissenschaftliche Museum Weisbaden, Wiesbaden, Germany (M. GEISTHARDT);

SMNS - Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (W. SCHAWALLER);

SMTD - Staatliche Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany (R. KRAUSE).

#### TAXONOMY

### *Attagenus maculatus* n. sp.

(Figs 1-5)

#### TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): "Nördl. Sporaden, Kyra Panagia, 2.vii.1978, 708-Liebegott leg." (MWNH).

Allotype (female): "Nördl. Sporaden, Skiathos, 20.vii.1976, 670-Liebegott leg." (MWNH).

Paratypes (1 male): "Nördl. Sporaden, Ormos, Peristeri, 10.vii.1978, 716-Liebegott leg." (MWNH); (1 female): "Nördl. Sporaden, Piperi, 4.vii.1978, 710-Liebegott leg." (SMNS); (1 male): "Nördl. Sporaden, Orinos Plantis, Kyra Panagia, 2.vii.1978, 708-Liebegott leg." (MWNH); (1 female): "Griechenland, Delphi, 3.vii.1976, J. Hemmer lgt." (MWNH); (1 female): "Griechenland, Euboa, Liman, vii.1976, J. Hemmer lgt." (MWNH); (2 females): "Peloponesos, Sparti, M. Taigetos, 1400-2800 m, 6-9.viii.1980, Audisio leg." (URIZ, SMNS); (1 male, 1 female): "Morea, Artemissia, vii., Muche leg." (SMTD); (1 female): "Bulgaria, Arkutino, vii.1969, A. Olexa lgt." \ "Attagenus sp. n., J. Háva det. 2003" (coll. A. Olexa in JHAC); (1 female): "Greece, Katerini, Ag. Dimitrios, 800 m, 19-21.vii.1990, P. Zabransky lgt." \ "Attagenus sp. n., J. Háva det. 2003" (JHAC); (1 male): "Greece, Corfu, Benitses env., 23-29.vi.2003, [K.] Orszulik lgt." \ "Attagenus sp. n., J. Háva det. 2003" (JHAC).

#### NAME DERIVATION

The name is derived from the maculae of white setae on the elytra.

