

**Study of the genus *Telopes* Redtenbacher in Russegger, 1843 - Part 2.  
Neotype designation for *Telopes civetta* Mulsant et Rey,  
with description of three new species  
(Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attageninae)**

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**Taxonomy, neotype designation, new species, description, distribution, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Attageninae, *Telopes*, Mediterranean subregion**

**Abstract.** A neotype for *T. civetta* Mulsant et Rey, 1868 is designated and the female is illustrated, the male is described and illustrated for the first time. Three new species *Telopes atlas* sp. nov., *T. cernyi* sp. nov. and *T. ignotus* sp. nov. (all from Morocco) are described, illustrated and compared with similar species. *Telopes undatus* (Fabricius, 1878) is newly recorded from Malta. Illustrations and comments are provided for the other species mentioned.

## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Telopes* Redtenbacher in Russegger, 1843 currently contains 21 species worldwide (Háva 2025a, 2025b). The genus is distributed in the western Palaearctic: Mediterranean subregion and the Afrotropical Region.

Mulsant and Rey's collection was neglected and stored in poor conditions before being transferred to the MNHN in Paris in 1944. As a result, many of Mulsant's holotypes have been lost or destroyed (H. Labrique pres. comm.), including *Telopes civetta* Mulsant & Rey, 1868, hence the need to here designate a neotype.

The holotype of *Telopes hirtulus* Rosenhauer, 1856 which is deposited in the MNHN is illustrated here. Three new species recently collected in Morocco are described, compared with similar species and illustrated. Illustrations and comments are provided for the other species mentioned.

This article follows the previous study (Háva 2025b).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The size of the beetles or of their body parts can be useful in species recognition and thus, the following measurements were made:

TL: total length - linear distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra.

EW: elytral width - maximum linear transverse distance.

The type material is deposited in the following collections:

BMNH Natural History Museum, London, England;  
JHAC Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy,  
Prague-West, Czech Republic;  
JKPC Josef Krošlák, private collection, Plzeň, Czech Republic;  
MNHN Museum National d' Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;  
MZHF Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki, Finland;  
NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;  
NHRS Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm, Sweden;  
ZMUC Zoological Museum, University of København, København, Denmark.

## RESULTS

### Genus *Telopes* Redtenbacher in Russegger, 1843

#### *Telopes civetta* Mulsant et Rey, 1868

(Figs. 1-5)

*Telopus civetta* Mulsant & Rey, 1868: 104.

**Type material.** The type specimen not present in Rey's and Mulsant's collections has been destroyed by moisture and *Anthrenus* (H. Labrique pers comm.). Other types, co-types or syntypes not exist.

**Neotype** (♀): "Algeria, Reitter", / "NEOTYPE *Telopes civetta* Mulsant et Rey, 1868, Jiří Háva design. 2025", (NHMW).

**Material examined:** "Algeria, 1990.iv.18" / "wil. Tipasa, Berbessa, leg. A.&I. Rozner", 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC); "Oran", 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC); "Tunis, Mai, Dr. Graeffe" / "Karthago" / "*Telopes civetta*", 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC); "Alger, Zéralda, 13.4.1953, S. Aberg", 3 ♀♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC); "Morocco, Zagora, 17.5.1995, M. Šárovec lgt., 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC); "Algeria, Les Andaluses, 20-22.5.1984, A. Olexa [leg.]" / "*Attagenus hirtulus*", 1 ♂, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., coll. A. Olexa, (JHAC); "Algeria, Tipasa, 27-28.5.1984, A. Olexa [leg.]" / "*Attagenus hirtulus*", 1 ♀, J. Háva det., coll. A. Olexa, (JHAC); "Algeria, Reitter", 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC); "Philippeville, Algérie, A. Théry" / "collect Hauser" / "*Attagenus civetta* Muls.", 3 ♂♂, J. Háva det., (NHMW); "Biskra, Algeria, G. C. C." / "G. C. Champion 1914-166" / "*Attagenus civetta* Muls. Det. Kalík 1953", 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (BMNH).

### Original description.

***Telopus civetta*; Mulsant et Rey.** *Ovalaire. Prothorax noir, garni et presque revêtu d'un duvet grisâtre. Elytres brunes; pubescentes, parées chacune d'une tache apicale et de quatre bandes de duvet grisâtres: la 1<sup>re</sup> basilaire; la 2<sup>e</sup> onduleuse, bifestonnée en arrière, avancée sur la suture jusqu'à l'écusson; la 3<sup>e</sup> transversale, onduleuse, liée aux trois cinquièmes de la suture; la 4<sup>e</sup> aux cinq septièmes, un peu onduleuse. Antennes à massue noire. Pieds pubescents bruns ou d'un brun noir. Tarses d'un roux fauve ou testacé.*

Long. 0<sup>m</sup>,0045 (2 l.).

Patrie: Alger (Reiche).

**Translation.** „*Telopus civetta*; Mulsant et Rey. Oval. Pronotum black, trimmed and almost covered with grayish down. Elytra brown; pubescent; each adorned with an apical spot and four bands of grayish down: the 1<sup>st</sup> basilar, the 2<sup>nd</sup> undulating, notched posteriorly, advanced on the suture to the escutcheon; the 3<sup>rd</sup> transverse, undulating, linked to the three-fifths of the suture; the 4<sup>th</sup> to the five-sevenths, a little undulating. Antennae with black club. Feet pubescent brown or black-brown. Tarsi of a tawny or testaceous red.“

**Description of female (neotype).** Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.5 mm, EW 2.2 mm; oblong-oval (Fig. 1), convex; dorsally brown with orange fasciae, ventrally unicolorously dark brown, matte; dorsum covered with long and recumbent, brown and white setation; thoracic underside with comparatively long and recumbent, white setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, white setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface.

