

Supplement to the knowledge of species genus *Trichodesma* LeConte, 1861 from Afrotropical and Oriental Regions (Coleoptera: Ptinidae: Anobiinae)

Petr ZAHRADNÍK

Forestry and Game Management Research Institute,
Strnady 136, CZ-156 00 Praha 5-Zbraslav, Czech Republic
e-mail: zahradnik@vulhm.cz

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Abstract. Six new species from genus *Trichodesma* LeConte, 1861 are described, illustrated and compared with other species from this genus. There are two from Afrotropical Region - *T. africana* sp. nov. from Zambia and *T. geiseri* sp. nov. from South Africa, and four from Indomalayan Region - *T. andrewesi* sp. nov. and *T. burmensis* sp. nov., both from Burma, *T. laosensis* sp. nov. from Laos, and *T. philipsi* sp. nov. from Thailand. New information on the occurrence of four other previously described species from the Afrotropical region is also provided.

INTRODUCTION

Recently, the genus *Trichodesma* LeConte, 1861 has received considerable attention, leading to the description of many new species. The Afrotropical and Indomalayan Regions were treated by Zahradník & Háva (2024a, b) and the Palearctic Region by Zahradník (2015). The Nearctic and Neotropical Regions have not yet been treated in similar way, with the exception of Mexico (Schnepf 2023) and North America (Schnepf 2026). This genus has not yet been found in the Australian Region. New findings about this genus from the Old World are presented here.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The author has studied materials of all species and most types of the genus *Trichodesma*. Details are given in the above-mentioned articles (Zahradník & Háva 2024a, b; Zahradník 2025).

Photographs were made by an Olympus DP 72 digital camera on an Olympus SZX 16 stereobinocular microscope using the Quick Photo Camera 2.3 and Deep Focus 3.0 programs for modification of the pictures.

The new species described here provided with a red, printed label showing the following words: “Holotype” or “Paratype”; on the second white, printed label showing the following words: “*Trichodesma* / *species name* sp. n. / P. Zahradník det.”.

Abbreviations: BMNH - British Museum of Natural History, London, United Kingdom.

RESULTS

Descriptions of new species and new locality records for lesser-known species

Afrotropical region

Trichodesma africana sp. nov.

(Figs. 1a-d)

Type material. Holotype (♂): ZAMBIA, Muchinga Prov., Mutinondo Wilderness Area, 12°26'06" S, 031°17'30" E, 1460 m, 15.-17. xii. 2023, actinic light trap, G. László, L. Morgan & Volynkin A. lgt., (BMNH); (1 ♂): IVORY COAST, Tai Research Station (SRET), Tai NP, 05°50'00" N, 007°20'32" W, 174 m, 25.iii.-17. iv. 2017, MV light, Aristophanous A, Aristophanous M., Geiser M., Moretto P. lgt., (BMNH).

Description. Holotype (male). Elongate-elliptical, transversally slightly convex. Body length 7.5 mm, the greatest width 3.2 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 2.1. Body black with white pubescence. Antennae, palpi and legs lighter. Habitus see Figs. 1a (dorsal view) and 1b (lateral view).

