

A new genus and a new species of Dermestidae (Coleoptera: Megatominae) from French Guiana

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Abstract. *Caccoleptoides* gen. nov. and *Caccoleptoides guianense* sp. nov. are described, illustrated and compared with the related taxa. The differential diagnosis for the new genus and for the new species is also provided.

INTRODUCTION

The association S.E.A.G. (Société Entomologique Antilles-Guyane) was established by entomologists in April 2007 to study and describe the wealth of the entomological fauna of French Guiana. Since then, the members have sampled numerous sites such as the Mountain of Horses (from September 2008 to present time), the Reserve of Nouragues (from July 2009 to present time), the Mount Itoupé (2nd higher summit of French Guiana), Saül (August 2010), and the Reserve Trinité, in particular. The trapping devices included: window traps, Malaise traps, Polytraps, and traps with fermented fruits and cryldé. They were checked weekly and the insects captured were sorted in the office of the S.E.A.G.

Since all the members of the association are entomological specialists, many of the specimens could be identified by S.E.A.G. itself. However, because the identification of beetles from the Dermestidae family down to the species level can be quite problematical, the association sent the material to the first author with a request for the examination. To everyone's surprise, it turned out that several of the sampled dermestid species have never been recorded from this country before and some of them are new to science at all.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All the specimens were glued onto cardboard plates, the genitalia were extracted and embedded in a mixture of polyvinylpyrrolidone, diglycerol and water. The abdomens were disconnected from the body and glued upside down behind the specimen on the same cardboard plate.

Abbreviations of collections:

AHEC Private collection of Andreas Herrmann, Stade, Germany;

JHAC Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-west, Czech Republic.

The following abbreviations of measurements were used:

total length (TL) - linear distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra

pronotal length (PL) - maximum length measured from anterior margin to posterior margin of the pronotum

pronotal width (PW) - maximum linear distance between lateral margins

elytral length (EL) - linear distance from shoulder to apex of elytron

elytral width (EW) - maximum linear transverse distance.

DESCRIPTION

Caccoleptoides gen. nov.

(Figs. 1-4)

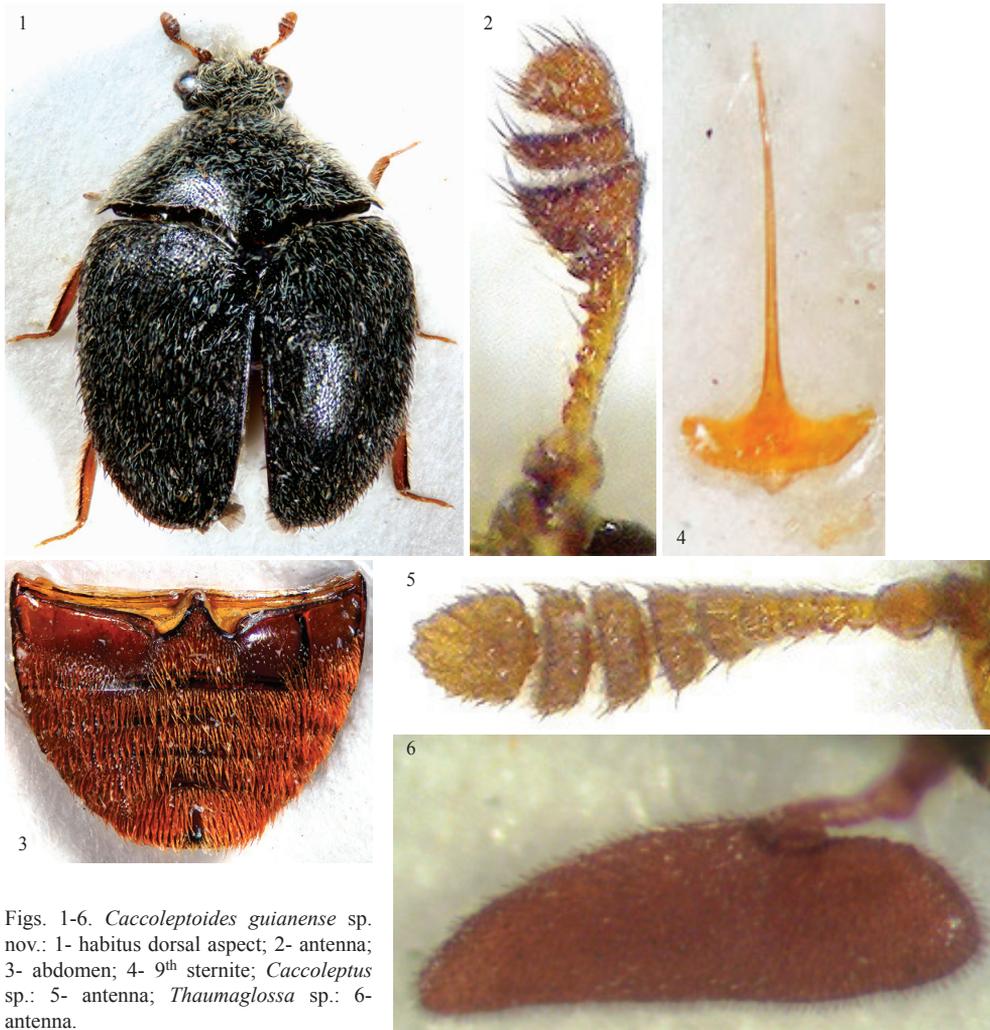
Type species: *Caccoleptoides guianense* sp. nov. (by monotypy).