Head coarsely punctured with long brown setation. Palpomeres narrow and long, dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae black, with dark brown setation, composed of 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 2).

Pronotum dark brown, coarsely punctate on the disc and on lateral margins, covered by white and brown setation; white setation discally forming two spots and along lateral parts narrow fasciae. Hypomeron matte with small punctures.

Scutellum dark brown, small and triangular, matte, with rounded apex, without setation.

Elytra dark brown with orange fasciae, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate, covered by brown and white setation; white setation forming transverse, narrow fasciae on each elytron (Fig. 1). Epipleuron dark brown, coarsely punctured, very short, with short white setae.

Prosternum without “collar,” mouthparts free. Prosternal process dark brown, long, narrow with white setation. Meso- and metasternum dark brown, finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with white, recumbent setation.

Abdomen black, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, white setation.

Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, white setation and with short, brown spines. Tarsi brown, moderately long.

**Male.** Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.9 mm, EW 2.3 mm; oblong-oval (Fig. 3), convex; dorsally brown with orange fasciae, ventrally unicolorously dark brown, matte; dorsum covered with long and recumbent, brown and white setation; thoracic underside with comparatively long and recumbent, white setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, white setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface.

Head coarsely punctured with long brown setation. Palpomeres narrow and long, dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae black, with dark brown setation, composed of 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 4).

Pronotum dark brown, coarsely punctate on the disc and on lateral margins, covered by white and brown setation; white setation discally forming two spots and along lateral parts narrow fasciae. Hypomeron matte with small punctures.

Scutellum dark brown, small and triangular, matte, with rounded apex, without setation.

Elytra dark brown with orange fasciae, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate, covered by brown and white setation; white setation forming transverse, narrow fasciae on each elytron (Fig. 3). Epipleuron dark brown, coarsely punctured, very short, with short white setae.

Prosternum without “collar,” mouthparts free. Prosternal process dark brown, long, narrow with white setation. Meso- and metasternum dark brown, finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with white, recumbent setation.

Abdomen black, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, white setation.

Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, white setation and with short, brown spines. Tarsi brown, moderately long.

Male genitalia as in (Fig. 5).

**Variability.** Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.2-4.4 mm, EW 1.7-2.6 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The species is similar to other species but differs by the structure of the antennae and male genitalia.

**Distribution (corrected):** Algeria; Libya; Morocco; Tunisia.



Figs. 1-5. *Telopes civetta* Mulsant et Rey, 1868: 1- habitus of female, dorsal aspect; 2- antenna of female; 3- habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 4- antenna of male; 5- male genitalia.

## *Telopes undatus* (Fabricius, 1878)

(Figs. 6-12)

= *Bruchus undatus* Fabricius, 1787: 41.

= *Attagenus hirtulus* Rosenhauer, 1856: 109.

= *Telopes hirtulus*: Gemminger & Harold, 1868: 917 (new combination).

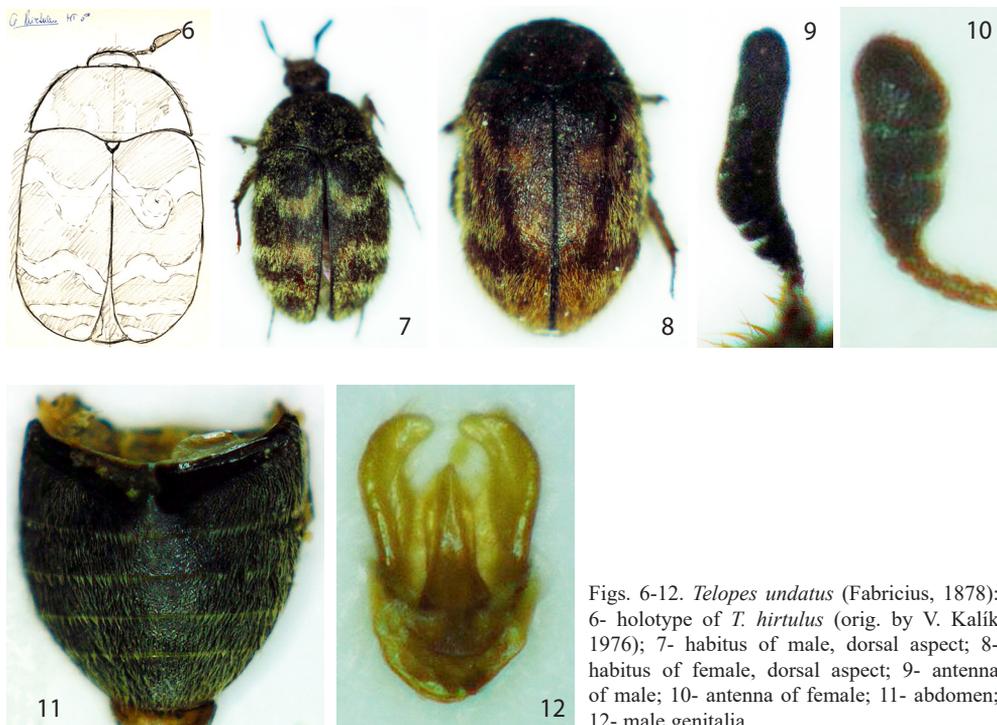
= *Telopes undatus* / *hirtulus*: Háva & Alonso-Zarazaga, 2016: 80 (synonymy).

