Attagenus jendeki sp. n. (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attagenini) from Kenya

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Attagenus jendeki sp. n. from Kenya is described, illustrated and compared with similar species A. luteofasciatus Pic, 1937 and A. atripennis Pic, 1938.

Key words: Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Attagenini, Attagenus, taxonomy, new species, Kenya.

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INTRODUCTION

The dermestid genus Attagenus Latreille, 1802 contains about 180 species and subspecies worldwide (Háva 2003, 2008), but only 12 species are listed from Kenya. In the material studied recently I have found specimens representing new species and its detailed description is given below.

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.

Specimens of the species described here are provided with a red, printed label with text as follows: „HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE, respectively] Attagenus jendeki sp. n. Jiří Háva det. 2007”.

DESCRIPTION

Attagenus jendeki sp. n.
(Figs 1-4)

Type material. Holotype (male): „Kenya, Naivasha Lake-Elsamere, 0°49´S 36°20´E,
16.iv.2006, E. Jendek lgt." Paratypes (2 females): the same data as holotype. Type material deposited in the collection of Jiří Háva.

**Description.** Male. Body measurements (mm): TL 3.85 PL 0.97 PW 1.85 EL 3.05 EW 2.11; cuticle black on dorsal and ventral surfaces; generally large and elongate (Fig. 1). Head finely punctate with long grey pubescence. Palpi entirely brown; pubescence on mentum denser. Ocellus on front present. Antennae 11-segmented, antennal club 3-segmented (Fig. 2), segments I-VIII brown, IX-XI black. Pronotum finely punctate like head with long black pubescence on the disc and long grey-
yellow pubescence on posterior parts; black disc with very small three very bad illdefined patterns with grey-yellow pubescence. Scutellum triangular finely punctatum as pronotum, with short grey-yellow pubescence. Elytra finely punctate; cuticle black, each elytron with one, transverse orange-reddish band, one transverse band divided into two spots and apical spot covered by long grey-yellow pubescence; other parts with long black pubescence. Legs brown with yellow pubescence; tibiae with short brown thorns. Prosternal processes short and broad. Mesosternum and metasternum with short grey-yellow pubescence. Abdominal sternites with long grey-yellow pubescence. Male genitalia (Fig. 4).

Female externally similar to male, differes by the form of antennae (Fig. 3).


Differential diagnosis. The new species visually very similar to species A. luteofasciatus Pic, 1937: 4, known from Tanzania, and to A. atripennis Pic, 1938: 9, known from Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Ethiopia, but differs from them by the following characters; from other known afrotropical species differs by the characteristics coloration of pronotum and antennal structure and male genitalia.

1(4) Pronotum with bicolorous pubescence; discally black, yellow or grey-yellow pubescence laterally

2(3) Elytra without fasciae; legs: femora and tibiae black; antennal segments I and IV-XI black

3(2) Each elytron with one, transverse orange-reddish band, one transverse band divided into two spots and apical spot; legs: entirely brown; antennal segments I-VIII brown, IX-XI black

4(1) Pronotum with entirely yellow pubescence; elytra without fasciae

A. atripennis Pic, 1938

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to the my friend and collector of the new species Eduard Jendek (Slovakia).

REFERENCES


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