

New distributional data about Dermestidae (Coleoptera) with descriptions of two new species, synonymy and lectotype designations

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Abstract. *Neoanthrenus consobrinus* sp. n. from Western Australia and *Evorinea marie* sp. n. from Madagascar are described, illustrated and compared with all known species. New records extending the known geographical distribution are published for the following species: *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) munroi* Hinton, 1943 (Tunisia);

A. (A.) pimpinellae mroczkowskii Kalík, 1954 (Turkey); *A. (Anthrenodes) ineptus* Háva & Tezcan 2004 (Iraq); *A. (Nathrenus) bulirschi* Háva, 2000 (Lebanon); *Attagenus nigripennis* Arrow, 1915 (Congo); *Attagenus smirnovi* Zhantiev, 1973 (Morocco); *Caccoleptus (Caccoleptus) rotundus* Sharp, 1902 (Ecuador); *Ctesias (Ctesias) serra* (Fabricius, 1792) (Algeria); *Dermestes (Dermestes) wittei* Kalík, 1955 (Namibia); *D. (Dermestinus) carnivorus* Fabricius, 1775 (Peru); *Evorinea rufotestacea* (Pic, 1952) (Namibia); *Thaumaglossa rufiventris* Pic, 1927 (Congo). Lectotypes are designated for *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) aterrimus* (Gerstaecker, 1871); *Trinodes emarginatus* Arrow, 1915; *Trinodes rotundus* Arrow, 1915. Four new synonyms are proposed: *Attagenus pustulatus* (Thunberg, 1815): (= *Attagenus auratofasciatus* Reitter, 1881 syn. n.), (= *Attagenus natalensis* Pic, 1927 syn. n.), (= *Attagenus floralis* Péringuey, 1885 syn. n.); *Orphinus fulvipes* (Guérin-Méneville, 1838): (= *Trogoderma ruficeps* Pic, 1937 syn. n.).

INTRODUCTION

During the determination of some material coming from the following collections and intensive collecting activities of some entomologists in the recent years, I found two new species of Dermestidae, four new synonyms and new faunistic records from various countries.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The shades of colours used in the descriptions are classified according to Paclt (1958), integumental structures are named according to Harris (1979). Locality labels of the mentioned material are cited in the original version. Separate labels are indicated by slashes (\). Remarks of the authors are found in brackets [].

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

BMNH	British Museum Natural History, London, United Kingdom
JHAC	Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory and Collection, Prague, Czech Republic
ISNB	Collections Nationales Belges d'Insectes et D'Arachnides, Brussels, Belgium
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MRAC	Musée Royal de l'Afrique central, Tervuren, Belgium
NMEM	Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany

NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic
SAMC	South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa
SANC	South African National Collection of Insects, Museum Pretoria, South Africa
UZIU	Universites Zoologiska Institut, Uppsala, Sweden

DESCRIPTIONS

Neoanthrenus consobrinus sp. n.

(Figs 1-2)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “W Australia, 60km NE Wagin [33°18’ S 117°20’ E], 14.x.1981, J. F. C. Rodriguez lgt.” Holotype deposited in (JHAC). Holotype specimen of the presently described species provided with red label with text as follows: „HOLOTYPE, *Neoanthrenus consobrinus* sp. n., Jiří Háva det. 2004“.

Description. Body length 2.2 mm, maximum width 1.3 mm; elongate, subparallel, brown and black. Dorsal surface covered with intermixed brown, orange and white scales. Individual scales long and setiform. Head black, visible from above. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 3 compact antennomeres (Fig. 1), antennomere II-VIII brown, I and IX-XI black. Pronotum black, transverse, sub-rectangular, convex, strongly depressed just in front of base widest at base, that is biarcuate; sides strongly emarginate, anterior angles obtuse, posterior ones slightly acute. Elytra brown, noticeably wider than pronotum, (1.5 times) longer than their combined width, parallel; posterior fifth evenly rounded towards apex. Legs brown, with white scales and yellow setae. Meso- and metasternum with white scales. Abdominal sternites with white scales without patch at antero-lateral margins. Aedeagus broad (Fig. 2).