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) *Telopes undatus*: “Avianne Vatie” [hand write label] // “TYPE” [red printed label] // “zmuc 00037630”, (ZMUC). Paratype (1 ♀): [without labels], coll. Kiel., (ZMUC).

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) *Telopes hirtulus*: “Sier. Nevara, hirtulus Rosenh.“ / “Thiere Andalusiens, Rosenhauer“ / “Holotype T. hirtulus Rosen. V. Kalík det. 76“, (MNH).

**Material examined:** “Hispania, Valencia“, / “compared with holotype *Byturus undatus* F., Jiří Háva det. 2015, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC); “Hisp. mer., Sierra Nevada, Niguellas, 18.4.1995, J. Stanovský lgt.“ / compared with holotype *Attagenus hirtulus* Ros., Jiří Háva det. 2005“ / “TOPOTYPE“, 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC); “Espania, S. Nevada, Niguellas, 19.4.1995, Orszulik lgt.“, 2 ♂♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC); “Riopar (AB), Sa Alcaraz, 14.vi.91, X. Vazquez lgt., 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC); “Malta Islands, south Gozo isl., Xlendi, Wied tal-Kantia, 18-28.8.2001, V. Navrátil lgt.“, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC); “Morocco, Rabat, 20.4.1995, M. Šárovec lgt.“, 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

**Remarks.** The species was described from Sierra Nevada, Spain, the holotype was confirmed by V. Kalík, but not published. The original figure of the habitus is included below (Fig. 6).



Figs. 6-12. *Telopes undatus* (Fabricius, 1878): 6- holotype of *T. hirtulus* (orig. by V. Kalík 1976); 7- habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 8- habitus of female, dorsal aspect; 9- antenna of male; 10- antenna of female; 11- abdomen; 12- male genitalia.

**Distribution:** Portugal; Spain; Morocco; Tunisia; Western Sahara (Háva 2025a); records from northern Africa are needed to be revised; new to Malta. Háva (2012) erroneously cited *Attagenus hirtulus* from Algeria, the mentioned specimens belongs to *T. civetta*.

***Telopes atlas* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 13-18)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): “Morocco CW, High Atlas Mts., Tizi-n-Test valley env., 2000 m, 12-14.5.2003, F. Pavel lgt.”, (JHAC). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC); (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): “Morocco, Haut Atlas mts., Tizi-n-Test, 30°50.1'N 08°22.6'W, 1521 m, 7.v.2007, P. Kabátek lgt.”, (JHAC); (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀): “Morocco, High Atlas, Tiz; i-n-Test, 4-6.6.1995, J. Rolčik lgt.”, (JHAC); (1 ♂): “MA centr, Haut Atlas, Tizi-n-Test, misky, 30°51'26.4'N 22°09'W, 1-2.v.2015, David Frank leg.”, (JHAC); (2 ♂♂): “Morocco, Tizi-n-Test env., 1995 m, 5.v.2014, P. Koniari, M. Švarc lgt.”, (JHAC); (4 ♀♀): “MA-Maroc, Haut Atlas, Tizi-n-Test, 8.6.2007, M. Šárovec lgt.”, (JHAC); (1 ♀): “Morocco CW, High Atlas Mts., 2000 m, Tizi-n-Test valley env., 12-15.v.2003, T. Kopecký lgt.”, (JHAC); (1 ♀): “Morocco sc, High Atlas mts., Tizi-n-Test, 11.v.2007, V. Novák lgt.”, (JHAC); (1 ♀): “Morocco c., Tizi-n-Tichka pass, N31°18.49'W07°22.52', 2050-2100 m, 1.vi.2014, V. Zieris lgt.”, (JHAC); (1 ♀): “Morocco C, High Atlas mts., Ijoukak env., 11.v.2007, V. Novák lgt.”, (JHAC); (3 ♀♀): “Morocco, Toufliath, High Atlas mts., 5.6.1996, J+H. Batelkovi lgt.”, (JHAC); (1 ♀): “Morocco, Haut Atlas, Tizi-n-Test, 13.5.2018, J. Krošlák lgt.”, (JKPC).

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with red, printed labels with text as follows: „HOLOTYPE (or PARATYPE) *Telopes atlas* sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2025”.

**Description.** Male. Body measurements (in mm): TL 4.1 mm, EW 2.4 mm; oblong-oval (Fig. 13), convex; dorsally brown with orange fasciae, ventrally unicolorously dark brown, matte; dorsum covered with long and recumbent, brown and white setation; thoracic underside with comparatively long and recumbent, white setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, white setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface.

Head coarsely punctured with long brown setation. Palpomeres narrow and long, dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae black, with dark brown setation, composed of 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 15).

Pronotum dark brown, coarsely punctate on the disc and on lateral margins, covered by white and brown setation; white setation discally forming two spots and along lateral parts narrow fasciae. Hypomeron matte with small punctures.

Scutellum dark brown, small and triangular, matte, with rounded apex, without setation.