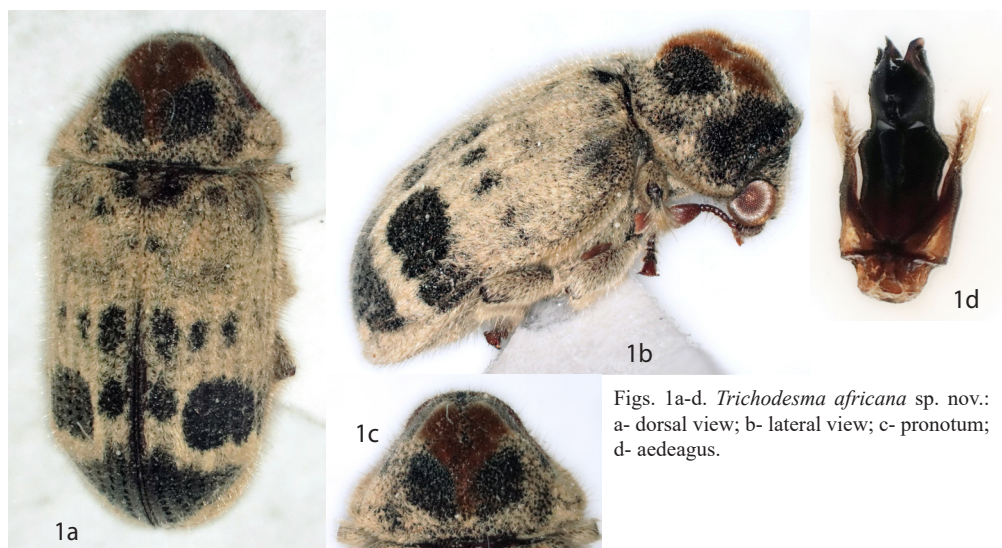
Head flat, anterior part densely covered with short recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, posterior part almost glabrous. Surface shining, granulated, diameter of granules 1.5-2.0 times smaller than distance between them. Eyes large, globular, with sparse long erect setae. Frons three times as wide as width of eye in dorsal view.

Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres, filiform, the last three antennomeres enlarged, probably including also missing of the 11th, antennomere, the 9th and 10th serrated. Antennomere I (scape) robust, 2.3 times longer than wide. Ratio length to wide of other antennomeres is following - II - 1.0; III - 1.9; IV - 1.25; V - 1.25; VI - 1.25; VII - 1.25; VIII - 1.25; IX - 1.4; X - 1.8. The ratio of length of antennomeres I to X is as following - 0.7 : 0.1 : 0.15 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.7 : 0.9. Similarly the width of individual antennomere I - X is as follow - 0.3 : 0.1 : 0.08 : 0.08 : 0.08 : 0.08 : 0.08 : 0.08 : 0.5 : 0.5. Antennomere I - VIII on the inner side with sparse long erect setae; the other antennomeres glabrous.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.5, the widest in the middle, sides more or less evenly curved (Fig. 1c). Centre of pronotum with flattened tubercle, with longitudinal furrow, on its side densely short recumbent yellowish-brown pubescence, in anterior part cordately expanded. On each side of pronotum three black glabrous shining spots, one in anterior part of pronotum, the second smaller next to it and the third, largest in posterior part. The remainder of the pronotum with densely short recumbent white pubescence. Except for glabrous black spots with short dense erect white setae. Glabrous parts of pronotum coarsely granulated, distance between granules the same as the diameter of their diameter.

Scutellum slightly longer than width, almost rounded. Surface with dense long semierect setae, inclined backwards.

Elytra oval, with almost indistinct humeri. Visible part of elytra shining, with deep coarse puncture with distinct edge and flat bottom, which almost touch, forming more or less striae, interstriae narrow, narrower than striae from punctures. Glabrous part of elytra are arranged in spots of various sizes - the first discontinuous and irregular spot is at base of elytra. In



Figs. 1a-d. *Trichodesma africana* sp. nov.: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- pronotum; d- aedeagus.

middle of elytra there is a band of five longitudinal small spots arranged in transverse row. In the posterior third there is small spot at suture which is followed by dominant large spot following previous small spot and reaching almost to edge of elytra. The last large spot, which connects on both elytra and reaches the sutura of elytra, is located in posterior part of elytra - apex of elytra is terminated by narrow band of dense adjacent short setae; the remainder of elytra is covered in same way (Fig. 1a). The pubescence part of elytra is covered with second type of pubescence, sparse, short, persistent distinct white setae.

Legs robust, femora strongly widened towards the ends, the same length as tibiae. Femora and tibiae covered by dense, recumbent short pubescence, and dense long erect setae. Tarsi robust, shorter than tibiae, all tarsomeres approximately the same length. Tarsal claws small without teeth.