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Neoanthrenus consobrinus* sp. n. is similar to other congeneric species. The main morphological differences are given in the following key.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *NEOANTHRENUS*

- 1(6) Form of body elongate, parallel; elytra scarcely wider than pronotum.
- 2(3) Dorsal surface bearing setiform scales; King I. *N. king* Háva, 2002
- 3(2) Dorsal surface of body bearing smaller and broader scales.
- 4(5) Dorsal surface of body dark brown, with closely packed scales, mostly ashy-white, but some brown tending to form an obscure pattern; New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria. *N. parallelus* Armstrong, 1941
- 5(4) Dorsal surface of body black densely clothed with scales, mostly ashy-yellow, but also with some brown arranged in a pattern; Queensland. *N. macqueeni* Armstrong, 1949
- 6(1) Form of body broader, subparallel; elytra noticeably wider than pronotum.
- 7(12) Dorsal surface of body covered with setiform scales.
- 8(9) Dorsal surface of body bearing short setiform scales; body smaller, 2.5-3.0 mm long; Tasmania. *N. frater* (Arrow, 1915)
- 9(8) Dorsal surface of body bearing long setiform scales
- 10(11) Body robust, 3.2-4.0 mm long, aedeagus longly narrow without setae on tip of parameres (Fig. 3); Western Australia. ... *N. bilyi* Háva, 2003

- 11(10) Body small, 2.2 mm long, aedeagus broad, with setae on tip of parameres (Fig. 2); Western Australia
 *N. consobrinus* sp. n.
 12(7) Dorsal surface of body bearing smaller and broader scales.
 13(16) Body black.
 14(15) Antennomere IX very narrow (see Armstrong 1941:389 fig. 1b); New South Wales.
 *N. niveosparus* Armstrong, 1941
 15(14) Antennomere IX very broad (see Kalík 1957: 23 fig. 2); Sydney. *N. armstrongi* Kalík, 1957
 16(13) Body fulvous; antennomere IX very broad (see Armstrong 1941:389 fig. 1a); New South Wales, South Australia, Western
 Australia. *N. ocellifer* (Blackburn, 1891)

Etymology. Latin adjective consobrinus (= cousin).

***Evorinea marie* sp. n.**

(Figs 4-6)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “Madagascar, Antsiranana, Nat. Park «Montagne d’Ambre» 21-25.xii.2003, Dolin, Andreev, Andreeva [leg.]“. Holotype deposited in (JHAC). Holotype specimen of the presently described species provided with red label with text as follows: „HOLOTYPE, *Evorinea marie* sp. n., Jiří Háva det. 2004“.

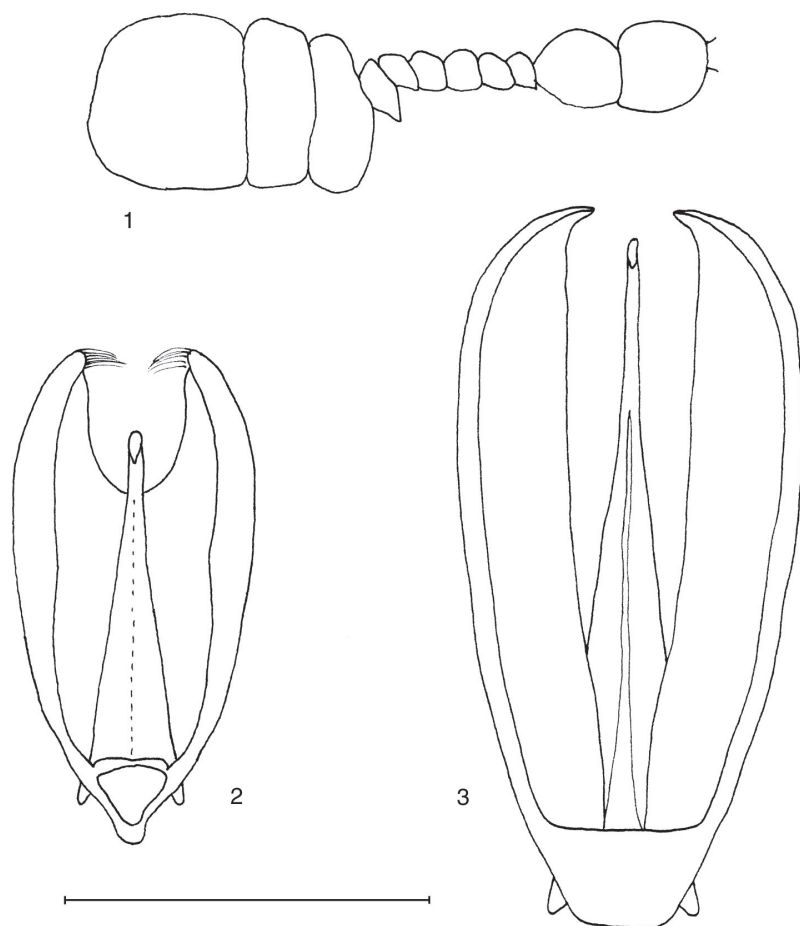
Description. Body brown on dorsal and ventral surfaces, shiny, oval (Fig. 4); length 1.6 mm, maximum width 0.8 mm. Head finely punctate, with erect, long, brown pubescence; maxillary palpi brown; pubescence on mentum denser. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae yellow, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 3 antennomeres, antennomere XI about as long as broad, IX small and X obviously transverse (Fig. 5). Pronotum unicolorous, finely punctate as head, with erect, long, brown pubescence. Scutellum triangular with short, yellow pubescence. Elytra finely punctate as head and pronotum, with erect, long, brown pubescence. Legs brown, with long, yellow setae. Prosternal process very straightly broad, without tip. Metasternum with erect, long, brown pubescence and without small striae near coxa. Abdominal sternites brown, finely punctate, with long and brown pubescence; first visible abdominal sternite without small striae near post-coxal line. Aedeagus (Fig. 6).