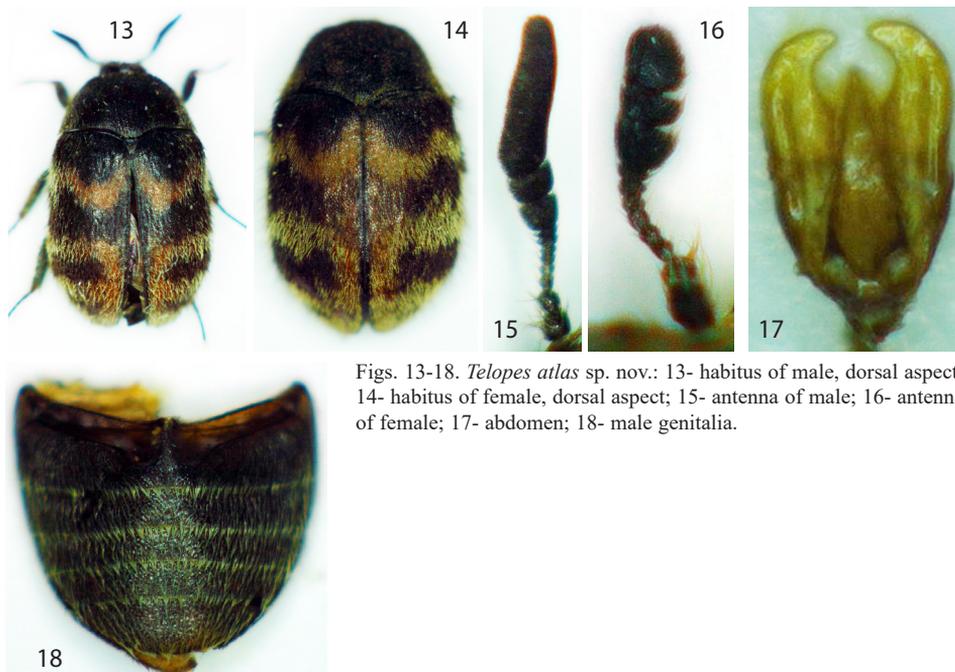
Elytra dark brown with orange fasciae, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate, covered by brown and white setation; white setation forming transverse, narrow fasciae on each elytron (Fig. 13). Epipleuron dark brown, coarsely punctured, very short, with short white setae.

Prosternum without “collar”, mouthparts free. Prosternal process dark brown, long, narrow with white setation. Meso- and metasternum dark brown, finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with white, recumbent setation.

Abdomen brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, white setation (Fig. 17).

Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, white setation and with short, brown spines. Tarsi brown, moderately long.

Male genitalia as in (Fig. 18).



Figs. 13-18. *Telopes atlas* sp. nov.: 13- habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 14- habitus of female, dorsal aspect; 15- antenna of male; 16- antenna of female; 17- abdomen; 18- male genitalia.

**Female.** Externally similar to the male (Fig. 14), but differs by the structure of the antennae (Fig. 16). Body measurements (in mm): TL 4.6 mm, EW 2.8 mm. Female specimen extremely similar to *T. cernyi* sp. nov. but the terminal antennomere is short (Fig. 26).

**Variability.** Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.5-4.6 mm, EW 2.2-2.8 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is similar to *T. ifranensis* (Háva, 2021), *T. cernyi* sp. nov. and *T. ignotus* sp. nov., but differs from them by the structure of the antennae and male genitalia and elytral patterns.

**Etymology.** Toponymy, named after the High Atlas Mountains of Morocco, where the holotype was collected.

**Distribution:** Morocco: High Atlas Mountains.

***Telopes ignotus* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 19-22)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Morocco, Haut Atlas., Oukaimeden, 2600-2900 m, 7-9.5.2014, M. Fiala lgt., (JHAC).  
Specimen of the presently described species are provided with red, printed label with text as follows:  
„HOLOTYPE *Telopes ignotus* sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2025”.

**Description.** Male. Body measurements (in mm): TL 3.6 mm, EW 2.1 mm; oblong-oval (Fig. 19), convex; dorsally brown with orange fasciae, ventrally unicolorously dark brown, matte; dorsum covered with long and recumbent, brown and white setation; thoracic underside with comparatively long and recumbent, white setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, white setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface.

Head coarsely punctured with long brown setation. Palpomeres narrow and long, dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae with dark brown setation, antennomeres I-II and VIII-XI black, III-VII brown, composed of 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 20).

Pronotum dark brown, coarsely punctate on the disc and on lateral margins, covered by white and brown setation; white setation discally forming two spots and along lateral parts narrow fasciae. Hypomeron matte with small punctures.

Scutellum dark brown, small and triangular, matte, with rounded apex, without setation.

Elytra dark brown with orange fasciae, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate, covered by brown and white setation; white setation forming transverse, narrow fasciae on each elytron (Fig. 19). Epipleuron dark brown, coarsely punctured, very short, with short white setae.

