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Two new *Phradonoma* species (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae) from Cameroon

Jiří Háva & Andreas Herrmann

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Two new species *Phradonoma cornelli* sp. n. and *P. angelusi* sp. n. both from Cameroon are described, illustrated and compared with related species.

Key words: Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Phradonoma*, taxonomy, new species, Cameroon.

Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Ryznerova 37, CZ-252 62 Únětice u Prahy, Praha-západ, Czech Republic; e.mail: jh.dermestidae@volny.cz

Andreas Herrmann, Bremervörder Straße 123, D - 21682 Stade, Germany; e-mail: herrmann@coleopterologie.de

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Phradonoma* Jacquelin du Val, 1859 contains 40 species distributed in Palaearctic and Afrotropical region (Mroczkowski 1968, Háva 2003, 2009, Háva & Kadej 2006a, 2006b). The genus is divided into four species groups; in the present paper the authors describe two new species belonging to the "*P. nobile* species group". The new species were collected in Cameroon recently.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Acronyms:
AHEC Private collection Andreas Herrmann, Stade, Germany;
JHAC Private Entomological Laboratory and Collection, Jiří Háva, Prague-west, Czech Republic.

Because size of the beetles or of their body parts can be useful in species recognition, following measurements were made:
Length linear distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra.
Width maximum linear transverse distance.
Specimens of the presently described species are provided with a red, printed label with text as follows: „HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE, respectively] *name of taxon* sp. n. Jiří Háva & Andreas Herrmann det. 2008".

Description

***Phradonoma angelusi* sp. n.**
(Figs 1-3)

Type material. Holotype (male): Cameroon, West Prov., Bafoussam, under bark and at light, 20-22.ix.2007, C. DingaDinga, (AHEC). Paratype (1 female): the same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Description of holotype. Male. Body black, broad oval, (Fig. 1). Length of body 2.8 mm, width of body 1.9 mm. Head coarsely punctuate, with a few short and bended brown hairs, maxillary palpi darkish brown, eyes large with very small microsetae, antennae 11- segmented with a 3-segmented club. The first segment of the antennae is brown, the club very darkish brown to black and all other segments are yellow (Fig. 2). Forehead with ocellus. Pronotum entirely black, shiny, sparsely and coarsely punctate, with strong dark and slightly erected hairs, the hind edges more or less spacious covered with white hairs, a very few white hairs are intermixed also in the middle of the posterior margin. Lateral margins are not visible from above. Scutellum small, black and triangular, without hairs or puncture. Elytrae black, sparsely and coarsely punctate. As the pronotum they are shiny and sparsely covered by slightly erected, strong dark hairs. On each elytra twelve small distinct margins of white hairs build three or four very blurred fasciae and an apical spot. The underside of the specimen is coarsely and (especially the visible sternits) more densely punctate than the elytrae and pronotum, covered with finer, straight and procumbent brown hairs. Tibiae and tarsae are reddish brown, the femurs darkened and sparsely covered with fine brown hairs. Male genitalia (Fig. 3).

Female. Externally quite similar to male, but body somewhat more narrow. The antenna is a little bit shorter with a slightly smaller club as in male. Length of body 2.8 mm, width of body 1.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species belonged to the "*P. nobile* species group" defined by Háva (2006); species visualy similar to *P. albonotatum* (Pic, 1927) and *P. borowieci* Háva & Kadej, 2006b, but differs from them by the colour on the elyra and pronotum, forms of male and female antennae and structure of male genitalia; from other known species belonged to the species group differts by the form of antennae and structure of male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to Mr. Killyiana Angelus from Tanzania, who supplies much and most interesting dermestid material to the authors.

1 **2** **3**

Figs 1-3. *Phradonoma angelusi* n. sp., holotype: 1- habitus; 2- antenna of male; 3- aedeagus.

***Phradonoma cornelli* sp. n.**
(Figs 4-6)

Type material. Holotype (male): Cameroon, West Prov., Bafoussam, under bark and at light, 20-22.ix.2007, C. DingaDinga, (AHEC). Paratypes (9 spec.): the same data as holotype, (4 in AHEC, 5 in JHAC).

Description of holotype. Male. Body dark brown to black, longish oval, (Fig. 4). Length of body 2.5 mm, width of body 1.5 mm. Head coarsely punctuate, with long more or less decumbent light brown hairs, maxillary palpi darkish brown, eyes large with microsetae, antennae 11- segmented with a 3- segmented club. The first segment of the antennae is brown, the club very darkish brown to black and all other segments are yellow (Fig. 5). Forehead with ocellus. Pronotum entirely black, shiny, sparsely and not very coarsely punctate, with strong dark and slightly erected hairs, white and light brown hairs are intermixed, their concentration increases towards the lateral margins and hind edges. Lateral margins are not visible from above. Scutellum small, black and triangular, without hairs or puncture. Elytrae dark brown, the anterior part black, sparsely and coarsely punctate. They are sparsely covered by slightly erected dark hairs. Several diffuse margins of light brown and (mainly) white hairs build three or four very blurred fasciae and an apical spot. The underside of the specimen is coarsely and (especially the visible sternits) more densely punctate than the elytrae and pronotum, covered with straight and procumbent brown hairs. Tibiae and tarsae are reddish brown, the femurs anteriorly darkened and sparsely covered with fine brown hairs. Male genitalia (Fig. 6).

Female. Externally very similar to male, but the antenna is a little bit shorter with a slightly smaller club.

Variability. Length of body 2.1 - 2.6 mm, width of body 1.3 - 1.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species belonged to the "*P. nobile* species group" defined by Háva (2006); species visualy similar to *P. albonotatum* (Pic, 1927) and *P. borowieci*

4 **5** **6**

Figs 4-6. *Phradonoma cornelli* n. sp., holotype: 4- habitus; 5- antenna of male; 6- aedeagus.

Háva & Kadej, 2006b, but differs from them by the colour on the elyra and pronotum, forms of male and female antennae and structure of male genitalia; from other known species belonged to the species group differts by the form of antennae and structure of male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to the coleopterist Dr. James Cornell (Mecklenburg, USA).

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