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from other known Afrotropical species by the shape of terminal antennomere and aedeagus. The main morphological differences are given in the following key.

- 1(2) Pronotum black with orange-red lateral parts (Madagascar)..... *E. madagascarica* Háva, 2002
 2(1) Pronotum unicolorous
 3(4) Terminal antennal segment very long, 4.5x longer than segment X (Madagascar) *E. marie* sp. n.
 4(3) Terminal antennal segment short, 2.3x longer than segment X (Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, Sudan, Tchad) *E. rufotestacea* (Pic, 1952)

Etymology. Patronymic, it is named in honour of memory after my old 95 years grandmother Marie Hávová.



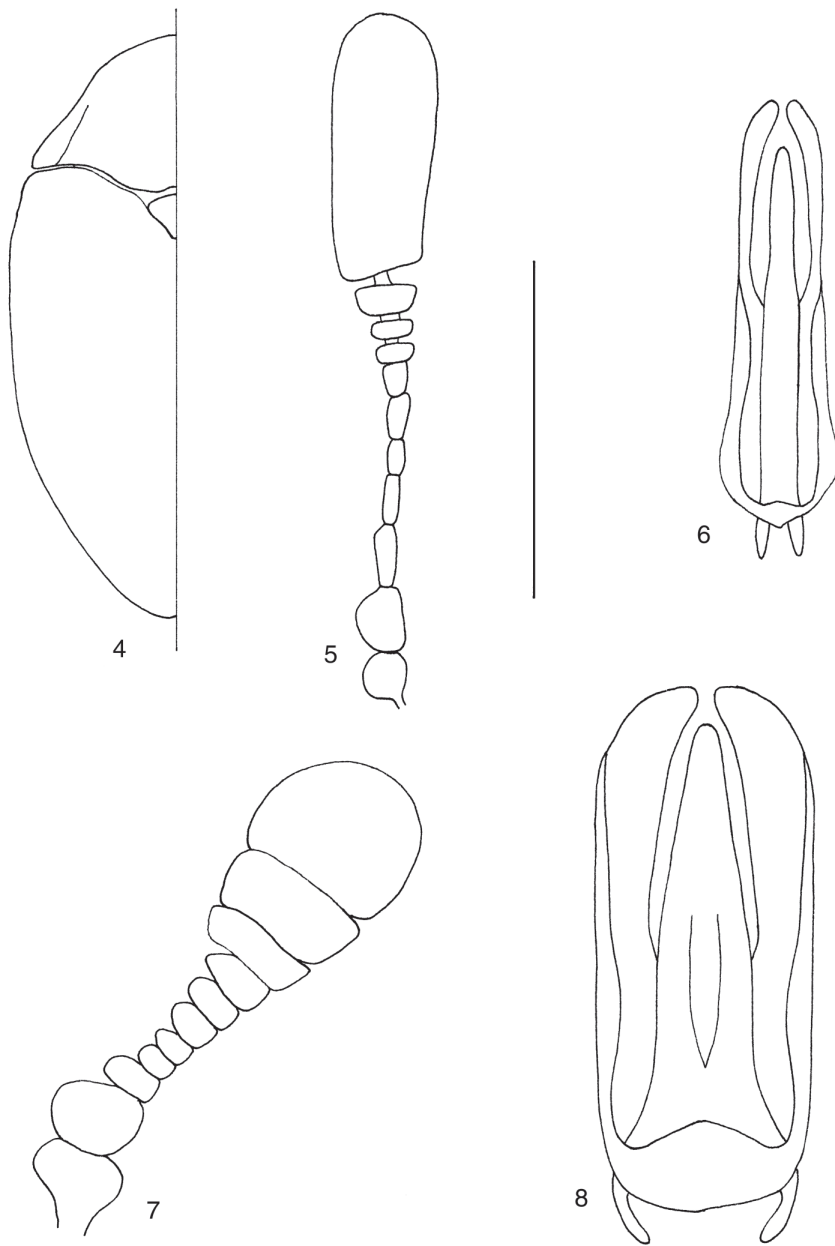
Figs 1-3. *Neanthrenus consobrinus* sp. n.: 1- antenna; 2- aedeagus; *N. bilyi* Háva, 2003: 3- aedeagus. Scale = 0,25 mm.