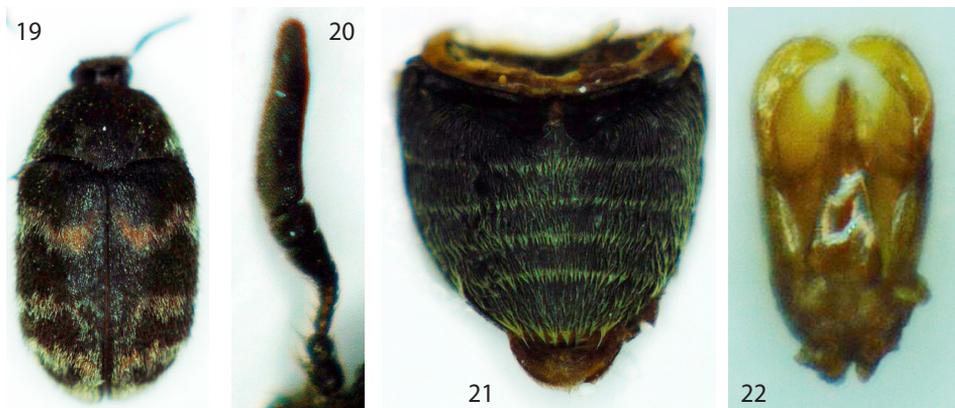
Prosternum without “collar”, mouthparts free. Prosternal process dark brown, long, narrow with white setation. Meso- and metasternum dark brown, finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with white, recumbent setation.

Abdomen dark brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, white setation (Fig. 21).

Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, white setation and with short, brown spines. Tarsi brown, moderately long.

Male genitalia as in (Fig. 22).

**Female.** Unknown.



Figs. 19-22. *Telopes ignotus* sp. nov.: 19- habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 20- antenna of male; 21- abdomen; 22- male genitalia.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is similar to *T. ifranensis* (Háva, 2021) and *T. atlas* sp. nov., but differs from them by the structure of the antennae and male genitalia and elytral patterns.

**Etymology.** Named according to Latin word „*ignotus*“ (= unknown).

**Distribution:** Morocco: High Atlas Mountains.

***Telopes cernyi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 23-28)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Morocco SW, 15 km W Oulad Berhil, 1.5.2017, L. Černý lgt., (JHAC). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with red, printed labels with text as follows: „HOLOTYPE (or PARATYPE) *Telopes cernyi* sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2025”.

**Description.** Male. Body measurements (in mm): TL 4.2 mm, EW 2.5 mm; oblong-oval (Fig. 23), convex; dorsally brown with orange fasciae, ventrally unicolorously dark brown, matte; dorsum covered with long and recumbent, brown and white setation; thoracic underside with comparatively long and recumbent, white setation; visible abdominal ventrites with recumbent, white setation, sparser than that on thoracic surface.

Head coarsely punctured with long white setation. Palpomeres narrow and long, dark brown. Frontal median ocellus present. Antennae with dark brown setation, antennomeres I-II and VIII-XI black, III-VII brown; composed of 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 3 antennomeres (Fig. 25).

Pronotum dark brown, coarsely punctate on the disc and on lateral margins, covered by white and brown setation; white setation discally forming two spots and along lateral parts narrow fasciae. Hypomeron matte with small punctures.

Scutellum dark brown, small and triangular, matte, with rounded apex, without setation.

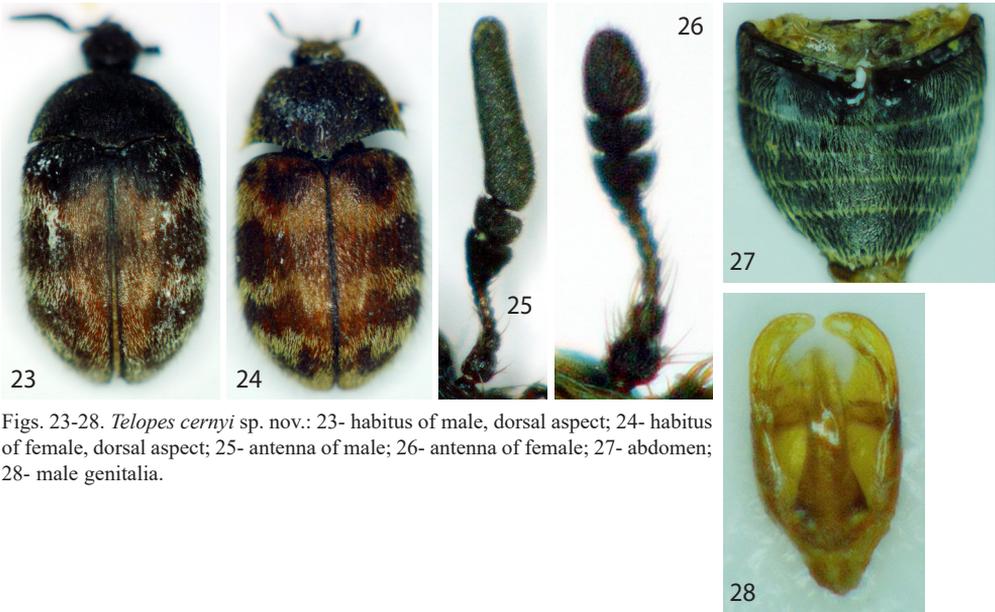
Elytra dark brown in anterior 1/3, other parts brown with orange fasciae, coarsely punctate on humeri and with one small humeral bump, other parts finely punctate, covered by brown and white setation; white setation forming on each elytron transverse, narrow fasciae (Fig. 23). Epipleuron dark brown, coarsely punctured, very short, with short white setae.