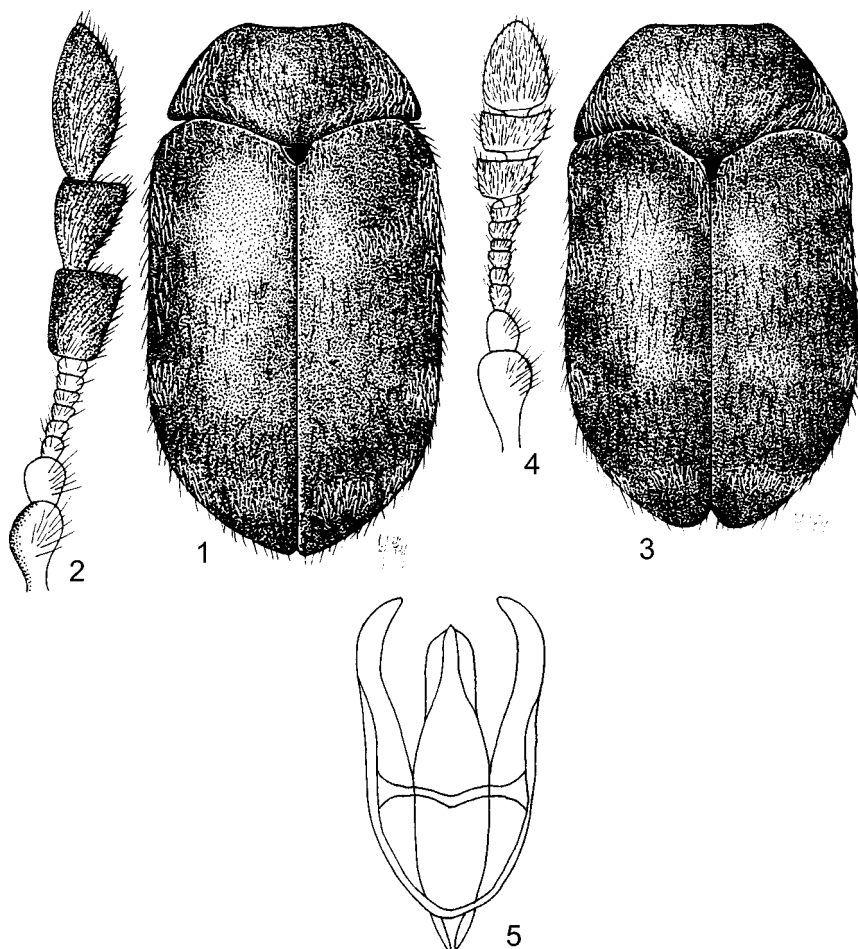
#### DIAGNOSIS

The new species is similar to the widely distributed European *Attagenus punctatus* (SCOPOLI, 1772) and to *A. incognitus* HÁVA, 2003 from Spain. It may be readily distinguished from them by the characters given in the key below:

- (1)2 elytra black with brown fasciae covered with white pubescence forming spots or very narrow fasciae ..... *A. incognitus* HÁVA, 2003  
 2(1) elytra black without brown fasciae  
 3(4) antennal club black; each elytron with 10-12 isolated white spots ..... *A. punctatus* (SCOPOLI, 1772)  
 4(3) antennal club brown; each elytron with three incomplete, transverse white fasciae ..... *A. maculatus* sp. n.

## DESCRIPTION

Male (Fig. 1). Body length 3.6 mm, width 2.1 mm. Elongate, moderately convex. Head large, wider than long. Lateral pronotal margins rounded anteriorly,



1-5. *Attagenus maculatus* n. sp.: 1 - habitus of male (holotype), 2 - male antenna, 3 - habitus of female (allotype), 4 - female antenna, 5 - aedeagus (schematically, without setation)

with anterior angles concealed, posterior angles weakly rounded. Elytral humera slightly convex. Lateral margins of elytra subparallel, elytra in apical third each separately arcuate. Legs narrow, tibiae lacking lateral spines, with straight apical spines. Prosternum flat, narrow, band-like, not elevated anterior coxae, prosternal process almost straight. Antennae 11-segmented, antennal club 3-segmented, with short setation, segments IX and X asymmetrically triangular, segment XI spindle-like, slightly shorter than segments IX and X combined, antennal club as long as remaining segments combined (Fig. 2). Body on dorsal and ventral surfaces black, antennal club brown, remaining antennal segments yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Pronotal punctation very fine, with puncture intervals more than 5 x as large as puncture diameters, elytral punctation less fine, with puncture intervals 1 to 3 x as large as puncture diameters. Dorsal pubescence robust, recumbent, fairly sparse, black. Smooth surface between pubescence distinct. White setae coarser and denser than black setae, forming following spots consisting of small number of setae: wide, triangular at basal angles of pronotum and two small basal nearer mid-line; elytra with white setae at base near scutellum, and additional ones forming three incomplete, transverse fasciae. First fascia almost complete, irregular, sinuate, situated in basal fourth of elytra. Second fascia formed by few small spots situated beyond elytral middle. Third, subapical fascia narrow, almost continuous. Ventral side of body entirely covered with white pubescence. Aedeagus (Fig. 5).

Female (Fig. 3), externally similar to male, differs in form of antennae (Fig. 4).

#### VARIABILITY

Males: body length 3.4-4.0 mm, width 1.9-2.1 mm; females: body length 3.6-4.6 mm, width 2.1-2.5 mm. The size of the white elytra spots is variable, in particular near the suture. The spots may be reduced or indicated by few setae.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks are due to the persons who provided material for study. Miss J. HY (Germany) prepared the illustrations of the antennae and habitus, Mr. J. HÁVA (Czech Republic) and Dr. I. LÖBL (Switzerland) gave valuable comments on the manuscript. I am particularly indebted Dr. M. GEISTHARDT (Germany) for his continuous support and assistance helping to overcome my severe eye disease.

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