

**A new species of *Globicornis* Latreille in Cuvier
(Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae) from Switzerland**

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Abstract. *Globicornis* (s. str.) *luckowi* sp. nov. from Switzerland is described, illustrated and compared with a related species *Globicornis* (s. str.) *nigripes* (Fabricius, 1792). A topical checklist of the dermestid species from Switzerland is provided.

INTRODUCTION

When identifying some dermestid specimens kept in the beetle collection of Volker Gollkowski from Oelsnitz/Germany, an unknown species belonging to the genus *Globicornis* Latreille in Cuvier was revealed. This species has been represented by a single specimen only. The specimen was sieved on a meadow from the leaf litter of chestnut trees (*Castanea sativa*).

The new species belongs to the genus *Globicornis* Latreille in Cuvier, 1829, which currently includes 23 species classified in five subgenera (Háva 2010). This genus could easily be distinguished from the main genera in Megatominae by its 9-10 segmented antennae with a subcircular club (in contrast to *Megatoma*), by its lack of a well-defined antennal cavity (in contrast to *Trogoderma*, *Ctesias*, *Anthrenocerus*), by the form of the antennae and the lack of a posterior carina to the antennal cavity (in contrast to *Reesa*) and by the lack of scales on the body (in contrast to *Anthrenus*, *Neoanthrenus*) (Peacock 1993). Larvae of *Globicornis* are characterized by their dark brown transverse trip adjacent to the weakly sinuate antecostal suture; thoracic sternites and ventral side of coxae with very fine and long setae and pretarsal setae of ventral side of claw equal (Peacock 1993). The new species is included in the nominotypical subgenus. The distribution of this subgenus is mostly restricted to the Palaearctic Region. Recently Only 15 species were recently included in this subgenus (Háva 2010).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Only a single specimen of the new species was available for the examination - the holotype.

The terminology used in this paper follows Lawrence and Ślipiński (2010).

The following abbreviations of measurements were used:

- EW elytral width = maximum elytral width.
TL total length = distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra.

DESCRIPTION

Globicornis (s. str.) *luckowi* sp. nov.

(Figs 1 a-c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “Schweiz, Graubünden, Val Bregaglia: Sòglio (1000 m NN, Waldwiese, aus altem Eßkastanienlaub gesiebt) 10.VI.2008 leg. D. Luckow”. The specimen is stored in the collection of the first author.

Description of male. Body elongate ovate (TL 3.2 mm, EW 1.8 mm; Fig. 1a).

Head broader than long, between eyes and antennae densely and coarsely punctate, very sparsely covered with short brown hairs. Palpi light brown, one ocellus present on frons. Antennae 10-segmented, entirely light brown; the 3-segmented club is clearly distinct, almost circular and much broader than the other antennomeres, it is approximately as long as the shaft, all three segments are covered by fine procumbent pubescence. The last segment is much bigger than segment 8 and 9 (Fig. 1c). The segments of the shaft are sparsely covered with long, strong and erected brown hairs.

Pronotum shiny black, twice as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly, broadest at the apical part, on the disk sparsely and finely punctate. Pubescence of the pronotum sparse on the disk, with increasing density and robustness towards the lateral margins. Cuticle between the punctuation shiny. Posterior angles almost rectangular and distinct with rounded edge, not completely visible from above; anterior angles obtuse angled and not visible from above.

Elytra with distinct punctuation, the distance between the punctures bigger than their diameter. Cuticle shiny and entirely black, covered sparsely by many suberected thin hairs with increasing density and robustness towards the lateral and apical margins.