Prosternum without “collar”, mouthparts free. Prosternal process dark brown, long, narrow with white setation. Meso- and metasternum dark brown, finely punctate discally, laterally coarsely punctate, with white, recumbent setation.

Abdomen dark brown, with five visible abdominal ventrites, each ventrite laterally with small depressions, covered by recumbent, white setation (Fig. 27).

Legs dark brown, covered with comparatively short and thick, white setation and with short, brown spines. Tarsi brown, moderately long.

Male genitalia as in (Fig. 28).



Figs. 23-28. *Telopes cernyi* sp. nov.: 23- habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 24- habitus of female, dorsal aspect; 25- antenna of male; 26- antenna of female; 27- abdomen; 28- male genitalia.

**Female.** Externally similar to male (Fig. 24), but differs from it by the structure of the antennae (Fig. 26). Body measurements (in mm): TL 4.5 mm, EW 2.7 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is similar to *T. ignotus* sp. nov. and *T. atlas* sp. nov., but differs from them by the structure of the antennae and male genitalia. The female specimen is extremely similar to *T. atlas* sp. nov. but the terminal antennomere is slightly longer (Fig. 26).

**Etymology.** Patronymic, dedicated to the Czech entomologist Ladislav Černý (Czech Republic), specialist in Meloidae (Coleoptera) and collector of the new species.

**Distribution:** Morocco: Oulad Berhil.

***Telopes ifranensis* (Háva, 2021)**  
(Figs. 29-31)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): „Maroko, Ifrane, 2.v.1993, K. Orszulik lgt.“, (JHAC). Paratype: (1 ♂): „Maroc central, Moyen Atlas, Ifrane env., 1900 m, 12.v.2000, T. Lackner lgt.“, (JHAC).

**Material examined:** „Maroc central, Moyen Atlas, Ifrane env., 1900 m, 12.v.2000, T. Lackner lgt.“, 4 ♂♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

**Distribution:** Morocco: Middle Atlas Mountains.



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Figs. 29-31. *Telopes ifranensis* (Háva, 2021): 29- habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 30- antenna of male; 31- male genitalia.

***Telopes lineatus* (Pic, 1894)**  
(Figs. 32-38)

*Telopes lineatus* Pic, 1894: 71.

**Material examined:** 137 specimens from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

**Distribution (corrected):** Algeria; Egypt; Morocco; Tunisia. Háva (2025a) mentioned records from Israel, but the specimens belong to other species (Háva 2025b).

**Remarks.** The elytral fasciae are variable in size and setation, from white to yellow (Figs. 32-33).



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Figs. 32-38. *Telopes lineatus* (Pic, 1894): 32-33: habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 34- habitus of female, dorsal aspect; 35- antenna of male; 36- antenna of female; 37- abdomen; 38- male genitalia.

***Telopes obtusus* (Gyllenhal in Schönherr, 1808)**  
(Figs. 39-46)

*Telopes obtusus* (Gyllenhal in Schönherr, 1808: 88).

*Dermestes holosericeus* C. Sahlberg, 1819: 52.

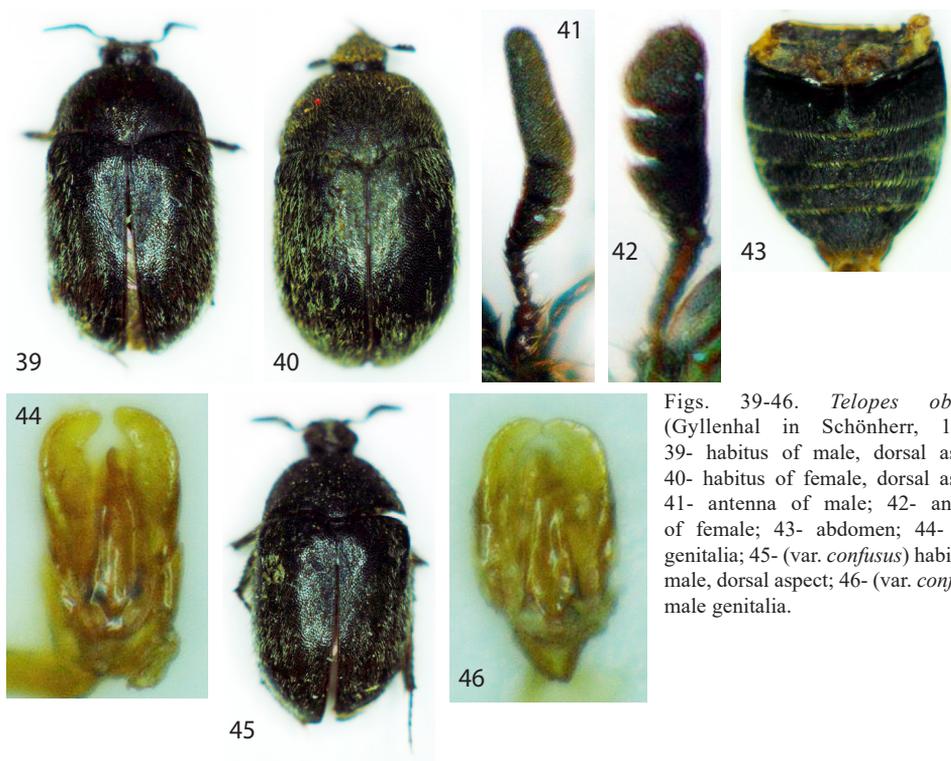
*Telopes hirtulus* var. *confusus* Pic, 1951: 5.