LECTOTYPE DESIGNATIONS

Anthrenus (Anthrenus) aterrimus (Gerstaecker, 1871)
(Figs 7-8)

Hypoceuthes aterrimus Gerstaecker, 1871: 46.
Anthrenus aterrimus: Mroczkowski, 1968: 140.
Anthrenus aterrimus: Háva, 2003: 79.

Type material. 1 syntype (♀): „56651“ [white label] \ „Hist.-Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 56651, *Hypoceuthes aterrimus* Gerst.*, Kisunani [Tanganyika, Tanzania], v.d.Decken, Zool. Mus.



Figs 4-8. *Evorinea marie* sp. n.: 4- habitus dorsal aspect; 5- antenna; 6- aedeagus; *Anthrenus (Anthrenus) aterrimus* (Gerstaecker, 1871): 7- antenna; 8- aedeagus.
Scale = 0,25 mm.

Berlin“ [blue printed label] \ „SYNTYPUS, Hypoceuthes aterrimus Gerstaecker, 1871, labelled by MNHUB 2003“ [red printed label]; 1 syntype (♀): „56651“ [white label] \ „Hist.-Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 56651, Hypoceuthes aterrimus Gerst.*, Kisunani [Tanganyika, Tanzania], v.d.Decken, Zool. Mus. Berlin“ [blue printed label] \ “Anthrenus det. Kalík, 1960” [white label] \ “aterrimus Gerst.* Kisuani v.d.Deck.” [bluegreen label] \ „SYNTYPUS, Hypoceuthes aterrimus Gerstaecker, 1871, labelled by MNHUB 2003“ [red printed label]. One female specimen designated as Lectotype and one female as paralectotype. Lectotype and paralectotype deposited in (ZMUB). Lectotype and paralectotype specimens provided with red label with text as follows: „Lectotype [or Paralectotype], *Hypoceuthes aterrimus* Gerstaecker, Jiří Háva design. 2004”. Both specimens provided with white label: “Anthrenus, aterrimus Gerst., J. Háva det. 2004”.

Material examined. „Kenya, Voi (Tsavo), 8-18.xi.1996, M. Snížek lgt.“, 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Remarks. There are no illustrations in the original Gerstaecker’s description. The antenna of male and male genitalia are illustrated here for the first time.

Trinodes emarginatus Arrow, 1915

Type material. 3 syntypes: „Ceylon, G. E. Bryant., Kandy vii.1908“ \ „*Trinodes emarginatus* Arrow Type“. One male specimen designated as Lectotype and one male and one female as paralectotypes. Lectotype and paralectotypes deposited in (BMNH). Lectotype and paralectotypes specimens provided with red label with text as follows: „Lectotype [or Paralectotype], *Trinodes emarginatus* Arrow, Jiří Háva design. 2004”.

Material examined. „Sri Lanka mer. c., Sinnaraja forest N.P., Pitadeniya, 8-10.xii.1995, S. Bečvář lgt.“, 2 ♂♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Sri Lanka (Háva 2003).

