Description of *Thaumaglossa demeyeri* sp. n. from Congo and Equatorial Guinea

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Thaumaglossa demeyeri sp. n. is described, illustrated and compared with a very similar species *T. holubi* Háva et Kadej, 2006.

Key words: Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Thaumaglossa*, taxonomy, new species, Afrotropical region.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867 contains 50 species worldwide; 15 species are known from the Afrotropical region (Háva 2003, 2009). The present study is based on examination of specimens from collections of Musée Royal de l'Afrique central, Tervuren, Belgium.

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:

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.

pronotal width (PW) - maximum linear transverse distance.

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

elytral width (EW) - maximum linear transverse distance.

Acronyms:

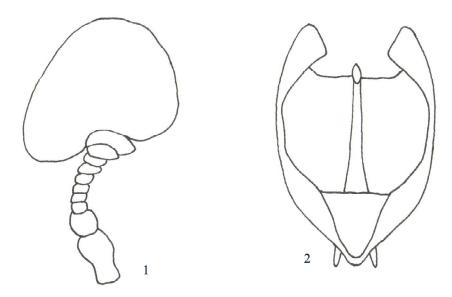
MRAC Musée Royal de l'Afrique central, Tervuren, Belgium;

JHAC author's collection.

Specimens of the species described here are provided with a red, printed label with texts as follows: "HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE, respectively] *Thaumaglossa demeyeri* sp. n. Jiří Háva det. 2005".

DESCRIPTION

Thaumaglossa demeyeri sp. n. (Figs 1-2)



Figs 1-2. Thaumaglossa demeyeri sp. n.: 1- male antenna; 2- aedeagus.

Thaumaglossa rufescens: Háva, 2003b: 210.

Type material. Holotype (male) labelled: "Congo Elisabethville, 1957-1958, Ch. Seydel lgt.", (MRAC). Paratypes: (1 male): "Congo, Lulua, Sandoa, x.1930, G. F. Overlaet lgt." (JHAC); (1 female): "Guinea Equatorial, Bokote, R. P. Hulstaert lgt.", (MRAC); (1 male): "Lualaba, Ruwe, i-iii.1960, (á la lumiere), Dr. V. Allard", (JHAC).

Description. Male holotype: Body measurements (mm): TL 1.67 PL 0.40 PW 0.85 EL 1.32 EW 0.97. Strongly convex, oval, widest at humeri, orangebrown on dorsal surface; antennae and legs brown; ventral surfaces orange-brown; pubescence yellow on dorsal surface, yellow on ventral surfaces; subrect on dorsal surfaces, subrecumbent on ventral surfaces.

Head in width closely approximating length of pronotum; punctures of frons and clypeus round, shallow, about two and one-half times as large as facets of eye, nearly contiguous, becoming somewhat smaller and less dense on vertex; antennae 11-segmented, funicle sparsely clothed with fine setae, eleventh segment densely

clothed with fine, erect yellow pubescence about equal in length to sixth antennal segment (fig. 1). Pronotum dark brown, with punctures of disc simple, equal in size to facets of eye, separated by one to three diameters, becoming larger and nearly contiguous toward sides, surface between them smooth and shining; pronotum covered by yellow pubescence. Elytra with punctures of disc twice as large as facets of eye, covered by yellow pubescence. Prosternum deeply, coarsely and confluently punctate on disc, without impunctate median line, becoming granulate-punctate on sides. Antennal fossae occupying entire hypomeron; fossae completely open (without margins) medially. Mesosternal disc with punctuation similar to that of prosternal disc. Abdomial sternites 2-5 with long, yellow pubescence. Male genitalia as in Fig. 2.

Female. External characters corresponding to those in male except for the form of antennal club; terminal segment small and semicircular.

Differential dignosis. The new species is visually very similar to *T. holubi* Háva et Kadej, 2006, but differs from it by the unicolorous elytra (without fasciae; the elytron of *T. holubi* is with a

transverse orange fascia), shape of terminal antennal club and male genitalia; from other Afrotropical species it differs by the colour of dorsal surfaces, shapes of antennae and male genitalia.

Remarks. The new species was erroneously cited by Háva (2003b) as *T. rufescens* Pic. The species *T. rufescens* Pic is transferred to the new genus as *Volvicornis rufescens* (Pic, 1927) and differs from the new species described here by the colour, male antennae and genitalia.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to my friend Dr. Marc de Meyer (MRAC).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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