**Type material.** *Dermestes holosericeus* C. Sahlberg: "Mus Zool. H:fors Spec. typ. Nr.417, Holotype from Finland: Vasa, Coll. Wasstj. [incorrectly labelled]; (MZHF).

Listed as synonym of *Attagenus obtusus* (Gyllenhal, 1808) (Mroczkowski 1968).

**Material examined:** 77 specimens from Algeria, Morocco, Spain, Portugal and Tunisia.

**Distribution (corrected):** Italy; Sicily; Portugal; Spain; Morocco; Tunisia.



Figs. 39-46. *Telopes obtusus* (Gyllenhal in Schönherr, 1808): 39- habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 40- habitus of female, dorsal aspect; 41- antenna of male; 42- antenna of female; 43- abdomen; 44- male genitalia; 45- (var. *confusus*) habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 46- (var. *confusus*) male genitalia.

**Remarks.** Háva (2025a) mentioned this species from southern Europe; Armenia; Turkey; northern Africa; „Caucasus“; Iran; Iraq; Israel; the study of more mediterranean material is needed to define the distribution (see Háva 2025b). The occurrence in France is problematic, these are unconfirmed but published findings (Alonso 2014, pers comm.). The variety *confusus* slightly differs in the structure of male genitalia, but this difference is simply variability of the species. Specimens (♂♂) deposited in (NHRS) from locality Spain: Cadiz are slightly variable in the length of the terminal antennomere.

***Telopes escalerae* Mader, 1954**  
(Figs. 47-54)

*Telopes antennatus* Reitter, 1887: 54 (HN).

*Attagenus antennatus* Escalera, 1914: 137 (HN).

*Attagenus escalerae* Kocher, 1956: 25 (HN).

*Attagenus reitteri* Mroczkowski, 1968: 90 (as nomen novum for *antennatus* Reitter).

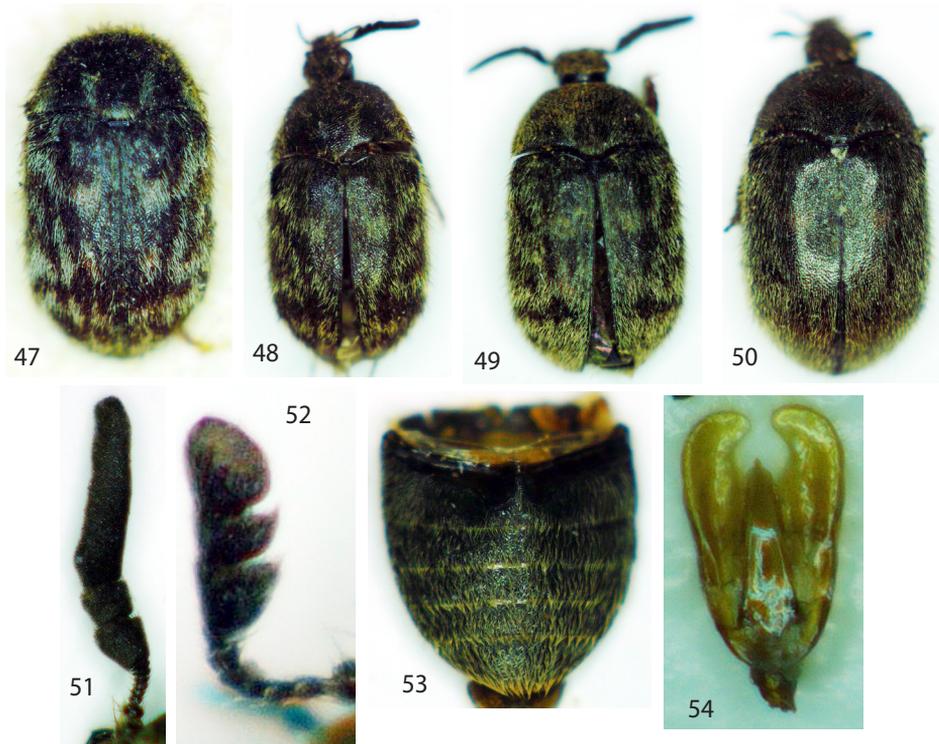
*Attagenus kocheri* Háva, 2003: 20 (as nomen novum for *escalerae* Kocher).

*Attagenus escalerae*: Háva, 2008a: 44.

**Material examined:** 85 specimens from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Portugal and Spain.

**Distribution:** Portugal; Spain; Algeria; Morocco; Tunisia (Háva 2025a).

**Remarks.** The synonymy for the species was published by (Háva 2003, 2008a).



Figs. 47-54. *Telopes escalerae* Mader, 1954: 47- paralectotype of *Attagenus antennatus* Escalera (JHAC), habitus, dorsal aspect; 48- paratype of *Telopes antennatus* Reitter (JHAC), habitus, dorsal aspect; 49- habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 50- habitus of female, dorsal aspect; 51- antenna of male; 52- antenna of female; 53- abdomen; 54- male genitalia.

***Telopes uniformis* Fairmaire in Fairmaire & Coquerel, 1860**  
(Figs. 55-60)

*Telopes uniformis* Fairmaire in Fairmaire & Coquerel, 1860: 169.

