

DESCRIPTION OF *SODALIATOMA KONVICKAI* GEN. ET SP. NOV. (COLEOPTERA: DERMESTIDAE: MEGATOMINAE) FROM PERU

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Abstract: *Sodaliatoma konvickai* gen. nov. et sp. nov. is described, illustrated, keyed and compared with genera belonging to the subfamily Megatominae, tribe Megatomini distributed in the same Neotropical Region.

Key words: Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Megatominae, *Sodaliatoma*, taxonomy, new genus, new species, key, Peru, Neotropical Region.

Descripción de *Sodaliatoma konvickai* gen. et sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae) de Perú

Resumen: Se describe, ilustra y diagnostica *Sodaliatoma konvickai* gen. nov., sp. nov., que es comparado con géneros próximos de la subfamilia Megatominae, tribu Megatomini, distribuidos en la misma región Neotropical.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Megatominae, *Sodaliatoma*, taxonomía, género nuevo, especie nueva, clave, Perú, región Neotropical.

Taxonomy / Taxonomía: *Sodaliatoma* gen. nov., *Sodaliatoma konvickai* sp. nov.

Introduction

The family Dermestidae (Coleoptera) currently contains 1440 species and subspecies worldwide (Háva & Solervicens, 2012). The subfamily Megatominae includes 27 genera worldwide, seven genera being known from the Neotropical Region (Beal, 1959, 2003; Háva 2003, 2004; Mroczkowski, 1968). In the present article, a new genus recently collected by a Czech Entomologist in Peru is described.

Material and methods

Therefore, the following measurements were made:

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

(PL): pronotal length - maximum length measured from anterior margin to posterior margin.

(PW): pronotal width maximum linear transverse distance.

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

Abbreviation: JHAC- Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-west, Czech Republic.

Results

Subfamily Megatominae

Tribe Megatomini

Genus *Sodaliatoma* gen. nov.

TYPE SPECIES: *Sodaliatoma konvickai* sp. nov., by monotypy.

DESCRIPTION. Body length 2.8 mm; brown with white-grey and brown setation on dorsal and ventral surfaces (Fig. 1). Antennae consisting of 11 antennomeres, antennal club formed by three antennomeres (Fig. 2). Antennal cavity completely closed (Fig. 3). First visible abdominal ventrite with short, distinct oblique discal striae (Fig. 5).

Male unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The new genus differs by the characters mentioned in the following key (Table I) to Neotropical genera belonging to the subfamily Megatominae. A similar Holarctic genus *Megatoma* Herbst, 1792 differs by open antennal fossae.

ETYMOLOGY. The generic name is derived from the Latin word *sodālis* (= friend) and ending of the genus name *Megatoma* (- *toma*). Feminine gender.

Sodaliatoma konvickai sp. nov.

Fig 1-5.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (♀) labelled: "Perú, Cuzco [13°31'15.09"S 71°58'45.75"W], 2.10.2010, lgt. O. Konvicka". Holotype deposited in JHAC.

DESCRIPTION. Habitus: Fig. 1. Body parallel, long TL 2.8 EW 1.4 (in mm). Dorsal integument with head and pronotum dark brown and elytra light brown. Ventral integument with thorax, abdomen and antennae brown, legs light brown.

Head with median ocellus. Pubescence of head light brown with intermixed white-grey setation. Labial palpi dark brown. Eyes large with brown microsetation. Antenna consisting of 11 antennomeres, covered with brown hairs; antennal club formed by three antennomeres (Fig. 2). Antennal segments I-VI brown, VII-XI brownish-black.

Pronotum dark brown, discally finely punctate, near anterior angles and posteriorly coarsely punctate, lateral parts slightly dentate. Covered by white-grey pubescence with brown pubescence discally and with three isolated visible circular spots of brown setation (Fig. 1). Antennal cavity completely closed (Fig. 3). Maximal length of antennal cavity 0.4 mm, maximal breadth 0.2 mm.