The 1st abdominal sternite in middle with peak twice as wide as long, narrow, widening towards the lateral margin. The 2nd abdominal sternite twice as long as the 1st at its margin. The 3rd the same length as previous, the 4th abdominal sternite three times shorter than the 3rd. The 5th abdominal sternite the same length as the 3rd. Surface of abdominal sternites covered by dense short semierect pubescence, and with sparser long erect setae.

Aedeagus symmetrical. Median lobe thick, incised at the tip in the middle and with slight bulge in its middle. Parameres slender, short, reaching half the length of the median lobe, with dense long setae at the end (Fig. 1d).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Similar to *Trichodesma nigrofasciata* Español, 1966, different in design of pubescence on pronotum (see Fig. 1c and in Zahradník & Háva 2024a). The shape of the aedeagus is also different.

Name derivation. The name is derived from the continent where it occurs - Africa.

Trichodesma geiseri sp. nov.

(Figs. 2a-b)

Type material. Holotype (♀): [SOUTH AFRICA] Bonabay - without other data, (BMNH).

Description. Holotype (female). Elongate-elliptical, transversally slightly convex. Body length 12.0 mm, the greatest width 6.1 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.2. Body dark brown-black, with yellowish pubescence. Antennae, palpi and legs lighter. Habitus see Figs. 2a (dorsal view) and 2b (lateral view).

Head transversally slightly convex, with very dense short recumbent pubescence covering entire surface. Punctuation therefore invisible. Clypeus with shallow transverse depression, without pubescence. Eyes large, globular, with sparse and very short erect setae. Frons 2.7 times as wide as width of eye in dorsal view.

Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres, filiform, the last three antennomeres enlarged, the 9th and the 10th serrated, the last antennomere filiform. Antennomere I (scape) robust, twice as long as wide. Ratio length to wide of other antennomeres is following - II - 2.7; III - 2.0; IV - 2.0; V - 2.0; VI - 1.3; VII - 1.3; VIII - 1.3; IX - 1.4; X - 1.1; XI - missing. The ratio of length of antennomeres I to X is as following - 1.0 : 0.8 : 0.3 : 0.3 : 0.3 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 1.1 : 1.0. Similarly the width of individual antennomeres I-X is as follow - 0.5 : 0.3 : 0.15 : 0.15 : 0.15 : 0.15 : 0.15 : 0.8 : 0.9. Antennomeres I-VIII with sparse short erect setae, antennomeres IX and X with dense short recumbent pubescence with a few short, erect setae.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.6, the widest in the middle of pronotum. Centre of pronotum with small sharp tubercle, inclined backwards (Fig. 2c). Surface of pronotum with two types of setae. The first very dense short recumbent pubescence, covering almost entire surface of pronotum except small part in middle of pronotum before base. The second sparser, long, erect. Top of tubercle divided by deep furrow, pubescence brown, and before apex with two light brown round spots of thickened pubescence. The posterior part of pronotum in middle without pubescence, shining, coarsely granulated, distance between granules the same as their diameter.

Scutellum rectangular, 1.1 times longer than wide, with dense short semierect pubescence, inclined backward.

Elytra oval, with distinct humeri. Largest part of elytra covered by dense, short recumbent pubescence, obscuring surface, and with sparser, long, erect setae. Each elytron in middle with distinct spot from lateral margin to sutura, divided by narrow strip of pubescence before suture like the remainder of elytra. Visible part of elytra with large transversally elliptical punctures arranged in rows, punctures almost touching. Interstriae the same width as rows of punctures.

Legs robust, femora strongly widened towards apex, the same length as tibiae. Femora and tibiae covered by dense, recumbent, short pubescence, with dense, long, erect setae. Tarsi robust, shorter than tibiae, all tarsomere approximately the same length. Tarsal claws small without teeth.

The 1st abdominal sternite in middle with peak twice wider than long, narrow, widening towards the lateral margin. The 2nd abdominal sternite twice as long as the 1st at its margin. The 3rd the same length as previous, the 4th abdominal sternite three times shorter than the



Figs. 2a, b. *Trichodesma geiseri* sp. nov.: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view.