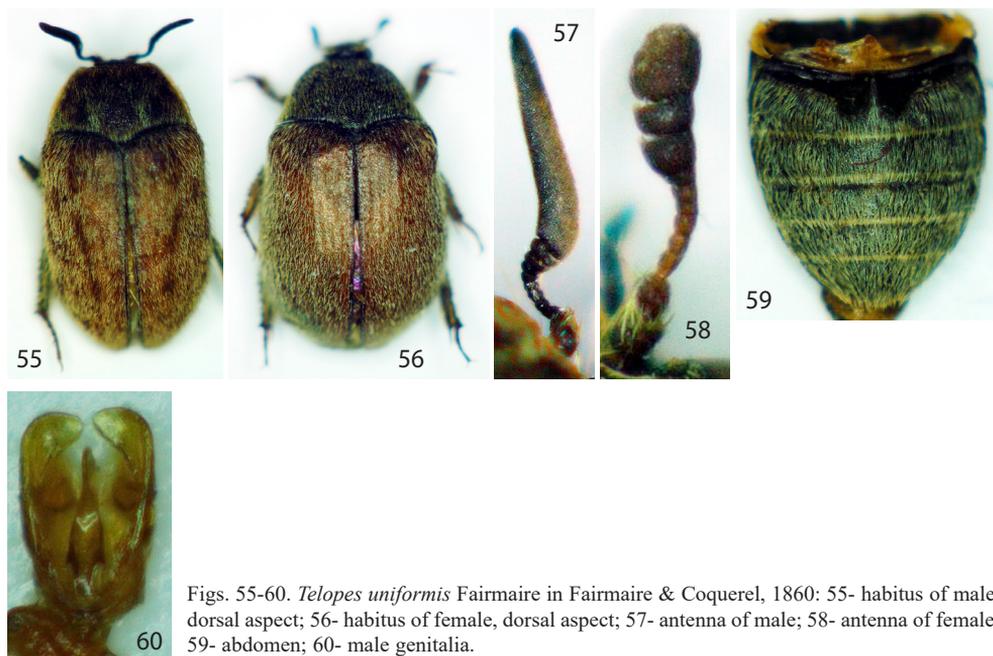
*Attagenus reyi* Desbrochers des Loges, 1898: 73 (NN).

*Attagenus antennatus* Escalera, 1914: 137 (part).

**Material examined:** 60 specimens from Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Slovakia, Sudan, Syria and Western Sahara.

**Distribution:** Sicilia; Slovakia (introduced); Algeria; Egypt; Libya; Morocco; Sudan; Tunisia; Western Sahara; Iraq; Syria (Háva 2008b, 2025a).

**Remarks.** The density of setation on the pronotum and elytra can vary between specimens, as can the colour of the setation, which may range from white to yellow.



Figs. 55-60. *Telopes uniformis* Fairmaire in Fairmaire & Coquerel, 1860: 55- habitus of male, dorsal aspect; 56- habitus of female, dorsal aspect; 57- antenna of male; 58- antenna of female; 59- abdomen; 60- male genitalia.

***Telopes robustus* (Pic, 1899)**  
(Figs. 61-64)

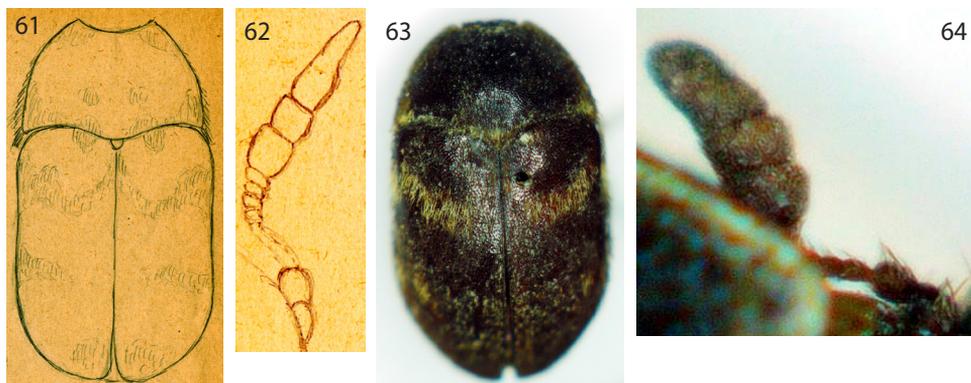
*Attagenus robustus* Pic, 1899: 253.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): „Jéricho“ / “TYPE“ / “*Attagenus robustus* n.sp“, (MNHN).

**Material examined:** “Palestine, Jericho, iv.1931, F.S. Bodenheimer“ / “*Attagenus auranticus*“ / “compared with holotype *Attagenus robustus*, Jiří Háva det. 2006“ / “TOPOTYPE“, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

**Distribution (corrected):** Egypt; Palestina; (Háva 2025a) erroneously mentioned it from Jordan.

**Remarks.** The holotype specimen in MNHN was studied and confirmed by V. Kalík, but not published. During my visit I did not find the holotype for further study, so here I present the original figures of the habitus and antennae of the holotype from V. Kalík's notes (Figs. 61-62).



Figs. 61-64. *Telopes robustus* (Pic, 1899): 61- habitus of male, dorsal aspect (orig. by V. Kalík 1952); 62- antenna of male (orig. by V. Kalík 1952); 63- habitus of female, dorsal aspect; 64- antenna of female.

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