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Description of a new species of *Attagenus* Latreille, 1802 from Namibia (Coleoptera: Dermestidae)

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Abstract. *Attagenus kaniai* n. sp. from Namibia, is described, illustrated and compared with related species.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Attagenus*, new species, South-West Africa, Namibia, description.

INTRODUCTION

The dermestid genus *Attagenus* Latreille, 1802 contains about 180 species and subspecies worldwide (Háva 2003, 2007), but only six species: *Attagenus aurofasciatus* Háva, 2005, *Attagenus cinereus* (Thunberg, 1815), *Attagenus heinigi* Herrmann & Háva, 2007, *Attagenus pardus* Arrow, 1915, *Attagenus havai* Kadej, 2006 and *Attagenus pellio* (Linnaeus, 1758) are listed from Namibia. In the material studied recently we have found specimen representing new species and its detailed description is given below.

MESUREMENTS AND METHODS

The following measurements were made:

BL - body length (measured from the head anterior margin to the apex of the elytra).

BW - body width (measured between two anterolateral humeral calli).

The following abbreviations refer to the collection where the examined material is deposited:

JHAC - Private entomological laboratory and collection Jirí HÁVA, Prague, Czech Republic.

MK – Marcin KADEJ, Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy collection, University of Wrocław, Poland.

NMNW - National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia.

All measurements are given in millimeters. The morphological structures were observed under phase contrast microscope Nikon Eclipse E 600 with drawing attachment in transparent light in glycerin. All morphological structures were put into plastic micro vials with glycerin under proper specimens. Photos were taken with the camera Nikon Coolpix 4500.

Type specimen was labeled with red, printed label bearing the text as follows: "HOLOTYPE/PARATYPE *Attagenus kaniai* n. sp. det. J. HÁVA & M. KADEJ, 2007".

***Attagenus kaniai* n. sp.**

(Figs 1-6)

DISTRIBUTION

South-West Africa: Namibia.

NAME DERIVATION

The species name is dedicated to the specialist of Curculionidae – our friend Jarosław KANIA (Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław, Poland).

DIAGNOSIS

Habitus of the new species is similar to *Attagenus pardus* ARROW, 1915, but differs from it by the following characters:

Attagenus pardus ARROW, 1915: elytra with yellow-grey and black pubescence; black pubescence forming 4-5 isolated spots on each elytron; antennomeres I-VIII brown, IX-XI black, terminal segment very short and circular.

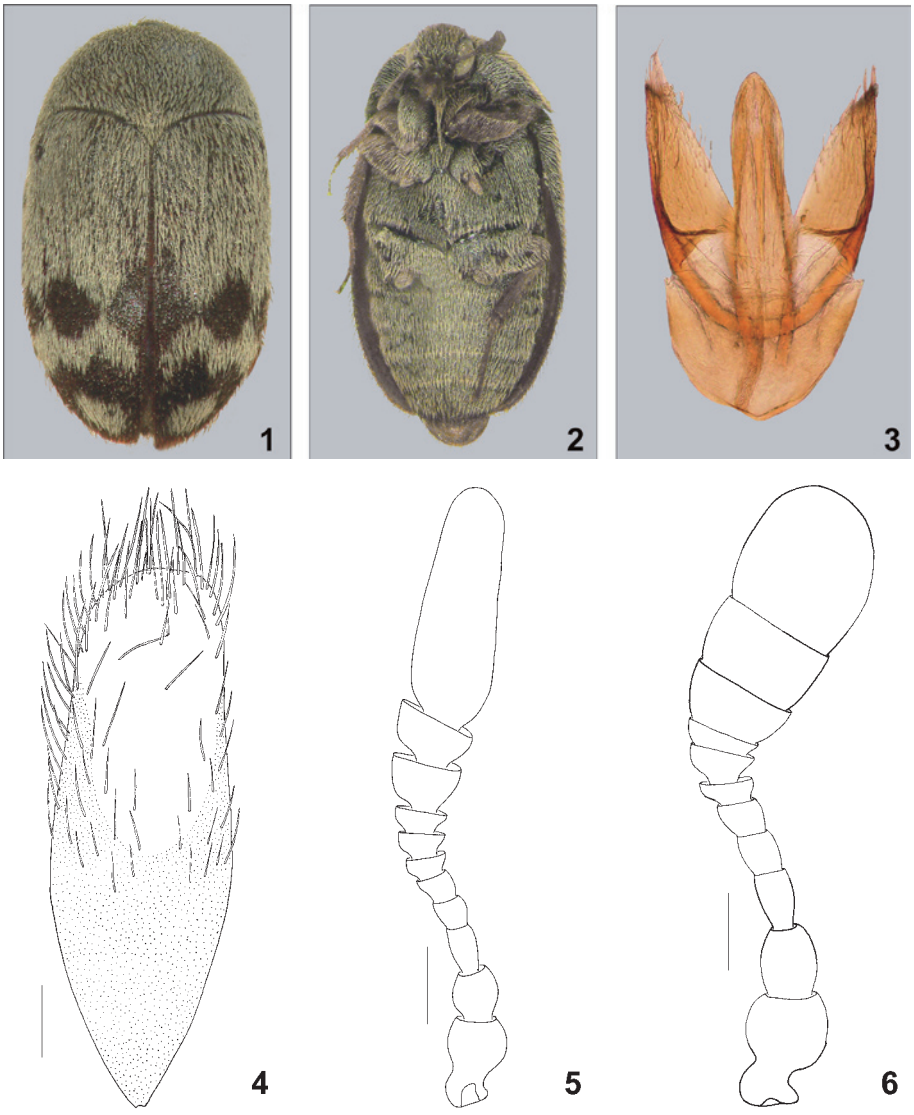
Attagenus kaniai n. sp.: elytra with grey and black pubescence; black pubescence creating 3 transverse, discontinuous and irregular bands nearly in half of the length of the elytra; antennae dark brown, terminal segment long (Fig. 5).