3rd. The 5th abdominal sternite the same length as the 3rd. Surface of abdominal sternites covered by dense, short, recumbent pubescence, and with sparser, long, erect setae. Visible small part (spot) without pubescence, shining, with large almost touching.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. From other *Trichodesma* species, this species differs by the very short and sparse setae on the eyes and different design of body pubescence.

Name derivation. Patronymic, dedicated to Michael F. Geiser, curator of the Coleoptera collection in The Natural History Museum, London.

Trichodesma lateritia Pic, 1903

Material examined: ZAMBIA, Lukulu River, Lavushi Manda N.P., S12°15'05", E30°53'43", 1285 m, 27.-29. xi.2012, light trap, 1 spec., Smith R. & Takano H. lgt., (BMNH).

Distribution. Widespread species in sub-Saharan Africa. New locality data from Zambia.

Trichodesma lackneri Zahradník et Háva, 2024

Material examined: ZAMBIA, Muchinga Prov., Mutinondo Wilderness Area, 12°26'06" S, 031°17'30" E, 1460 m, 15.-17.xii.2023, actinic light trap, 1 ♂, G. László, L. Morgan & Volynkin A. lgt., (BMNH).

Distribution. Species known only from Zambia. New locality data from Zambia.

Trichodesma murzini Zahradník et Háva, 2024

Material examined: ZAMBIA, Mayaukuvuku, Kafue NP., 14°54'55" S, 026°03'47" E, 1080 m, 21.-26.xi.2013, Edward's Trap, 3 ♂♂, Smith R., Takano H. & Oram lgt., (BMNH); ZAMBIA, Kabwe, Kasanka N.P., S12°32'28", E30°12'42", 1187 m, 30.xi.-1.xii. 2012, light trap, 3 spec., Smith R. & Takano H. lgt., (BMNH).

Distribution. Species known only from Namibia. New locality data from Zambia.

Trichodesma paralisae Zahradník et Háva, 2024

Material examined: ZAMBIA, Muchinga Prov., Mutinondo Wilderness Area, 12°26'06" S, 031°17'30" E, 1460 m, 15.-17.xii.2023, actinic light trap, 1 ♂, G. László, L. Morgan & Volynkin A. lgt., (BMNH).

Distribution. Species known only from the holotype from Zambia. Second find. New locality data from Zambia.

Variability. This individual differs from the holotype in slightly different patterning. The basal part of pronotum is also covered with white pubescence and end of elytra is also covered with white pubescence.

Oriental Region

Trichodesma andrewesi sp. nov.

(Figs. 3a-b)

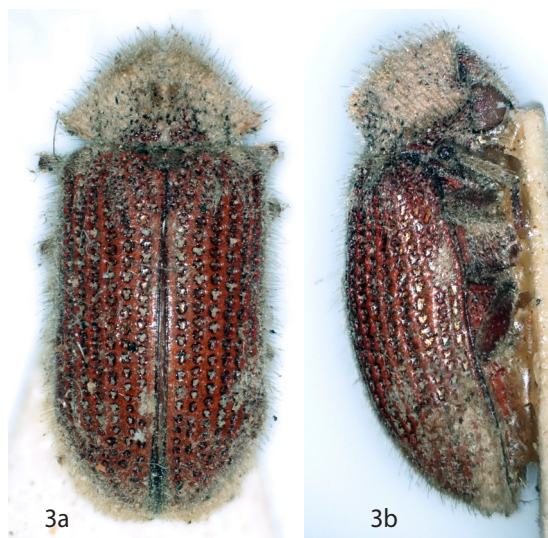
Type material. Holotype (♀): BURMA [MYANMAR], Tharrawaddy, Andrewes & Bequest lgt., (BMNH).

Description. Holotype (female). Elongate-elliptical, transversally slightly convex. Body length 5.0 mm, the greatest width 2.4. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.7. Body, antennae, palpi and legs brown. Habitus see Figs. 3a (dorsal view) and 3b (lateral view).