Trinodes minutus Pic, 1915

Trinodes rotundus Arrow, 1915: 451.

Trinodes rotundus: Pic, 1916: 3. (as synonym of *minutus*)

Type material. 3 syntypes: „Martapura, S.E. Borneo [Kalimantan], Doherty 1891“ \ „Sharp Coll. 1905-313“ \ „*Trinodes rotundus* Arrow Type“. One female specimen designated as Lectotype and two males as paralectotypes. Lectotype and paralectotypes deposited in (BMNH). Lectotype and paralectotypes specimens provided with red label with text as follows: „Lectotype [or Paralectotype], *Trinodes rotundus* Arrow, Jiří Háva design. 2004”.

Material examined. „[Malaysia] Borneo, Sabah Mt., Kinabalu N.P., above Poring Hot Springs, 510 m, 9.v.1987, A. Smetana lgt., 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Indonesia (Borneo) Kalimantan I., new for the Malaysia (Borneo) Sabah I.

NOMENCLATORIAL CHANGE

Attagenus pustulatus (Thunberg, 1815) (Figs 9-12)

Anthrenus pustulatus Thunberg, 1815: 151.
Attagenus auratofasciatus Reitter, 1881: 30 **syn. n.**
Attagenus floralis Péringuey, 1885:89 **syn. n.**
Attagenus pustulatus: Scott, 1926: 62.
Attagenus natalensis Pic, 1927: 2 **syn. n.**
Attagenus auratofasciatus: Mroczkowski, 1968: 81.
Attagenus natalensis: Mroczkowski, 1968: 87.
Attagenus pustulatus: Mroczkowski, 1968: 90.
Attagenus auratofasciatus: Háva, 2003: 57.
Attagenus natalensis: Háva, 2003: 65.
Attagenus pustulatus: Háva, 2003: 67.

Type material. Holotype *Attagenus natalensis* (female): „Port Natal“ [small green label] \ „TYPE“. Holotype deposited in (MNHN). Lectotype *Anthrenus pustulatus* (female): „Uppsala Univ. Zool. Mus. Thunbergsaml. Nr. 4403, Anthrenus pustulatus, Cap. TYP“ [red printed label] \ „Attagenus comb. n. Kalík det. 1965“ \ „Lectotype V. Kalík design. 1990“. Lectotype deposited in (UZIU). Holotype *Attagenus auratofasciatus* [unknown depository]. Holotype *Attagenus floralis* (female): “Cape Town, Camps Bay” \ “Attagenus floralis m” \ “TYP”. Holotype deposited in (SAMC).

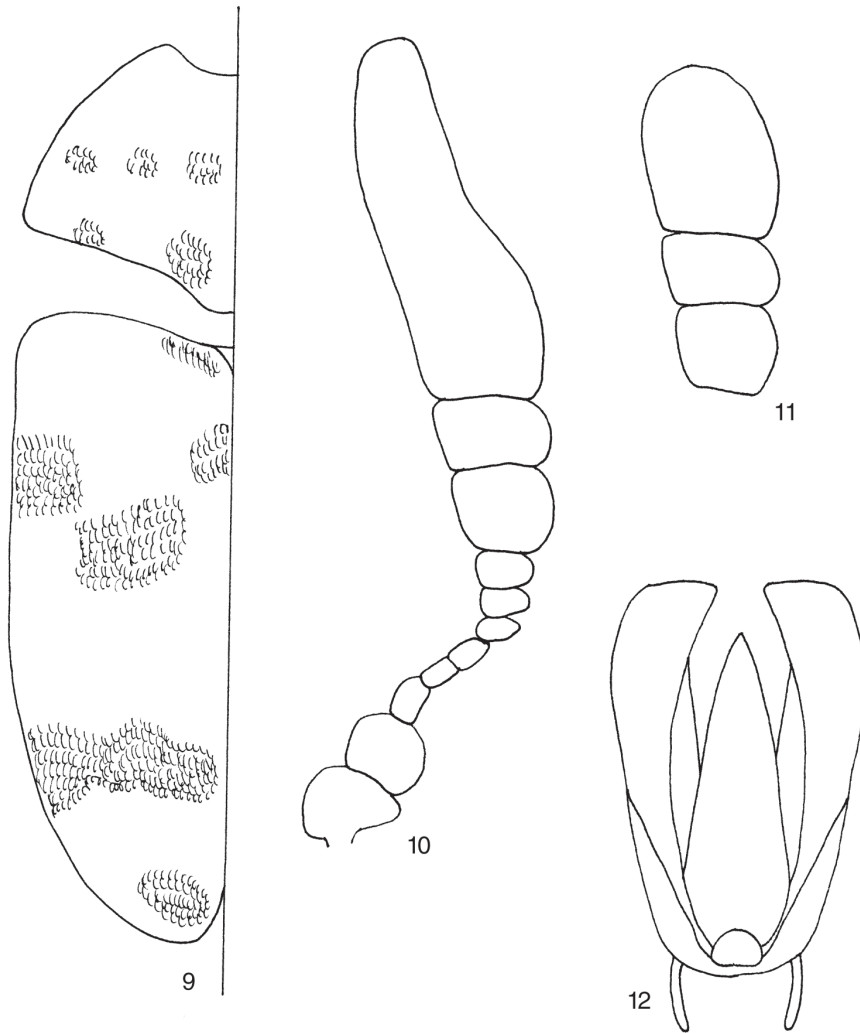
Material examined. 85 specimens (both genders) from South Africa, Cape province and 3 specimens (males) from Natal province.