The new species differs from other Namibian species by the colour of setation on dorsal surfaces, structure of antennae and male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION

Holotype (♂): Body ovate, slightly arched (Fig. 1). Measurements: BL: 2.9-3.5 mm; BW: 1.6-2.4 mm. Head broader than long, finely punctate, with grey pubescence,

clypeus slightly extended, palpi entirely dark brown. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown, with 11 antennomeres; antennal club with 3 antennomeres, shorter than the other segments combined in female, almost the same length as the other segments combined in male (Figs. 5, 6); male terminal segment nearly twice as long as two preceding segments combined; female terminal segment nearly as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum broader than long, finely punctate (as head)



1-8. *Attagenus kaniai* n. sp.: 1 – habitus (dorsal aspect); 2 – habitus (ventral aspect); 3 – male genitalia; 4 – ninth abdominal sternite; 5 – antenna of male; 6 – antenna of female;Scale bar: 0.1 mm (Figs. 4-6)

with pubescence of grey hairs; prosternal process long und narrow (Fig. 2). Scutellum triangular, with grey pubescence. Elytra finely punctate (like pronotum); cuticle dark brown (almost black), apex covered by coarse grey pubescence; except the posterior part of the elytra, which is additionally covered with black hairs. Black pubescence creating 3 transverse, discontinuous and irregular bands nearly in half of the length of the elytra; the shape and position of the serrated elytral bands are shown in Fig. 1. Legs brown with yellow grey pubescence; tarsi nearly as long as tibiae, tibiae with two distinct dark brown (almost black) spines apically and short cilia in two irregular lines on the exterior. Mesosternum and metasternum with grey pubescence. Abdominal sternites densely covered with grey hairs. Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 3. Ninth abdominal sternite as in Fig. 4.

Female: Habitus externally similar to male.

Variability: Dimensions, shape and position of black bands on the elytra are slightly variable.

Type material

Holotype male: Richthofen 126 Windhoek 22°34'S, 17°45'E 1-30 June 1978 Pres. traps S. Louw, M.-L. Penrith (deposited in NMNW). 51 Paratypes: (16 exx.) Alkmar 512 Gobabis SE 2119 Dd 21-24 Apr. 1981; (9 exx.) Richthofen 126 Windhoek 22°34'S, 17°45'E 1-30 June 1978; (22 exx.) Karibib, 7 km NE, 11. May 1978; (1 ex.) Okahandja Townlands SE 2117 Cc 4-14 Apr. 1976 Red sand (1); (2 exx.) Wildhein [?] Ost 384 SE 2619 Bc Keetmayshoop [?] 17-25 April 1977 S. Louw, M.-L. Penrith; (1 ex.) Stille Woning Vorstershoop N.W. Cape, R.S.A. SE 2523 Cc 28 Feb.-1 Mar. 1980 S. Louw, M.-L. Penrith (deposited in NMNW/ JHAC/MK).

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