Head transversal slightly convex, shining, with sparse recumbent pubescence, and a few long, sparse, erect setae with two types of punctuation - the first very fine, dense, punctures almost touching, the second coarse, sparser, diameter of punctures the same as distance between them. Eyes large, globular with very sparse, long, erect setae. Frons 3.8 as width of eye in dorsal view.

Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres, filiform, the last three antennomeres enlarged, the 9th and 10th serrate. Antennomere I (scape) three times longer than wide. Ratio length to width of other antennomeres is as follows - II - 0.5, III - 3, IV - 1.0, V - 1.0, VI - 1.0, VII - 1.0, VIII - 2.0. IX - 1.2, X - 2.2, XI - 5.0. The ratio of length of antennomere I to XI is as following - 1.0 : 0.5 : 0.3 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.2 : 1.1 : 1.3 : 2.0. Similarly the width of individual antennomere I - XI is as follows - 1.0 : 0.7 : 0.3 : 0.3 : 0.3 : 0.3 : 0.3 : 0.3 : 3.0 : 2.0 : 1.3. Antennomeres I - VIII on the inner side with sparse long erect setae, antennomeres IX - XI glabrous.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7, widest at middle. Lateral margin round, without teeth. Centre of the pronotum with small rounded tubercle, inclined slightly



Figs. 3a-c. *Trichodesma andrewesi* sp. nov.: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view.

backwards. Surface of pronotum with two types of pubescence - the first very dense, short, recumbent, almost covering surface of pronotum, the second sparser than previous, long, erect; entire surface covered by whitish pubescence. Visible punctuation consist of coarse punctures, their diameter the same as distance between them.

Scutellum small, transverse trapezoidal, broadest at the base of pronotum shining, finely punctuated, with a few coarse granules, with sparse, semierect or erect setae.

Elytra parallel, without distinct humeri and without any pubescent spots. Surface shining, with regular rows of rounded, coarse punctures, distance between them half their diameter. Pubescence sparse, long, erect or semierect, slightly thickened apically and partially covering apex of elytra.

Legs robust with dense, long, erect setae. All tarsomere similar length and width. Tarsal claws small.

The 1st abdominal sternite in middle with peak as long as width of lateral margin of this sternite. The 2nd longest, 1.2 times longer, the 3rd 1.2 times shorter than previous. The 4th twice as short as the 3rd. The 5th the same length as 2nd. Surface with dense, medium length, semi-erect pubescence, inclined backward.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from most other species of the genus *Trichodesma* from the Indomalayan Region by the absence of a pattern of variegated setae on elytra, which are more or less entirely brown. It differs from the similar species *T. klarae* Zahradník et Háva, 2024 by the entire scutellum being whitish setae.

Name derivation. Patronymic, dedicated to Herbert Edward Andrewes, a prominent entomologist of the late 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, who focused

primarily on the beetles of Southeast Asia.

***Trichodesma burmensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4a-b)

Type material. Holotype (♀): BURMA [MYANMAR], Tharrawaddy, Andrewes & Bequest lgt., (BMNH).

Description. Holotype (female). Elongate-elliptical, transversally slightly convex. Body length 8.3 mm, the greatest width 4.1 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.7. Body and legs dark brown, almost entire surface covered by yellowish pubescence. Antennae and palpi rusty brown. Habitus see Figs. 4a (dorsal view) and 4b (lateral view).

Head flat, densely covered with short recumbent yellowish pubescence, surface invisible. Clypeus with small transverse depression. Eyes large, globular with sparse, long, erect black setae. Frons twice as wide as width of eye in dorsal view.

Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres, filiform, the last three antennomeres enlarged, the 9th and 10th serrated. Antennomere I (scape) robust, 1.8 times longer than wide. Ratio length to width of other antennomeres is as follows - II - 2.7; III - 3.5; IV - 1.0; V - 0.8; VI - 0.5; VII - 1.0; VII - 1.0; IX - 1.2; X - 1.9; XI - 4.2. The ratio of length of antennomere I to XI is as follows - I - 1.1; II - 0.8; III - 0.7; IV - 0.2; V - 0.15; VI - 0.1; VII - 1.0; VIII - 0.2; IX 1.2; X - 1.7; XI - 2.1. Similarly the width of individual antennomeres I - X is as follows - 0.9 : 0.3 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.9 : 0.9 : 0.5. All antennomeres with sparse, long, erect setae, scapus covered by dense, recumbent, short pubescence.

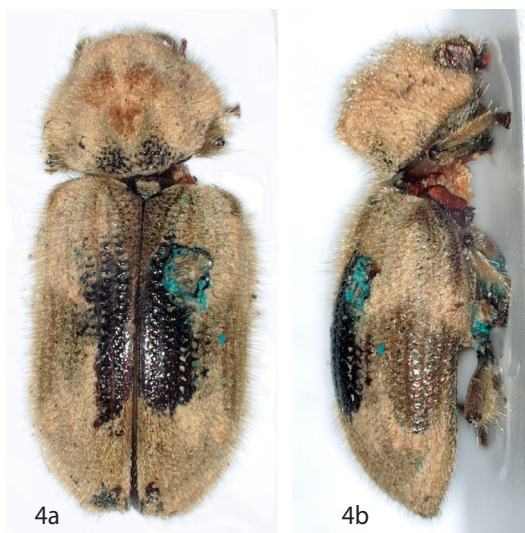
Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.6, widest in the middle, sides more or less evenly curved, before slightly emarginate base. Centre of pronotum with sharp tubercle, inclined backwards. Surface of pronotum with two types of setae - the first dense, short, recumbent, covering almost entire pronotum, the second dense, long, erect. Anterior visible part of pronotum densely and coarsely granulated, distance between granules the same as diameter of granules.

Scutellum rectangular, 1.1 times longer than wide, with dense, short, recumbent pubescence, inclined backward.

Elytra oval with distinct humeri. Elytra covered by very dense, recumbent, short pubescence, surface invisible. The second pubescence thinner, with long erect setae. Lateral margin parallel. Each elytron in middle with hint of spots, formed by sparser and darker tufting, extending from lateral margin almost to suture.

Legs robust, femora strongly widened towards the ends, the same length as tibiae. Femora and tibiae covered by dense, recumbent, short pubescence, with dense, long, erect setae. Tarsi robust, shorter than tibiae, all tarsomeres approximately the same length. Tarsal claws small without teeth.

The 1st abdominal sternite in middle with peak twice wider as long, narrow, widening towards the lateral margin. The 2nd abdominal sternite twice as long as the 1st at its margin. The 3rd the same length as previous, the 4th abdominal sternite three times shorter than the 3rd. The 5th abdominal sternite the same length as the 3rd. Surface of abdominal sternites covered by dense, short, semi-erect pubescence, and with sparser, long, erect setae.



Figs. 4a, b. *Trichodesma burmensis* sp. nov.: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from other yellowish pubescent species from the Oriental Region - *T. chumphonica* Zahradník et Háva, 2024 from Thailand; *T. meghalayaensis* Zahradník et Háva, 2024 from India (Northern Territory - Meghalaya); *T. thailandica* Zahradník et Háva, 2024 from Thailand, and *T. tryznai* Zahradník et Háva, 2024 from India (Northern Territory - Assam). All these species have more or less distinct dark spots on the elytra and also on the scutellum. *Trichodesma burmensis* sp. nov. is more or less uniformly yellowish.

Name derivation. The name is derived from the country where it occurs - Burma.