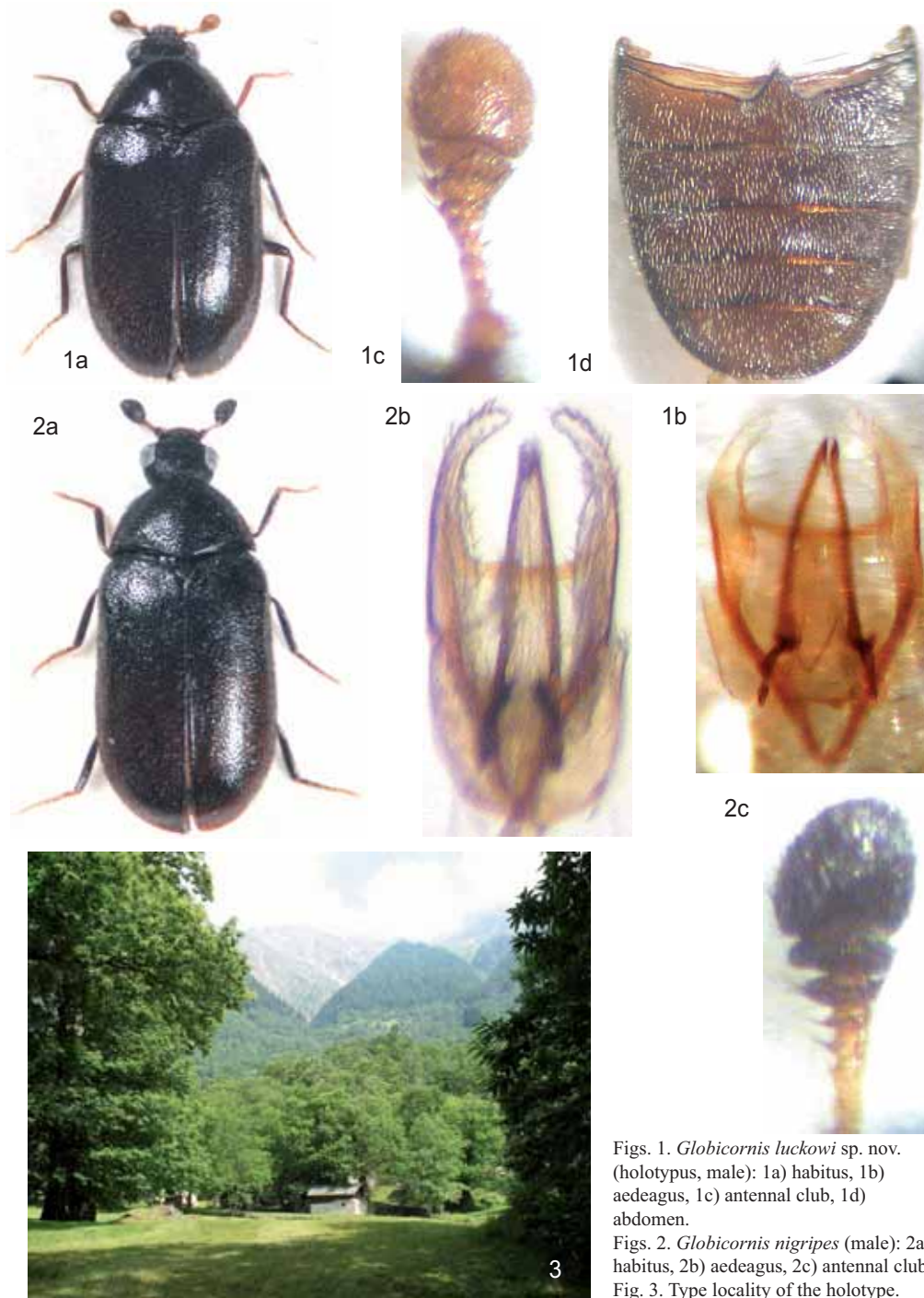
Scutellum small and triangular, with the same pubescence and punctures as the elytra. Punctuation and pubescence of the underside (mesosternum, metasternum and abdominal sternites) quite similar to the disk of elytra and pronotum.

Femora darkish brown to black, tibiae and tarsi brown to light brown. Tarsi about as long as tibiae, tibiae with distinct small spines apically.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. New species can be distinguished from the related *Globicornis nigripes* by the following characters:



Figs. 1. *Globicornis luckowi* sp. nov. (holotypus, male): 1a) habitus, 1b) aedeagus, 1c) antennal club, 1d) abdomen.

Figs. 2. *Globicornis nigripes* (male): 2a) habitus, 2b) aedeagus, 2c) antennal club.

Fig. 3. Type locality of the holotype.