Description. Body short oval, almost circular, covered lankly by thin and suberect light grey pubescence, intermixed with many darkish and distinctly stronger setation of same length. Ocellus present on front. Antenna consisting of 11 antennomeres; the antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres (Fig. 2). Pubescence of the underside strongly different from the rest of the body, consisting conspicuously of recumbent red-brown hairs.

Differential diagnosis. According to morphological characters the new genus belongs to the subfamily Megatominae, tribe Megatomini (Háva 2004, Lawrence et al. 2005). The tribe Megatomini currently contains 29 genera worldwide (Háva 2013a,b, Zahradník & Háva 2014). The new genus looks habitually somewhat similar to *Trogoparvus* Háva, 2001, *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867 and *Caccoleptus* Sharp, 1902, but differs from those three genera by the following characters of antennae.

Caccoleptoides gen. nov.: antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres (Fig. 2); body length 3.5 mm. *Caccoleptus* Sharp, 1902: antennal club consisting of 5-8 antennomeres (Fig. 5). *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867: antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres, terminal antennomere large and flat (Fig. 6). *Trogoparvus* Háva, 2001: antennal club consisting of 5 antennomeres, antennomeres VII-XI pectiniform; body length 1.8-2.0 mm.

Etymology. The name refers to a similar genus *Caccoleptus*. Gender: masculine.



Figs. 1-6. *Caccoleptoides guianense* sp. nov.: 1- habitus dorsal aspect; 2- antenna; 3- abdomen; 4- 9th sternite; *Caccoleptus* sp.: 5- antenna; *Thaumaglossa* sp.: 6- antenna.

***Caccoleptoides guianense* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-4)

Type material. Holotype (♀): „Guyane: Saül, point de vue du Belvédère, 3°37'22"N - 53°12'34"W, FIT 10.XII.2010 leg. S. E. A. G. (AHEC). Paratype (1 ♀): with the same data as the holotype (JHAC).

The specimens of are provided with a red, printed label showing the following text: „HOLOTYPUS [PARATYPUS respectively] *Caccoleptoides* n. gen. *guianense* sp. nov., A. Herrmann, J. Háva & M. Kadej det. 2014". The specimen misses its left front tarsus.

Description. Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.5, PL 1.0, PW 2.5, EL 2.4, EW 2.9. Body short and oval (almost circular), dorsal surface entirely black, covered lankly by thin and suberect light grey pubescence, intermixed with many darkish and distinctly stronger setation of same length (Fig. 1).

Head black, slightly broader than long, with dense and distinct punctation hidden by many long, bright and bent setation. Eyes large with hardly visible microsetae. Palpi and all mouthparts light brown, ocellus present on front. Antenna consisting of 11 antennomeres; antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres, longish ovate and entirely orange to yellow, distinctly shorter than the shaft, all three segments covered with fine procumbent setation, intermixed with several longer and erect setation. Each antennomere of shaft provided with very few strong and erect setae (Fig. 2). Colour of antenna brown, club as well as two basal segments slightly darkened.

Pronotum more than twice as broad as long, with deep and very distinct punctation, narrowed anteriorly, broadest at the apical edges, its lateral margins not visible from above; posterior and especially anterior angles somewhat rounded. Prosternal process, short, broad.

Elytra with nearly same punctation and setation as pronotum. Epipleuron short, entirely black with orange recumbent setation.

Scutellum small and subcordate, with some indistinct fine punctation and very few single setation.

Pubescence of the underside strongly different from the rest of the body, consisting conspicuously of recumbent red-brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites reddish-brown and covered quite densely with orange recumbent setation (Fig. 3). First visible abdominal ventrite with very short postcoxal lines. 9th ventrite as in (Fig. 4).

Legs flattened, entirely brown, covered dorsally with fine bright, recumbent and sparse setation, ventrally with same reddish setation as rest of underside. Edges of the legs with single rows of strong erect dark setation.

Male unknown so far.

Differential diagnosis. Up to now, no other species of the genus have been known.

Etymology. The specific epithet is “*guianense*“ which is derived from the country French Guiana where the species was collected.

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