***Trichodesma laosensis* sp. nov.**

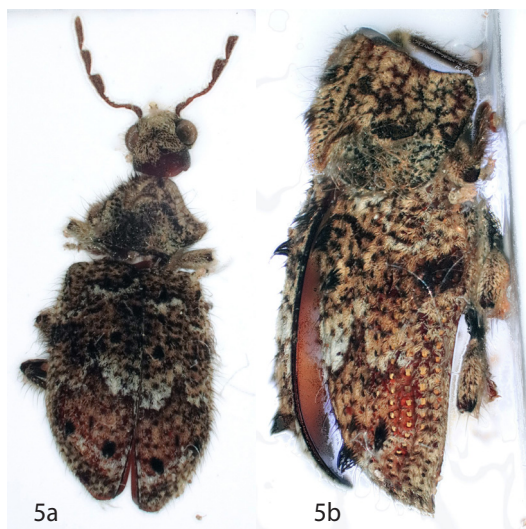
(Figs. 5a-b)

Type material. Holotype (♀): LAOS NE, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan (Mt.), N20°12', E104°01', 1300-1900 m, 11.iv.-15.v.2012, C. Holzschuh lgt., (BMNH).

Description. Holotype (female). Elongate-elliptical, transversally slightly convex. Body length 4.2 mm, the greatest width 2.6 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 1.4 mm. Body, antennae, palpi and legs brown. Habitus see Figs. 5a (dorsal view) and 5b (elytra and pronotum - lateral view).

Head slightly transversally convex, surface covered by very dense, short, recumbent pubescence, obscuring surface; lateral margin with sparse, long, erect setae. Eyes relatively small, slightly convex, with sparse long erect setae. Frons 4.5 times as wide as width of eyes from dorsal view.

Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres, filiform, the last three antennomeres enlarged,



Figs. 5a, b. *Trichodesma laosensis* sp. nov.: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view of elytra and pronotum.

the 9th and 10th slightly serrated. Antennomere I (scape) robust two times longer than wide. Ratio length to width of other antennomeres is as follows - II - 4.5; III - 7; IV - 2; V - 1; VI - 1; VII - 0.7; VIII - 1; IX - 2.5; X - 2.4; XI - 7.3. The ratio length of antennomere I to XI is as follows - 2.0 : 0.2 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.15 : 0.1 : 0.6 : 0.8 : 0.3. Similarly the width of individual antennomeres I-XI is as follows - 0.9 : 0.3 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.9 : 0.9 : 0.5. Antennomeres I-VIII on the inner side with very sparse, long, erect setae.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7, widest at the first third, tapering backwards. Centre of pronotum with sharp tubercle inclined backwards. Surface of pronotum with dense, short, recumbent pubescence covering entire pronotum and with sparse, long, erect setae, especially on sides of pronotum. Part of pronotum visible without pubescence granulated, diameter of granules the same as the distance between them.

Scutellum triangular as wide as long.

Elytra oval, with slightly distinct humeri. Surface of elytra with two types of pubescence. The first very dense, short, yellowish-white recumbent, irregularly arranged, with hint of two transverse stripes from white pubescence. The second, sparse, long, erect black setae, especially on lateral margin. Visible part of elytra granulated, diameter of granules the same as distance between them. Posterior part of elytra with large punctures, arranged as granules. Each elytron with three small, dense, black clusters of erect setae. The first is in the first third of the elytron in the middle, the other two are at the posterior part of elytron - one at the suture, the other near the lateral margin.

Legs robust, femora strongly widened towards the ends, the same length as tibiae. Femora and tibiae covered by dense, recumbent, short pubescence, with dense, long, erect setae. Tarsi robust, shorter than tibiae, all tarsomeres approximately the same length. Tarsal claws small without teeth.

The 1st abdominal sternite in middle with peak twice wider as long, narrow, widening towards the lateral margin. The 2nd abdominal sternite twice as long as the 1st at its margin. The 3rd the same length as previous, the 4th abdominal sternite three times shorter than the

3rd. The 5th abdominal sternite the same length as the 3rd. Surface of abdominal sternites covered by dense, short, recumbent semierect pubescence, and with sparser, long, erect setae. **Male.** Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from most other species of this genus by the presence of distinct clusters of black setae in distinct clusters (see Fig. 5). Similarly arranged setae are also found in *T. pici* Zahradník et Háva, 2024 and *T. timorensis* Zahradník, 2020. The pattern on elytra is also different (see Zahradník et Háva, 2024 and Zahradník, 2020).