	<i>G. nigripes</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	<i>G. luckowi</i> sp. nov.
Antenna	Yellow with deep black club	Entirely light brown
Pronotum	Dark and dull because of very dense and coarse punctation. More narrow: ratio of length to its width 1:1.75	Shiny black because of sparsely and much finer punctation. Broader: ratio of length to its width 1:1.50
Elytra	Dark and dull because of very dense and coarse punctation. More narrow: ratio of length to width 1:1.53	Shiny black because of sparsely and much finer punctation. Broader: ratio of length to width 1:1.46
Male genitalia	Aedeagus somewhat parallel, narrow at the base and only slightly narrowed towards the end (fig. 2b)	Aedeagus somewhat triangular, broad at the base and narrowed towards the end (fig. 1b)

Etymology. The name is dedicated to the coleopterist Daniel Luckow (Chemnitz, Germany) who collected the specimen.

LIST OF THE SWITZERLAND DERMESTIDAE

Subfamily Dermestinae

Tribe Dermestini

- Dermestes* (*Dermestinus*) *aurichalceus* Küster, 1846
Dermestes (*Dermestinus*) *carnivorus* Fabricius, 1775 (introduced)
Dermestes (*Dermestinus*) *erichsoni* Ganglbauer, 1904
Dermestes (*Dermestinus*) *frischii* Kugelann, 1792
Dermestes (*Dermestinus*) *gyllenhalii gyllenhalii* Laporte, 1840
Dermestes (*Dermestinus*) *laniarius laniarius* Illiger, 1802
Dermestes (*Dermestinus*) *maculatus* DeGeer, 1774
Dermestes (*Dermestinus*) *murinus murinus* Linnaeus, 1758
Dermestes (*Dermestinus*) *szekessyi* Kalík, 1950
Dermestes (*Dermestinus*) *undulatus* Brahm, 1790
Dermestes (s. str.) *ater* DeGeer, 1774 (introduced)
Dermestes (s. str.) *bicolor bicolor* Fabricius, 1781
Dermestes (s. str.) *haemorrhoidalis* Küster, 1852 (introduced)
Dermestes (s. str.) *lardarius* Linnaeus, 1758

Subfamily Orphilinae

Tribe Orphilini

- Orphilus niger* (Rossi, 1790)

Subfamily Trinodinae

Tribe Trinodini

- Trinodes hirtus* (Fabricius, 1781)

Subfamily Attageninae

Tribe Attagenini

- Attagenus* (s. str.) *pantherinus* (Ahrens, 1814)
Attagenus (s. str.) *pellio* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Attagenus (s. str.) *quadrimaculatus* Kraatz, 1858
Attagenus (s. str.) *rossii* Ganglbauer, 1904
Attagenus (s. str.) *schaefferi schaefferi* (Herbst, 1792)

Attagenus (s. str.) *smirnovi* Zhantiev, 1973 (introduced)
Attagenus (s. str.) *trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1787) (introduced)
Attagenus (s. str.) *unicolor unicolor* (Brahm, 1791)
Attagenus (s. str.) *unicolor japonicus* Reitter, 1877 (introduced)

Subfamily Megatominae

Tribe Anthrenini

Anthrenus (s. str.) *festivus* Erichson, 1848
Anthrenus (s. str.) *pimpinellae pimpinellae* (Fabricius, 1775)
Anthrenus (s. str.) *scrophulariae scrophulariae* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Anthrenus (*Florilinus*) *museorum* (Linnaeus, 1761)
Anthrenus (*Helocerus*) *fuscus* Olivier, 1789
Anthrenus (*Nathrenus*) *verbasci* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Tribe Megatomini

Anthrenocerus australis (Hope, 1843) (introduced)
Ctesias (s. str.) *serra* (Fabricius, 1792)
Globicornis (s. str.) *fasciata* (Fairmaire, 1859)
Globicornis (s. str.) *luckowi* sp. nov.
Globicornis (s. str.) *nigripes* (Fabricius, 1792)
Globicornis (*Hadrotoma*) *corticalis* (Eichhoff, 1863)
Globicornis (*Hadrotoma*) *emarginata* (Gyllenhal, 1808)
Megatoma (s. str.) *undata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Phradonoma villosulum (Duftschmid, 1825)
Reesa vespulae (Milliron, 1939) (introduced)
Trogoderma glabrum (Herbst, 1783)
Trogoderma granarium Everts, 1898
Trogoderma versicolor (Creutzer, 1799)

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