Remarks. Study of type material of *Attagenus pustulatus* (described from Cape province) and *A. natalensis* (described from Natal province) and *A. auratofasciatus* (holotype unknown me, studied only according to the very good original description) and *A. floralis* (Cape province) reveals that these four species are identical. So *A. natalensis* *A. floralis* and *A. auratofasciatus* is a junior synonyms of *A. pustulatus*. There are no illustrations in the original descriptions. The habitus, antennae and male genitalia are illustrated here for the first time.

Distribution. Species known from South Africa: Cape and Natal provinces.

Orphinus fulvipes (Guérin-Méneville, 1838)

Orphinus fulvipes (Guérin-Méneville, 1838: 138).
Trogoderma ruficeps Pic, 1937: 410 **syn. n.**



Figs 9-12. *Attagenus pustulatus* (Thunberg, 1815): 9- habitus dorsal aspect; 10- antenna of male; 11- antennal club of female; 12- aedeagus. (all figures schematically)

Type material. Holotype *Trogoderma ruficeps* (♀): „Br. Guiana, Georgetown“ [white label] \ „TYPE“ [small circle red label] \ „Pres. By Inst. Ent. B.M. 1937-536“ [printed white label] \ „Trogoderma ruficeps sp. n.“ [handwritten]. Holotype deposited in (BMNH).

Remarks. Study of type species of *Trogoderma ruficeps* Pic, 1937 (described from British Guiana) reveals that these species are identical with *Orphinus fulvipes*. So *T. ruficeps* is a junior synonym of *O. fulvipes*.

FAUNISTICS

Anthrenus (Anthrenodes) ineptus Háva & Tezcan 2004

Material examined. „Kurdistan [Iraq], Badawa Erbil, Dr. Kálalová [lgt.]”, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (NMPC); „Kurdistan pers. [Iraq], Shakhlawa, Dr. Kálalová – Di Lotti [lgt.]“, 7 spec., J. Háva det., (5 NMPC, 2 JHAC).

Distribution. Species described from Turkey and recorded from Iran (Háva 2004, 2005), first records from Iraq.

Anthrenus (Anthrenus) munroi Hinton, 1943

Material examined. „Tunis bor., Jendouba prov., Jebel Feidja mts., 15 km NW Ghardimaou, 2.vi.2005, P. Kabátek leg.”, 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Bulgaria, France: Corsica, Crimea, Cyprus, France, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Israel and Syria (Háva 2003, 2005), first record from Tunisia.

Anthrenus (Anthrenus) pimpinellae mroczkowskii Kalík, 1954

Material examined. „Turcia m., Pr. Antalya, 15 km NE Alanya, Dimcayi River vall., 430 m, 36°33'39" N 32°12'48" E, 28.v.2004, A. Weigel lgt.”, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (1 NMEM, 1 JHAC).

Distribution. Subspecies known from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, France: Corsica, Crete, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia and Algeria (Háva 2003, 2005), first record from Turkey.

Anthrenus (Nathrenus) bulirschi Háva, 2000 (Figs 13-14)

Material examined. „Liban, Nabeh Safa, 1000 m., v.1966, G. Fagel lgt.”, 26 spec., J. Háva det., (ISNB).

