

Description of *Trichodryas lawrencei* sp. n. from Malaysia (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Trinodinae)

Jiří HÁVA

Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection,
Únětice u Prahy 37, CZ-252 62 Praha-západ, Czech Republic
e-mail: jh.dermestidae@volny.cz

Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Trichodryas*, Malaysia

Abstract. *Trichodryas lawrencei* sp. n. from Malaysia is described, illustrated and compared with species *Trichodryas esoterica* Lawrence & Slipinski, 2005.

INTRODUCTION

The small dermestoid genus *Trichodryas* Lawrence et Slipinski, 2005 currently contains one species *Trichodryas esoterica* Lawrence et Slipinski, 2005 known from Indonesia: Java, Kalimantan; Malaysia: Sabah, Selangor and Philippines: Sulu, belonging to the subfamily Trinodinae, tribe Thylodriini Beal, 1959, Háva (2008). This paper describes a new species from Malaysia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Original locality label text is given for the material discussed.

The shades of color used in the descriptions are classified according to Paclt (1958), integumental structures are named according to Harris (1979).

The following measurements were made:

- BL body length (measured from the anterior margin of head to the apex of the elytra).
- BW body width (measured between two anterolateral humeral calli).
- PL pronotum length (measured from the top of the anterior margin to scutellum).
- PW pronotum width (measured between the two posterior angles of pronotum).

All measurements are given in millimeters.

The holotype specimen of the presently described species has the additional label: „HOLOTYPE *Trichodryas lawrencei* sp. n. Jiří Háva det. 2005“. [red label, printed].

TAXONOMY

Trichodryas lawrencei sp. n.

(Figs 1-3)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: „Malaysia, Sabah, Balu, Punggul Resort env., 24.vi.-1.vii.1996, 11f, intercept trap“. Holotype deposited in the private collection of Ivo Jeniš (Náklo, CZ), and later in the National Museum, Prague, CZ.

Description. Body small, parallel (Fig. 1). Dorsal surface dark-brown, ventral surface brownish-black, antennae and legs light-brown. All parts covered by light-brown setation. Body measurements BL 2.57 BW 1.13 PL 0.55 PW 1.0.

Head very coarsely punctate. Eyes very large, with microsetation. Maxillary palpi light brown, terminal segment very long. Mentum short, strongly transverse. Antennae (Fig. 2) with 11 antennomeres, with long light-brown setation; antennal club with 4 antennomeres. Ocellus well developed, yellow in colour.

Pronotum 0.54 times long as wide, widest posteriorly; sides converging from base to apex; lateral carinae complete, without raised bead; apical edge truncate, anterior angles oblique, posterior angles slightly acute; disc moderately coarsely punctate with a pair of broad basal impressions. Pronotal hypomera broadly excavate, forming part of cavity for reception of antennal club.

Scutellum distinctly longer than wide.

Elytra widest at apical third; sides slightly diverging and then apically converging and independently rounded; disc relatively flat, steeply sloping laterally, slightly so posteriorly, with a broad, lateral depression in apical third; punctuation finer than on pronotum but moderately dense. Epipleura gradually narrowing posteriorly and extending almost to apex. Mesoventrite slightly transverse, without procoxal rests, not separated by sutures from mesepisterna; mesoventral process long.

Abdomen with six ventrites; intercoxal process almost absent.

Legs light-brown with stout, light-brown setation. Tarsi simple.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3), 0.35 mm at longest point.

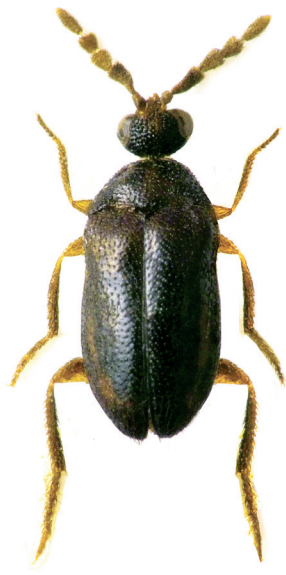
Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Trichodryas lawrencei* sp. n. differs from the one other known species of the genus by the structure of the antennomeres and male genitalia (Figs 2-5).

Distribution. Known from the type locality only.

Etymology. Patronymic, species is dedicated to the excellent entomologist Prof. John F. Lawrence (CSIRO, Australia).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am very grateful to Maxwell V. L. Barclay and Sharon Shute (British Museum Natural History, London U.K.) for their help and valuable comments on the manuscript.



1

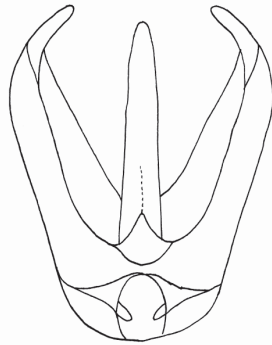


2

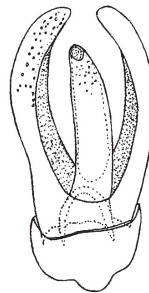
Figs 1-2. *Trichodryas lawrencei* sp. n. (holotype): 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; *T. esoterica* Lawrence & Slipinski, 2005: 2- habitus, dorsal aspect. (orig. I. Jeniš)



3



4



5



6

Figs 3-6. *Trichodryas lawrencei* sp. n. (holotype): 3- antenna; 4- aedeagus; *T. esoterica* Lawrence & Slipinski, 2005: 5- aedeagus; 6- antenna. Figures 5-6 according to orig. Lawrence & Slipinski, 2005.

REFERENCES

- HARRIS R. A. 1979: The glossary of surface sculpturing. *Occasional Papers in Entomology* 28: 1-31.
- HÁVA J. 2008: Dermestidae World (Coleoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication:<http://www.dermestidae.wz.cz> (last update 15.5.2008)
- LAWRENCE J. F. & SLIPINSKI A. 2005: Three new genera of Indo-Australian Dermestidae (Coleoptera) and their phylogenetic significance. *Invertebrate Systematics* 19: 231-261.
- PAUL J. 1958: *Farbenbestimmung in der Biologie*. Jena: VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag, 76 pp.