Table I. Key of Neotropical genera belonging to the subfamily Megatominae

- 1(4) Antennal cavity completely open
 2(3) Metasternal transverse striae at anterior margin absent; antennae with 10-11 antennomeres; body oval (Nearctic, Neotropical).....
 *Caccoleptus* Sharp, 1902
 A(D) Elytral cuticle unicolorous, antennae with 10 antennomeres:
 B(C) Antennae not pectinate..... *Caccoleptus* s. str.
 C(B) Antennae pectinate..... *Pecticaccoleptus* Háva, 2004
 D(A) Elytral cuticle bi- or tricolorous, antennae with 11 antennomeres..... *Bicaccoleptus* Háva, 2004
 3(2) Metasternal transverse striae at anterior margin present; body elongate (Cosmopolitan)..... *Reesa* Beal, 1967
 4(1) Antennal cavity at least partly closed:
 5(6) Antennal cavity partly enclosed; male and female antennal club with 5-8 antennomeres (Cosmopolitan)
 *Trogoderma* Dejean, 1821
 6(5) Antennal cavity completely closed:
 7(12) Antennal club with 3 antennomeres:
 8(9) Body parallel; antennal club not compact (Fig. 2) (Neotropical)..... *Sodaliatoma* **gen. nov.**
 9(8) Body oval or suboval:
 10(11) Antennal club compact, elongate or oval (Nearctic, Neotropical)..... *Cryptorhopalum* Guérin-Méneville, 1838
 11(10) Antennal terminal antennomere of male very big and flat (oval or triangular), that of female small, circular (Cosmopolitan)..... *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher, 1867
 12(7) Antennal club with 2 antennomeres:
 13(14) body parallel or parallel-oval; terminal antennal antennomere oval, thick (Neotropical)..... *Hemirhopalum* Sharp, 1902
 14(13) body oval; terminal antennal antennomere of male oval, big, flat and slightly vaulted, that of female small circular (Cosmopolitan)..... *Orphinus* Motschulsky, 1858

Scutellum oval, small, visible but minute, without setation.

Elytra with punctures on disc subequal in size to those on pronotum. Pubescence of elytra consisting of white-grey and brown hairs. White-grey pubescence forming two transverse fasciae and an apical spot on each elytron (Fig. 1). Epipleuron unicolorously brown, with brown hairs.

Prosternum coarsely punctate, prosternal process moderately long and broad, with median carina. Mesosternal disc with punctures on disc subequal in size to those on pronotum and prosternum, metasternum without discal striae.

Abdominal ventrites dark brown covered by white-grey pubescence; first visible abdominal ventrite with short, distinct oblique discal striae (Fig. 5).

Legs light brown with short white-grey setae.

Male unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species of the new genus *Sodaliatoma* differs from other known genera belonging to the subfamily Megatominae by its small body form, structure of antennae and broadly closed antennal fossae.

REMARKS. The specimen was collected in the city, on the street side of a house, cca. 3400 m alt. (O. Konvička pers. comm.).

DISTRIBUTION. Peru: Cuzco Region (Fig. 6).

ETYMOLOGY. Patronymic, after my friend and collector of the new species Ondřej Konvička (Czech Republic).

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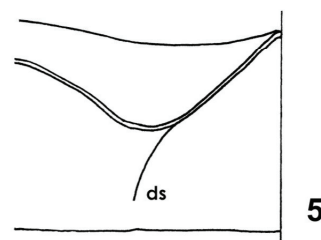
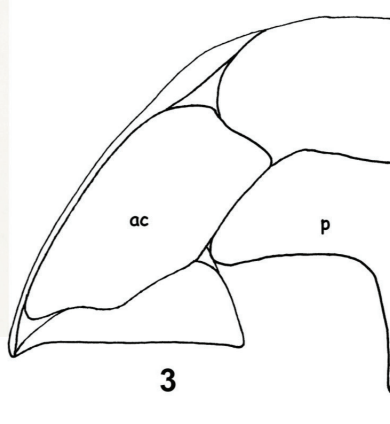
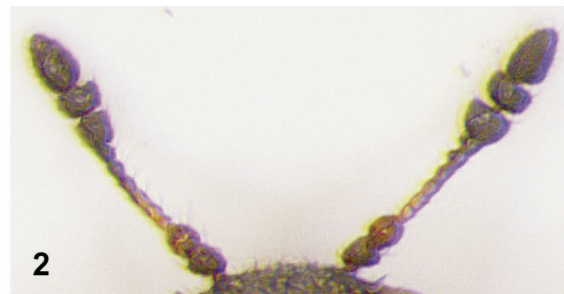


Fig. 1-5. *Sodaliatoma konvickai* gen. et sp. nov.: **1.** habitus, dorsal aspect (holotype); **2.** antennae of female; **3.** prothorax, antennal cavity (ac- antennal cavity, p- prothorax); **4.** sclerites in bursa copulatrix; **5.** first abdominal visible ventrite (ds- discal stria). **Fig. 6.** Map of distribution of *Sodaliatoma konvickai* gen. et sp. nov.