Name derivation. Derived from name of country of its distribution - Laos.

***Trichodesma philipsi* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 6a-c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): THAILAND [SIAM], Bowring, 63.17*, without other data, (BMNH).

Description. Holotype (male). Elongate-elliptical, transversally slightly convex. Body length 5.2 mm, the greatest width of 1.6. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 1.5. Body including antennae, palpi and legs brown, covered densely with short, recumbent white pubescence. Habitus see Figs. 6a (dorsal view) and 6b (lateral view).

Head slightly convex, in middle with shallow furrow. Clypeus with shallow transverse depression. Surface covered densely with short, recumbent white pubescence, inherent surface invisible. Edges of head with sparse, long, erect white setae. Eyes large globular, with sparse, erect white setae. Frons 3.3 times as wide as width of eye in dorsal view.

Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres (the last missing), filiform, the last three antennomeres enlarged, the 9th and the 10th serrated. Antennomere I (scape) robust 2.5 times longer than wide. Ratio length to width of other antennomeres is as follows - II - 0.7; III - 1.0; IV - 2; V - 1; VI - 1; VII - 0.7; VIII - 1; IX - 0.7; X - 0.9. The ratio length of antennomere I to X is as following - 2.0 : 0.2 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.5 : 0.6. Similarly the width of individual antennomeres I - X is as follows - 0.8 : 0.3 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.1 : 0.7 : 0.7. All dimensions and proportions of antennomeres are subject to certain error, because the left antenna is partially hidden (the right one is not visible at all) and there is a risk of destruction of holotype. All antennomeres almost glabrous.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.5, widest before posterior margin. Centre of pronotum with rounded tubercle, inclined backwards. Almost entire surface of pronotum with two types of pubescence. The first very dense, short, recumbent, the second sparser, long, erect. Posterior part of pronotum in middle partly visible, punctuation sparser, with large granules almost touching.

Scutellum square with two types of pubescence. The first very dense, short, recumbent, the second sparser, long, erect.

Elytra long oval, with almost indistinct humeri. Visible part of surface shining, with large transverse rectangular punctures, almost touching, arranged in rows. Interstriae twice as narrow as width of rows of punctures. Almost entire surface of elytra with two types of



Figs. 6a-c. *Trichodesma philipsi* sp. nov.: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- aedeagus.

pubescence. The first very dense, short, recumbent covering surface of elytra, the second sparser, long, erect setae. Each elytron between the first and the third part with longitudinal areas with sparser pubescence, surface is visible, going from lateral margin almost to suture.

Legs robust, femora strongly widened towards the ends, the same length as tibiae. Femora and tibiae covered by dense, recumbent, short pubescence, on exterior margin with sparser, long erect setae. Tarsi slim, shorter than tibiae, all tarsomeres approximately the same length. Tarsal claws small, without teeth.

The 1st abdominal sternite in middle with peak 1.2 times longer than wide, narrow, widening towards the lateral margin. The 2nd abdominal sternite twice as long as the 1st at its margin. The 3rd and the 4th abdominal sternite the same length as the 2nd. The 5th abdominal sternite invisible. Surface of abdominal sternites shining, partly covered by dense, short, recumbent pubescence, and with sparser, long erect setae. Visible part without pubescence is made up of small clusters of punctures, arranged in groups of 2-3 punctures, which almost touch each other.

Aedeagus symmetrical. Median lobe robust, rounded at the tip. Parameres slender, as long as median lobe, with dense long setae at the end. (Fig. 6d).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from other species from the Indomalayan Region by the pattern on the elytra and especially in the shape of aedeagus.

Name derivation. Patronymic, dedicated to T. Keith Philips (USA) well-known specialist of

the family Ptinidae - subfamilies Gibbinae and Ptininae.

NOTE. Five other specimens from the BMNH collections from the late 19th century are still unidentifiable, but will be further investigated.

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