Distribution. Species known from Israel, Syria and Turkey (Háva 2003, 2005), first record from Lebanon.

Attagenus nigripennis Arrow, 1915

Material examined. „Congo Belge: P.N.A., 12.vii-1.viii.1955, P. Vanschuytbroeck [lgt.], 13.950-60“ \ “Mont Hoyó [ca 15 km SE of Komanda, 1°23' N 29°46' E], grotte Tsebahu, 1.200

m”, 66 spec., J. Háva det., (62 MRAC, 4 JHAC); „Congo Belge: P.N.A., 13.vii-10.viii.1955, P. Vanschuytbroeck [lgt.], 13.863-82“ \ “Mont Hoyo [ca 15 km SE of Komanda, 1°23'N 29°46'E], grotte Kwama-Kwama, 1.230 m”, 8 spec., J. Háva det., (6 MRAC, 2 JHAC); „Congo Belge: P.N.A., 9.viii.1955, P. Vanschuytbroeck [lgt.], 13.983-86“ \ “Mont Hoyo [ca 15 km SE of Komanda, 1°23'N 29°46'E], riv. Kisala, affl. Muntule, 1.150 m”, 12 spec., J. Háva det., (10 MRAC, 2 JHAC); „Congo Belge: P.N.A., 26.vii.1955, P. Vanschuytbroeck [lgt.], 13.729“ \ “Mont Hoyo [ca 15 km SE of Komanda, 1°23'N 29°46'E], grotte Tsebahu, traversée par riv. Tsebahu, 1.200 m”, 3 spec., J. Háva det., (2 MRAC, 1 JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Congo and Ghana (Háva, 2003, 2005), new precise faunistic data from Congo.

Attagenus smirnovi Zhantiev, 1973

Material examined. „Morocco, SW Tiznit Oued, Massa, 8.v.2003, M. Snížek lgt.“, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Europe, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Oman, Russia (Háva 2003, 2005), first record from Morocco.

Caccoleptus (Caccoleptus) rotundus Sharp, 1902

Material examined. „Ecuador, Sucumbios prov., Shushufindi, 0°11'S 76°38'W, 200-400 m, 4-8.xii.2004, P. Baňář lgt., 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known only from Panama (Háva 2003, 2005), first record from Ecuador.

Ctesias (Ctesias) serra (Fabricius, 1792)

Material examined. „Algeria, Alger, ex. Coll. R. P. David, ex coll. Pères Jésuites (Le Mout Vendit)“, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (ISNB).

Distribution. Species known from Europe, Caucasus and Russia (Háva 2003, 2005), first record from Algeria.

Dermestes (Dermestes) wittei Kalík, 1955

Material examined. „Namibia, Otjozondjupa, Waterberg [20°31'S 17°14'E], Bernabe a la Bat Camp, 1.iii.2001, H. Sparmberg [lgt.]“, 2 ♀♀, J. Háva det., (NMEM, JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Congo, Gambia, Madagascar, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe (Háva 2004, 2005), first record from Namibia.



Figs 13-14. Colour variability of *Anthrenus (Nathrenus) bulirschi* Háva, 2000: 13- paratype (Turkey); 14- specimen from Liban.

Dermestes (Dermestinus) carnivorus Fabricius, 1775

Material examined. „Peru, [Cusco Department] Pillcopata [13°4'S 71°10'W], 12.xi.1992, M. Homoláč lgt.“, 1 ♀, J. Háva det. (JHAC).

Distribution. Cosmopolitan species (Háva 2003, 2005), from South America recorded by Blackwelder (1945) and Háva (2002), first record from Peru.

Evorinea rufotestacea (Pic, 1952)

Material examined. „S.W.Afr., Namibia, Windhoek, Regenstein, 22.36S 16.59E“ \ “3.xii.1974; E-Y: 499, groundtrap 48 days Endrödy-Younga lgt.“ \ „ground traps with meat bait“, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (SANC).

Distribution. Species known from Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, Sudan and Tchad (Háva 2003, 2005) first record from Namibia.

Thaumaglossa rufiventris Pic, 1927

Material examined. „Congo Belge, Lukolela, xi.1934, J. Ghesquiére lgt.“, 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (ISNB).

Distribution. Species known from Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea (Háva 2003, 2005), first record from Congo.

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